

H  
METODE U  
KLINIČKOJ HEMIJI

METHODS IN  
CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

**H73****POREĐENJE DVE DIREKTNE METODE  
ODREĐIVANJA LDL-HOLESTEROLA  
I FRIEDWALD-OVE JEDNAČINE***B. Žugić, M. Dajak, R. Kangrga**Institut za medicinsku biohemiju,  
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Koncentracija LDL-holesterola (LDL-C) je osnovni parametar za praćenje tretmana pacijenata kod kojih je utvrđena hiperlipidemija. U brojnim kliničkim studijama data je nezavisna povezanost između povećane koncentracije LDL-C i rizika od razvoja koronarnih srčanih oboljenja. Mada je merenje LDL-C značajno, odgovaraajuća metodologija za njegovo određivanje u rutinskoj laboratorijskoj praksi nije do skora postojala. Iz tog razloga, većina laboratorija određuje koncentraciju LDL-C računski pomoću Friedwald-ove jednačine. U radu su ispitane analitičke karakteristike dve direktnе metode i upoređene sa metodom izračunavanja LDL-C preko Friedwald-ove jednačine. Oba direktna testa koriste sličnu homogenu metodu za LDL-C ali su od različitih proizvođača. LDL-cholesterol OLYMPUS Diagnostica (Olympus Diagnostica GmbH, Hamburg, Germany) je određivan na analizatoru OLYMPUS AU2700 analyzer, a LDL-direct FL, Chema diagnostica na IL Monarch-u 2000 (Instrumentation Laboratory, Milan, Italy). U radu su korišćeni serumi pacijenata sa normalnim i poremećenim lipidnim statusom. Za homogenu OLYMPUS-ovu metodu nepreciznost u seriji pokazuje da su Kv bili: 1,5%, 1,6% i 1,7% za visoku, normalnu i nisku koncentraciju LDL-C, redom. Koeficijenti varijacije između serija su bili: 2,5%, 2,6% i 2,1%. Homogena OLYMPUS metoda (y) je poređena sa Friedwald-ovim izračunavanjem (x) i dobijena je sledeća regresiona jednačina:  $y = 0,2592 + 0,9831x$  ( $r = 0,9870$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Ispitivanje nepreciznosti za homogenu CHEMA metodu, pokazuje da su Kv u seriji bili: 1,2%, 2,1% i 2,5% za visoku, normalnu i nisku koncentraciju LDL-C, redom. Između serija Kv su bili: 2,0%, 2,6% i 4,0%. Regresiona jednačina za CHEMA (y) i Friedwald-ovo izračunavanje (x) bila je:  $y = 0,3223 + 0,9577x$  ( $r = 0,9849$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Homogena CHEMA metoda (y) je takođe poređena sa OLYMPUS-ovim testom (x) i dobijena regresiona jednačina je bila:  $y = 0,0945 + 0,9686x$  ( $r = 0,9921$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Homogene metode pokazuju značajan napredak u praktičnom smislu, jer omogućavaju kliničkim laboratorijama da povećaju svoj kapacitet analizirajući veliki broj uzoraka na automatskim analizatorima.

**H73****THE COMPARISON OF TWO DIRECT  
METHODS AND FRIEDWALD  
CALCULATION FOR LDL-HOLESTEROL***B. Žugić, M. Dajak, R. Kangrga**Institute of Medical Biochemistry,  
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LDL-cholesterol (LDL-C) concentrations are the primary basis for treatment guidelines established for hyperlipidemic patients. A lot of clinical studies have reported an independent relationship between increases in LDL-C concentrations and risk for the development of coronary heart disease. Although the LDL-C measurement is important, a suitable methodology for its determination has not existed in routine laboratories recently. For that reason, most clinical laboratories estimate LDL-C concentrations in serum by the Friedwald formula. In the study we evaluated the analytical performances of two direct methods and compared with the method of LDL-C estimation by Friedwald calculation. Both direct methods use similar homogeneous LDL-C assay but obtained from different manufacturers. LDL-cholesterol OLYMPUS Diagnostica (Olympus Diagnostica GmbH, Hamburg, Germany) was carried out on a OLYMPUS AU2700 analyzer, and LDL-direct FL, Chema diagnostica was determined on a IL Monarch 2000 (Instrumentation Laboratory, Milan, Italy). For the study, the blood samples from dyslipidemic and normolipidemic population were used. The assay imprecision results for homogeneous OLYMPUS method were shown that with-run CVs were: 1.5%, 1.6% and 1.7% for high, normal and low LDL-C concentrations, respectively. Between run CVs were: 2.5%, 2.6% and 2.1%. Homogeneous OLYMPUS assay (y) was compared with Friedwald calculation (x) and following regression equation was obtained:  $y = 0.2592 + 0.9831x$  ( $r = 0.9870$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). The assay imprecision results for homogeneous CHEMA method were shown that with-run CVs were 1.2%, 2.1% and 2.5% for high, normal and low LDL-C concentrations, respectively. Between run CVs were 2.0%, 2.6% and 4.0%. Regression equation for CHEMA (y) and Friedwald calculation (x) was:  $y = 0.3223 + 0.9577x$  ( $r = 0.9849$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ). CHEMA method (y) was also compared with OLYMPUS (x) assay and obtained regression equation was:  $y = 0.0945 + 0.9686x$  ( $r = 0.9921$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ). The homogeneous assay show an important improvement for practicability, because they provide to clinical laboratories the capacity to analyze a high number of samples using an automatic analyzer.

**H74**

**ODREĐIVANJE LDL-HOLESTEROLA:  
POREĐENJE REZULTATA IZRAČUNATIH  
FRIEDEWALD-OVOM FORMULOM  
I DIREKTNIM MERENJEM**

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Lipoproteini male gustine (LDL) imaju važnu ulogu u nastanku i progresiji ateroskleroze. Tačno, precizno određivanje LDL-holesterolja je veoma važno za pravilnu klasifikaciju hiperlipidemičnih pacijenata i praćenje terapije. U literaturi su opisane brojne metode za određivanje LDL-holesterolja (ultracentrifugiranje, elektroforeza lipoproteina, itd.). U rutini se obično koristi izračunavanje koncentracije LDL-holesterolja prema Friedewald-ovoј formuli. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se uporede koncentracije LDL-holesterolja izračunatih pomoću Friedewald-ove formule i vrednosti dobijene homogenim enzimskim kolorimetrijskim testom (»2<sup>nd</sup> generation LDL-C Plus«, Roche Diagnostics) na analizatoru Roche/Hitachi 902. Ispitanici su podeljeni u pet grupa prema koncentracijama triglicerida (TG) u serumu (TG: < 2,5 mmol/L; 2,5–3,0 mmol/L; 3–3,5 mmol/L; 3,5–4,0 mmol/L; i 4,0–4,5 mmol/L). Nije utvrđena statistički značajna razlika između izračunatih i izmerenih vrednosti LDL-holesterolja u prve četiri grupe ( $p>0,05$ ). Dobijeni koeficijenti korelacije bili su između 0,95 i 0,97. U petoj ispitivanoj grupi (koncentracija TG: 4,0–4,5 mmol/L) utvrđene su statistički značajno ( $p<0,05$ ) veće vrednosti LDL-holesterolja dobijene direktnim određivanjem LDL-holesterolja u poređenju sa izračunatim vrednostima. Utvrđeno je da kod pacijenata čije su koncentracije triglicerida veće od 4 mmol/L ne postoji slaganje izračunatih i izmerenih vrednosti LDL-holesterolja, te se kod ovih pacijenata preporučuje direktno određivanje LDL-holesterolja.

**H74**

**LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN  
CHOLESTEROL DETERMINATION:  
COMPARISON OF FRIEDEWALD'S  
FORMULA AND DIRECT MEASUREMENT**

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Low density lipoproteins (LDL) play a key role in causing and influencing the progression of atherosclerosis. Accurate and precise determination of LDL-C is important in achieving reliable classification of hyperlipidemic patients and in monitoring of therapies. Various methods are available for the determination of LDL-cholesterol (ultracentrifugation, lipoprotein electrophoresis, precipitation methods). The calculation of LDL-cholesterol (LDL-C) concentration according to Friedewald's formula is commonly practised. The aim of this study was to compare LDL-C concentration in 200 subjects calculated by Friedewald's formula and values obtained by homogenous enzymatic colorimetric assay (2<sup>nd</sup> generation LDL-C Plus, Roche Diagnostics) on automated clinical chemistry analyzer Roche/Hitachi 902. The examined subjects were divided into 5 groups according the serum triglycerides (TG) levels (TG: <2.5 mmol/L; 2.5–3.0 mmol/L; 3–3.5 mmol/L; 3.5–4.0 mmol/L; and 4.0–4.5 mmol/L). There was no significant difference between LDL-C measured and calculated values in the first four groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The obtained correlation coefficients were between 0.95 and 0.97. We found a significantly higher LDL-C values ( $P<0.05$ ) obtained by direct determination than those estimated by calculation in patients within the fifth group concentration of TG: 4.0–4.5 mmol/L. We observed the limitation of calculation LDL-C by Friedewald's formula in patients with triglycerides higher than 4 mmol/L. We recommend the direct LDL-C assay for determination of LDL-C in patients whose triglycerides were higher than 4.0 mmol/L.

