CREJ2

cobas®

Creatinine Jaffé Gen.2

Order information

REF	CONTENT		Analyzer(s) on which **cobas c** pack(s) can be used
04810716 190	Creatinine Jaffé Gen.2 (700 tests)	System ID 07 6928 2	Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** 311, **cobas c** 501/502

Materials required (but not provided):

10759350 190	Calibrator f.a.s. (12 x 3 mL)	Code 401	
10759350 360	Calibrator f.a.s. (12 x 3 mL, for USA)	Code 401	
12149435 122	Precinorm U plus (10 x 3 mL)	Code 300	
12149435 160	Precinorm U plus (10 x 3 mL, for USA)	Code 300	
12149443 122	Precipath U plus (10 x 3 mL)	Code 301	
12149443 160	Precipath U plus (10 x 3 mL, for USA)	Code 301	
03121313 122	Precinorm PUC (4 x 3 mL)	Code 240	
03121291 122	Precipath PUC (4 x 3 mL)	Code 241	
05117003 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (20 x 5 mL)	Code 391	
05947626 160	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (4 x 5 mL, for USA)	Code 391	
05947626 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (4 x 5 mL)	Code 391	
05117216 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (20 x 5 mL)	Code 392	
05947774 160	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (4 x 5 mL, for USA)	Code 392	
05947774 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (4 x 5 mL)	Code 392	
04489357 190	Diluent NaCl 9 % (50 mL)	System-ID 07 6869 3	

English

System information

For **cobas c** 311/501 analyzers:

CREJ2: ACN 690 (Rate blanked, compensated, serum and plasma)

CRJ2U: ACN 691 (Rate blanked, urine)

SCRE2: ACN 773 (STAT, compensated, serum and plasma, reaction time: 4)

SCR2U: ACN 774 (STAT, urine, reaction time: 4)

For **cobas c** 502 analyzer:

CREJ2: ACN 8690 (Rate blanked, compensated, serum and plasma)

CRJ2U: ACN 8691 (Rate blanked, urine)

SCRE2: ACN 8773 (STAT, compensated, serum and plasma, reaction time: 4)

SCR2U: ACN 8774 (STAT, urine, reaction time: 4)

Intended use

In vitro test for the quantitative determination of creatinine in human serum, plasma and urine on Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** systems.

Summary[1,2,3,4,5]

Chronic kidney disease is a worldwide problem that carries a substantial risk for cardiovascular morbidity and death. Current guidelines define chronic kidney disease as kidney damage or glomerular filtration rate (GFR) less than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m^2 for three months or more, regardless of cause.

The assay of creatinine in serum or plasma is the most commonly used test to assess renal function. Creatinine is a break-down product of creatine phosphate in muscle, and is usually produced at a fairly constant rate by the body (depending on muscle mass). It is freely filtered by the glomeruli and, under normal conditions, is not re-absorbed by the tubules to any appreciable extent. A small but significant amount is also actively secreted.

Since a rise in blood creatinine is observed only with marked damage of the nephrons, it is not suited to detect early stage kidney disease. A considerably more sensitive test and better estimation of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is given by the creatinine clearance test based on creatinine's concentration in urine and serum or plasma, and urine flow rate. For this test a precisely timed urine collection (usually 24 hours) and a blood sample are needed. However, since this test is prone to error due to the inconvenient collection of timed urine, mathematical attempts to estimate GFR based only on the creatinine concentration in serum or plasma have been made. Among the various approaches suggested, two have found wide recognition: that of Cockroft and Gault and that based on the results of the MDRD trial. While the first equation was derived from data obtained with the conventional Jaffé method, a newer version of the second is usable for IDMS-traceable creatinine methods. Both are applicable for adults. In children, the Bedside Schwartz formula should be used.[6,7,8,9]

In addition to the diagnosis and treatment of renal disease, the monitoring of renal dialysis, creatinine measurements are used for the calculation of the fractional excretion of other urine analytes (e. g., albumin, α-amylase). Numerous methods were described for determining creatinine. Automated assays established in the routine laboratory include the Jaffé alkaline picrate method in various modifications, as well as enzymatic tests.

