

# NoFact VIII



## Immunodepleted Factor VIII Deficient Substrate Plasma

### ENGLISH VERSION INTENDED USE

**NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma is a human plasma immunodepleted of Factor VIII and intended for the quantitative determination of Factor VIII activity in citrated plasma from patients suspected of FVIII deficiency. FVIII activity is based on the activated partial thromboplastin time. For in vitro diagnostic use.

### SUMMARY AND PRINCIPLE

Factor VIII is a glycoprotein zymogen of approximately 330,000 Dalton that circulates at a concentration of 300 pM (1). When converted to its active form, Factor VIIIa, it complexes with activated FIX (FIXa) and accelerates the conversion of FX to FXa.

Factor VIII has decreased activity in a congenital condition known as Hemophilia A. An acquired Factor VIII deficiency state may occur in disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and in patients who develop specific Factor VIII inhibitors.

The quantitative clot-based assay for Factor VIII uses a modification of the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) test and Factor VIII deficient plasma (2, 3). In this system a dilution of the test plasma is mixed with a FVIII deficient plasma and the clot time of an APTT determined for the mixture. Under these conditions the clot time is inversely proportional to the concentration of FVIII in the test plasma (3).

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Perform sample collection, handling, and storage according to the CLSI document H21-A5 "Transport and Processing of Blood Samples for Testing Plasma-based Coagulation Assays and Molecular Hemostasis Assays" (4). Nine parts of freshly drawn whole blood should be collected into one part 3.2% trisodium citrate anticoagulant. Fresh plasma samples up to 4 hours post collection and frozen samples stored up to two weeks at -20°C and up to six months at -70°C are acceptable. Thaw frozen samples rapidly in a 37°C water bath and mix gently and thoroughly before testing.

### REAGENTS

For *In-Vitro* Diagnostic Use Only.

### Factor VIII Deficient Substrate Plasma

Package Contents: 10 vials x 1 mL, lyophilized.

Ingredients: The reagent is human plasma, which has been immunodepleted to contain less than 1% Factor VIII activity. The plasma has been buffered and lyophilized to maximize stability.

**WARNING: Potential Biohazard:** The **NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma has been found negative when tested for Hepatitis B Antigen (HBsAg) and antibodies to HCV and HIV by FDA licensed tests; however, the deficient plasma should be handled with the same precautions as those observed when handling patient plasmas.

**Preparation for Use:** Reconstitute each vial of **NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma with 1.0 mL distilled water. Swirl gently; do not shake. Allow to stand for 20 minutes at room temperature to insure complete dissolution before use.

**Storage and Stability:** The lyophilized product is stable until the expiration date printed on the vial when stored at 2 to 8°C. The reconstituted product is stable for 8 hours when stored at 2 to 8°C and 4 hours when stored at RT (room temperature; 18-25°C).

### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Supplies available from r2 Diagnostic (or equivalent products from other manufacturers):

Phospholin ES, an APTT reagent  
0.025 M Calcium Chloride

Imidazole Buffered Saline

Calibration plasma

Supplies not provided by r2 Diagnostics:

Semi-automated or automated coagulation analyzer  
Normal and abnormal quality control plasmas approved for FVIII activity

Common clinical laboratory equipment and materials such as centrifuges, test tubes, pipettes, and distilled water.

### TEST PROCEDURE

Contact r2 Diagnostics for instrument applications using APTT reagent to test for FVIII concentration.

### Quality Control

Quality control of coagulation tests involves multiple components. Each laboratory should establish a quality control program that includes both normal and abnormal controls.

### RESULTS

Results of a factor assay may be expressed in % activity or

IU/mL. The analytical measurement range (linearity) is 1% - 160% FVIII activity.

### LIMITATIONS

Hemolysis to 500 mg/dL hemoglobin, icterus to 20 mg/dL unconjugated bilirubin, and lipemia to 2000 mg/dL triglycerides cause less than a 10% shift in % FVIII recoveries using **NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma with Stago PTT-A on the Stago Compact. Unfractionated heparin, Low Molecular Weight Heparin, and direct thrombin inhibitors interfere with FVIII determinations. Lupus anticoagulants may also interfere (6).

The performance characteristics of **NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma were not evaluated for other coagulation analyzers and APTT reagent combinations or coagulation systems.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The method comparison and analytical studies of **NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma were assessed using Diagnostica Stago STA Compact coagulation analyzers, Stago PTT Automate 5, and Stago STA Unicalibrator and controls.

