Detection of Hemoglobin A1C in whole Blood with Roche c502

Test Name: In vitro test for the quantitative determination of mmol/mol hemoglobin A1c (IFCC) and % hemoglobin A1c (DCCT/NGSP) in whole blood or in hemolysate on Roche/Hitachi cobas c systems.

Method Name: The HbA1c determination is based on the turbidimetric inhibition immunoassay (TINIA) for hemolyzed whole blood.

Results: Technical Range:
Hemoglobin: 4-40 g/dL
HbA1c: 0.3-2.6 g/dL
HbA1c %: 4.2-20.1%

Reportable Range: HbA1c%-4.57-16.9%

Reference Ranges: Established from Mayo Clinic
4.0-5.6%

Because the reference range falls outside the reportable range, anything less than 4.57% will be reported as <4.57% and flagged as Low.

Hba1c levels above the established reference range are an indication of hyperglycemia during the preceding 2 to 3 months or longer.

HbA1c levels may reach 195 mmol/mol (IFCC) or 20 % (DCCT/NGSP) or higher in poorly controlled diabetes. Therapeutic action is suggested at levels above 64 mmol/mol HbA1c (IFCC) or 8 % HbA1c (DCCT/NGSP). Diabetes patients with HbA1c levels below 53 mmol/mol HbA1c (IFCC) or 7 % HbA1c (DCCT/NGSP) meet the goal of the American Diabetes Association.

HbA1c levels below the established reference range may indicate recent episodes of hypoglycemia, the presence of Hb variants, or shortened lifetime of erythrocytes.

Clinical Significance: Hemoglobin (Hb) consists of four protein subunits, each containing a heme moiety, and is the red-pigmented protein located in the erythrocytes. Its main function is to transport oxygen and carbon dioxide in blood. Each Hb molecule is able to bind four oxygen molecules. Hb consists of a variety of subfractions and derivatives. Among this heterogeneous group of hemoglobins HbA1c is one of the glycated hemoglobins, a subfraction formed by the attachment of various sugars to the Hb molecule. HbA1c is formed in two steps by the nonenzymatic reaction of glucose with the N terminal amino group of the β chain of normal adult Hb (HbA). The first step is reversible and yields labile HbA1c. This is rearranged to form stable HbA1c in a second reaction step.

In the erythrocytes, the relative amount of HbA converted to stable HbA1c increases with the average concentration of glucose in the blood. The conversion to stable HbA1c is limited by the erythrocyte's life span of

approximately 100 to 120 days. As a result, HbA1c reflects the average blood glucose level during the preceding 2 to 3 months. HbA1c is thus suitable to monitor long-term blood glucose control in individuals with diabetes mellitus. Glucose levels closer to the time of the assay have a greater influence on the HbA1c level.

The risk of diabetic complications, such as diabetic nephropathy and retinopathy, increases with poor metabolic control. In accordance with its function as an indicator for the mean blood glucose level, HbA1c predicts the development of diabetic complications in diabetes patients.

For routine clinical use, testing every 3 to 4 months is generally sufficient. In certain clinical situations, such as gestational diabetes, or after a major change in therapy, it may be useful to measure HbA1c in 2 to 4 week intervals.

Submission Criteria:

For specimen collection and preparation only use suitable tubes or collection containers.

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable. Anticoagulated venous or capillary blood or hemolysate. The only acceptable anticoagulants are Li-heparin, Na-heparin, K2 EDTA, K3 EDTA, potassium fluoride/Na2 EDTA, NaF/sodium EDTA and NaF/potassium oxalate.

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Freeze only once. Mix specimen thoroughly after thawing.

Frozen stability of HbA1c has not been determined for samples treated with anticoagulants Na-heparin, NaF/potassium oxalate or NaF/sodium EDTA.

Specimen Stability:
Stability in Whole Blood
3 days at 15 - 25 °C
7 days at 2 - 8 °C
6 months at (-15)- (-25) °C

Rejection Criteria:

Rejection criteria include but are not limited to:

1. Specimens containing fibrin or clots.
2. Excessive platelet clumping
3. Leaking specimens
4. Substandard mixing or collection
5. Expired or improperly stored collection tubes.