Test principle[10,11,12]

This kinetic colorimetric assay is based on the Jaffé method. In alkaline solution, creatinine forms a yellow-orange complex with picrate. The rate of dye formation is proportional to the creatinine concentration in the specimen. The assay uses "rate-blanking" to minimize interference by bilirubin. To correct for non-specific reaction caused by serum/plasma pseudo-creatinine chromogens, including proteins and ketones, the results for serum or plasma are corrected by -26 µmol/L (-0.3 mg/dL).

$$\text{Creatinine + picric acid} \xrightarrow{\textit{Alkaline pH}} \text{yellow-orange complex}$$

Reagents - working solutions

R1	Potassium hydroxide: 900 mmol/L; phosphate: 135 mmol/L; pH ≥ 13.5; preservative; stabilizer
R3 (STAT R2)	Picric acid: 38 mmol/L; pH 6.5; non reactive buffer

R1 is in position B and R3 (STAT R2) is in position C.

Precautions and warnings

For in vitro diagnostic use for health care professionals. Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents.

Infectious or microbial waste:
Warning: handle waste as potentially biohazardous material. Dispose of waste according to accepted laboratory instructions and procedures.

Environmental hazards:
Apply all relevant local disposal regulations to determine the safe disposal.

Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.

CREJ2

Creatinine Jaffé Gen.2

For USA: Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

This kit contains components classified as follows in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

Danger

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
EUH 001	Explosive when dry.

Prevention:

P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER /doctor.

Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Product safety labeling follows EU GHS guidance.

Contact phone: all countries: +49-621-7590, USA: 1-800-428-2336

Reagent handling

Ready for use

Storage and stability

CREJ2

Shelf life at 15-25 °C:	See expiration date on **cobas c** pack label.
On-board in use and refrigerated on the analyzer:	8 weeks

Diluent NaCl 9 %

Shelf life at 2-8 °C:	See expiration date on **cobas c** pack label.
On-board in use and refrigerated on the analyzer:	12 weeks

Specimen collection and preparation[13]

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

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Serum.

Plasma: Li-heparin and K_2-EDTA plasma.

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

Urine.

Collect urine without using additives. If urine must be collected with a preservative for other analytes, only hydrochloric acid (14 to 47 mmol/L urine, e.g. 5 mL 10 % HCl or 5 mL 30 % HCl per liter urine) or boric acid (81 mmol/L, e.g. 5 g per liter urine) may be used.

Stability in *serum/plasma:*[14]	7 days at 15-25 °C
	7 days at 2-8 °C
	3 months at (-15)-(-25) °C
Stability in *urine* (without preservative):[14]	2 days at 15-25 °C
	6 days at 2-8 °C
	6 months at (-15)-(-25) °C
Stability in *urine* (with preservative):	3 days at 15-25 °C
	8 days at 2-8 °C
	3 weeks at (-15)-(-25) °C

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates before performing the assay.

See the limitations and interferences section for details about possible sample interferences.

Sample stability claims were established by experimental data by the manufacturer or based on reference literature and only for the temperatures/time frames as stated in the method sheet. It is the responsibility of the individual laboratory to use all available references and/or its own studies to determine specific stability criteria for its laboratory.

Materials provided

See “Reagents – working solutions” section for reagents.

Materials required (but not provided)

- See “Order information” section
- General laboratory equipment

Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator’s manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

The performance of applications not validated by Roche is not warranted and must be defined by the user.

Application for serum and plasma

cobas c 311 **test definition**

Assay type	Rate A	
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 27-37 - 15-23	
	(STAT 4 / 12-19)	
Wavelength (sub/main)	570/505 nm	
Reaction direction	Increase	
Units	µmol/L (mg/dL, mmol/L)	
Reagent pipetting		Diluent (H_2O)
R1	13 µL	77 µL
R3	17 µL	30 µL

Sample volumes	*Sample*	*Sample dilution*	
		Sample	*Diluent (NaCl)*
Normal	10 µL	–	–

Decreased	10 µL	20 µL	80 µL
Increased	10 µL	–	–

Enter the correction value for the non-specific protein reaction as the instrument factor **y = ax + b** for mg/dL or for µmol/L, where **a = 1.0** and **b = -0.3** (mg/dL) or **a = 1.0** and **b = -26** (µmol/L).

cobas c 501/502 **test definition**

Assay type	Rate A	
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 42-52 - 24-34	
	(STAT 4 / 17-27)	
Wavelength (sub/main)	570/505 nm	
Reaction direction	Increase	
Units	µmol/L (mg/dL, mmol/L)	
Reagent pipetting		Diluent (H_2O)
R1	13 µL	77 µL
R3	17 µL	30 µL

Sample volumes	*Sample*	*Sample dilution*	
		Sample	*Diluent (NaCl)*
Normal	10 µL	–	–
Decreased	10 µL	20 µL	80 µL
Increased	10 µL	–	–

Enter the correction value for the non-specific protein reaction as the instrument factor **y = ax + b** for mg/dL or for µmol/L, where **a = 1.0** and **b = -0.3** (mg/dL) or **a = 1.0** and **b = -26** (µmol/L).