**H75****ODREĐIVANJE OKSIDOVANOG LDL-a  
TESTOM FIRME »MERCODIA«**

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Danas se smatra da ključni događaj u procesu kojim se započinje i ubrzava nastanak ranih aterosklerotskih ležja predstavlja oksidativna konverzija lipoproteina niske gustine (LDL) u oksidovani LDL (oxLDL). OxLDL ulazi u makrofage vezivanjem za tzv. »scavenger« receptore. Ovi receptori ne vezuju nativni LDL i za razliku od receptora za LDL nisu regulisani negativnom povratnom spregom, čime se može objasniti akumulacija velikih količina lipida unutar makrofaga i njihova transformacija u penaste ćelije. OxLDL predstavlja koristan marker za identifikovanje pacijenata sa kardiovaskularnim bolestima. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se utvrde karakteristike testa firme »Mercodia» za određivanje oxLDL. Ovaj test se zasniva na »sendvič« ELISA metodi u kojoj su dva monoklonalna antitela usmerena protiv dve različite antigenske determinante na oksidovanom molekulu apolipoproteina B (apoB). U toku inkubacije oxLDL iz uzorka reaguje sa monoklonalnim antitelima 4E6 kojima je obložena mikrotitarska ploča. Nakon ispiranja, anti-apoB antitela konjugovana sa peroksidazom prepoznaju oxLDL vezan za čvrstu fazu. Nakon druge inkubacije i ispiranja, dodaje se 3,3',5,5'-tetrametilbenzidin koji reaguje sa konjugatom. Reakcija se zaustavlja dodatkom kiseline i čita spektrofotometrijski na 450 nm. Ispitivani su donja granica merljivosti (izračunata kao tri standardne devijacije iznad nultog standarda) i preciznost testa (izračunata iz dva kontrolna uzorka analizirana po 5 puta u svakoj od četiri serije). Za donju granicu merljivosti testa dobijena je vrednost od 2 mU/L (u testu data vrednost 1 mU/L). Ispitivanjem preciznosti dobijene su sledeće vrednosti: za prvi kontrolni uzorak dobijena je srednja vrednost 92,7 mU/L i koeficijenti varijacije: u seriji 8,1%, između serija 5,3%, ukupno 8,9%; za drugi kontrolni uzorak dobijena je srednja vrednost 42,5 mU/L i koeficijenti varijacije: u seriji 5,2%, između serija 3,0%, ukupno 5,7%. Dobijeni rezultati se slažu sa vrednostima datim u testu.

**H75****DETERMINATION OF OXIDIZED LDL BY  
MERCODIA OXIDIZED LDL ELISA KIT**

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The oxidative conversion of low density lipoproteins (LDL) to oxidized LDL (oxLDL) is now considered to be a key event in the process that initiates and accelerates the development of an early atherosclerotic lesion. The uptake of oxLDL by macrophages occurs by oxLDL binding to »scavenger« or oxidized LDL receptors. These receptors do not bind native LDL and apart from LDL receptors, scavenger receptors are not down-regulated, hence macrophages keep taking up modified LDL and accumulate massive amounts of intracellular lipid. OxLDL is a useful marker for identifying patients with coronary artery disease. The aim of this study was to determine performance characteristics of Mercodia Oxidized LDL ELISA Assay. It is based on a direct sandwich technique in which two monoclonal antibodies are directed against separate antigenic determinants on the oxidized apolipoprotein B molecule. During incubation oxLDL in the sample reacts with anti-oxLDL antibodies 4E6 bound to microtitration plate. After washing, a peroxidase conjugated anti-apolipoprotein B antibody recognizes the oxLDL bound to the solid phase. After a second incubation and washing, the bound conjugate is detected by reaction with 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine. The reaction is stopped by adding acid to give a colorimetric endpoint that is read spectrophotometrically at 450 nm. We examined the detection limit (calculated as three standard deviations above the zero standard) and precision of the test (calculated from two control samples assayed in 5 replicates on 4 different occasions. As the detection limit 2 mU/L is obtained (1 mU/L given in the test). Analysis of precision of the test gave the following results: for the first control sample the obtained average value was 92.7 mU/L, and coefficients of variation: within 8.1%, between 5.3%, total 8.9%; for the second control sample the obtained average value was 42.5 mU/L, and coefficients of variation: within 5.2%, between 3.0%, total 5.7%. The obtained data correlate with data given in test.

**H76**

**POREĐENJE DVE METODE  
ZA ODREĐIVANJE HDL HOLESTEROLA**

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Lipoproteini velike gustine (HDL) učestvuju u reverznom transportu holesterola iz perifernih tkiva u jetru, gde se transformišu u žučne kiseline koje se sekretuju u crevo. Određivanje HDL-holesterola u serumu ima veliki klinički značaj, jer je utvrđeno da su niske koncentracije HDL-holesterola u serumu povezane sa povećanim rizikom od dobijanja kardiovaskularnih bolesti. Povećane vrednosti HDL-holesterola smatraju se protektivnim za koronarnu srčanu bolest, dok snižene koncentracije naročito u kombinaciji sa povećanim trigliceridima povećavaju rizik od ateroskleroze. Brojne metode koriste se za određivanje HDL-holesterola: ultracentrifugiranje, elektroforeza, HPLC, precipitacione metode. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se uporede rezultati određivanja HDL-holesterola metodom zasnovanom na precipitaciji fosfovolframat/magnezijum hlorid i direktnim merenjem HDL-holesterola u serumu komercijalnim testom (»2<sup>nd</sup> generation Roche« HDL-C Plus, Roche Diagnostics) na analizatoru Roche/Hitachi 902. Automatizovana metoda za direktno određivanje HDL-holesterola u serumu koristi PEG-modifikovane enzime i dekstran sulfat. Kada se holesterol esteraza i oksidaza modifikuju PEG-om, oni pokazuju selektivnu katalitičku aktivnost u odnosu na određene frakcije lipoproteina. U pristustvu magnezijumovih jona, sulfonovani alfa-ciklodekstrini smanjuju reaktivnost holesterola, posebno u hilomikronima i VLDL, pri čemu nije potrebno izvršiti precipitaciju lipoprotienskih agregata. Poređenjem 200 rezultata dobijenih dvema metodama dobijena je sledeća jednačina korelacije:  $y = 0,052 + 0,942x$ ,  $r = 0,958$ ,  $Sy/x = 0,113$  mmol/L. Koncentracije HDL-holesterola u uzorcima iznosile su od 0,32 do 2,26 mmol/L. Može se zaključiti da je direktno određivanje HDL-holesterola mnogo pogodnija metoda u rutinskoj laboratorijskoj praksi.

**H76**

**COMPARISON OF TWO METHODS  
FOR HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN  
CHOLESTEROL DETERMINATION**

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High density lipoproteins (HDL) are responsible for the reverse transport of cholesterol from the peripheral cells to the liver, where they transform to bile acids which are extracted into the intestine via the biliary tract. Monitoring of HDL-cholesterol in serum is of great clinical importance since an inverse correlation exists between serum HDL-cholesterol concentrations and the risk of atherosclerotic disease. Elevated HDL-cholesterol concentrations are protective against coronary heart disease, while reduced concentrations particularly in conjunction with elevated triglycerides increase the cardiovascular risk. A variety of methods are available to determine HDL-cholesterol, including ultracentrifugation, electrophoresis, HPLC and precipitation based methods. The aim of this study was to compare the results of determination of HDL-cholesterol by routinely performed precipitation based method (phosphotungstate/magnesium chloride) and a direct measurement of HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) in serum (2<sup>nd</sup> generation Roche HDL-C Plus, Roche Diagnostics) on analyzer Roche/Hitachi 902. The automated method for direct determination of HDL-C in serum uses PEG-modified enzymes and dextran sulphate. When cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase enzymes are modified by PEG, they show selective catalytic activities toward lipoprotein fractions. In the presence of magnesium ions, sulfated alpha-cyclodextrins reduce the reactivity of cholesterol, especially in chylomicrons and VLDL, without the need for precipitation of lipoprotein aggregates. The comparison of 200 results between these two methods gave the following correlation equation in human sera (mmol/L):  $y = 0.052 + 0.942x$ ,  $r = 0.958$ ,  $Sy/x = 0.113$ . The sample concentrations were between 0.32 mmol/L and 2.26 mmol/L. We can conclude that determination of HDL-cholesterol with no pretreatment is the most convenient method for measuring HDL-cholesterol in routine laboratory practice.

**H77**

**KORELACIJA VREDNOSTI  
HDL-HOLESTEROLA DOBIJENIH  
DIREKTNOM METODOM  
I METODOM PRECIPITACIJE**

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Lipoproteini velike gustine (High Density Lipoproteins-HDL) su najmanje čestice lipoproteina sa najvećom gulinom. Njihova osnovna uloga u organizmu je uklanjanje holesterola iz tkiva. Klinički značaj HDL-holesterola je zaštita organizma od razvoja ateroskleroze. Najveću primenu za određivanje HDL-holesterola u praksi našle su metode koje se zasnivaju na selektivnom taloženju svih lipoproteinskih frakcija, izuzev HDL-holesterol frakcije, pomoću polianjona u prisustvu dvovalentnih katjona. Nakon centrifugiranja, u supernatantu se određuje holesterol iz HDL-holesterol frakcije. Test firme »Randox« za direktno određivanje HDL-holesterola se zasniva na formiranju rastvornih kompleksa LDL-holesterol, VLDL-holesterol i hilomikrona u prisustvu sulfonovanog ciklodekstrinskog pufera. Ovi kompleksi ne reaguju sa enzimima za koje je vezan polietilen-glikol. Na ovaj način određuje se samo koncentracija holesterola iz HDL-holesterol frakcije, koji reaguje sa polietilen-glikol-modifikovanim enzimima. Cilj ovog rada je bio da se uporede vrednosti HDL-holesterola dobijenih direktnim određivanjem iz seruma sa vrednostima HDL-holesterola dobijenih nakon precipitacije sa fosfovolframovom kiselinom u prisustvu magnezijumovih jona (test firme »Randox«). Primenom linearne regresiono-korelace analize dobijeni su sledeći podaci: koeficijent korelacije,  $r = 0,978$  i jednačina prave  $y = 0,9491x + 0,0696$ . Na rezultate određivanja HDL-holesterola dobijenih direktnom metodom ne utiču vrednosti triglicerida do 13,5 mmol/L. Metoda je potpuno automatizovana i ne zahteva prethodni tretman uzorka čime se smanjuje mogućnost greške i skraćuje vreme određivanja.

