



# Thyroid

The Thyroid Test is a rapid self-test for the detection of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) in whole blood to help diagnose an under-active thyroid.

Thyroid stimulating hormone (also known as thyrotropin, thyrotropic hormone, TSH, or hTSH for human TSH) is a pituitary hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland to produce thyroxine (T4), and then triiodothyronine (T3) which stimulates the metabolism of almost every tissue in the body. It is a glycoprotein hormone synthesised and secreted by thyrotropic cells in the anterior pituitary gland, which regulates the endocrine function of the thyroid.

TSH (with a half-life of about an hour) stimulates the thyroid gland to secrete the hormone thyroxine (T4), which has only a slight effect on metabolism. T4 is converted to triiodothyronine (T3), which is the active hormone that stimulates metabolism. About 80% of this conversion is in the liver and other organs, and 20% in the thyroid itself.

Testing of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) levels in the blood is considered the best initial test for hypothyroidism. It is important to note, as stated by the Subclinical Thyroid Disease Consensus Panel, "there is no single level of TSH at which clinical action is always either indicated or contraindicated. The higher the TSH, the more compelling is the rationale for treatment. It is important to consider the individual clinical context (e.g. pregnancy, lipid profile, ATPO antibodies).

The Thyroid Test is a rapid test that qualitatively detects the presence of TSH in whole blood specimens at the sensitivity of 5µIU/ml. The Thyroid Test is a simple test that utilises a combination of monoclonal antibodies to selectively detect elevated levels of TSH in whole blood.



Accuracy  
98.2%



Test type  
Finger-prick  
blood



Certifications  
CE self-test  
| MHRA



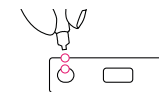
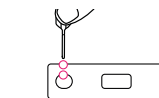
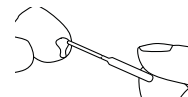
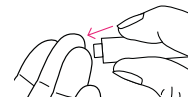
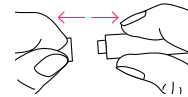
Results  
10 mins



Kit size  
1 Test

## Instructions

- 1 Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Open the foil pouch and remove the cassette.
- 2 Carefully pull off and dispose of the cap on the lancet.
- 3 Use the provided alcohol pad to clean the fingertip of the middle or ring finger as the puncture site.
- 4 Press the lancet, on the side from where the cap was extracted; against the fingertip (side of ring finger is advised). The tip retracts automatically and safely after use.
- 5 Keeping the hand pointing downwards, massage toward the end of the finger that was pricked to obtain a blood drop.
- 6 Without squeezing the capillary dropper bulb, place it in contact with the blood. The blood migrates into the capillary dropper to the line indicated on the capillary dropper. You may need to massage your finger again to obtain more blood if the line is not reached. Avoid air bubbles.
- 7 Put the blood collected into the sample well of the cassette, by squeezing on the dropper bulb.
- 8 Wait for the blood to be totally dispensed in the well. Unscrew the cap of the buffer bottle and add 2 drops of buffer into the sample well of the cassette.
- 9 Wait for the coloured line(s) to appear. Read results at 10 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 20 minutes.



## Read the results

### POSITIVE RESULT

Two lines appear. Both T (test) and C (control) line appear. This result means that the TSH level is higher than the normal ( $5\mu\text{IU/mL}$ ) and that you should consult a physician.



Positive

### NEGATIVE RESULT

One line appears. Only the control line appears (C). This result means that the TSH level is not in the range to consider hypothyroidism.



Negative

### INVALID RESULT

Control line 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.



Invalid