Application for urine

cobas c 311 **test definition**

Assay type	Rate A	
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 27-37 - 15-23	
	(STAT 4 / 12-19)	
Wavelength (sub/main)	570/505 nm	
Reaction direction	Increase	
Units	µmol/L (mg/dL, mmol/L)	
Reagent pipetting		Diluent (H_2O)
R1	13 µL	77 µL
R3	17 µL	30 µL

Sample volumes	*Sample*	*Sample dilution*	
		Sample	*Diluent (NaCl)*
Normal	10 µL	6 µL	144 µL
Decreased	10 µL	2 µL	180 µL
Increased	10 µL	6 µL	144 µL

cobas c 501 **test definition**

Assay type	Rate A	
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 42-52 - 24-34	
	(STAT 4 / 17-27)	
Wavelength (sub/main)	570/505 nm	
Reaction direction	Increase	
Units	µmol/L (mg/dL, mmol/L)	
Reagent pipetting		Diluent (H_2O)
R1	13 µL	77 µL
R3	17 µL	30 µL

Sample volumes	*Sample*	*Sample dilution*	
		Sample	*Diluent (NaCl)*
Normal	10 µL	6 µL	144 µL
Decreased	10 µL	2 µL	180 µL
Increased	10 µL	6 µL	144 µL

cobas c 502 **test definition**

Assay type	Rate A	
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 42-52 - 24-34	
	(STAT 4 / 17-27)	
Wavelength (sub/main)	570/505 nm	
Reaction direction	Increase	
Units	µmol/L (mg/dL, mmol/L)	
Reagent pipetting		Diluent (H_2O)
R1	13 µL	77 µL
R3	17 µL	30 µL

Sample volumes	*Sample*	*Sample dilution*	
		Sample	*Diluent (NaCl)*
Normal	10 µL	6 µL	144 µL
Decreased	10 µL	2 µL	180 µL
Increased	10 µL	10 µL	115 µL

Calibration

Calibrators	S1: H_2O
	S2: C.f.a.s.
Calibration mode	Linear
Calibration frequency	2-point calibration
	• after reagent lot change
	• as required following quality control procedures

Calibration interval may be extended based on acceptable verification of calibration by the laboratory.

Traceability: This method has been standardized against ID/MS.

For the USA, this method has been standardized against a primary reference material (SRM 914 and SRM 967 (ID/MS)).

Quality control

Serum/plasma

For quality control, use control materials as listed in the "Order information" section.

In addition, other suitable control material can be used.

Urine

For quality control, use Precinorm PUC and Precipath PUC as listed in the "Order information" section.

In addition, other suitable control material can be used.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory's individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

Calculation

Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** systems automatically calculate the analyte concentration of each sample.

Conversion factors: µmol/L x 0.0113 = mg/dL

µmol/L x 0.001 = mmol/L

Limitations – interference

Criterion: Recovery within ± 10 % of initial value at a creatinine concentration of 80 µmol/L (0.90 mg/dL) in serum/plasma and 2500 µmol/L (28.3 mg/dL) in urine.

Serum/plasma

Icterus (*CREJ2*):[15] No significant interference up to an I index of 5 for conjugated bilirubin and 10 for unconjugated bilirubin (approximate conjugated bilirubin concentration: 86 µmol/L or 5 mg/dL; approximate unconjugated bilirubin concentration: 171 µmol/L or 10 mg/dL).

Icterus (*SCRE2*):[15] No significant interference up to an I index of 2 for conjugated bilirubin and 3 for unconjugated bilirubin (approximate conjugated bilirubin concentration: 34 µmol/L or 2 mg/dL; approximate unconjugated bilirubin concentration: 51 µmol/L or 3 mg/dL).

Hemolysis:[15] No significant interference up to an H index of 1000 (approximate hemoglobin concentration: 621 µmol/L or 1000 mg/dL).

