

NATFORLAB
2025



БОЛЬШЕ ЧЕМ
АВТОМАТИЗАЦИЯ
СТРЕМЛЕНИЕ К
СОВЕРШЕНСТВУ

Snibe - Идеальные лабораторные
решения

● ● ●
2025



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подтвержденное
пользователями





Информация о компании и Болевые точки лабораторий



No.1

Быстрый хемилюминесцентный
иммунохимический анализ в мире



30

Лет фокуса

160

Стран

37000

Модулей по
всему миру



Точное определение болевых точек пользователей



Болевые точки	Требования
Большой объем тестов	Высокая производительность
Низкая стабильность результатов	Высокая эффективность
Нехватка места в лаборатории	Экономия места
Высокая частота сбоев	Высокая надежность
Высокая стоимость реагентов и расходных материалов	Экономическая эффективность
Сложное ручное управление	Высокий уровень автоматизации
Недостаток специфических параметров	Комплексное меню



Snibe Идеальные Лабораторные Решения

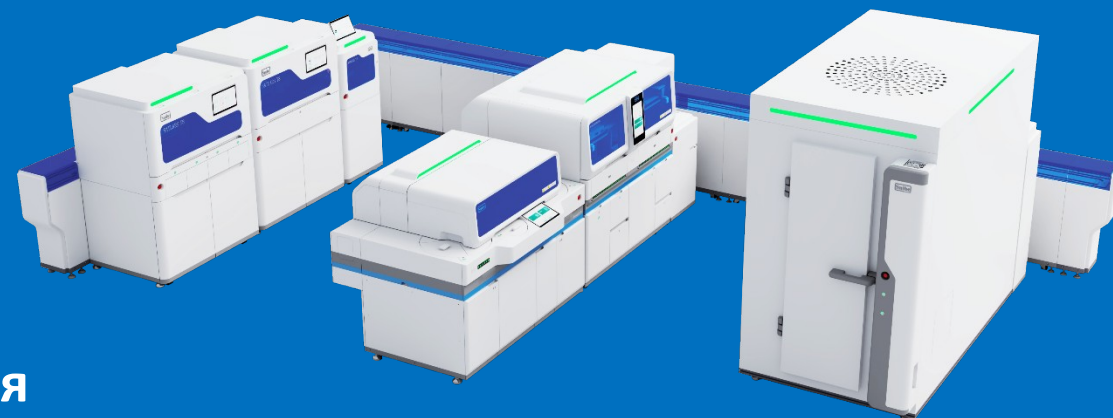




Решения для комплексной автоматизации лабораторий

SATLARSTM T8 — Новейшее решение полной автоматизации лаборатории

SATLARSTM T8 — это мощное решение для автоматизации лабораторных процессов, обеспечивающее **высокую эффективность, надежную работу и интеллектуальные функции** для оптимизации рабочего процесса и раскрытия большего потенциала ваших лабораторий.

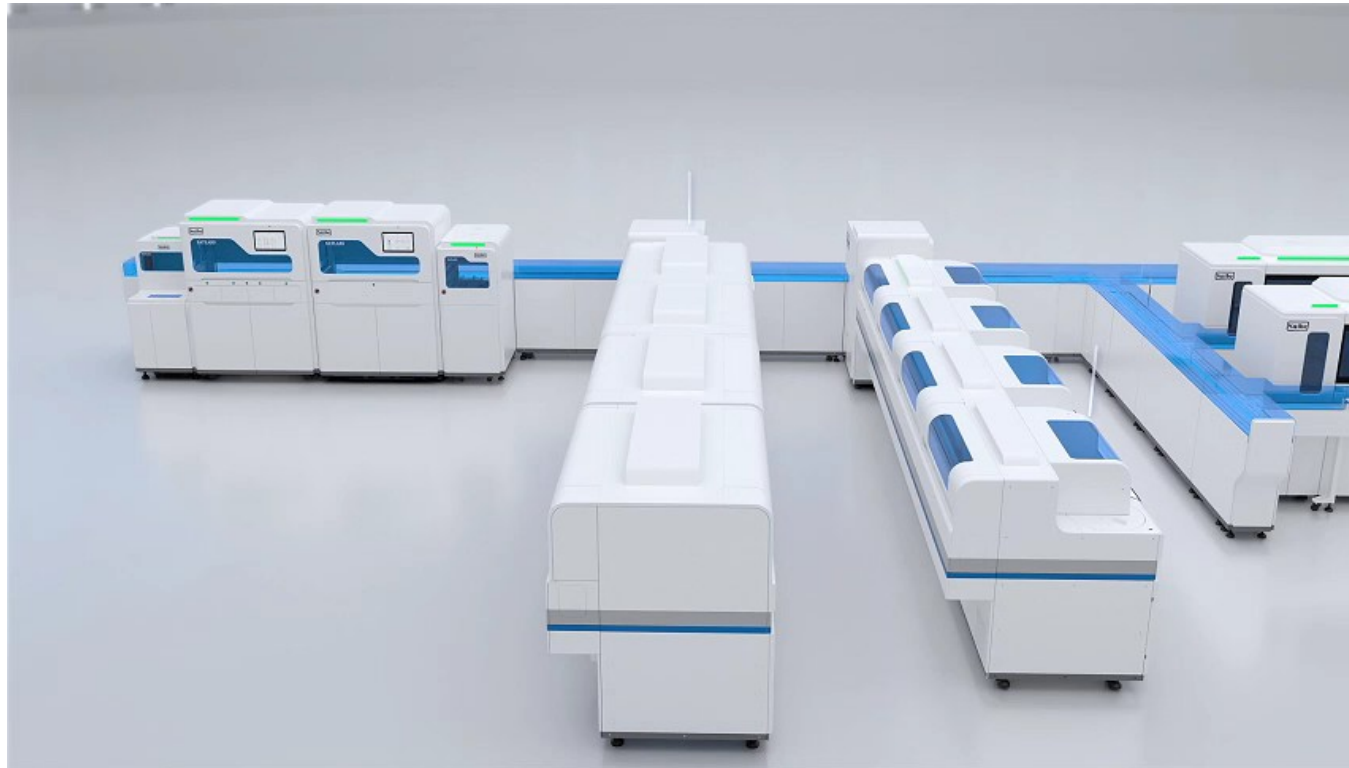




Решение полной автоматизации — SATLARSTM T8



Различные планировки и гибкие комбинации



Различные планировки могут быть настроены по мере необходимости.

