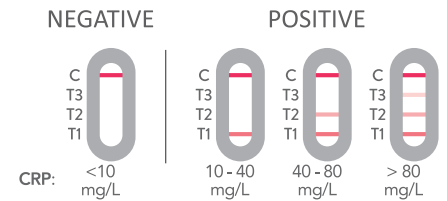




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berkeleyhealth C-REACTIVE PROTEIN

Rapid self-test for the semi-quantitative detection of C-Reactive Protein (CRP) in whole blood samples



COVID-19 AND SARS-CoV-2

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is a non specific marker mainly produced by the liver and used to diagnose bacterial diseases and inflammatory disorders.

CRP is a very sensitive and fast appearing indicator which could therefore be helpful for deciding an antibiotic treatment.

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN TEST should be performed in case of acute infection symptoms such as feverishness, fever, headaches or weakness.

WHY - BENEFITS

In healthy patients, CRP concentration is lower than 8 mg/L while the concentration level can be higher than 100 mg/L in case of severe infection or during inflammatory process. Intermediate levels, within 8 and 100 mg/L, are concomitant with more or less mildly viral or bacterial infections that can be easily overcome by medical treatment.

Checking the CRP concentration in blood is useful to verify the presence of possible infections or inflammatory states.

TEST PRINCIPLE

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN TEST is an immunochromatographic assay which detects the CRP level thanks to special monoclonal gold-conjugate antibodies embedded to test strip.

TECH SPECS

| CUT-OFF | SENSITIVITY | SPECIFICITY | OVERALL ACCURACY |
|---------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 10 mg/L | 98.7% | 96.0% | > 97% |

Performance data obtained by clinical study with 127 participants enrolled. Beckam Coulter au680 CRP Latex has been utilized as reference method.

CONTENT:

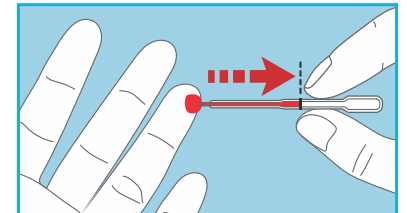
1 sealed aluminium pouch containing: 1 test device and 1 desiccant bag; 1 transparent plastic bag containing a pipette for blood collecting; 1 vial with dropper containing the diluent; 2 sterile lancets for blood sampling; 1 alcohol swab and 1 instructions for use leaflet.

CLINICAL EVIDENCES

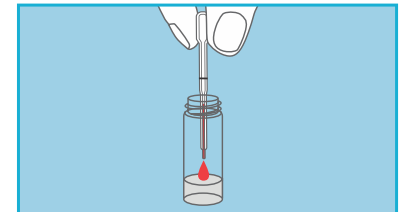
1. THOMPSON, D.; MILFORD-WARD, A.; WHICHER, J. T. „The value of acute phase protein measurements in clinical practice“. *Annals of clinical biochemistry*, 1992, 29.2: 123-131.
2. SHAW, A. C. „Serum C-reactive protein and neopterin concentrations in patients with viral or bacterial infection“. *Journal of clinical pathology*, 1991, 44. 7: 596-599
3. C-reactive protein concentrations as a marker of inflammation or infection for interpreting biomarkers of micronutrient status. Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System. Genf: World Health Organization;2014 (https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/micronutrients/indicators_c-reactive_protein/en/)
4. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/tests-procedures/c-reactive-protein-test/about/pac-20385228>

HOW TO USE IT

1) Take a blood sample after pricking the finger.



2) Put the blood collected with the pipette into the opened dropper vial.



3) Add 3 drops and wait 5 minutes before reading the result.

