Microalbumin/Creatinine Reagent

INTENDED USE

Microalbumin/Creatinine assay is a convenient, quantitative method for measuring low concentrations of albumin, creatinine, and the albumin/creatinine ratio in urine. The method is designed for decentralized testing using manual, routine, or timed specimens or samples collected from a patient within seven minutes of voiding. Microalbumin (low concentrations of albumin in the urine) is measured in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) as well as patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). The assay is intended for use in the diagnosis and monitoring of treatment, of microalbuminuria.1•2

SHIBA Emotion

Albumin/Creatinine Ratio

2—Package Inserts
1—Calibration Card

Microalbumin/Creatinine Reagent Cartridge

For Use With DCA™ Analyzers

A Quantitative Assay for Microalbumin/Creatinine in Urine

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To the users of our product and to those who have contributed to the field of diabetes, we thank you.

METHODS

Chemical Principles of Procedure

Table 1

The creatinine assay is based on the Benedict/Behre chemistry12 in which creatinine complexes with 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid at high pH to form a chromophore that is measured as absorbance at 531 nm. The albumin is then quantified using a calibration curve of absorbance versus creatinine concentration.

STABILITY OF REAGENT CARTRIDGES

The urine sample may be random, overnight, or 24-hour. Use fresh unspun urine.

Sample Collection and Preparation

The DCA ™ Microalbumin/Creatinine assay is for use in laboratories that use DCA ™ analyzers.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING URINE CAPILLARY HOLDERS

After opening the foil pouch, the reagent cartridge must be used within 10 minutes.

Figure 1

The instrument can store two calibrations for the DCA Microalbumin/Creatinine Assay. Each of the two calibrations is for a different lot number.