Гибкие комбинации и неограниченные возможности расширения для удовлетворения растущих потребностей лабораторий.

Т форма

U форма

I формае

F форма

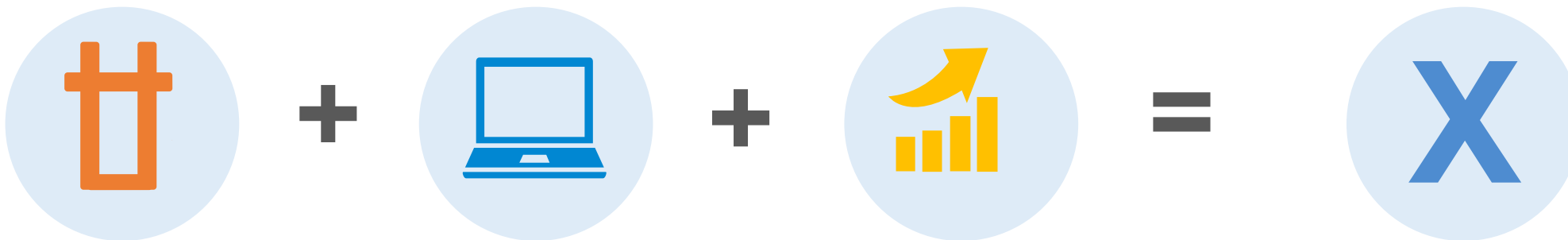
Особенность 2

Беспрецедентный анализатор CLIA

MAGLUMI® X Series



Новое поколение — MAGLUMI® X Series



Одна кювета

Переработанная ОС

Улучшенное качество

Беспрецедентная группа X



Сбалансированный и мощный

Учитывая общую ситуацию, а также изобретательную конструкцию и использование передовых на сегодняшний день технологий, анализатор демонстрирует превосходные характеристики и занимает лидирующие позиции.



MAGLUMI® X3



MAGLUMI® X6



MAGLUMI® X8



MAGLUMI® X10

Особенность 3

Комплексные продуктовые решения





Biossays® 240 Plus

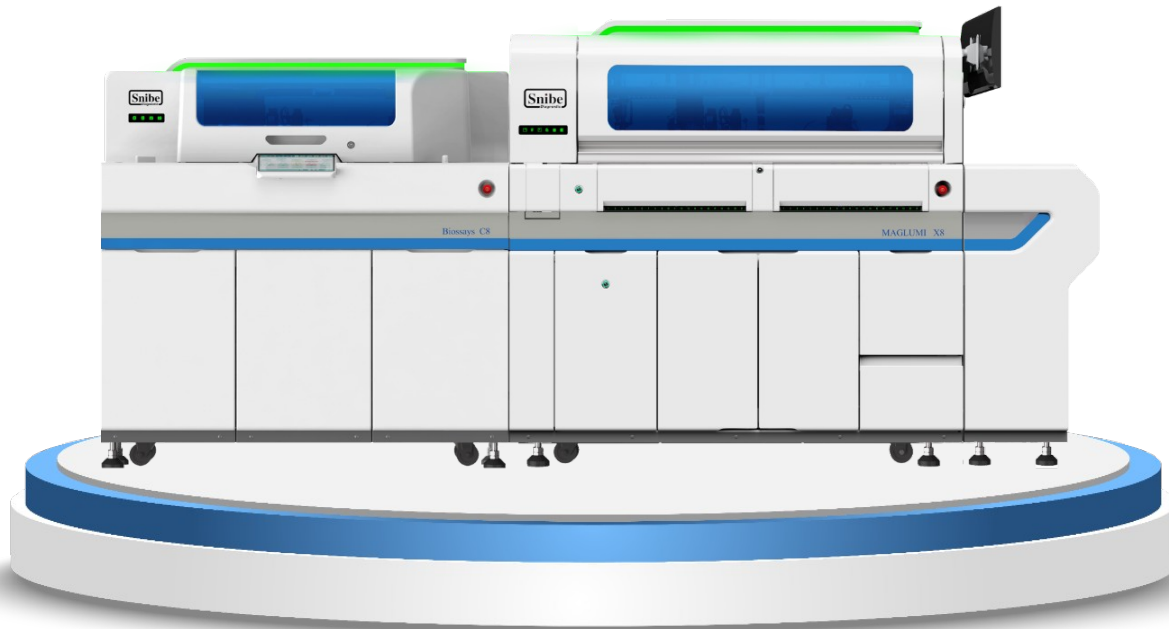
Автоматический биохимический
анализатор

- Пропускная способность: **240** тестов в час
- Опциональный модуль электролитов: **200** тестов в час
- До **90** позиций образцов и реагентов, загрузка в работе
- **Низкое потребление воды** ($\leq 2.0-3.0$ Л/ч)
- **16** длин волн от 340 нм до 800 нм



Biolumi® CX8

Увеличьте потенциал своей лаборатории,
используя всего 3,8 м²



Надежная работа

- Передовые биохимические технологии и X-tech обеспечивают точные результаты

Удобство управления

- Все устройства управляются интеллектуальным программным обеспечением
- Вспомогательные системы отображения для удобного управления испытаниями

Flexible Expansion

- Различные комбинации X8, C8 и модуля открытия образца
- Возможность подключения к TLA/LAS

