

**PACKAGING**

Ref.: 101-0238	Cont.: 3 x 100 mL
Ref.: 101-0014	Cont.: 4 x 250 mL

Store at 2-8° C

**CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Glucose is a major source of energy for most cells of the body; insulin facilitates glucose entry into the cells.

Diabetes is a disease manifested by hyperglycemia; patients with diabetes demonstrate an inability to produce insulin<sup>1,5,6</sup>.

Clinical diagnosis should not be made on a single test result; it should integrate clinical and other laboratory data.

**PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD**

Glucose oxidase (GOD) catalyses the oxidation of glucose to gluconic acid. The formed hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), is detected by a chromogenic oxygen acceptor, phenol-aminophenazone in the presence of peroxidase (POD):



The intensity of the color formed is proportional to the glucose concentration in the sample<sup>1,2</sup>.

**REAGENTS**

<b>R 1</b>	TRIS pH 7.4	92 mmol/L
Buffer	Phenol	0.3 mmol/L
<b>R 2</b>	Glucose oxidase (GOD)	15000 U/L
Enzymes	Peroxidase (POD)	1000 U/L
	4 - Aminophenazone (4-AP)	2.6 mmol/L
<b>GLUCOSE CAL</b>	Glucose aqueous primary standard 100 mg/dL	

**PREPARATION**

Working reagent (WR): Dissolve (→) the contents of one vial R 2 Enzymes in one bottle of R 1 Buffer.

Cap and mix gently to dissolve contents.

The reagent is stable 1 month after reconstitution in the refrigerator (2 - 8° C) or 7 days at room temperature (15 - 25° C).

**STORAGE AND STABILITY**

All the components of the kit 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.
- Blank absorbance (A) at 505 nm ≥ 0.10.

**ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT**

- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 505 nm.
- Matched cuvettes 1.0 cm light path.
- General laboratory equipment.

**SAMPLES**

Serum or plasma, free of hemolysis<sup>1</sup> and CSF.

Serum should be removed from the clot as quickly as possible.

Stability: Glucose is stable at 2 - 8° C for 3 days.

**PROCEDURE**

**Notes:** CHRONOLAB SYSTEMS has instruction sheets for several automatic analyzers. Instructions for many of them are available on request.

**GLUCOSE CAL:** Proceed carefully with this product because due its nature it can get contaminated easily.

Calibration with the aqueous standard may cause a systematic error in automatic procedures. In these cases, it is recommended to use a serum Calibrator. Use clean disposable pipette tips for its dispensation.

- Assay conditions:  
Wavelength: ..... 505 nm (490-550)  
Cuvette: ..... 1 cm light path  
Temperature: ..... 37° C / 15 - 25° C
- Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.

3. Pipette into a cuvette:

	Blank	Standard	Sample
WR (mL)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Standard <sup>(Note 1,2)</sup> (μL)	--	10	--
Sample (μL)	--	--	10

4. Mix and incubate for 10 min at 37° C or 20 min at room temperature (15 - 25° C).

5. Read the absorbance (A) of the samples and standard, against the Blank. The colour is stable for at least 30 minutes.

**CALCULATIONS**

$$\frac{(A)Sample - (A)Blank}{(A)Standard - (A)Blank} \times 100 \text{ (Standard conc.)} = \text{mg/dL glucose in the sample}$$

**Conversion factor:** mg/dL x 0.0555= mmol/L.

**QUALITY CONTROL**

Control sera are recommended to monitor the performance of assay procedures: Contro-N (Ref. 101-0083, 101-0252) and Contro-P (Ref. 101-0084, 101-0253).

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

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

**REFERENCE VALUES<sup>1</sup>**

- Serum or plasma:  
60 - 110 mg/dL ≅ 3.33 - 6.10 mmol/L
- CSF:  
60 - 80 % of the blood value

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

**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

**Measuring range:** From detection limit of 0,000 mg/dL to linearity limit of 500 mg/dL.

If the results obtained were greater than linearity limit, dilute the sample 1/2 with NaCl 9 g/L and multiply the result by 2.

**Precision:**

	Intra-assay (n=20)		Inter-assay (n=20)	
	Mean (mg/dL)	SD	Mean (mg/dL)	SD
Mean (mg/dL)	91.9	2.49	93.2	2.50
SD	0.49	1.28	1.35	2.78
CV (%)	0.54	0.52	1.45	1.11

**Sensitivity:** 1 mg/dL = 0,0331 A.

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

The results obtained using 50 samples were the following:

Correlation coefficient (r): 0,99812.

Regression equation: y= 1,1405x - 2,5580.

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

**INTERFERENCES**

Haemoglobin up to 4 g/L, bilirubin up to 20 mg/L, creatinine up to 100 mg/L and galactose up to 1g/L do not interfere.

A list of drugs and other interfering substances with glucose determination has been reported by Young et al.<sup>3,4</sup>.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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