**H77**

**CORRELATION OF HDL-CHOLESTEROL  
VALUES OBTAINED BY DIRECT  
AND PRECIPITATION METHODS**

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High density lipoproteins (HDL) are the finest lipoprotein particles of highest density. Their basic function is to eliminate cholesterol from tissue. The clinical significance of HDL-cholesterol is the of protection organism from atherosclerosis. The most commonly used methods for HDL-cholesterol determination are those based on the selective precipitation of all lipoprotein fractions except HDL-cholesterol fraction by means of polyanions in the presence of bivalent cations. The direct HDL-cholesterol determination assay (»Randox«) is based on the formation of soluble complexes with LDL-cholesterol, VLDL-cholesterol and chylomicrones in the presence of sulfated cyclodextrin buffer. These complexes are resistant to polyethylene glycol modified enzymes. Therefore, after addition of polyethylen glycol modified enzymes only HDL-cholesterol concentration is determined. The aim of the study was to compare the HDL-cholesterol values obtained by direct determination from serum with those obtained after the precipitation with phosphotungstic acid in the presence of  $MgCl_2$  (»Randox«). The following data are obtained: correlation coefficient,  $r = 0.978$  and equation  $y = 0.9491x + 0.0696$ . The assay is unaffected by lipaemia (triglycerides up to 13.5 mmol/L). The method is totally automated and does not require pre-treatment of the sample which reduces time of determination and possible mistakes.

**H78**

**REFERENTNI INTERVAL UKUPNOG  
KAPACITETA TRANSFERINA ZA VEZIVANJE  
GVOŽĐA ODREĐIVANOG METODOM  
IZRAČUNAVANJA NA ANALIZATORU  
OLYMPUS AU2700**

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Određivanja serumskog gvožđa, ukupnog kapaciteta transferina za vezivanje gvožđa (TIBC) i saturacije transferina koriste se kao rutinski testovi za identifikovanje i praćenje anemija usled nedostatka gvožđa, kao »screening« testovi za naslednu hemohromatozu, a korisni su i u dijagnozi hroničnih inflamatornih oboljenja. TIBC je mera maksimalne koncentracije gvožđa koju serumski proteini, prvenstveno transferin, mogu da vežu. Većina direktnih metoda za određivanje TIBC-a uključuje preanalitičku fazu, a što uključuje saturaciju transferina viškom gvožđa, uklanjanje nevezanog gvožđa adsorpcijom, centrifugiranje i na kraju određivanje koncentracije gvožđa koje se disocira od transferina u supernatantu. Alternativno, TIBC se izračunava kao zbir serumskog gvožđa i slobodnog kapaciteta transferina za vezivanje gvožđa (UIIBC) metoda izračunavanja. Rezultati istraživanja poslednjih godina pokazuju da se metodom izračunavanja dobijaju vrednosti TIBC-a koje su značajno niže od onih dobijenih direktnom metodom. S obzirom da se na novouvedenom u rad analizatoru Olympus AU2700 (Olympus Diagnostica GmbH, Hamburg, Germany) vrednosti TIBC-a određuju metodom izračunavanja, cilj ispitivanja je bio da se utvrdi referentni interval za našu populaciju. Koncentracije gvožđa i UIIBC-a, koje su korišćene za izračunavanje TIBC-a su određene kolorimetrijskim testovima firme Olympus: TPTZ metodom, odnosno nitrozo-PSAP metodom. Ovaj postupak određivanja TIBC-a je pokazao zadovoljavajuću tačnost ( $P > 0,001$ ) i preciznost, sa koeficijentima varijacije od 0,91% do 1,63% pri određivanju u seriji i od 2,34% do 2,80% pri određivanju iz dana u dan, za nisku, normalnu i visoku vrednost TIBC-a. Za određivanje referentnog intervala TIBC je određivan u uzorcima seruma 125 zdravih osoba oba pola, starosti između 15 i 80 godina. Student t-testom je ustaljeno da vrednosti ne zavise od pola ( $p = 0,3289$ ), te je utvrđen jedinstven referentni interval za celu ispitivanu populaciju neparametarskom metodom. Dobijeni referentni interval se kreće u rasponu od 42,0  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  do 64,3  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . S obzirom da se referentni interval za direktnu metodu nalazi u rasponu od 44,8  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  do 75,1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , ovim su potvrđeni literaturni podaci da su vrednosti TIBC-a dobijene metodom izračunavanja niže.

**H78**

**REFERENCE INTERVAL  
FOR TOTAL IRON-BINDING  
CAPACITY BY CALCULATION METHOD  
USING OLYMPUS AU2700  
AUTOMATED ANALYZER**

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Measurements of serum iron, total iron-binding capacity (TIBC) and the percentage of iron saturation of transferrin are used as routine tests for identifying and monitoring of iron-deficient anemia, as screening tests in suspected cases of hereditary hemochromatosis, and are useful for the clinical diagnosis of chronic inflammatory disorders. TIBC indicates the maximum concentration of iron that can be bound by an individual's serum protein, primarily transferrin. Most direct TIBC measurement methods require pretreatment of serum samples, which includes saturation of transferrin with an excess predetermined amount of iron, removal of the unbound iron by adsorption, centrifugation and, finally, measurement of the iron that is dissociated from transferrin in the supernatant. As an alternative to direct measurement methods, TIBC values are calculated as the sum of serum iron and unsaturated iron-binding capacity (UIIBC) calculation method. The results of investigations during the last few years showed that calculated TIBC values were significantly lower than those obtained by the direct TIBC method. Considering that Olympus AU2700 automated analyzer (Olympus Diagnostica GmbH, Hamburg, Germany), was recently brought in function and that TIBC values were obtained by calculation method, the aim of this study was to determine the reference interval for our population. Iron and UIIBC values used for TIBC calculation were determined with Olympus colorimetric tests: TPTZ method and Nitroso-PSAP method, respectively. This procedure of TIBC determination showed satisfactory accuracy ( $p > 0,001$ ) and precision, with CV values ranging from 0.91% to 1.63% within-run and from 2.34% to 2.80% day-to-day for low, normal and high TIBC values. The reference interval for TIBC was determined using sera collected from 125 healthy individuals of both sexes, 15 to 80 years old. Since the application of Student t-test evidenced no significant difference between values obtained for males and females ( $P = 0,3289$ ), the unique reference interval for the whole studied population was introduced, using nonparametric method. The obtained reference interval ranged between 42.0  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  and 63.3  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . Considering that the reference interval for direct TIBC method ranges between 44.8  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  and 75.1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , our results confirmed previously reported data, which showed that calculated TIBC values were lower than those determined directly.

**H79****VREDNOSTI UKUPNIH PROTEINA U URINU:  
POREĐENJE ČETIRI METODE**

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Da bi se utvrdila neka renalna bolest, potrebno je znati kolika je ekskrecija proteina urinom tokom 24 sata. Proteini u urinu mogu biti povećani u sledećim stanjima: intenzivno vežbanje, groznica i hipotermija, nefroza i dijabetična nefropatija i kod infekcija urinarnog trakta. Izbor metode za određivanje ukupnih proteina u urinu nije nimalo jednostavan. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se uporede rezultati dobijeni određivanjem koncentracije ukupnih proteina u uzorcima 24-časovnog urina koristeći četiri različite metode: precipitacija trihlorisrćetnom kiselinom (TCA), metodama koje se zasnivaju na vezivanju boja Coomasie Brilliant Blue G-250 (CBB G-250), pirogalol crveno i metodom sa pirokatehol violet molibdatom. Sakupljeno je 30 uzoraka 24-časovnog urina i koncentracije ukupnih proteina određene sa četiri različite metode, koristeći spektrofotometar Stasar III i analizator Vitros 250 (Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics). Poređenjem rezultata dobijenih određivanjem ukupnih proteina u 24-časovnom urinu sa četiri gore navedene metode dobijene su sledeći koeficijenti korelacije i odgovarajuće jednačine prave: određivanje sa CBB G250 i pirogalol crvenim ( $y = -0.170 + 1.395x$ ,  $r = 0.958$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 1.335 \text{ g/L}$ ), sa CBB G250 i precipitacija sa TCA ( $y = 0.088 + 0.940x$ ,  $r = 0.931$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.704 \text{ g/L}$ ), CBB G250 i pirokatehol violet molibdat ( $y = 0.220 + 0.711x$ ,  $r = 0.944$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.630 \text{ g/L}$ ), precipitacija sa TCA i određivanje sa pirogalol crvenim ( $y = 0.236 + 0.698x$ ,  $r = 0.925$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.784 \text{ g/L}$ ), precipitacija sa TCA i metoda sa pirokatehol violet molibdatom ( $y = 0.745 + 0.121x$ ,  $r = 0.980$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.381 \text{ g/L}$ ), sa pirogalol crvenim i metodom sa pirokatehol violet molibdatom ( $y = -0.056 + 1.032x$ ,  $r = 0.998$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.143 \text{ g/L}$ ). Nije utvrđena statistički značajna razlika između rezultata određivanja ukupnih proteina u 24-časovnom urinu pomoću četiri različite metode ( $0.925 < p < 0.998$ ). Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata može se zaključiti da sve metode za određivanje proteina u uzorcima 24-časovnog urina mogu da se koriste u rutinskoj biohemijskoj praksi.