Up to
600 tests/h



Immunoassay module

Up to
1600 tests/h



Clinical chemistry module

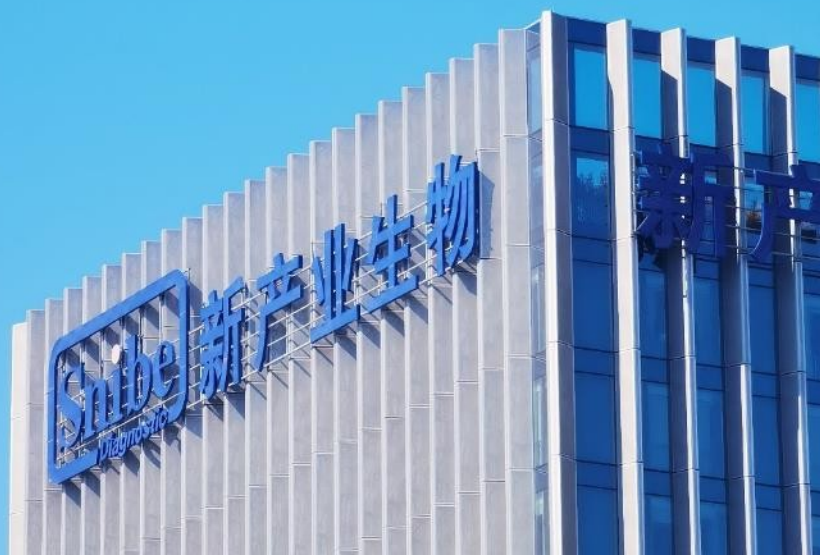
Up to
300 tests/h



ISE module

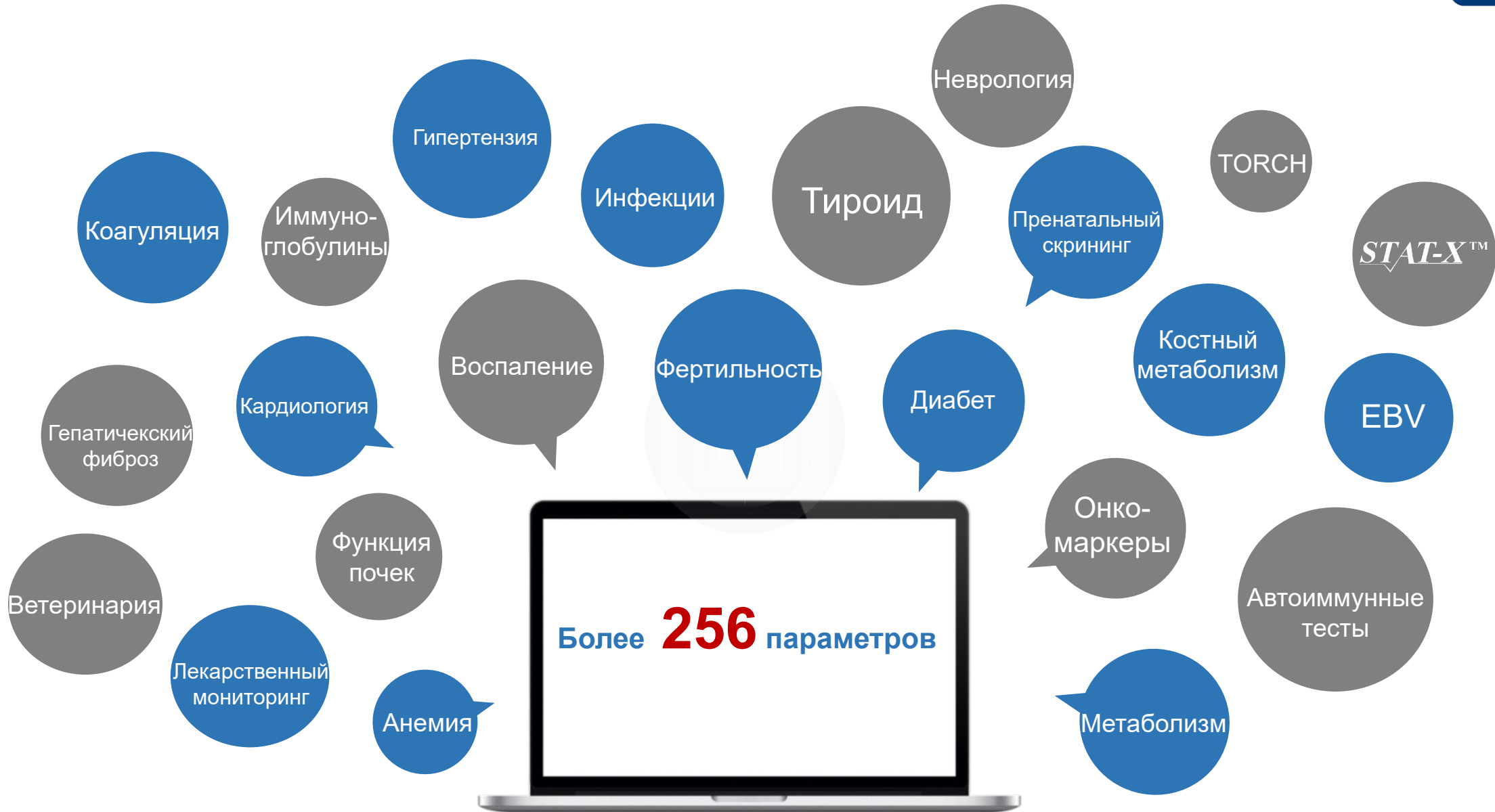
Особенность 4

**Широкое меню тестов ИХЛ и
превосходная эффективность
реагентов**





Широкое меню тестов ИХЛ охватывает **23** панели заболеваний





Реагенты - легкие в использовании



Наборы реагентов совместимы со всеми анализаторами

- Интегрированный набор реагентов, готовый к использованию
- **RFID метка** хранит всю информацию о реагенте
- Легко и быстро, **загрузка/выгрузка реагентов без пауз**
- 2-точечная перекалибровка для мастер-кривой
- **50/100Т в упаковке**, выбирайте в соответствии с потребностями вашей лаборатории

- ✓ Внутренний контроль качества и калибраторы предоставляются бесплатно.
- ✓ Не беспокойтесь о проблемах с регистрацией реагентов.



