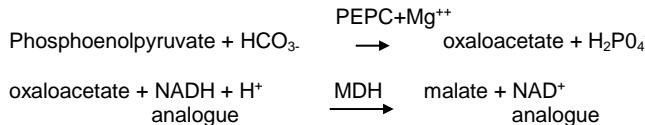


Quantitative determination of Carbon Dioxide
 IVD

Store at 2-8°C

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD^{2,3}

The reduction in absorbance at 415 nm caused by the oxidation of NADH analogue is proportional to the bicarbonate concentration in the sample.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE¹

Carbon dioxide levels are almost always measured as part of an electrolyte panel to tell whether sodium, potassium, chloride, and bicarbonate are in balance. They may be done as part of an annual screen, included as part of a basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, or done when there is a suspected imbalance. The CO₂ test is also done when evaluating acid-base balance, to screen for an imbalance, and to monitor a known problem during treatment.

When CO₂ levels are higher than normal (hypercapnia), it suggests your body is having trouble maintaining its pH balance by releasing excess carbon dioxide or that you have upset your electrolyte balance, perhaps by losing or retaining fluid. Both of these imbalances may be due to a wide range dysfunctions. CO₂ rises with decreased alveolar ventilation due to diseases of the lungs or bronchial tree, or breathing CO₂ enriched air. Depression of the overall lung capacity by certain drugs may lead to retention of CO₂. CO₂ elevations may be seen with chronic lung-related problems, such as emphysema, and metabolic problems, such as severe diarrhea or prolonged vomiting (which can cause metabolic alkalosis – an excessive loss of body acidity). Low CO₂ levels may be seen with respiratory alkalosis (which can be caused by hyperventilation), metabolic acidosis, shock, starvation and during kidney failure.

Regulation of the amount of carbon dioxide in blood is essential for maintaining acid-base balance. CO₂ is a major determinant of blood pH because of its conversion to carbonic acid. As CO₂ concentration rises, so does hydrogen ion (H⁺) concentration.

REAGENTS

R	Phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP) NADH analogue PEPC MDH Buffer, pH 7,6 Sodium azide 0,08%	12,5 mmol/L 0,66 mmol/L >400 U/L >4100 U/L
CAL	Liquid Calibrator	

PREPARATION

Contents are ready to use.

STORAGE AND STABILITY^(Note 3,5)

Reagents are stable until the expiration date on the label when stored tightly closed at 2-8°C, protected from light and contaminations prevented during their use.

Do not use reagents over the expiration date.

Signs of reagent deterioration:

- Presence of particles and turbidity.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 415 nm.
- Thermostatic bath at 37°C ($\pm 0,1^\circ\text{C}$).
- Matched cuvettes 1,0 cm light path.
- General laboratory equipment. ^(Note 1)

SAMPLES

- Serum or heparinized plasma.

PROCEDURE

1. Assay conditions:
Wavelength: 415 nm
Cuvette: 1 cm light path
Temperature: 37°C
2. Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.
3. Pipette into a cuvette: ^(Note 2,4)

	Blank	Calibrator	Sample
R (mL)	1,0	1,0	1,0
Calibrator (µL)	--	10	--
Sample (µL)	--	--	10

4. Mix and read the absorbance after 60 s (A₁) and 240 s (A₂).
5. Calculate: $\Delta A = A_1 - A_2$.

CALCULATIONS

$$\frac{(A_1 - A_2) \text{ Sample} - (A_1 - A_2) \text{ Blank}}{(A_1 - A_2) \text{ Calibrator} - (A_1 - A_2) \text{ Blank}} \times (\text{Calibrator conc}) = \text{mmo/L CO}_2$$

in the sample

QUALITY CONTROL

Control Sera are recommended to monitor the performance of assay procedures: TBA / CO₂ Control Ref. 1002292.

If control values are found outside the defined range, check the instrument, reagent and calibration for problems.

Each laboratory should establish its own Quality Control scheme and corrective actions if controls do not meet the acceptable tolerances.

REFERENCE VALUES⁴

Adults:	Arterial	21-28 mmol/L
	Venous	22-29 mmol/L
Arterial:	Newborn	17,2-23,6 mmol/L
	Infants	19,0-23,9 mmol/L

These values are for orientation purpose; each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Measuring range: From *detection limit* of 5 mmol/L to *linearity limit* of 45 mmol/L. If the results obtained were greater than linearity limit, dilute the sample 1/2 with distilled NaCl 9 g/L and multiply the result by 2.

Precision:

	Intra-assay (n=20)	Inter-assay (n=20)
Mean (mmol/L)	18,57	30,60
SD	0,056	0,670
CV (%)	3,0	2,2
	18,57	30,57
	0,093	1,450
	5,0	4,7

Sensitivity: 1 mmol/L = 0,00397667 (A)

Accuracy: Results obtained using SPINREACT reagents (y) did not show systematic differences when compared with other commercial reagent (x).

The results obtained were the following:

Correlation coefficient (r): 0,98.

Regression equation y = 1,06x + 0,68.

The results of the performance characteristics depend on the analyzer used.

INTERFERENCES⁵

The main interference in this assay is CO₂ from the air or from the breath of the analyst. Some drugs and other substances are also known to influence blood CO₂ levels. Haemoglobin up to a concentration of 1000 mg/dL does not affect the assay. No conjugated bilirubin interference up to a concentration of 30 mg/dL. No free bilirubin interference up to a concentration of 60 mg/dL. No lipid interference (trigs and intralipid) up to a concentration of 1200 mg/dL.

NOTES

1. In order to avoid contamination, it is recommended to use disposable material.
2. Use clean disposable pipette tips for its dispensation.
3. Do not expose reagent to the air longer than necessary and store tightly capped.
4. Do not pipette by mouth.
5. Do not shake reagent vigorously as this may cause excessive CO₂ absorption.
6. **SPINREACT has instruction sheets for several automatic. Instructions for many of them are available on request.**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Tietz, N. N., et al "Textbook of Clinical Chemistry" W. B. Saunders Co., 1986; 1172-1253.
2. Jacobs, N., et al "Laboratory Test Handbook" 2nd. ed., Williams and Wilkins 1990.
3. Forrester, R.L., Wataji, L.J., Silverman, D.A., Pierre K.J., Clin. Chem. 1976; 22/2: 243-245.
4. Norris, K.A., Atkinson, A.R., Smith, W.G., Clin. Chem. 1975; 21/8: 1093 - 1101.
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PACKAGING

Ref. 1001430	Cont.	R: 2 x 50 mL, CAL: 1 x 2 mL
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