6. Improperly filled tubes based on collection tube manufacturer's guidelines.
7. Contaminated specimens (IV fluid, foreign particles, etc.)
8. Specimens not analyzed within the appropriate time frame.
9. Samples not shipped at appropriate temperature.
10. Samples without 2 proper identifiers or samples having identifiers that do not match the electronic or paper lab requisition.

Authorization: Diagnostic testing can only be performed with approval from an authorized provider/agency.

Turn Around Time: 1 day.

Instructions for Whole Blood Specimen Submission

General Information

The detection HbA1c in whole blood is performed using a Roche cobas i58 analyzer.

Specimens must be collected and stored at 15-25°C if to be analyzed within 3 days, at 2-8°C if to be analyzed within 7 days and stored at (-15)- (-25) °C if to be analyzed within 6 months. Please be aware that storing specimens at ≤ -70°C (≤ -94°F) is not permissible.

Specimens MUST be *received* at Reditus Laboratories within 3 days of collection.

Collection Instructions for Serum Specimen

1. Do not use expired collection tubes. Store collection tubes as per manufacturers recommendations. Use standard venipuncture practices for collecting samples. Filled gold top serum tubes are preferred.
2. Ensure that the patient's name, date-of-birth, and time/date of collection are recorded on the specimen tube along with the name or initials of the individual collecting the sample.
3. Complete all the demographic information on a sample requisition form through the approved electronic submission process
4. Refrigerate the specimen between 2-8°C (36-46°F) and ship or courier the specimen(s) within 48 hours.
5. The specimen(s) *must* be received at the laboratory **no later than** 72 hours *from the time of collection*.
    a. **Avoid shipping specimens over weekends or holidays** as they may not be received at the laboratory and cold-packs will not maintain the required 2-8°C (36-46°F) specimen temperature.
    b. Ensure that specimens shipped by commercial carrier are shipped with **overnight delivery**. If shipping on a Friday for Saturday delivery, ***you must include Saturday Delivery*** during shipment, or the specimens will not be received until the following non-holiday business day. Failure to receive specimens within 24 hours of shipment will result in specimens being rejected from testing.
6. For any questions pertaining to sample collection, storage, or shipping, please contact the Reditus Laboratories using the below contact information.

Instructions for Specimen Transport

7. **Messenger/Courier by ground transport.** Place specimen(s) into a biohazard labeled bag and seal securely**.** Place the test requisition(s) on the outside of the biohazard labeled bag. Place the sealed biohazard bag and test requisition(s) inside the shipping container. Place cold packs, which have been frozen for at least 24 hours, in the leak-proof outer container. The shipping container must be rigid, such as a Styrofoam cooler, and labeled with the UN 3373 Biological Substance Category B marking. Close securely.
8. **Commercial carrier by ground/air transport.** Place the specimen(s) inside a biohazard labeled bag and seal securely. Place the test requisition(s) on the outside of the biohazard labeled bag. Place the sealed bag and completed test requisitions(s) inside the outer shipping container. Place cold packs, which have been frozen for at least 24 hours, in the leak-proof outer container. Label the outer shipping container with Reditus Laboratories address listed below. Complete the return address section to include the name of the person shipping the package, business name and address, and a business phone number. The shipping container must include the UN3373 Biological Substance Category B marking.
9. *Ship specimens by overnight delivery* to the attention of Clinical Chemistry at Reditus Laboratories. This can be accomplished by use of local courier, shipping corporations or U.S. Postal Service.
    a. **If specimens are shipped on a Friday for Saturday delivery, *you must include/indicate Saturday delivery*** during shipment, or the specimens will not be received until the following non-holiday business day. Failure to receive specimens within 24 hours of shipment will result in specimens being rejected from testing.

10. The specimen(s) must be received at the laboratory **no later than** 72 hours *from the time of collection* and 24 hours from the time of shipment. Do not ship specimens over weekends or holidays as they will not be received, and cold-packs will not maintain the required 2-8°C (36-46°F) specimen temperature.

NOTE: Testing may be delayed, or specimens may be considered UNSATISFACTORY if the above instructions are not followed or the requisition form is not filled out completely. If there are any questions about specimen collection, handling, or shipping please contact the Reditus Laboratories to speak with laboratory personnel.

Ship specimens by a local courier or overnight by commercial carrier to the designated laboratories indicated below.

Send to: Reditus Laboratories
200 Enterprise Drive
Pekin, IL 61554

Phone: (469) 498-0222

Website: https://www.redituslabs.com/