### PRECISION

CLSI EP5-A2 (5) precision estimates of the Stago PTT-A Factor VIII assay using three lots of **NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma, as % CV of the recovered FVIII values, were:

Plasma	Mean FVIII activity, %	% CV, Within-run (S-r)	% CV, Lot-to-Lot (S-lot)	% CV, Within-Device (S-device)
System N (Normal Control Plasma) n = 240	91.6%	4.2%	0.63%	6.8%
System P (Abnormal Control Plasma) n = 240	33.3%	4.9%	3.8%	8.0%
Pool of plasmas of patients à faible FVIII n = 120	11.8%	5.7%	0.0%	8.5%
Low FVIII pooled patient plasma n = 120	11.8%	5.7%	0.0%	8.5%

Correlation:

A total of two hundred and thirty-three frozen plasma samples from patients and donors were assessed in three laboratories in parallel with the Stago PTT-A FVIII assay using Stago VIII Deficient plasma and with the Stago PTT-A FVIII assay using **NoFACT VIII** Deficient Plasma. The regression statistics were:

All Labs n = 233	Site 1 n = 90	Site 2 n = 90	Site 3 n = 53
Slope 0.845	0.861	0.914	0.831
Intercept 4.2	2.8	2.5	5.9
r <sup>2</sup> 0.968	0.991	0.986	0.953
r 0.984	0.995	0.993	0.976

### EXPECTED VALUES

Factor VIII activity reference range: 50% - 150% (7). The normal range can be affected by pre-analytical as well as analytical variables. Each laboratory should therefore determine the normal range for FVIII activity for its particular population, instrument / reagent system, and laboratory practice.

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## VERSIÓN ITALIANA

### USO PREVISTO

NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma è un plasma umano sottoposto a immunodeplezione del Factor VIII, indicato per la determinazione quantitativa dell'attività del Factor VIII nel plasma citrato di pazienti con sospetta carenza di FVIII. L'attività FVIII si basa sul tempo di tromboplastina parziale attivata. Per uso diagnostico in vitro.

### RIEPILOGO E PRINCIPIO

Factor VIII è una glicoproteina zimogeno di circa 330.000 Dalton che circola a una concentrazione di 300 pM (1). Quando convertito nella forma attiva, Factor VIIIa, forma un complesso con FIX attivato (FIXa) e accelera la conversione di FX in FXa.

Factor VIII ha diminuito l'attività in una condizione congenita nota come Emofilia A. Uno stato di carenza di Factor VIII acquisito può verificarsi nella coagulazione intravasolare disseminata (CID) e nei pazienti che sviluppano specifici inibitori di Factor VIII.

Il dosaggio quantitativo basato sulla coagulazione per Factor VIII utilizza una modifica del test del tempo di tromboplastina parziale attivata (APTT) e plasma con carenza di Factor VIII (2, 3). In questo sistema, una diluizione del plasma del test viene miscelata a plasma con carenza di FVIII e viene determinato il tempo di coagulazione di un APTT per la miscela. In queste condizioni il tempo di coagulazione è inversamente proporzionale alla concentrazione di FVIII nel plasma del test (3).

### RACCOLTA E PREPARAZIONE DEI CAMPIONI

Procedere alla raccolta, lavorazione e conservazione dei campioni secondo quanto previsto dal documento CLSI H21-A5 "Transport and Processing of Blood Samples for Testing Plasma-based Coagulation Assays and Molecular Hemostasis Assays" (Trasporto e lavorazione di campioni di sangue per dosaggi dei test di coagulazione basati su plasma e dosaggi per l'emostasi molecolare) (4). Nove parti di sangue intero appena prelevato devono essere raccolti in una parte di citrato di trisodio anticoagulante al 3,2%. Sono accettabili campioni di plasma freschi fino a 4 ore dal prelievo e campioni congelati conservati fino a due settimane a -20 °C e fino a sei mesi a -70 °C. Scongelare rapidamente i campioni congelati a bagnomaria a 37 °C, quindi miscelare delicatamente ma completamente prima di eseguire il test.

### REAGENTI

Solo per uso diagnostico *in-vitro*.

### Plasma substrato con carenza di Factor VIII

Contenuto della confezione: 10 fiale da 1 ml, liofilizzato.

**Ingredienti:** il reagente è plasma umano sottoposto a immunodeplezione in modo da contenere meno dell'1% di attività del Factor VIII. Il plasma è stato tamponato e liofilizzato per aumentare al massimo la stabilità.