**H79****TOTAL PROTEIN LEVELS IN URINE:  
COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS**

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To evaluate some renal diseases, one must know how much protein is lost in a 24-hr urine. Urinary protein elevations are also common in strenuous exercise, fever and hypothermia, nephrosis and diabetic nephropathy, and urinary tract infections. The choice of method for quantization of urinary total protein is not easy. The aim of this study was to compare the results obtained by determination of total protein in 24-h urine samples by four different methods: trichloroacetic acid (TCA) precipitation, dye-binding methods with Coomasie Brilliant Blue G-250 (CBB G-250), Pyrogallol red and Pyricatechol violet molibdate. We have collected 30 urine samples and have determined values of total proteins by four different methods on spectrophotometer Stasar III and by Vitros 250 (Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics). The comparison of results among methods yielded the following regression parameters for total protein determination in urine: CBB G250 and Pyrogallol red ( $y = -0.170 + 1.395x$ ,  $r = 0.958$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 1.335 \text{ g/L}$ ); CBB G250 and TCA precipitation ( $y = 0.088 + 0.940x$ ,  $r = 0.931$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.704 \text{ g/L}$ ), CBB G250 and Pyricatechol violet molibdate ( $y = 0.220 + 0.711x$ ,  $r = 0.944$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.630 \text{ g/L}$ ); TCA method and Pyrogallol red ( $y = 0.236 + 0.698x$ ,  $r = 0.925$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.784 \text{ g/L}$ ), TCA and Pyricatechol violet molibdate ( $y = 0.745 + 0.121x$ ,  $r = 0.980$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.381 \text{ g/L}$ ); Pyrogallol red and Pyricatechol violet molibdate ( $y = 0.056 + 1.032x$ ,  $r = 0.998$ ,  $S_{y/x} = 0.143 \text{ g/L}$ ). There was no significant difference between the results obtained by four different methods ( $0.925 < p < 0.998$ ). On the basis of these findings all methods for total protein determination in 24-h urine samples could have a practical importance in routine biochemical practice.

**H80**

**KORELACIJA ODREĐIVANJA  
HLORIDA U SERUMU METODOM  
INDIREKTNE POTENCIOMETRIJE  
I KOLORIMETRIJSKOM METODOM**

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Koncentracija hloridnog jona se najčešće određuje u sklopu standardnih analiza elektrolita i metaboličkog profila. Hloridni jon se meri jednom od sledećih metoda: potenciometrijskom, kolorimetrijskom, kulometrijskom titracijom i manuelnom titracijom sa merkuričnim nitratom. Cilj ovog rada je bio da se uporede rezultati određivanja hloridnog jona kolorimetrijskom metodom (test firme »Pliva«, Pliva-Lachema, Czech Republic) sa rezultatima dobijenim metodom indirektnе potencijometrije korišćenjem jon-selektivne elektrode (ISE) na biohemijskom analizatoru Olympus AU 2700 (Olympus GmbH, Hamburg, Germany). Test firme »Pliva« se zasniva na principu reakcije hloridnog jona iz serumata sa merkuritiocjanatnim reagensom pri čemu nastaje slobodni tiocjanatni ion koji gradi sa ferijonom, prisutnim u rastvoru, crveno obojeni kompleks sa maksimumom apsorbancije na 480 nm. Na analizatoru Olympus AU 2700 koncentracija hloridnih jona se određuje ISE indirektnim merenjem razblaženog uzorka. Postupak se zasniva na određivanju razlike potencijala između merne elektrode koja je osjetljiva na hloridne jone i referentne elektrode čiji je potencijal konstantna veličina. Razlika u potencijalu je srazmerna aktivnosti tj. koncentraciji hloridnih jona u uzorku. Ispitana je nepreciznost u seriji (20 određivanja) i iz dana u dan (10 dana) ponovljenim određivanjem koncentracije hlorida u tri različita »pool«-a. Dobijeni koeficijenti varijacije (Kv), pri koncentraciji hlorida od 88 mmol/L, 103 mmol/L i 111 mmol/L, za nepreciznost u seriji su iznosili 1,2%, 1,9% i 1,8%, a za nepreciznost iz dana u dan 1,8%, 2,1% i 1,9%. Određivanja su takođe vršena i u 92 uzorka serumata. Za poređenje dobijenih vrednosti primenjena je regresiona korelaciona analiza. Utvrđeno je da postoji vrlo dobra korelacija između kolorimetrijske metode (y) i potenciometrijske metode (x) sa sledećim korelacionim parametrima  $y = 3,318 + 0,975x$ ;  $r = 0,984$ . Takođe, postoji značajna povezanost ( $p < 0,01$ ) između dobijenih vrednosti hlorida pomoću ove dve metode. Zaključeno je da kolorimetrijsko određivanje hloridnog jona upotrebotom »Pliva« testa predstavlja adekvatnu alternativu za indirektnu potenciometrijsku metodu.

**H80**

**CORRELATION OF DETERMINATION  
OF SERUM CHLORIDE USING INDIRECT  
POTENCIOMETRIC METHOD  
AND COLORIMETRIC METHOD**

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Chloride ion concentration is usually determined as a part of a standard electrolyte analysis or a basic metabolic panel. Chloride ion has been measured by one of the following methods: potentiometric method, colorimetric method, coulometric titration or manual titration with mercury nitrate. The aim of the study was to compare the results of determination of chloride ion by a colorimetric method using Pliva test (Pliva-Lachema, Czech Republic) with those obtained by an indirect potentiometric measurement using an ion-selective electrode (ISE) on biochemical analyzer Olympus AU 2700 (Olympus Diagnostica GmbH, Hamburg, Germany). The »Pliva« test is based on principle that chloride ions react with mercurious thiocyanate reagent, giving equal quantity of thiocyanate ions which react with trivalent ferric ions that are present in solution to form a red colored complex with an absorbance peak at 480 nm. The Olympus (ISE) module is designed to quantify chloride ions in specimens by indirect assays of diluted samples. The procedure is based on determination of the difference in potentials between measurable electrode which is sensitive to chloride ions on one side, and a referent electrode with a constant potential on the other side. The difference in potentials is proportional to the activity i.e. concentration of chloride ions in a sample. Within-assay (20 determinations) and between-day imprecision (10 days) was determined with replicate measurement of chloride concentration using three different pools. Obtained coefficients of variation (CVs), for concentration of chloride of 88 mmol/L, 103 mmol/L and 111 mmol/L, for within-assay imprecision were 1.2%, 1.9% and 1.8%, and for between-day imprecision 1.8%, 2.1% and 1.9%, respectively. The estimations were also done in 92 serum samples. The regression correlation analysis was used for a comparison of obtained values. We found very good correlation between the colorimetric method (y) and potentiometric method (x) yielding the following regression parameters:  $y_x = 3.318 + 0.975x$ ;  $r = 0.984$ . There is a significant correlation ( $P < 0.01$ ) between chloride values obtained by these two methods. According to the results we obtained using both methods, we concluded that colorimetric determination of chloride ion by »Pliva« test should be used as an adequate alternative to the indirect potentiometric measurement.

**H81**

**KORELACIJA REZULTATA RAZDVAJANJA  
PROTEINA SERUMA KAPILARNOM  
ZONSKOM I ELEKTROFOREZOM  
NA AGAROZNOM GELU**

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Cilj rada je bio poređenje elektroforetskog razdvajanja proteina seruma na kapilarnom sistemu firme SEBIA, Francuska sa već standardizovanom metodom elektroforetskog razdvajanja na agaroznom gelu iste firme. Za ispitivanje preciznosti u seriji i iz dana u dan korišćen je komercijalni kontrolni serum (Sebia Ref. No: 4785), a za poređenje ove dve metode uzorci 637 pacijenata obrađenih u Institutu za medicinsku biohemiju, Kliničkog centra Srbije. Koeficijenti varijacije za preciznost u seriji na agaroznom gelu za albumin,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$  i  $\gamma$  frakcije iznosili su 1,4, 3,4, 1,3, 6,9, 20,0 i 3,2% redom, a za kapilarnu elektroforezu 1,0, 3,6, 1,8, 2,1, 9,3 i 3,3%. Za preciznost iz dana u dan koeficijenti varijacije za iste frakcije na agaroznom gelu su se kretale u opsegu od 1,6% do 10,0%, a za kapilarnu elektroforezu u opsegu od 2,0% do 8,1%. Poređenjem rezultata elektroforetskog razdvajanja uzorka pacijenata pomenutim metodama dobijeni koeficijent korelacijske pojedinačne frakcije su se kretali u opsegu od  $r = 0,639$  do  $r = 0,884$ . Dobijeni rezultati koeficijenata korelacijske pokazuju statističku značajnost (za  $p < 0,01$ ). Iz dobijenih rezultata se može zaključiti da je razdvajanje proteina seruma kapilarnom elektroforezom u korelaciji sa već korišćenom metodom razdvajanja na agaroznom gelu. Prednost ispitivane metode je i brzina izvođenja kao i nešto manji koeficijenti varijacije za pojedine frakcije.

