

# Iron Deficiency Test

## Ferritin Rapid Test Cassette

CE 0123

REF OFE-402H

ENGLISH

The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) is a rapid test for the qualitative detection of ferritin in human fingerstick blood for iron deficiency anaemia. For self-testing *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

### INTENDED USE

The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of ferritin in human fingerstick blood at a cut-off concentration of 30 ng/mL.

### SUMMARY

Anaemia due to iron depletion is common in children and adults of all ages, particularly in menstruating women (at least 20% suffer from iron deficiency). The main symptoms are extreme fatigue, difficulty concentrating, headache, pale skin, muscle and joint pain, weight gain, palpitations, sometimes associated with sleep disturbances, weakness, chest pain, fast heartbeat or shortness of breath. Iron deficiency anaemia occurs when your body does not have enough iron to produce haemoglobin. Haemoglobin is the part of red blood cells that gives blood its red colour and enables the red blood cells to carry oxygenated blood throughout your body. If you are not consuming enough iron (due to a lack of iron in your diet or, an inability to absorb iron), or if you're losing too much iron (from blood loss, or pregnancy for example), your body cannot produce enough haemoglobin, and iron deficiency anaemia will eventually develop. Mild iron deficiency anaemia usually doesn't cause complications. However, left untreated, iron deficiency anaemia can become severe and lead to health problems, including heart failure, problems during pregnancy, delayed growth and development in children. Low ferritin may also indicate hypothyroidism, vitamin C deficiency or coeliac disease. Low ferritin levels are seen in some patients with restless legs syndrome, not necessarily related to anaemia, but perhaps due to low iron stores short of anaemia.<sup>1,2</sup>

### PRINCIPLE

The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) is a qualitative, lateral flow immunoassay for the detection of human ferritin in human whole blood. The membrane is pre-coated with anti-ferritin polyclonal antibody on the test line region. The gold is pre-coated with anti-ferritin monoclonal antibody and rabbit IgG. During testing, the specimen reacts with the particle coated with anti-ferritin monoclonal antibody. The mixture migrates upward on the membrane chromatographically by capillary action to react with anti-ferritin polyclonal antibody on the membrane and generates a coloured line. A line in test line region (T) appears, if the ferritin level exceeds the cut-off level of 30 ng/mL. If the ferritin concentration is less than 30 ng/mL, the test line does not appear. To serve as a procedural control, a coloured line will always appear in the control line region, indicating that the required volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

### PRECAUTIONS

**Please read all the information in the instructions for use before performing the test.**

- For self-testing *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where the specimens or kits are handled.
- Store in a dry place at 2-30°C (36-86°F), avoiding areas of excess moisture. If the foil packaging is damaged or has been opened, please do not use.
- This test kit is intended to be used as a preliminary test only and repeatedly abnormal results should be discussed with a doctor or medical professional.
- Follow the indicated time strictly.
- Use the test only once. Do not dismantle and touch the test window of the test cassette.
- The kit must not be frozen or used after the expiration date printed on the package.
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- The used test should be discarded according to local regulations.

### STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test is stable up until the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test must remain in the sealed pouch until use. Do not freeze. Do not use after the expiration date.

### MATERIALS PROVIDED

• Test cassette • Capillary dropper • Buffer • Alcohol pad • x2 Lancets • Plaster • Instructions for use • Product summary

### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

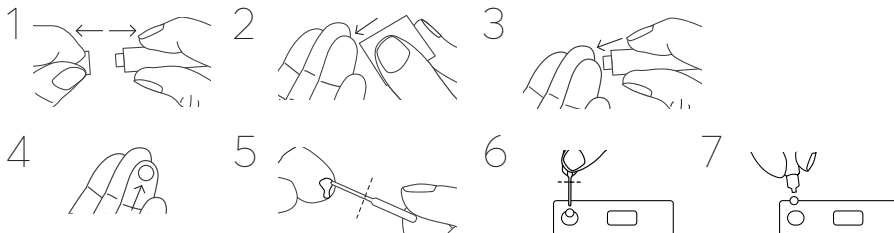
- Timer

### PREPARATION

1. Wash your hands with soap and rinse with clean warm water.
2. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it.
3. Open the pouch, remove the dropper, buffer vial, lancet, alcohol pad and test cassette placing them on a clean, level surface.
4. Perform the test within one hour with best results obtained if the test is performed immediately after opening the foil pouch.

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Carefully pull off and dispose of the cap on the lancet.
2. Use the alcohol pad to clean the fingertip which will be pricked with the lancet. Allow to air dry.
3. Press the end of the lancet down against the fingertip to prick the puncture site. The tip retracts automatically and safely after use.
4. Without touching the puncture site, massage the hand towards the fingertip, keeping the hand pointing downwards to obtain the sample of blood.
5. Without squeezing the bulb at the end of the capillary dropper, place the end of the capillary tube in the blood until it reaches the fill line. Massage your finger again to obtain more blood if the blood does not reach the line indicated.
6. Transfer the collected blood into the sample well (S) of the cassette, by squeezing the dropper bulb. Apply the plaster to puncture site if required.
7. Unscrew the cap of the buffer vial and add 1 drop of buffer into the sample well (S) of the cassette.
8. Start a timer and wait for the coloured line(s) to appear.
9. Read results at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



## READING THE RESULTS



**Normal: Two coloured lines appear. Both the test line (T) and control line (C) appear.** This result means that the Ferritin concentration in blood is normal and that there is no potential iron deficiency.