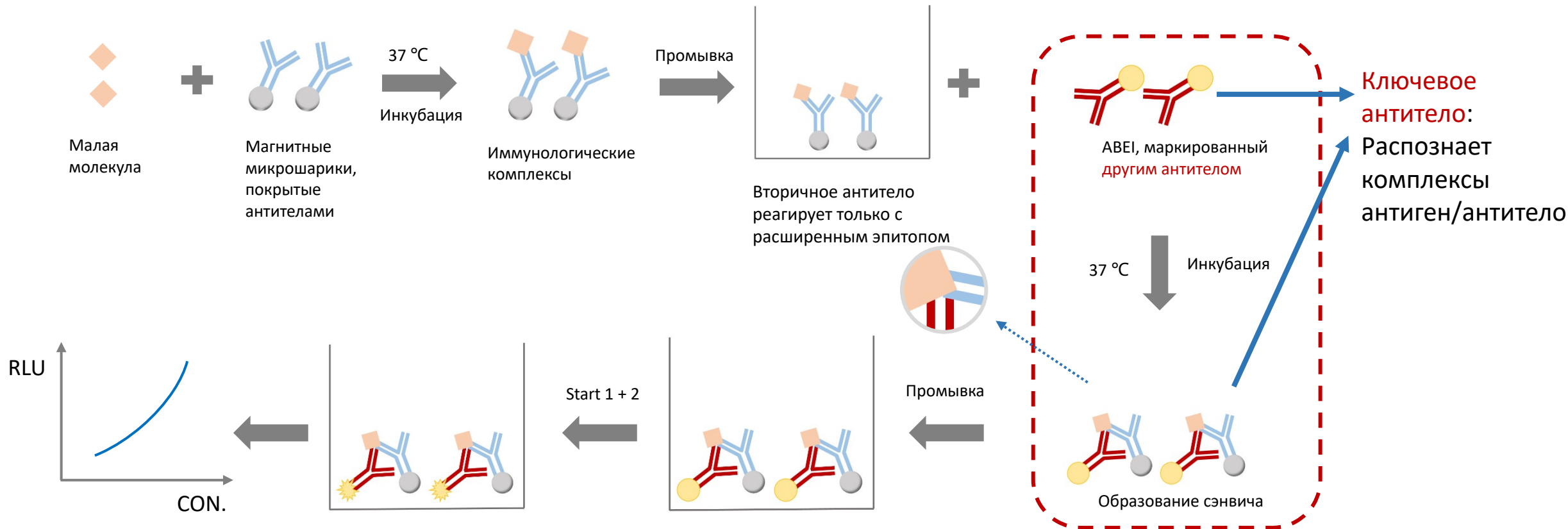


Инновационная технология измерения малых молекул



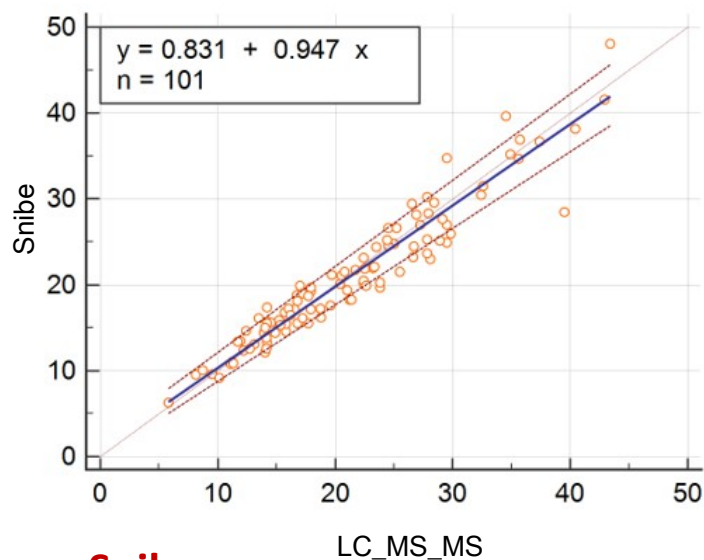
■ Новое решение для достижения более высокой точности, достоверности и чувствительности

Принцип

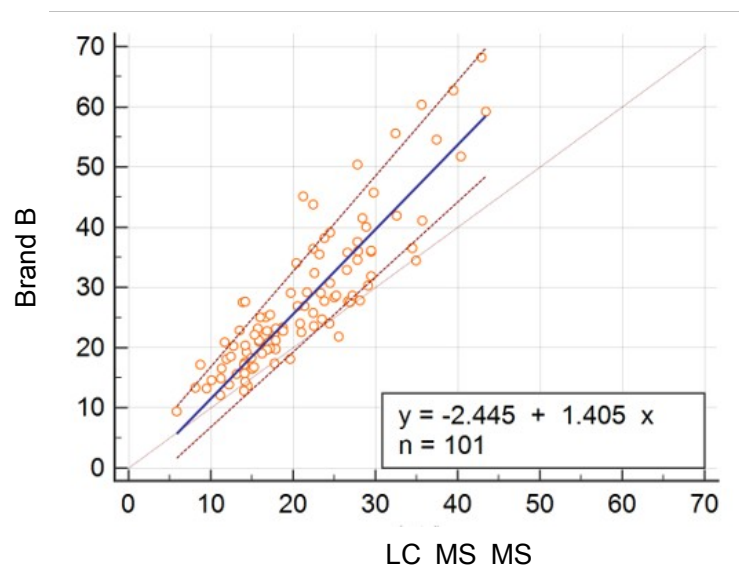




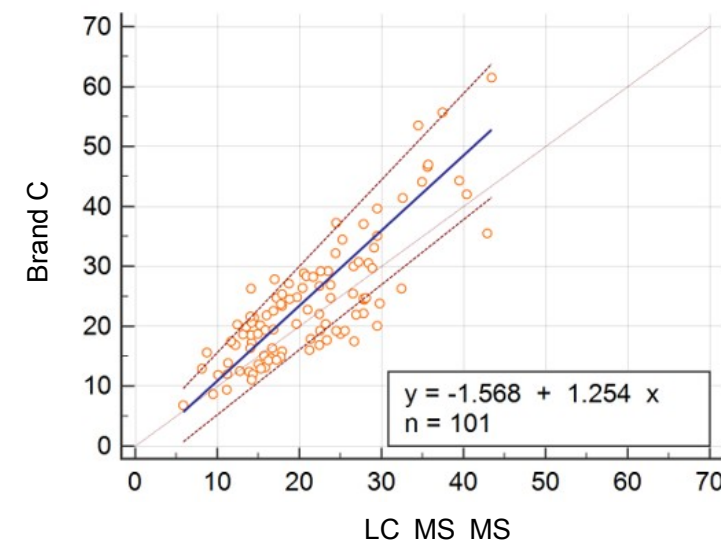
MAGLUMI® 25-OH Vitamin D — Сравнение трех систем иммуноферментного анализа и ЖХ-МС