**H81**

**CORRELATION OF RESULTS OF SERUM  
PROTEIN SEPARATION BY CAPILLARY  
ZONE ELECTROPHORESIS AND  
AGAROSE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS**

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The aim of the study was to compare the electrophoresis separation of serum proteins by SEBIA, France, capillary system with standardized method of agarose gel electrophoresis separation of the same company. Commercial control serum (Sebia Ref.No 4785) was used to determine imprecision within run and between day, while the samples of 637 patients, Institute of Medical Biochemistry, Clinical Centre of Serbia, were used to compare the results of these two methods. Coefficients of variation (%) for imprecision within run using agarose gel electrophoresis were 1.4, 3.4, 1.3, 6.9, 20.0 and 3.2% for albumin,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$  and  $\gamma$  fractions, respectively, while they were 1.0, 3.6, 1.8, 2.1, 9.3 and 3.3% for capillary electrophoresis. For between day imprecision coefficients of variation for the same fractions using agarose gel electrophoresis ranged from 1.6% to 10.0%, and they ranged from 2.0% to 8.1% for capillary electrophoresis. The comparison of results of electrophoresis separation of patients' samples by described methods revealed that the coefficients of correlation for specific fractions ranged from 0.639 to 0.884. The obtained results of correlation coefficients were statistically significant ( $P < 0.01$ ). These results lead to the conclusion that the separation of serum proteins by capillary electrophoresis is in correlation with formerly used method of agarose gel electrophoresis separation. The advantage of the studied method is fast execution as well as slightly lower variation coefficient for individual fractions.

**H82**

**POREĐENJE DELFIA-ULTRASENZITIVNOG  
TESTA ZA hTSH SA ABBOTT-OVIM  
ULTRASENZITIVNIM TESTOM  
ZA hTSH II NA AXSYM-U**

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Vrijednosti dobijene za tireostimulirajući hormon (TSH) u cirkulaciji smatraju se najosjetljivijim pokazateljem funkcije štitne žlezde. Ukoliko je koncentracija ovog parametra u okviru referentnog opsega, može se smatrati da je pacijent eutireoidan (ukoliko veza između hipotalamus i hipofize normalno funkcioniše). Zbog toga je ovo jedan od najčešće određivanih parametara u endokrinološkoj dijagnostici i od velike je važnosti da različite metode koje se koriste za određivanje visoko osetljivog TSH (hTSH) međusobno koreliraju. Cilj ovog rada bio je poređenje vrijednosti za hTSH dobijenih automatizovanim *microparticle enzyme immunoassay*-om (MEIA AXSYM) i poluautomatizovanim *time-resolved fluoroimmuno assay*-om (DELFIA Victor2). Vrijednosti hTSH određene su u trideset uzoraka serum-a objema metodama. Poređenjem dobijenih rezultata dobijen je korelacioni koeficijent  $r = 0,999$  ( $y = 0.02665x + 0,9169$ ). Vrijednosti za hTSH dobijene MEIA tehnikom na AXSYM-u bile su za svega 1,5% niže od onih dobijenih DELFIA-om. Zaključeno je da ove dvije metode vrlo dobro međusobno koreliraju. Vrijednosti dobijene za hTSH dvijema korišćenim tehnikama međusobno se razlikuju za svega 1,5%, pa se one mogu paralelno koristiti u svakodnevnoj laboratorijskoj evaluaciji funkcije štitne žlezde.

**H82**

**DELFIJA hTSH ULTRAASSAY  
COMPARED WITH ABBOTT  
AXSYM ULTRASENSITIVE  
hTSH II ASSAY**

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The circulating thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) concentration is generally the most sensitive marker of tissue thyroid hormone levels. A normal TSH concentration is a presumptive evidence that the patient is euthyroid if the hypothalamic-pituitary axis is intact. Therefore, it is one of the most frequently used parameters in endocrinologic diagnosis, and correlation of results determination of high sensitive TSH (hTSH) obtained by different methods is, therefore, very important. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationship between automated microparticle enzyme immunoassay (MEIA AXSYM) method with semiautomatised time-resolved fluorimmuno assay (DELFIA – Victor2) method for hTSH. We analyzed thirty serum samples with different levels of hTSH with both methods. Comparison of the two methods revealed an excellent regression coefficient,  $r = 0.999$  ( $y = 0.02701x + 0,9855$ ). hTSH values by MEIA on AXSYM were 1.5% lower than those obtained by DELFIA. In conclusion, we found a very good correlation between these two methods. hTSH values in samples differed only 1.5%. Therefore, in everyday work differences may be neglected, and the techniques can be parallelly used in laboratory evaluation of the thyroid gland function.

**H83**

**EVALUACIJA BIOHEMIJSKOG  
ANALIZATORA ILAB 300**

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ILab 300 je stoni analizator, povezan sa računaram. Za rad korist male količine reagensa i uzorka. Na njemu je moguće primeniti reagense različitih proizvođača. Postoji mogućnost određivanja reakcijom završne tačke, kinetičkih reakcija, primena serum »startera», korišćenje dvokomponentnih reagenasa, primena reakcija sa slepom probom uzorka i reakcija sa slepom probom reagensa. Postoji više mogućnosti kalibracije: korišćenje jedne do pet tačaka kalibracije. U radu je izvršena evaluacija višekanalnog, selektivnog analizatora.

**H83**

**EVALUATION OF BIOCHEMICAL  
ANALYZER ILAB 300**

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ILab 300 is a table analyzer connected to PC. It uses small amounts of reagents and samples. Reagents of different manufacturers can be used. It enables carrying out of final point reaction, kinetic reactions, use of serum starters, use of two component reagents, performance of reactions with blind sample probe and reactions with blind reagents probe. There is a range of calibration possibilities: use from one to five calibration points. The study was aimed at the evaluation of multi-channel, selective analyzer ILab 300. The following

ra ILab 300. Određivani su sledeći parametri: glukoza (Randox), holesterol (Randox), proteini (biuret pravljen u laboratoriji), trigliceridi (Randox), ALT (Randox), AST (Randox), CK (Randox), LDH (Randox), GGT (Serkolab) i alkalna fosfataza (Randox). Ispitivanje preciznosti iz dana u dan sprovedeno je korišćenjem kontrolnih seruma firme »Randox«, a ispitivanje preciznosti u seriji internih serumskih »pool«-ova sa normalnim i patološkim vrednostima. Za svaku seriju je izračunata srednja vrednost, standardna devijacija i koeficijent varijacije. Ispitivanjem preciznosti iz dana u dan dobijeni su sledeći koeficijenti varijacije (%) za kontrolne serume Assayed Multisera Level 2 i Assayed Multisera Level 3: glukoza 0,59 i 2,12, holesterol 2,62 i 3,10, proteini 3,25 i 4,20, triglyceridi 2,35 i 2,54; ALT 6,54 i 2,23; AST 8,55 i 1,37, CK 3,97 i 2,24, LDH 1,76 i 3,72; GGT 1,91 i 1,82; i alkalna fosfataza 3,06 i 1,73. Ispitivanjem preciznosti u seriji na »pool«-u normalnih patoloških vrednosti dobijeni su sledeći koeficijenti varijacije: glukoza 1,47 i 2,48; holesterol 1,00 i 1,55; proteini 0,65 i 1,62; triglyceridi 2,55 i 1,46; ALT 2,77 i 2,83; AST 2,84 i 2,99; CK 2,37 i 1,61; LDH 2,02 i 1,07; GGT 3,53 i 1,27; i alkalna fosfataza 3,00 i 1,40. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata može se zaključiti da je biohemski analizator ILab 300 pouzdan, tačan i precizan analizator.

parameters were monitored: glucose (Randox), cholesterol (Randox), proteins (lab produced biuret), triglycerides (Randox), ALT (Randox), AST (Randox), CK (Randox), LDH (Randox), GGT (Serkolab) and alkaline phosphatase (Randox). Precision properties was examined on a daily basis on the control serum Randox, and serial precision on the internal serum pool with normal and pathological values. For each serial, an average value was calculated, as well as standard deviation values and the variation coefficient. The variation coefficients of precision (%) on a daily basis for control sera Assayed Multisera Level 2 and Assayed Multisera Level 3 were as follows: glucose 0.59 and 2.12; cholesterol 2.62 and 3.10; proteins 3.25 and 4.20; triglycerides 2.35 and 2.54; ALT 6.54 and 2.23; AST 8.55 and 1.37; CK 3.97 and 2.24; LDH 1.76 and 3.72; GGT 1.91 and 1.82; alkaline phosphatase 3.06 and 1.73. The variation coefficients of variations for serial precision were: 1.47 and 2.48%; cholesterol 1.00 and 1.55; proteins 0.65 and 1.62; triglycerides 2.55 and 1.46; ALT 2.77 and 2.83; AST 2.84 and 2.99; CK 2.37 and 1.61; LDH 2.02 and 1.07; GGT 3.53 and 1.27; alkaline phosphatase 3.00 and 1.40. On the basis of obtained results we may conclude that Ilab 300 is a qualitative, accurate and precise analyzer.