**Abnormal: One coloured line appears. Only control line (C) appears.** This result means that the ferritin concentration in blood is too low. You should consult physician because it may be an iron deficiency.



**Invalid: Control line (C) fails to appear.** Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

## LIMITATIONS

1. The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) provides only a qualitative analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result.
2. It is possible that technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substances in the whole blood specimen may cause erroneous results.
3. As with all diagnostic tests, all results must be considered with other clinical information available to the physician.
4. Other clinically available tests are required if questionable results are obtained.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The specimen correlation used a specimen number (n) equal to 102 specimens, including 79 normal whole blood specimens and 23 abnormal whole blood specimens were confirmed by CLIA. The result demonstrated showed that the abnormal coincidence rate is 91.3%, the normal coincidence rate is 96.2% and the total coincidence rate is 95.1%.

### Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) Result

Method	CLIA		Total Result
	Abnormal	Normal	
The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette)	21	3	24
	2	76	78
<b>Total Result</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>102</b>

Abnormal coincidence rate= $21/(21+2)*100\%=91.3\%$

Normal coincidence rate= $76/(3+76)*100\%=96.2\%$

Total coincidence rate= $(21+76)/(21+3+2+76)*100\%=95.1\%$

### Accuracy

The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) has been compared with a leading commercial Ferritin CLIA test. The correlation between these two systems is over 95.0%.

### Intra-Assay

Within-run precision has been determined by using 10 replicates of three specimens: 0 ng/mL, 30 ng/mL and 100 ng/mL specimens. The specimens were correctly identified > 99% of the time.

### Inter-Assay

Between-run precision has been determined by 10 independent assays on the same 3 specimens: 0 ng/mL ferritin, 30 ng/mL ferritin, 100 ng/mL ferritin standard sample. Three different lots of the Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) have been tested using these specimens. The specimens were correctly identified >99% of the time.

### Analytical Sensitivity

The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) can detect levels of ferritin in human fingerstick blood as low as 30 ng/mL.

### Cross-Reactivity

An evaluation was performed to determine the cross reactivity and interferences of the Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette). There is no cross reactivity with HAMA, RF, Human serum albumin, human AFP, Ferric Chloride, human transferrin and human hemoglobin.

## FAQs

### 1. How does the ferritin test work?

Ferritin is a protein and the primary form of iron stored inside cells. An abnormal result means that the ferritin concentration in blood is lower than 30 ng/mL and a possible iron deficiency.

### 2. When should the test be used?

The Iron Deficiency Test (Ferritin rapid test cassette) can be performed in case of symptoms like paleness, feeling tired, headaches, faster heartbeat or shortness of breath during exercise; mainly, if woman, when pregnant or in case of excessive bleeding during periods. The test can be performed anytime of the day, but must not be performed in case of disease, acute inflammations or in case of spleen or liver injury. Abnormal results can be obtained even in case of no iron deficiency situation.

### 3. Can the result be incorrect?

The results are accurate as long as the instructions are carefully respected. Nevertheless, the result can be incorrect if the ferritin test gets wet before test performing or if the quantity of blood dispensed in the sample well is not sufficient. The capillary dropper provided in the box allows making sure the collected blood volume is correct. Besides, due to immunological principles involved, there exist the chances of false results in rare cases. A consultation with the doctor is always recommended for such tests based on immunological principles.

### 4. What is the line that appears under the c (control) line?

When this line appears, it only means that the test is performing well.

### 5. If I read the result after 10 minutes, will the result be reliable?

No. The result should be read at 5 minutes after adding the buffer. The result is not reliable after 10 minutes.

### 6. What do I have to do if the result is abnormal?

If the result is abnormal, it means that the ferritin level is lower than the normal (30 ng/mL) and that you should consult the physician and show the test result to him/her. Then, the physician will decide whether additional analysis should be performed.















### 7. What do I have to do if the result is normal?

If the result is normal, it means that the ferritin level is higher than 30 ng/mL and is within the normal range. However, if the symptoms persist, it is recommended to consult a physician.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Kryger MH, Otake K, Foerster J (March 2002). "Low body stores of iron and restless legs syndrome: a correctable cause of insomnia in adolescents and teenagers". SleepMed.3(2): 127-32.
2. Mizuno S, Mihara T, Miyaoka T, Inagaki T, Horiguchi J (14 March 2005). "CSF iron, ferritin and transferrin levels in restless legs syndrome". J Sleep Res: 43-7.

### Index of Symbols

	Manufacturer		Tests per kit		Authorised Representative in EU
	For <i>in vitro</i> diagnostic use only		Use by		Do not reuse
	Store between 2-30°C		Lot Number		Catalogue #
	Do not use if package is damaged		Consult Instructions for Use		Non-recyclable
	Pap 21 recyclable material		Pap 22 recyclable material		

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Number: 146731504  
Revision date: 2023-01-29