Snibe
 $r=0.967$



Брэнд Б
 $r=0.884$



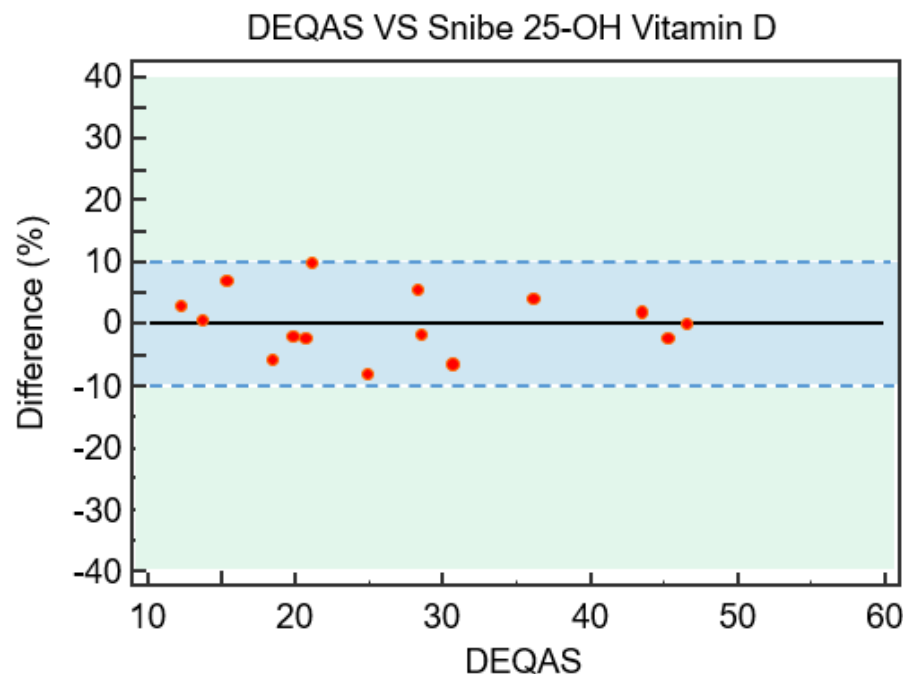
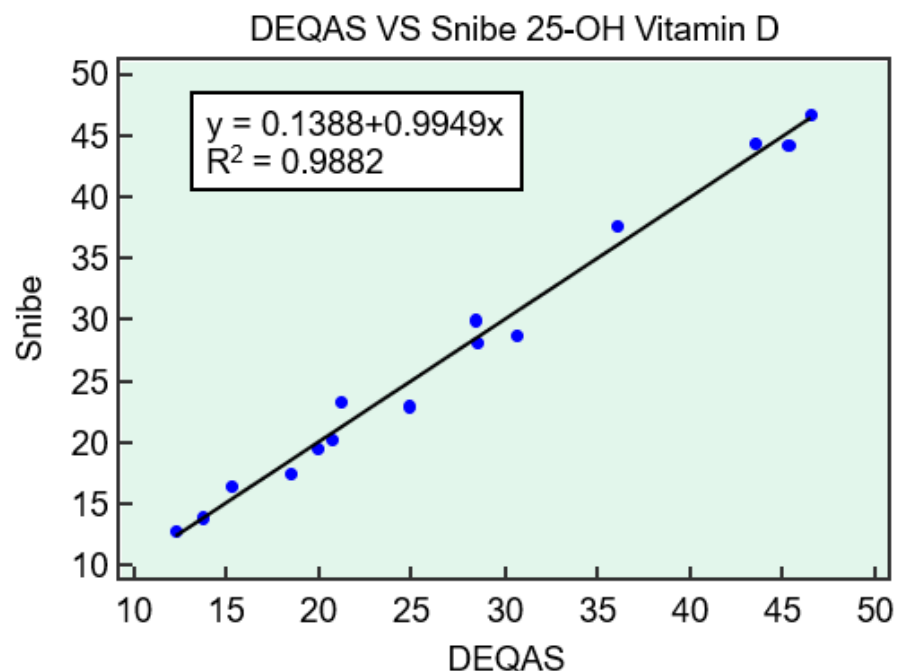
Брэнд В
 $r=0.777$

Реагент нового поколения, использующий метод сэндвича с малыми молекулами

- Высокая чувствительность, повышенная точность
- Хорошее соответствие результатов официальной референтной методике измерения (ЖХ-МС)
- Более широкий линейный диапазон (1,50–150 нг/мл)



MAGLUMI® 25-OH Vitamin D — сравнение результатов UK DEQAS

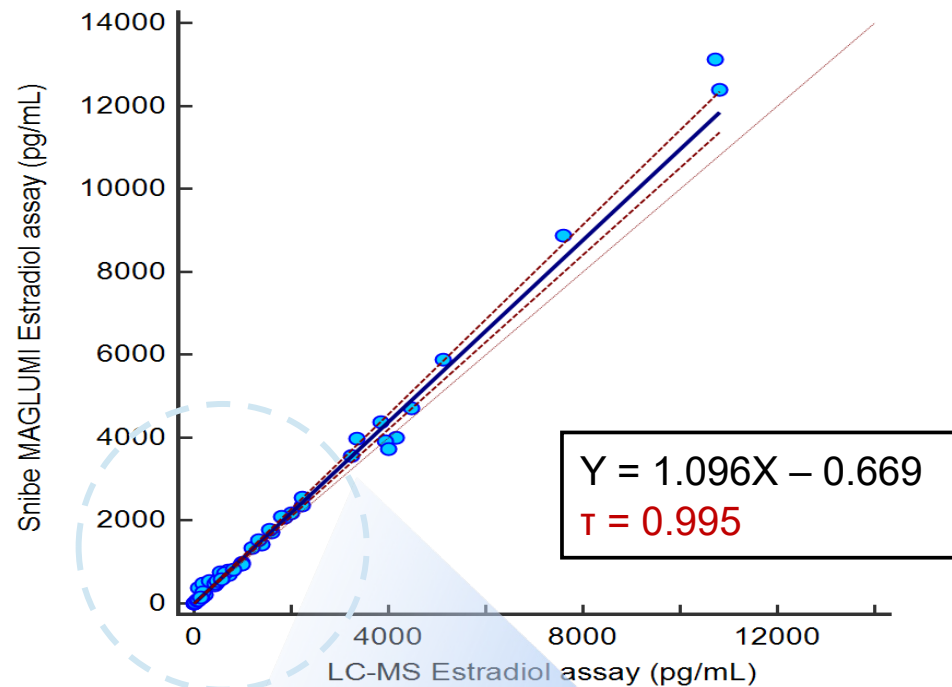


Snibe 25-OH Vitamin D в высокой степени соответствует образцам межлабораторной оценки качества DEQAS, полученным по данным масс-спектрометрии. Для каждого образца допускается систематическая погрешность в пределах **10%**, при этом средняя погрешность составила **0,22%**.