#### H84

#### **ANALITIČKE KARAKTERISTIKE GASNOG ANALIZATORA IL GEM® PREMIER 3000**

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The GEM® Premier 3000 (Instrumentation Laboratory, Lexington, USA) je portabl analizator kojim se brzo i tačno određuju koncentracije gasova u krvi (pH, pCO<sub>2</sub>, pO<sub>2</sub>), elektrolita (Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, iCa<sup>2+</sup>), metabolita (glukoza, laktat) i hematokrita u punoj krvi. Sastoји se iz dve osnovne komponente: instrumenta i »kertridža«. Proces analiziranja uzorka odvija se u samom »kertridžu« koji sadrži elektrohemiske senzore, reagense, iglu za uzimanje uzorka i posudu za otpad. GEM® Premier 3000 koristi potenciometrijske senzore za merenje pH, pCO<sub>2</sub>, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, iCa<sup>2+</sup>, a amperometrijsku elektrodu za pO<sub>2</sub>, glukozu i laktat i provodljivost krvi da bi izmerio hematokrit. Kalibracija aparata obavlja se automatski. Postoje tri vrste kalibracije koje aparat obavlja u tačno definisanim vremenskim intervalima. Tokom kalibracije, sistem interno proverava karakteristike svih senzora kako bi verifikovao tačnost operacije. Minimalna zapremina uzorka potrebna za

#### H84

#### **ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE OF THE BLOOD GAS ANALYZER: IL GEM® PREMIER 3000**

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The GEM® Premier 3000 (Instrumentation Laboratory, Lexington, USA) is a compact, portable system designed for fast, accurate, measurement of blood gases (pH, pCO<sub>2</sub>, pO<sub>2</sub>), electrolytes (Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, iCa<sup>2+</sup>), metabolites (glucose, lactate) and haematocrit in whole blood. It consists of two components: the instrument and a multi-use disposable cartridge. Analysis take place in the cartridge, which contains the electrochemical sensors, reagents, sampling stylus, and a waste container. The GEM® Premier 3000 uses potentiometric sensors to measure pH, pCO<sub>2</sub>, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, iCa<sup>2+</sup>, amperometric electrode to measure pO<sub>2</sub>, glucose, lactate concentrations and blood conductivity for measuring haematocrit. Automatic one-point, two-point, and low oxygen calibrations, which occur at fixed intervals, help to establish continued instrument accuracy. Sample volume requirement is 150 µL for the full menu of analytes and results are available in a 90 sec-

analiziranje celokupne palete parametara na apratu je 150  $\mu\text{L}$ , a rezultat se može dobiti 90 s po aspiraciji uzorka. Cilj ovog rada bio je da se utvrde analitičke karakteristike analizatora GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000. U cilju utvrđivanja nepreciznosti svakodnevno su analizirani sledeći kontrolni uzorci proizvođača Instrumentation Laboratory (Lexington, USA): ContrIL<sup>®</sup> 9 (tri nivoa kontrole) koji se koriste za proveru kontrole kvaliteta sistema GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 za pH, pCO<sub>2</sub>, pO<sub>2</sub>, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, iCa<sup>2+</sup>, glukozu i laktat i GEM CritCheck (dva nivoa kontrole) koje se koriste za proveru senzora za hematokrit. Testiranje je sprovedeno u toku 21 dana korišćenja »kertridža« čiji je kapacitet bio 300 uzoraka. Iz podataka dobijenih u cilju utvrđivanja nepreciznosti za svaki nivo kontrole, izračunati su srednja vrednost, Sd i Kv (%) i upoređene sa preporučenim vrednostima proizvođača u cilju utvrđivanja tačnosti. Nepreciznost iz dana u dan (Sd ili Kv) iznosile su za pH (Sd): 0,002 do 0,006, a za druge izmerene parametre (Kv) između 0% i 5%. Nepreciznost u seriji za sve parametre (Kv) bila je manja od 3%. Poređenjem rezultata dobijenih analiziranjem uzorka pune krvi (n=100) na GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 i GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier Plus kao i analizatorima: IL1312 (Instrumentation Laboratory), RapidLab 248 (Bayer) i RapidLab 845 (Bayer) dobijeni su koeficijenti korelacije koji se kreću u rasponu od 0,95 do 1,00. Koncentracije glukoze i elektrolita izmerene na GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 poređene su sa rezultatima analiziranja istih uzorka standardnim laboratorijskim određivanjima (enzimska metoda sa GOD/POD, plamena fotometrija). Vrednosti hematokrita analizirane su na hematološkom brojaču (ACT, Beckman Coulter, USA), a vrednosti hematokrita dobijene na GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 konvertovane su u vrednosti ukupnog hemoglobina i upoređene sa vrednostima dobijenim na RapidLab 845. Dobijeni podaci analizirani su standardnom linearном regresionom analizom i dobijeni su koeficijenti korelacije između 0,93 i 0,97. Značajno poboljšanje kvaliteta rada postignuto je uvođenjem nove, pouzdane tehnologije IQM<sup>TM</sup> kertridža, čime je omogućena automatska, kontinuirana kontrola kvaliteta koja zamjenjuje konvencionalnu kontrolu kvaliteta. Analizator je pokazao izvanredne karakteristike: jednostavan je za korišćenje, rad na njemu ne zahteva specijalnu obuku osoblja, minimalno potrebno održavanje, čini GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 veoma pogodnim za rad u laboratoriji i posebno kao jedan od aparata uz postelju pacijenta, tj. za POC testiranje.

onds from sample introduction. The objective of this study was to determine the analytical performances of the GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000. Three-level blood gas/electrolyte/metabolite (ContrIL<sup>®</sup> 9, Instrumentation Laboratory) and bi-level haematocrit (GEM CritCheck, Instrumentation Laboratory) aqueous quality control materials were analyzed daily, to ascertain the total imprecision. Testing was conducted using the 300-sample capacity test cartridge over a 21-day cartridge use life. From the quality control data collected to assess imprecision, the mean value, SD and %CV for each level were calculated and compared the mean value with the acceptable value printed on the insert sheet for the control to determine inaccuracy. Day to day imprecision for aqueous quality control materials (SD or CV) were: pH (SD): 0.002 0.006, and for other measured parameters (CV) between 0 and 5%. Within-run imprecisions for all the parameters gave CV values under 3%. Comparison among the results of whole blood samples analyzed (N=100) on GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 and GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier Plus and analyzers IL1312 (Instrumentation Laboratory), RapidLab 248 (Bayer) and RapidLab 845 (Bayer) showed a close agreement with correlation coefficients between 0.95 and 1.00. Glucose and electrolyte concentrations obtained by GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 were compared with the results of GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier Plus and standard laboratory determinations (enzymatic method with GOD/POD, flame photometry). Haematocrit values were analyzed with ACT haematological cell counter and also haematocrit values from the GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 were converted to total haemoglobin and compared with the values obtained from RapidLab 845. Data analyzed by standard linear regression analysis gave the correlation coefficients between 0.93 and 0.97. Addition of Intelligent Quality Management (IQM<sup>TM</sup>) that delivers automatic, continuous, real time quality control (QC) which replaces conventional QC with more efficient and reliable technology, makes the new standard for the future of quality control. Excellent performance, easy to use, no specialized training required, and minimal maintenance make the GEM<sup>®</sup> Premier 3000 suitable for use in laboratory and especially in point of care testing.

**H85****EVALUACIJA IMx IMMUNOANALIZATORA**G. Prtenjak<sup>1</sup>, D. Pap<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Institut za onkologiju, Sremska Kamenica<sup>2</sup>Zavod za zaštitu studenata, Novi Sad

ABBOTT-ov IMx analizator je potpuno automatski neizotopski sistem za imunoodređivanja, koji koristi FPIA i MEIA tehnologiju. Test zahteva 150 µL serumu po analizi. Rezultati se dobijaju za približno 20–40 minuta za 24 uzorka. Ispitivane su analitičke karakteristike ovog analizatora određivanjem nepreciznosti iz dana u dan i u seriji. Određivani su sledeći parametri: CEA, CA 15-3, CA 19-9, PSA ukupni, AFP i βHCG. Nepreciznost između određivanja je ocenjivana pomoću dve komercijalne ABBOTT-ove kontrole, različitih koncentracija (niska i visoka kontrola) u periodu od mesec dana. Nepreciznost između određivanja za nisku i visoku kontrolu je izražena kao Kv (%) i iznosi za CEA 4,67 i 4,68; za CA 15-3 3,24 i 4,23; za CA 19-9 6,70 i 7,10; za ukupni PSA 1,44 i 2,18; za AFP 2,63 i 4,22 i za βHCG 2,46 i 6,35. Nepreciznost u seriji je ocenjivana pomoću normalne kontrole (n=10) i Kv (%) iznosi za CEA 3,89, za CA 2,41, za CA 19-9 4,20, za ukupni PSA 1,30, za AFP 2,30 i za βHCG 2,15. Može se zaključiti da je IMx precizan analizator.

**H85****EVALUATION OF IMx IMMUNOANALYZER**G. Prtenjak<sup>1</sup>, D. Pap<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Institute of Oncology, Sremska Kamenica<sup>2</sup>Students Health Institute, Novi Sad

The IMx analyzer, manufactured by ABBOTT, is a fully automated non-isotopic system for immunoassays, which utilizes FPIA and MEIA technology. The assays require 150 µL of serum per analysis. Results for a full run are available approximately 20–40 minutes for 24 samples. We evaluated IMx analytic performance by means of between-run and within-run imprecision. The following parameters were tested: CEA, CA 15-3, CA 19-9, PSA total, AFP and βHCG. Between-run imprecision was evaluated in two commercial controls at different concentration of ABBOTT (low and high control), over one month period. Between-run imprecision expressed as % CV ranged: for CEA 4.67 and 4.68; for CA 15-3 3.24 and 4.23; for CA 19-9 6.70 and 7.10; for PSA total 1.44 and 2.18; for AFP 2.63 and 4.22; and for βHCG 2.46 and 6.35, respectively. Within-run imprecision was evaluated in normal serum control in replication of ten and % CV ranged: for CEA 3.89; for CA 2.41; for CA 19-9 4.20; for PSA total 1.30; for AFP 2.30 for βHCG 2.15, respectively. We conclude that IMx is a precise and accurate analyzer.