**AVVERTENZA: Potenziale rischio biologico:** NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma è risultato negativo quando sottoposto a test per l'antigene dell'epatite B (HBsAg) e per gli anticorpi a HCV e HIV tramite l'uso di test autorizzati dalla FDA; tuttavia, il plasma carente deve essere manipolato adottando le stesse precauzioni osservate per il trattamento del plasma di pazienti.

**Preparazione per l'uso:** Ricostituire ogni fiale di NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma con 1,0 ml di acqua distillata. Roteare delicatamente senza agitare. Attendere 20 minuti a temperatura ambiente per garantire la completa dissoluzione prima dell'uso.

**Conservazione e stabilità:** Il prodotto liofilizzato è stabile fino alla data di scadenza stampata sulla fiala se conservato ad una temperatura compresa tra 2 e 8 °C. Il prodotto ricostituito è stabile per 8 ore se conservato a 2-8 °C e per 4 ore se conservato a temperatura ambiente (18-25 °C).

### MATERIALI RICHIESTI MA NON FORNITI

Materiali disponibili presso r2 Diagnostic (o prodotti equivalenti di altre marche):

Phospholin ES, reagente APTT

Cloruro di calcio 0,025 M

Soluzione salina tamponata con imidazolo

Plasma di calibrazione

Materiali non forniti da r2 Diagnostics:

Analizzatore di coagulazione semi-automatico o automatico

Plasma di controllo qualità normale e anormale approvati per l'attività FVIII

Normali attrezzature e materiale da laboratorio clinico, come centrifughe, provette, pipette e acqua distillata.

### PROCEDURA DEL TEST

Contattare r2 Diagnostics per applicazioni di strumenti usando il reagente APTT per testare la concentrazione di FVIII.

### Controllo di qualità

Il controllo di qualità per i test di coagulazione comprende diversi componenti. Ogni laboratorio deve stabilire un programma di controllo qualità composto da controlli sia normali che anormali.

### RISULTATI

I risultati di un dosaggio del fattore possono essere espressi in attività % o IU/ml. L'intervallo di misurazione analitica (linearietà) è l'attività di FVIII a 1% - 160%.

## LIMITAZIONI

Emolisà da emoglobina 500 mg/dL, icterica da bilirubina non conjugata 20 mg/dL e lipemia da trigliceridi 2000 mg/dL provocano meno del 10% di scostamenti nei recuperi % FVIII usando NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma con Stago PTT-A su Stago Compact. L'eparina non fraccionata, l'eparina a basso peso molecolare e gli inibitori diretti della trombina interferiscono con le determinazioni di FVIII. L'interferenza può giungere anche dagli anticoagulanti lupici (6).

Le caratteristiche prestazionali di NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma non sono state valutate per altri analizzatori di coagulazione e combinazioni di reagenti APTT o sistemi di coagulazione.

### CARATTERISTICHE PRESTAZIONALI

Il confronto tra i metodi e gli studi analitici del NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma sono stati valutati usando gli analizzatori di coagulazione Diagnostica Stago STA Compact, Stago PTT Automate 5 e Stago STA Unicalibrator e controlli.

Precisione:

La stima di precisione CLSI EP5-A2 (5) del dosaggio Stago PTT-A Factor VIII usando tre lotti di NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma, come % CV dei valori FVIII recuperati, sono state:

Plasma	Attività media FVIII, %	% CV, intra-analisi (S-r)	% CV, da lotto a lotto (S-lot)	% CV, tra dispositivi (S-device)
Sistema N (plasma di controllo normale) n = 240	91,6%	4,2%	0,63%	6,8%
Sistema P (plasma di controllo anormale) n = 240	33,3%	4,9%	3,8%	8,0%
Plasma paziente in pool con FVIII basso n = 120	11,8%	5,7%	0,0%	8,5%

Correlazione:

Un totale di duecentotrentatré campioni di plasma congelato provenienti da pazienti e donatori sono stati valutati in tre laboratori in parallelo con il dosaggio Stago PTT-A FVIII usando Stago VIII Deficient plasma e con il dosaggio Stago PTT-A FVIII usando NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma. La statistica di regressione è la seguente:

	Tutti i lab. n = 233	Centro 1 n = 90	Centro 2 n = 90	Centro 3 n = 53
Pendente	0,845	0,861	0,914	0,831
Intercetta	4,2	2,8	5,9	
r <sup>2</sup>	0,968	0,991	0,986	0,953
r	0,984	0,995	0,993	0,976

### VALORI PREVISTI

Intervallo di riferimento dell'attività di Factor VIII: 50% - 150% (7). L'intervallo normale può essere influenzato dalle variabili pre-analitiche e analitiche. Ogni laboratorio deve pertanto determinare l'intervallo normale per l'attività FVIII in relazione alla popolazione specifica, al sistema strumento/reagente e alla pratica di laboratorio.