Lipemia (Intralipid):[15] No significant interference up to an L index of 800. There is poor correlation between the L index (corresponds to turbidity) and triglycerides concentration.

Pyruvate: No significant interference from pyruvate up to a concentration of 0.3 mmol/L (2.6 mg/dL).

Glucose: No significant interference from glucose up to a concentration of 25 mmol/L (450 mg/dL).

Ascorbic acid: No significant interference from ascorbic acid up to a concentration of 5 mmol/L (88 mg/dL).

Drugs: No interference was found at therapeutic concentrations using common drug panels.[16,17]

Exception: Antibiotics containing cephalosporin lead to significant false-positive values.[18,19]

Exception: Cefoxitin causes artificially high creatinine results.

Exception: Cyanokit (Hydroxocobalamin) may cause interference with results.

Values < 15 µmol/L (< 0.17 mg/dL) or negative results are reported in rare cases in children < 3 years and in elderly patients. In such cases use the Creatinine plus test to assay the sample.

Do not use Creatinine Jaffé for the testing of creatinine in hemolyzed samples from neonates, infants or adults with HbF levels ≥ 60 mg/dL for *CREJ2* applications (≥ 30 mg/dL for *SCRE2* applications).[20] In such cases, use the Creatinine plus test (≤ 600 mg/dL HbF) to assay the sample.

Estimation of the Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) on the basis of the Schwartz Formula can lead to an overestimation.[21]

In very rare cases, gammopathy, in particular type IgM (Waldenström's macroglobulinemia), may cause unreliable results.[22]

The presence of ketone bodies can cause artificially high results in serum and plasma.

Urine

Icterus: No significant interference up to a conjugated bilirubin concentration of 855 µmol/L or 50 mg/dL.

Hemolysis: No significant interference up to a hemoglobin concentration of 621 µmol/L or 1000 mg/dL.

Glucose: No significant interference from glucose up to a concentration of 120 mmol/L (2162 mg/dL).

Urea: No significant interference from urea up to a concentration of 2100 mmol/L (12612 mg/dL).

Urobilinogen: No significant interference from urobilinogen up to a concentration of 676 µmol/L (40 mg/dL).

Drugs: No interference was found at therapeutic concentrations using common drug panels.[17]

Exception: Cyanokit (Hydroxocobalamin) may cause interference with results.

High homogentisic acid concentrations in urine samples lead to false results.

The presence of ketone bodies can cause artificially high results in urine.

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

ACTION REQUIRED

Special Wash Programming: The use of special wash steps is mandatory when certain test combinations are run together on Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** systems. The latest version of the carry-over evasion list can be found with the NaOHD-SMS-SmpCln1+2-SCCS Method Sheets. For further instructions refer to the operator's manual. **cobas c** 502 analyzer: All special wash programming necessary for avoiding carry-over is available via the **cobas** link, manual input is required in certain cases.

Where required, special wash/carry-over evasion programming must be implemented prior to reporting results with this test.

Limits and ranges

Measuring range

Serum/plasma

15-2200 µmol/L (0.17-24.9 mg/dL)

The technical limit in the instrument setting is defined as 41-2226 µmol/L (0.463-25.2 mg/dL) due to the compensation factor of 26.

Determine samples having higher concentrations via the rerun function. Dilution of samples via the rerun function is a 1:5 dilution. Results from samples diluted using the rerun function are automatically multiplied by a factor of 5.

Urine

375-55000 µmol/L (4.2-622 mg/dL)

Determine samples having higher concentrations via the rerun function. Dilution of samples via the rerun function is a 1:3.6 dilution. Results from samples diluted using the rerun function are automatically multiplied by a factor of 3.6.

Lower limits of measurement

Limit of Blank and Limit of Detection

Serum/plasma (CREJ2)

Limit of Blank = 15 µmol/L (0.17 mg/dL)

Limit of Detection = 15 µmol/L (0.17 mg/dL)

The Limit of Blank and Limit of Detection were determined in accordance with the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) EP17-A requirements.

The Limit of Blank is the 95th percentile value from n ≥ 60 measurements of analyte-free samples over several independent series. The Limit of Blank corresponds to the concentration below which analyte-free samples are found with a probability of 95 %.

The Limit of Detection is determined based on the Limit of Blank and the standard deviation of low concentration samples.

The Limit of Detection corresponds to the lowest analyte concentration which can be detected (value above the Limit of Blank with a probability of 95 %).