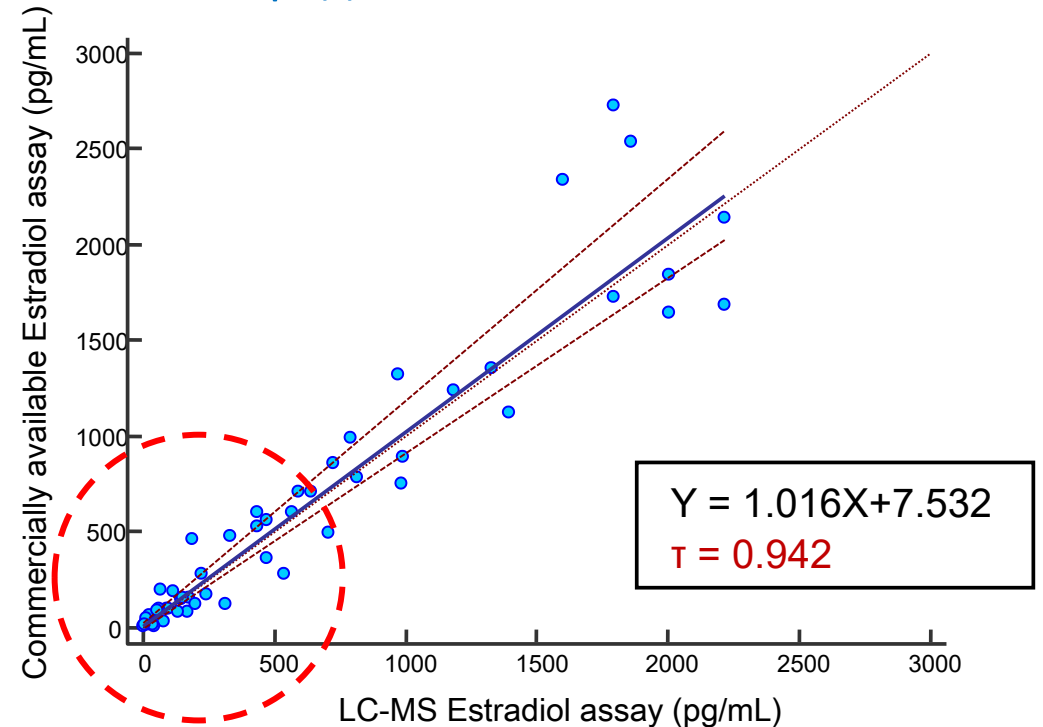


MAGLUMI® Estradiol — Точное измерение образцов с низкой концентрацией

Snibe MAGLUMI® Эстрадиол против
ЖХ-МС Эстрадиол



Доступный на рынке Эстрадиол против
ЖХ-МС Эстрадиол

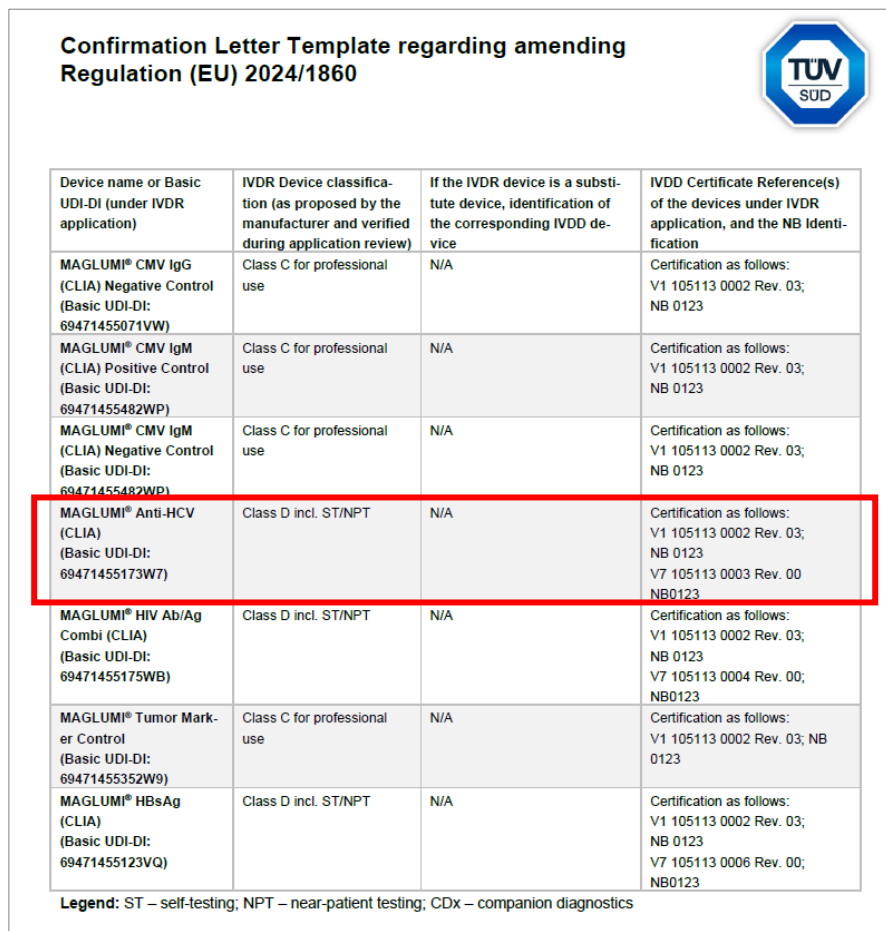
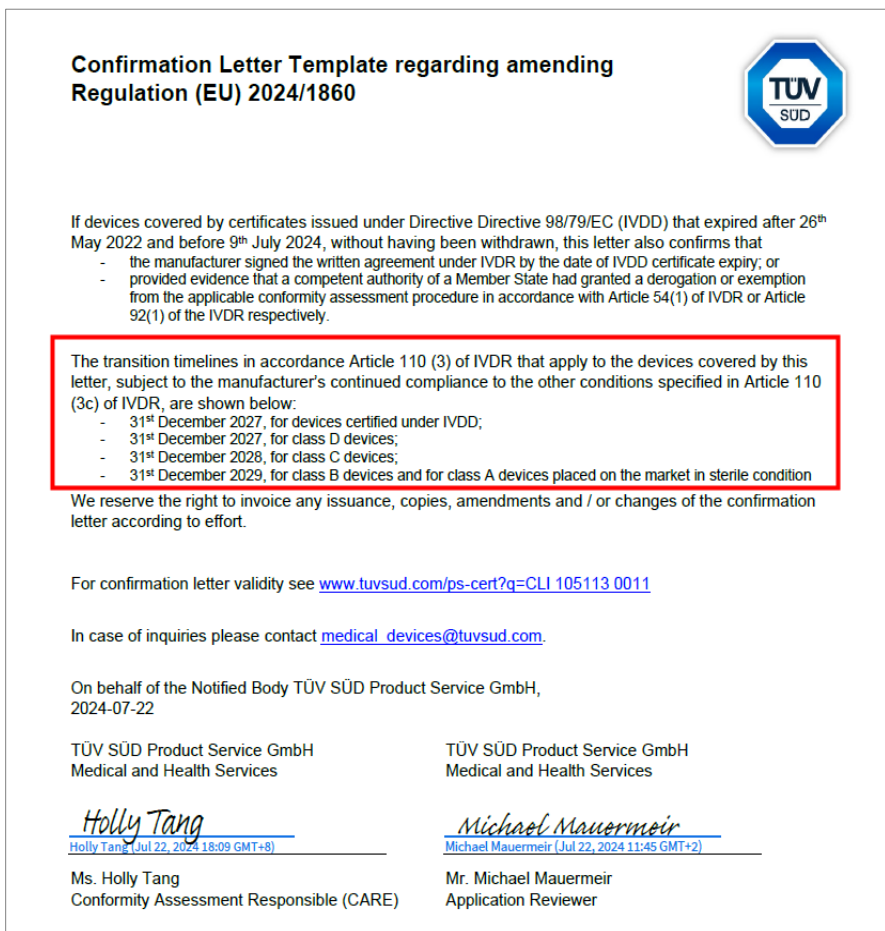