### BIBLIOGRAFIA

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### PROCEDIMENTO DI PRUEBA

Póngase en contacto con r2 Diagnostics para conocer aplicaciones de instrumentos que utilizan reactivo de TTPa para probar la concentración de FVIII.

### Control de calidad

Las pruebas de control de calidad della coagulazione implican distinti componenti. Cada laboratorio debe establecer un programa de control de calidad que incluya controles tanto normales como anormales.

## VERSIÓN ESPAÑOLA

### USO PREVISTO

NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma es plasma humano inmunodepletado del Factor VIII previsto para su uso para la determinación cuantitativa de la actividad del Factor VIII en plasma citratado de pacientes en quienes se sospecha deficiencia de FVIII. La actividad de FVIII se basa en el tiempo de tromboplastina parcial activada. Para uso diagnóstico in vitro.

### RESUMEN Y PRINCIPIO

Factor VIII es una glicoproteína zimogénica de aproximadamente 330.000 Dalton que circula con una concentración de 300 pM (1). Cuando se convierte a su forma activa, el Factor VIIIa, forma un complejo con el FIX (FIXa) activado y acelera la conversión de FX a FXa.

El Factor VIII tiene una menor actividad en una enfermedad congénita denominada hemofilia A. Se puede producir un estado de deficiencia del Factor VIII adquirido en pacientes con coagulación intravascular diseminada (CID) y en aquellos que hayan desarrollado inhibidores específicos del Factor VIII.

El ensayo de coagulación cuantitativa para el Factor VIII utiliza una modificación de la prueba de tiempo de tromboplastina parcial activada (TTPa) y de plasma deficiente de Factor VIII (2, 3). En este sistema, se mezcla una dilución del plasma de prueba con un plasma deficiente de FVIII, y se determina el tiempo de coagulación de un TTPa para la mezcla. Con estas condiciones, el tiempo de coagulación es inversamente proporcional a la concentración de FVIII en el plasma de prueba (3).

### EXTRACCIÓN Y PREPARACIÓN DE LA MUESTRA

Realice la recogida, manipulación y almacenamiento de las muestras conforme al documento del CLSI H21-A5 "Transport and Processing of Blood Samples for Testing Plasma-based Coagulation Assays and Molecular Hemostasis Assays" (Transporte y procesamiento de muestras de sangre para pruebas de ensayos de coagulación con plasma y ensayos de hemostasia molecular) (4). Se deben recoger nueve partes de sangre completa recién extraída en una parte de anticoagulante de citrato de sodio al 3,2 %. Es aceptable usar muestras de plasma fresco hasta 4 horas después de la recogida y muestras congeladas almacenadas hasta dos semanas a -20 °C y hasta seis meses a -70 °C. Descongele rápidamente los muestras congeladas en un baño de agua a 37 °C y mézclelas suave y completamente antes de la prueba.

### REACTIVOS

Para uso exclusivo en diagnóstico *in vitro*.

### Plasma sustrato deficiente en Factor VIII

Contenido del paquete: 10 viales de 1 ml, liofilizados.

**Ingredientes:** El reactivo es plasma humano, que ha sido inmunodepletado para contener menos de un 1% de actividad de Factor VIII. El plasma se ha tamponado y liofilizado para maximizar la estabilidad.

**ADVERTENCIA: Posible riesgo biológico:** Se ha descubierto que NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma resulta negativo para el antígeno de la hepatitis B (HBsAg) y para los anticuerpos del VHC y el VIH en las pruebas autorizadas por la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de EE. UU. (FDA); sin embargo, el plasma deficiente se debe manipular con la misma precaución que el plasma de pacientes.

**Preparación para el uso:** Reconstituir cada vial de NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma con 1,0 ml de agua destilada. Remueva con cuidado; no lo agite. Déjelo reposar durante 20 minutos a temperatura ambiente para garantizar una disolución completa antes del uso.