Lower detection limit of the test

Serum/plasma (SCRE2)

15 µmol/L (0.17 mg/dL)

The lower detection limit represents the lowest measurable analyte level that can be distinguished from zero. It is calculated as the value lying 3 standard deviations above that of the lowest standard (standard 1 + 3 SD, repeatability, n = 21).

Urine (CRJ2U/SCR2U)

375 µmol/L (4.2 mg/dL)

The lower detection limit represents the lowest measurable analyte level that can be distinguished from zero. It is calculated as the value lying 3 standard deviations above that of the lowest standard (standard 1 + 3 SD, repeatability, n = 21).

CREJ2

Creatinine Jaffé Gen.2

cobas®

Expected values

Serum/plasma

Adults[23]

Females	44-80 µmol/L	(0.50-0.90 mg/dL)
Males	62-106 µmol/L	(0.70-1.20 mg/dL)

Children[24]

Neonates (premature)	25-91 µmol/L	(0.29-1.04 mg/dL)
Neonates (full term)	21-75 µmol/L	(0.24-0.85 mg/dL)
2-12 m	15-37 µmol/L	(0.17-0.42 mg/dL)
1- < 3 y	21-36 µmol/L	(0.24-0.41 mg/dL)
3- < 5 y	27-42 µmol/L	(0.31-0.47 mg/dL)
5- < 7 y	28-52 µmol/L	(0.32-0.59 mg/dL)
7- < 9 y	35-53 µmol/L	(0.40-0.60 mg/dL)
9- < 11 y	34-65 µmol/L	(0.39-0.73 mg/dL)
11- < 13 y	46-70 µmol/L	(0.53-0.79 mg/dL)
13- < 15 y	50-77 µmol/L	(0.57-0.87 mg/dL)

Urine

1st morning urine[23]

Females	2470-19200 µmol/L	(28-217 mg/dL)
Males	3450-22900 µmol/L	(39-259 mg/dL)

24-hour urine[25]

Females	7000-14000 µmol/24 h	(740-1570 mg/24 h)
Males	9000-21000 µmol/24 h	(1040-2350 mg/24 h)

Creatinine clearance[25,26] 71-151 mL/min

Refer to reference for a prospective study on creatinine clearance in children.[27]

Roche has not evaluated reference ranges in a pediatric population.

Each laboratory should investigate the transferability of the expected values to its own patient population and if necessary determine its own reference ranges.

Specific performance data

Representative performance data on the analyzers are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Precision was determined using human samples and controls in an internal protocol. *Serum/plasma:* repeatability (n = 21) and intermediate precision (3 aliquots per run, 1 run per day, 21 days);
Urine: repeatability (n = 21) and intermediate precision (3 aliquots per run, 1 run per day, 10 days). The following results were obtained:

Serum/plasma (CREJ2)

Repeatability	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Precinorm U	105 (1.19)	2 (0.03)	2.1
Precipath U	360 (4.07)	4 (0.05)	1.1
Human serum 1	206 (2.33)	3 (0.03)	1.2
Human serum 2	422 (4.77)	5 (0.06)	1.3
Intermediate precision	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Precinorm U	101 (1.14)	4 (0.05)	3.5
Precipath U	351 (3.97)	8 (0.09)	2.2
Human serum 3	201 (2.27)	5 (0.06)	2.5
Human serum 4	411 (4.64)	9 (0.10)	2.2

Urine (CRJ2U)

Repeatability	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Control Level 1	8083 (91.3)	115 (1.3)	1.4
Control Level 2	15618 (177)	213 (2)	1.4
Human urine 1	19318 (218)	234 (3)	1.2
Human urine 2	7958 (89.9)	130 (1.5)	1.6
Intermediate precision	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Control Level 1	8130 (91.9)	164 (1.9)	2.0
Control Level 2	15533 (176)	251 (3)	1.6
Human urine 3	19353 (219)	385 (4)	2.0
Human urine 4	7932 (89.6)	166 (1.9)	2.1

Serum/plasma (SCRE2)

Repeatability	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Precinorm U	106 (1.20)	2 (0.02)	2.2
Precipath U	346 (3.91)	5 (0.06)	1.5
Human serum 1	543 (6.14)	6 (0.07)	1.1
Human serum 2	69 (0.78)	2 (0.02)	3.1
Intermediate precision	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Precinorm U	100 (1.13)	4 (0.05)	4.0
Precipath U	334 (3.77)	10 (0.11)	3.0
Human serum 3	522 (5.90)	12 (0.14)	2.4
Human serum 4	64 (0.72)	3 (0.03)	5.0