Высокая степень соответствия методу ЖХ-МС, особенно в низких концентрациях, что обеспечивает точность теста при низких концентрациях.

Особенность 5

Превосходное качество с множеством
сертификатов









CE List A Сертификаты




MAGLUMI® HIV Ab/Ag Combi
Анализ ИХЛ (4-го поколения)
имеет маркировку CE (список A) — это высококачественное решение для ранней диагностики ВИЧ-инфекции.

ZERTIFIKAT ♦ CERTIFICATE ♦ 認證證書 ♦ СЕРТИФИКАТ ♦ CERTIFICADO ♦ CERTIFICAT


Benannt durch/Designated by
Zentralstelle der Länder
für Gesundheitsschutz
bei Arzneimitteln und
Medizinprodukten
ZLG-B5-245.10.07




Product Service

EC Certificate

EC Design-Examination Certificate
Directive 98/79/EC on In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices (IVDD), Annex IV (4) (List A)

No. V7 105113 0004 Rev. 00

Manufacturer: Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical Engineering Co., Ltd.
No.23, Jinxiu East Road, Pingshan District
518122 Shenzhen
PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA


Product: Screening test for HIV-1/-2 marker

The Certification Body of TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH declares that a design examination has been carried out on the respective devices in accordance with IVDD Annex IV (4). The design of the devices conforms to the requirements of this Directive. All applicable requirements of the testing and certification regulation of TÜV SÜD Group have to be complied with. For details and certificate validity see: www.tuvsud.com/ps-cert?o=certV7_105113_0004_Rev_00

Report No.: 713164232

Valid from: 2021-02-04
Valid until: 2024-05-26

Date, 2021-02-04


Christoph Dicks
Head of Certification/Notified Body

Page 1 of 2
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TUV®

Confirmation Letter Template regarding amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1860



Device name or Basic UDI-DI (under IVDR application)	IVDR Device classification (as proposed by the manufacturer and verified during application review)	If the IVDR device is a substitute device, identification of the corresponding IVDD device	IVDD Certificate Reference(s) of the devices under IVDR application, and the NB Identification
MAGLUMI® CMV IgG (CLIA) Negative Control (Basic UDI-DI: 69471455071VW)	Class C for professional use	N/A	Certification as follows: V1 105113 0002 Rev. 03; NB 0123
MAGLUMI® CMV IgM (CLIA) Positive Control (Basic UDI-DI: 69471455482WP)	Class C for professional use	N/A	Certification as follows: V1 105113 0002 Rev. 03; NB 0123
MAGLUMI® CMV IgM (CLIA) Negative Control (Basic UDI-DI: 69471455482WP)	Class C for professional use	N/A	Certification as follows: V1 105113 0002 Rev. 03; NB 0123
MAGLUMI® Anti-HCV (CLIA) (Basic UDI-DI: 69471455173W7)	Class D incl. ST/NPT	N/A	Certification as follows: V1 105113 0002 Rev. 03; NB 0123 V7 105113 0003 Rev. 00 NB0123
MAGLUMI® HIV Ab/Ag Combi (CLIA) (Basic UDI-DI: 69471455175WB)	Class D incl. ST/NPT	N/A	Certification as follows: V1 105113 0002 Rev. 03; NB 0123 V7 105113 0004 Rev. 00; NB0123
MAGLUMI® Tumor Marker Control (Basic UDI-DI: 69471455352W9)	Class C for professional use	N/A	Certification as follows: V1 105113 0002 Rev. 03; NB 0123
MAGLUMI® HBsAg (CLIA) (Basic UDI-DI: 69471455123VQ)	Class D incl. ST/NPT	N/A	Certification as follows: V1 105113 0002 Rev. 03; NB 0123 V7 105113 0006 Rev. 00; NB0123


Legend: ST – self-testing; NPT – near-patient testing; CDx – companion diagnostics