**Almacenamiento y estabilidad:** El producto liofilizado es estable hasta la fecha de caducidad impresa en el vial si se almacena entre 2 y 8 °C. El producto reconstituido es estable durante 8 horas cuando se almacena entre 2 y 8 °C, y durante 4 horas cuando se almacena a temperatura ambiente (18-25 °C).

**MATERIALES NECESARIOS PERO NO PROPORCIONADOS**

Suministros disponibles a través de r2 Diagnostics (o productos equivalentes de otros fabricantes):

Phospholin ES, un reactivo de TTPa  
0,025 M de cloruro de calcio

Solución salina tamponada con imidazolo

Plasma de calibración

Suministros no proporcionados por r2 Diagnostics:

Analizador de coagulación semiautomático o automático

Plasmas de control de calidad normal y anormal aprobados para actividad de FVIII

Equipo y materiales de laboratorio clínico habituales, como centrifugadoras, tubos de ensayo, pipetas y agua destilada.

### PROCEDIMIENTO DE PRUEBA

Póngase en contacto con r2 Diagnostics para conocer aplicaciones de instrumentos que utilizan reactivo de TTPa para probar la concentración de FVIII.

### Control de calidad

Las pruebas de control de calidad de la coagulación implican distintos componentes. Cada laboratorio debe establecer un programa de control de calidad que incluya controles tanto normales como anormales.

## RESULTADOS

Los resultados de un ensayo de factor se pueden expresar en porcentaje de actividad o en IU/ml. El intervalo de medición analítica (linealidad) es 1 %-160 % de actividad de FVIII.

### LIMITACIONES

La hemólisis con 500 mg/dl de hemoglobina, la ictericia con 20 mg/dl de bilirrubina no conjugada y la lipemia con 2000 mg/dl de triglicéridos provocan un desplazamiento inferior a 10 % en porcentaje de recuperaciones de FVIII empleando NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma con Stago PTT-A en Stago Compact. La heparina no fraccionada, la heparina de bajo peso molecular y los inhibidores directos de la trombina interfieren con las determinaciones de FVIII. Los anticoagulantes lúpicos también pueden interferir (6).

Las características de rendimiento de NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma no se han valorado para otros analizadores de coagulación y combinaciones de reactivos de TTPa o sistemas de coagulación.

### CARACTERÍSTICAS DE RENDIMIENTO

La comparación del método y los estudios analíticos de NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma fueron evaluados utilizando analizadores de coagulación Diagnostica Stago STA Compact, Stago PTT Automate 5, y Stago STA Unicalibrator y controles.

Precision:

Las estimaciones de precisión de EP5-A2 del CLSI (5) para el ensayo de Factor VIII Stago PTT-A utilizando tres lotes de NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma como porcentaje del CV de los valores de FVIII recuperados fueron:

Plasma	Actividad media de FVIII, %	% CV, intraserie (S-r)	% CV, entre lotes (S-lot)	% CV, intradispositivo (S-device)
Sistema N (plasma de control normal) n = 240	91,6 %	4,2 %	0,63 %	6,8 %
Sistema P (plasma de control anormal) n = 240	33,3 %	4,9 %	3,8 %	8,0 %
Plasma de pacientes agrupado con FVIII bajo n = 120	11,8 %	5,7 %	0,0 %	8,5 %

Correlación:

Se analizaron un total de doscientas treinta y tres muestras de plasma congelado de pacientes y donantes en tres laboratorios en paralelo con el ensayo Stago PTT-A FVIII utilizando Stago VIII Deficient plasma y con el ensayo Stago PTT-A FVIII utilizando NoFACT VIII Deficient Plasma. Los análisis de regresión fueron:

	Todos los laboratorios n = 233	Centro 1 n = 90	Centro 2 n = 90	Centro 3 n = 53
Pendiente	0,845	0,861	0,914	0,831
Ordenada en el origen	4,2	2,8	5,9	
r <sup>2</sup>	0,968	0,991	0,986	0,953
r	0,984	0,995	0,993	0,976

### VALORES ESPERADOS

Intervalo de referencia de la actividad de Factor VIII: 50% -150% (7). El intervalo normal se puede ver afectado por las variables preanalíticas y también por las analíticas. Por lo tanto, cada laboratorio debe determinar el intervalo normal de la actividad de FVIII para su población, instrumento / sistema de reactivos y práctica de laboratorio concretos.

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