Urine (SCR2U)

Repeatability	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Control Level 1	6287 (71.0)	82 (0.9)	1.2
Control Level 2	15252 (172)	182 (2)	1.2
Human urine 1	24174 (273)	212 (2)	0.9
Human urine 2	2146 (24.2)	48 (0.5)	2.2
Intermediate precision	*Mean*	*SD*	*CV*
	µmol/L (mg/dL)	*µmol/L (mg/dL)*	*%*
Control Level 1	6943 (78.5)	114 (1.3)	1.6
Control Level 2	15394 (174)	229 (3)	1.5
Human urine 3	24230 (274)	354 (4)	1.5
Human urine 4	2184 (24.7)	54 (0.6)	2.5

The data obtained on **cobas c** 501 analyzer(s) are representative for **cobas c** 311 analyzer(s).

Method comparison

Creatinine values for human serum, plasma and urine samples obtained on a Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** 501 analyzer (y) were compared with those determined on Roche/Hitachi 917/MODULAR P analyzers (x), using the corresponding Roche/Hitachi reagent.

Serum/plasma (CREJ2)

Sample size (n) = 273

Passing/Bablok[28]	Linear regression
y = 1.000x - 0.653 µmol/L	y = 1.002x - 0.978 µmol/L
τ = 0.973	r = 0.999

The sample concentrations were between 38 and 2178 µmol/L (0.429 and 24.6 mg/dL).

Urine (CRJ2U)

Sample size (n) = 223

Passing/Bablok[28]	Linear regression
y = 0.999x + 20.7 µmol/L	y = 0.999x + 41.5 µmol/L
τ = 0.969	r = 0.999

The sample concentrations were between 934 and 50228 µmol/L (10.6 and 568 mg/dL).

Serum/plasma (SCRE2)

Sample size (n) = 224

Passing/Bablok[28]	Linear regression
y = 1.000x - 14.4 µmol/L	y = 0.996x - 12.2 µmol/L
τ = 0.964	r = 0.999

The sample concentrations were between 66 and 1775 µmol/L (0.746 and 20.1 mg/dL).

Urine (SCR2U)

Sample size (n) = 223

Passing/Bablok[28]	Linear regression
y = 0.999x + 67.8 µmol/L	y = 0.998x + 113 µmol/L
τ = 0.973	r = 0.999

The sample concentrations were between 931 and 48729 µmol/L (10.5 and 551 mg/dL).

The data obtained on **cobas c** 501 analyzer(s) are representative for **cobas c** 311 analyzer(s).

References

1 Thomas C, Thomas L. Labordiagnostik von Erkrankungen der Nieren und ableitenden Harnwege. In: Thomas L, ed. Labor und Diagnose, 6th ed. Frankfurt/Main: TH-Books 2005;520-585.

2 Lamb E, Newman DJ, Price CP. Kidney function tests In: Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, Bruns DE. Tietz textbook of clinical chemistry and molecular diagnostics. 4th ed. St.Louis, MO: Elsevier Saunders 2006;797-835.

3 http://www.kidney.org/

4 http://www.nkdep.nih.gov/

5 Lamb EJ, Tomson CRV, Roderick PJ. Estimating kidney function in adults using formulae. Ann Clin Biochem 2005;42:321-345.

6 Miller WG. Editorial on Estimating glomerular filtration rate. Clin Chem Lab Med 2009;47(9):1017-1019.

7 Schwartz GJ, Muñoz A, Schneider MF, et al. New Equations to Estimate GFR in Children with CKD. J Am Soc Nephrol 2009;20:629-637.

8 Schwartz GJ, Work DF. Measurement and Estimation of GFR in Children and Adolescents. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 2009;4:1832–1843.

9 Staples A, LeBlond R, Watkins S, et al. Validation of the revised Schwartz estimating equation in a predominantly non-CKD population. Pediatr Nephrol 2010 Jul 22;25:2321-2326.

10 Jaffé M. Ueber den Niederschlag, welchen Pikrinsäure in normalem Harn erzeugt und über eine neue Reaktion des Kreatinins. Z Physiol Chem 1886;10:391-400.

11 Fabiny DL, Ertinghausen G. Automated reaction-rate method for determination of serum creatinine with the CentrifiChem Clin Chem. 1971;17:696-700.