**H86****ODREĐIVANJE JONIZOVANOG MAGNEZIJUMA SA AVL 988/4 JONOANALIZATOROM**B. Radosavljević<sup>1</sup>, N. Majkić-Singh<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Institut Hemije u medicini, Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Beograd<sup>2</sup>Institut za medicinsku biohemiju, Klinički centar Srbije i Farmaceutski fakultet, Beograd

Klinički značaj određivanja jonizovanog magnezijuma (iMg), jedinog fiziološki aktivnog oblika, se izrazito povećao konstruisanjem i unapređenjem elektrolitnih analizatora sa jon-selektivnim elektrodama. Trenutno, samo tri komercijalna analizatora (AVL 988/4, Austrija; NOVA, SAD; KONE, Finska) omogućuju rutinsko određivanje iMg u krvi i urinu. AVL 988/4 (AVL List GmbH) koristi visoko prečišćenu jonoforu ETH 7025 koja je specifična i selektivna za iMg. Ovaj instrument takođe potenciometrijski meri koncentracije jonizovanog kalcijuma (iCa), natrijuma (Na) i jona vodonika (pH). Kako je lečenje pacijenata često uslovljeno ovim merenjima stoga jonoanalizatori

**H86****MEASUREMENT OF IONIZED MAGNESIUM WITH AVL 988/4 IONANALYZER**B. Radosavljević<sup>1</sup>, N. Majkić-Singh<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Institute of Chemistry in Medicine, University School of Medicine, Belgrade<sup>2</sup>Institute of Medical Biochemistry, Clinical Centre of Serbia and University School of Belgrade, Belgrade

The clinical relevance of determination of ionized magnesium (iMg), the only physiologically active form, has expressively increased since invention and improvement of electrolyte analyzers with ion-selective electrodes. Currently, the only three commercial analyzers (AVL 988/4, Austria; NOVA, USA; KONE, Finland) enable a routine measurement of iMg in blood and urine. The AVL988/4 (AVL List GmbH) uses a highly purified ETH 7025 ionophore that is specific and selective for iMg. The instrument also estimates by potentiometry method the concentrations of ionized calcium (iCa), sodium (Na) and hydrogen ions (pH). Since a treatment of patients is often

moraju zadovoljiti stroge zahteve za tačnošću i preciznošću. Nepreciznost u seriji je procenjena nakon 20 ponovljenih određivanja tri humana seruma različitih koncentracija iMg i nakon četiri ponovljena određivanja kontrolnog uzorka elektrolita (ISE-trol, AVL). Nepreciznost između serija je procenjena dvostrukim merenjima istog materijala tokom 20 uzastopnih dana. Za nepreciznost u seriji srednja vrednost (mmol/L) za iMg u serumima iznose 0,44; 0,67; i 0,94, a odgovarajući koeficijenti varijacije (%) su 1,58; 0,78; i 0,92. Srednja vrednost i odgovarajući koeficijent varijacije za kontrolu iznose 0,34 i 2,99. Za nepreciznost između serija ove vrednosti za svaki uzorak pojedinačno iznose: 0,44, 1,61; 0,67, 1,39; 0,95, 1,78 za serume; 0,34, 3,56 za kontrolu. Ostali rezultati za nepreciznost u seriji su sledeći: iCa (0,99, 1,46; 1,01, 0,75; 1,11, 1,26 za serume; 0,59, 0,00 za kontrolu), Na (137,5, 0,27; 143,8, 0,58; 143,0, 0,17 za serume; 166,5, 0,26 za kontrolu) i pH (8,08, 0,92; 7,92, 0,34; 7,85, 0,56 za serume; 7,61, 0,22 za kontrolu). Ostali rezultati za nepreciznost između serija su sledeći: iCa (0,99, 1,23; 1,02, 2,14; 1,09, 1,39 za serume; 0,60, 1,94 za kontrolu), Na (137,2, 0,61; 143,2, 0,33; 143,9, 0,57 za serume; 168,8, 1,68 za kontrolu) i pH (8,13, 0,62; 7,94, 0,47; 7,91, 0,61 za serume; 7,68, 0,78 za kontrolu). Dobijeni rezultati potvrđuju da je AVL 988/4 pouzdan analizator za merenje iMg u humanom serumu. Niske vrednosti koeficijenata varijacije, koje odgovaraju podacima proizvođača kao i literaturnim, pokazuju da se iCa, Na and pH mogu takođe precizno određivati. Pored toga, male dimenzije i brzina aparata kao i aktuelni interes za fiziološki aktivne forme elemenata čine ovaj analizator korisnim za rutinski kliničko određivanje elektrolita.

influenced by these measurements the ionanalyzers must meet stringent requirements for accuracy and precision. The within-run imprecision was evaluated using 20 replicated analyses of three different iMg levels of human sera and four replicated analyses of electrolyte control materials (ISE-trol, AVL). The between-run imprecision was evaluated by measurements in duplicate of the same materials each day for 20 consecutive days. Mean values (mmol/L) and coefficients of variation (%) of each sample, respectively, for iMg within-run imprecision were: 0.44, 1.58; 0.67, 0.78; 0.94, 0.92 for sera; 0.34, 2.99 for control. The values for iMg between-run imprecision were: 0.44, 1.61; 0.67, 1.39; 0.95, 1.78 for sera; 0.34, 3.56 for control. Other within-run imprecision results were as follows: iCa (0.99, 1.46; 1.01, 0.75; 1.11, 1.26 for sera; 0.59, 0.00 for control), Na (137.5, 0.27; 143.8, 0.58; 143.0, 0.17 for sera; 166.5, 0.26 for control) and pH (8.08, 0.92; 7.92, 0.34; 7.85, 0.56 for sera; 7.61, 0.22 for control). Other between-run imprecision results were as follows: iCa (0.99, 1.23; 1.02, 2.14; 1.09, 1.39 for sera; 0.60, 1.94 for control), Na (137.2, 0.61; 143.2, 0.33; 143.9, 0.57 for sera; 168.8, 1.68 for control) and pH (8.13, 0.62; 7.94, 0.47; 7.91, 0.61 for sera; 7.68, 0.78 for control). The obtained results confirm that AVL 988/4 is a reliable analyzer for measuring iMg in human serum. The low values of coefficients of variation, which correspond to manufacturer and literature evidences, show that iCa, Na and pH can be also precisely determined. In addition, small size and speed of the apparatus as well as a current interest for physiologically active ionized forms of the elements make this analyzer advisable for routine clinical determinations of the electrolytes.

## H87

### SEDIMENT URINA U SVIM UZORCIMA: DA ILI NE?

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Rutinski pregled urina obuhvata hemijski pregled i pregled sedimenta urina. Automatski čitači test-traka za urin se preporučuju naročito u laboratorijima sa velikim brojem uzoraka urina da bi se izbegle greške i obezbedila veća preciznost i tačnost rezultata u odnosu na vizuelni metod. Tradicionalnim nestandardizovanim mikroskopskim pregledom sedi-

## H87

### ROUTINE URINE SEDIMENT ANALYSIS IN ALL SAMPLES: YES OR NO?

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Routine urinalysis includes chemistry examinations and urine sediment. Chemistry examinations are performed by test-strips, visual or on instrument, and urine sediment envelope microscopy method under a cover slip. Automated test-strips readers are recommended in laboratory with large numbers of specimens, to avoid errors and improve the precision

menta rezultati se izražavaju kao broj eritrocita i leukocita na vidno polje (*high power field, hpf*) ali treba uzeti u obzir da su centrifugiranje i odilivanje supernatanta veliki izvor grešaka. Na 969 uzoraka urina ispitivano je prisustvo leukocita i eritrocita test traka i rutinskim pregledom sedimenta. Za ispitivanje su korišćene test trake Uriscan Gen 10 SGL (Yeongdong Pharmaceutical corp, Koreja) na automatskom čitaču test-traka istog proizvođača. Rutinski pregled sedimenta urina sproveden je kao Nivo 1, klasifikovan po preporukama Evropske grupe za urine (ECLM) kao nestandardizovani mikroskopski postupak. Test-trake za leukocite su pokazale sledeće: 48,30% uzoraka bilo je negativno, 40,28% uzoraka pozitivno sa test-poljem 10, 3,81% sa poljem 25, 10,81% sa poljem 75 i 10,81% sa poljem  $500 \times 10^6$  WBC/L. Rutinskim mikroskopskim pregledom klinički značajne leukociturije ( $> 5$  leukocita/hpf) nađene su kod 0,83% negativnih uzoraka, 14,93% uzoraka sa pozivnim poljem 10, 52,63% uzoraka sa pozivnim poljem 25 i 94,74% uzoraka sa pozitivnim poljem  $500 \times 10^6$  WBC/L. Test trake na eritrocite su pokazale sledeće: 52,43% uzoraka je bilo negativno, 9,49% uzoraka pozitivno sa test-poljem 5 i 38,08% uzoraka pozitivno sa test-poljem  $10 \times 10^6$  RBC/L. Rutinskim mikroskopskim pregledom klinički značajne hematurije ( $> 3$  eritrocita/hpf) nađene su kod 2,76% negativnih uzoraka, 5,43% uzoraka sa pozitivnim test-poljem 5 i 35,77% uzoraka sa pozitivnim test-poljem  $10 \times 10^6$  RBC/L. Negativni rezultati i pozitivna test-polja  $10 \times 10^6$  WBC/L ne moraju se proveravati mikroskopski, kao i negativni rezultati i pozitivna test polja  $5 \times 10^6$  RBC/L za eritrocite, da bi se rezultat izdao kao negativan. Pri tome, automatsko očitavanje test-traka zah-teva precizno poštovanje test procedure i instrukcija proizvođača aparata.