12 Bartels H, Böhmer M. Micro-determination of creatinine. Clin Chim Acta 1971;32:81-85.

13 Guder WG, Narayanan S, Wisser H, et al. List of Analytes; Preanalytical Variables. Brochure in: Samples: From the Patient to the Laboratory. Darmstadt: GIT-Verlag 1996.

14 Guder W, Fonseca-Wollheim W, Ehret W, et al. Die Qualität Diagnostischer Proben, 6. Aufl. Heidelberg: BD Diagnostics, 2009.

15 Glick MR, Ryder KW, Jackson SA. Graphical Comparisons of Interferences in Clinical Chemistry Instrumentation. Clin Chem 1986;32:470-475.

16 Breuer J. Report on the Symposium “Drug effects in Clinical Chemistry Methods”. Eur J Clin Chem Clin Biochem 1996;34:385-386.

17 Sonntag O, Scholer A. Drug interference in clinical chemistry: recommendation of drugs and their concentrations to be used in drug interference studies. Ann Clin Biochem 2001;38:376-385.

18 Ducharme MP, Smythe M, Strohs G. Drug-induced alterations in serum creatinine concentrations. Annal Pharmacotherapy 1993;27:622-633.

19 Kroll MH. Some observations on the reaction mechanism of Cefoxitin and Cephalothin with picrate. Michrochem J 1990;42:241-249.

20 Mazzachi BC, Phillips JW, Peake MJ. Is the Jaffe creatinine assay suitable for neonates? Clin Biochem Revs 1998;19:82.

21 Filler G, Priem F, Lepage N, et al. β-Trace Protein, Cystatin C, β2-Microglobulin, and Creatinine Compared for Detecting Impaired Glomerular Filtration Rates in Children. Clin Chem 2002;48:729-736.

22 Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. Clin Chem Lab Med 2007;45(9):1240-1243.

23 Mazzachi BC, Peake MJ, Ehrhardt V. Reference Range and Method Comparison Studies for Enzymatic and Jaffé Creatinine Assays in Plasma and Serum and Early Morning Urine. Clin Lab 2000;53-55.

24 Schlebusch H, Liappis N, Kalina E, et al. High Sensitive CRP and Creatinine: Reference Intervals from Infancy to Childhood. J Lab Med 2002;26:341-346.

25 Junge W, Wilke B, Halabi A, et al. Determination of reference intervals for serum creatinine, creatinine excretion and creatinine clearance with an enzymatic and a modified Jaffé method. Clin Chim Acta 2004;344:137-148.

26 Zawta B, Delanghe J, Taes Y, et al. Arithmetic Compensation for Pseudo-Creatinine Interferences of the Creatinine Jaffé Method and its Effect on Creatinine Clearance Results. Clin Chem Part 2, Suppl S June 2001;46(6):487.

27 Wuyts B, Bernard D, van den Noortgate N, et al. Reevaluation of Formulas for Predicting Creatinine Clearance in Adults and Children Using Compensated Creatinine Methods. Clin Chem 2003;49:1011-1014.

28 Bablok W, Passing H, Bender R, et al. A general regression procedure for method transformation. Application of linear regression procedures for method comparison studies in clinical chemistry, Part III. J Clin Chem Clin Biochem 1988 Nov;26(11):783-790.

A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

Any serious incident that has occurred in relation to the device shall be reported to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the Member State in which the user and/or the patient is established.

Symbols

Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard (for USA: see dialog.roche.com for definition of symbols used):

CONTENT	Contents of kit
→	Volume after reconstitution or mixing
GTIN	Global Trade Item Number

CREJ2

Creatinine Jaffé Gen.2

FOR US CUSTOMERS ONLY: LIMITED WARRANTY

Roche Diagnostics warrants that this product will meet the specifications stated in the labeling when used in accordance with such labeling and will be free from defects in material and workmanship until the expiration date printed on the label. THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT SHALL ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

COBAS, COBAS C, PRECICONTROL, PRECINORM and PRECIPATH are trademarks of Roche.

All other product names and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Additions, deletions or changes are indicated by a change bar in the margin.

© 2020, Roche Diagnostics

CE 0123

Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Sandhofer Strasse 116, D-68305 Mannheim
www.roche.com
+800 5505 6606

Distribution in USA by:
Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN
US Customer Technical Support 1-800-428-2336