and accuracy of results at higher level than that achieved by visual method. Traditional non-standardized urine microscopy may provide number of leukocytes and erythrocytes per high power field (hpf) but centrifugation step with removal of supernatant is a major source of errors. We investigated 969 samples of urine in detecting positive reaction for leukocytes and erythrocytes on urine test-strips, and by routine microscopic examination. We used urine test-strips Uriscan Gen 10 SGL (Yeongdong Pharmaceutical corp, Korea) on instrument from the same manufacturer. Routine microscopic examination was performed as Level 1, by the classification European Urinalysis Group (non-standardized urine sediment under coverslip). Our results represents following: 1) urine test-strips for leukocytes were negative in 48.30% of samples, 40.28% of samples positive with test-strip field 10, 3.81% with test-strip field 25, 10.81% with test strip field 75 and 10.81% with test strip field  $500 \times 10^6$  WBC/L. Using urine sediment analysis clinical significant leukocyturia ( $> 5$  WBC/hpf) was found in 0.83% of negative samples, 14.93% with positive test field 10, 52.63% with positive test field 25 and 94.74% with positive test field  $500 \times 10^6$  WBC/L; 2) urine test-strips for erythrocytes were negative in 52.43% of samples, 9.49% of samples positive with test-strip field 5, 38.08% with test-strip field  $10 \times 10^6$  RBC/L. Using routine urine sediment analysis clinical significant hematuria ( $> 3$  RBC/hpf) was found in 2.76% of negative samples, 5.43% with positive test field 5 and 35.77% with positive test field  $10 \times 10^6$  RBC/L. After chemical examination, negative results and results with positive test-strip field  $10 \times 10^6$  WBC/L for leukocytes, also negative results and results with positive test-strip field  $5 \times 10^6$  RBC/L for erythrocytes, don't need routine urine sediment analysis to announce negative results for leukocytes and erythrocytes. The limitations of automated strip technology are to follow strictly test-procedure and manufacturer's instructions.

## H88

### ULOGA BIOHEMIJSKIH PREDIKTORA U PROCENI ISHODA ANESTEZIJE ZA CEREBROVASKULARNU HIRURGIJU

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Danas postoji saglasnost da je »procena ishoda«, uz detaljan opis primenjene medicinske tehnologije, vodeća metoda u merenju kvaliteta zdravstvenih usluga. Postavlja se pitanje da li opservaciona studija anestezioškog postupka predstavlja zadovoljavajuće

## H88

### ROLE OF BIOCHEMICAL PREDICTORS IN ASSESSMENT OF ANAESTHESIA OUTCOME IN CEREBROVASCULAR SURGERY

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There has been consensus today that »assessment of outcome«, along with thorough description of medical technology used is the leading method of measuring the quality of health services. The aim of our study is: Does the observation study of anaesthesiological

pouzdan i validan oblik istraživanja koje želi da definiše i rangira glavne faktore rizika anestezioškog morbiditeta/mortaliteta i da li se biohemijske varijable pojavljaju kao značajni prediktori ishoda? U Institutu za anesteziju i reanimaciju, tokom 1998. godine, u uslovi ma opšte endotrahealne anestezije (OETA), operisano je 300 osoba obolelih od subarahnoidalnog krvavljenja, kod kojih je dijagnostikovano najmanje jedno aneurizmatsko proširenje u slivu unutrašnje karotidne arterije. Prikupljanje i analiza podataka izvršeni su bez ikakvog upliva ili izmene od strane istraživača. Ispitivan je, isključivo, odnos između postojećih, nezavisnih, bioloških obeležja istraživanja (biohemijske analize krvi) i rezultirajućih, zavisnih ishoda (preživljavanje, nestabilnost frekvence pulsa na buđenju, brzina i kvantitet intraoperativne diureze, odložena, postoperativna nestabilnost krvnog pritiska), deskriptivnim i inferentnim statističkim metodama uz posebno korišćenje modela iz porodice multiplih regresionih analiza. Dosta biohemijskih varijabli, na prijemu, pokazuju značajnu međuvisinost sa posmatranim ishodima (glukoza, urea, kreatinin, bilirubin/ukupni, bilirubin/direktni, i AST). Među njima, varijabla »izlazak direktnog serumskog bilirubina izvan granica fiziološkog raspona«, kao mera dobrog/lošeg ishoda dostiže najviši nivo značajnosti prediktivne moći:  $p = 0,0209$ , u završnom, multifaktorskom modelu. Eksponencijalnu vrednost dobijenog koeficijenta korelacije svakog od prediktora modela  $\exp(B)$ , tumačimo kao meru relativnog rizika posmatranog ishoda (verovatnoća preživljavanja) kod osobe izložene faktoru rizika u odnosu na situaciju da nije izložena dejstvu istog faktora. Preoperativni izlazak direktnog serumskog bilirubina izvan granica fiziološkog raspona, kao mera dobrog/lošeg ishoda, u proseku trostruko povećava verovatnoću postoperativnog smrtnog ishoda u odnosu na ispitanike sa normalnim bilirubinom. Dobijeni prediktivni modeli kompletно kvantifikuju relativni ideo pridruženih kovarijabli u ukupnom variranju analiziranog ishoda, bilo kroz jednačinu linearne regresije i njene koeficijente, bilo putem procene relativne verovatnoće svih varijabli (Koksova regresija).

procedure is a satisfactory, reliable and valid mode of study which should define and rank the major risk factors of anaesthesiological morbidity/mortality, and do the biochemical variables appear to be significant predictors of the outcome? Three hundred patients with subarachnoid haemorrhage, who had been diagnosed for one or more aneurysms of the anterior cerebral confluence, were operated under general endotracheal anaesthesia (GETA) at the Institute of Anaesthesia and Reanimation in 1998. The subjects were monitored and analyzed without any interference of the investigators. The relation of formerly existing, independent, biological variables of the study (biochemical analyses of blood) and the resulting, dependent outcomes (survival, heart rate instability at emergency, rate and quantity of intraoperative diuresis, and postoperative, delayed systemic arterial pressure instability) were examined only. Variables were processed by adequate, descriptive and inference statistic methods with special use of models from the group of multivariate regression analyses. Many biochemical variables, at admission, have been significantly related to observed outcomes (glucose, urea, creatinine, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, AST). Among all data, the covariate: abnormal direct serum bilirubin has shown the most significant predictive power ( $P = 0.0209$ ) in the final multifactorial model. The exponential value of the obtained correlation coefficient of every model predictor –  $\exp(B)$ , was interpreted as a measure of relative risk of the observed outcome (probability of survival) in individuals exposed to a risk factor in relation to those not been exposed to the effect of the same factor. Our results suggest that preoperative exceeding of direct serum bilirubin beyond physiological limits, as a measure of good/poor outcome, increased three-times in average the probability of postoperative mortality in relation to subjects with normal bilirubin. The obtained predictive models completely quantify the relative contribution of associated covariables to variation of tested outcomes, either through linear regression equation and its coefficients, or by corrected assessment of proportional hazard for all variables (Cox's regression).

## H89

### UTICAJ PREANALITIČKIH FAKTORA NA KONCENTRACIJU HOMOCISTEINA PLAZME

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Određivanje koncentracije homocisteina plazme je sve češća analiza u mnogim laboratorijama, na prvom mestu kao faktora rizika za nastanak okluzivnih vasku-

## H89

### INFLUENCE OF PREANALYTICAL FACTORS ON PLASMA HOMOCYSTEINE CONCENTRATION

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An increasing number of laboratories are incorporating homocysteine measurement. There are numerous studies, which have shown homocysteine to be an

larnih bolesti i markera rane ateroskleroze. Nažalost i pored toga, referentne vrednosti se od laboratorije do laboratorije znatno razlikuju. Ovo je uslovljeno ne samo različitim metodama određivanja ove aminokiseline i načinom formiranja kontrolnih grupa, nego i uticajem brojnih faktora na stabilnost uzorka. Zbog toga su upoređene koncentracije homocisteina u plazmi dobijenoj sa tri različita antikoagulansa (EDTA, Na-citrat i heparin) i iz seruma, kao i uticaj odloženog centrifugiranja uzorka na vrednosti homocisteina u zavisnosti od korišćenog antikoagulansa. Homocistein je određivan metodom fluorescentno polarizacionog enzim imunoodređivanja (FPIA) na Abbott IMx aparatu. Krv sa antikoagulansom je neposredno po vađenju stavljana u posudu sa ledom i centrifugirana u roku od najviše 20 minuta. Vrednosti homocisteina u plazmi, određene u duplikatu, iznose u istom uzorku od  $8,9 \mu\text{mol/L}$  sa Na-citratom kao antikoagulansom do  $11,23 \mu\text{mol/L}$  u serumu. Povišenje koncentracije homocisteina u uzorcima koji su stajali na sobnoj temperaturi i odloženo centrifugirani posle 4 sata, iznosi od 11,58% do 18,85% u zavisnosti od korišćenog antikoagulansa. Smatramo da se ovi podaci moraju uzeti u obzir pri likom interpretacije vrednosti homocisteina.

independent risk factor of occlusive cardiovascular and atherosclerotic diseases. However, reference values for this aminoacid differ from laboratory to laboratory. The reasons are not only in different methods that are used, or in the composition of control groups, but also in the influence of many factors on the stability of samples. The aim of this study was to compare homocysteine concentrations in plasma obtained with different anti-coagulants (EDTA, sodium citrate and heparin) and in serum samples. Also the influence of delayed separation of plasma and serum from blood cells was determined. Total homocysteine concentrations were measured with fluorescence polarisation immunoassay technique on an Abbott IMx Analyser. All blood collection tubes were put on ice immediately and centrifuged for 20 minutes. The results showed that the concentrations of homocysteine in the same sample differed from  $8.9 \mu\text{mol/L}$  when plasma was obtained with sodium citrate to  $11.23 \mu\text{mol/L}$  in serum. The increase in homocysteine concentrations, when separation from blood cells was delayed for 4 hours, were from 11.58% to 18.85% depending on the anticoagulant used. These results should be taken into account when the interpretation of homocysteine concentrations have to be done.