CE List A Сертификаты



ZERTIFIKAT ♦ **CERTIFICATE** ♦ **認證證書** ♦ **CERTIFICADO** ♦ **CERTIFICAT**

 Benannt durch/Designated by
Zentralstelle der Länder
für Gesundheitsschutz
bei Arzneimitteln und
Medizinprodukten
ZLG-BS-245.10.07



 Product Service

EC Certificate

EC Design-Examination Certificate
Directive 98/79/EC on In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices (IVDD), Annex IV (4) (List A)

No. V7 105113 0006 Rev. 00

Manufacturer: **Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical Engineering Co., Ltd.**
No.23, Jinxu East Road, Pingshan District
518122 Shenzhen
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA


Product: **Screening test for Hepatitis B marker for Professional Use only**

The Certification Body of TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH declares that a design examination has been carried out on the respective devices in accordance with IVDD Annex IV (4). The design of the devices conforms to the requirements of this Directive. All applicable requirements of the testing and certification regulation of TÜV SÜD Group have to be complied with. For details and certificate validity see: www.tuvsud.com/ps-cert?q=cert.V7_105113_0006_Rev_00

Report No.: 713210558


Valid from: 2022-03-11
Valid until: 2025-05-26

Date, 2022-03-11


Christoph Dicks
Head of Certification/Notified Body

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Сертификат CE List A для 6 ИХЛ
анализов MAGLUMI для выявления
вируса гепатита В (HBV),
охватывающих HBsAg, Anti-HBs,
HBeAg, Anti-HBe, Anti-HBc и Anti-HBc
IgM.



IVDR CE Сертификат



ZERTIFIKAT ♦ CERTIFICATE ♦ 證書



Relevant Directives/Regulations:
Zertifizierte der Länder
für Gesundheitswesen
bei Anordnungen und
Medizinprodukten
BS-IVDR-099




Product Service

EU Quality Management System Certificate (IVDR)
Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/746 on in Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices,
Annex IX Chapters I and III (Class C and B Devices excluding self-/near-patient-testing and
Companion Diagnostics)
No. V12 105113 0005 Rev. 00


Manufacturer: Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical
Engineering Co., Ltd.
No.23, Jinxiu East Road, Pingshan District
518122 Shenzhen
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Authorized Representative: [Redacted]

The Certification Body of TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH certifies that the manufacturer has established, documented and implemented a quality management system as described in Article 10 (8) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/746 on in Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices. Details on devices covered by the quality management system are described on the following page(s). The Report referenced below summarizes the result of the assessment and includes reference to relevant CS, harmonized standards, audit and test reports. The conformity assessment has been carried out according to Annex IX Chapter I and III of this regulation with a positive result. The quality management system assessment was accompanied by the assessment of technical documentation for devices selected on a representative basis. The certified quality management system is subject to periodical surveillance by TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH. The surveillance assessment includes an assessment of the technical documentation for the device or devices concerned on the basis of further representative samples. For details and certificate validity see: www.tuvsud.com/ps-cert?q=cert-V12_105113_0005_Rev_00

Report No.: GZ2013005
Valid from: 2020-12-15
Valid until: 2025-12-14

Issue date: 2020-12-15


Christoph Dicks
Head of Certification/Notified Body

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TÜV®

Первый сертификат IVDR CE для продукта ИХЛ в Азии

MAGLUMI® TSH и MAGLUMI® CA 19-9 получили сертификат IVDR CE от уполномоченного органа ЕС TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH, что еще раз подтверждает, что качество нашей продукции соответствует международным стандартам.



200+ Snibe CLIA Products get IVDR CE certificate!

ZERTIFIKAT ♦ CERTIFICATE ♦ 證書



Relevant Directives/Regulations:
Zertifizierte der Länder
für Gesundheitswesen
bei Anordnungen und
Medizinprodukten
BS-IVDR-099




Product Service

EU Quality Management System Certificate (IVDR)
Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/746 on in Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices,
Annex IX Chapters I and III (Class C and B Devices excluding self-/near-patient-testing and
Companion Diagnostics)
No. V12 105113 0005 Rev. 01

Manufacturer: Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical
Engineering Co., Ltd.
No.23, Jinxiu East Road, Pingshan District
518122 Shenzhen
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SRN Manufacturer: CN-MF-000005655



Множественные измерения

измеренные методом масс-спектрометрии в референтной лаборатории Snibe,
прошли схему IFCC-RELA.

IFCC-RELA организована по поручению Международной федерации клинической химии и лабораторной медицины (IFCC). Она представляет собой высший уровень измерений в области клинической химии и лабораторной медицины и признана одним из важнейших мероприятий по оценке качества в области международной клинической химии и лабораторной медицины.



Другие сертификаты



ISO 13485



ISO 9001



CE Certificate



Instrument EMC / Safety



FSC



Первое в Китае предложение в официальной инструкции по применению BIO-RAD с заданными значениями для анализов MAGLUMI® ИХЛ



**Lyphocheck® Tumor Marker Plus Control
Levels 1, 2 and 3**

REF	367	Level 1	6 x 2 mL			EXP	2017-05-31	LOT	54590	Level 1	54591
	368	Level 2	6 x 2 mL							Level 2	54592
	369	Level 3	6 x 2 mL							Level 3	54593
	368X	Trilevel MiniPak	3 x 2 mL								

INSERT UPDATE*
2015-06-11 (R.8)

Actu



SNIBE Maglumi (CLIA) (2) (3)

ACTH	DiaSource ImmunoAssays ACTH-IRMA (2) (3)
ALPHA FETOPROTEIN (AFP)	Orbital Viro MicroWell Series (2) SINIGRE Magiumi (CLIA) (2) (3)
BETA-2-MICROGLOBULIN (B2-M)	SINIGRE Magiumi (CLIA) (2) (3)
CA 125 (4)	DiaSource ImmunoAssays CA125-IRMA (2) (3) Orbital Viro MicroWell Series (2) SINIGRE IMMULITE 2000/2000 XP (lots 279 and 280) SINIGRE Magiumi (CLIA) (2) (3)
CA 15-3 (4)	DiaSource ImmunoAssays CA15-3-IRMA (2) (3) Orbital Viro MicroWell Series (2) SINIGRE IMMULITE 2000/2000 XP (low band)
CA 19-0 (4)	DiaSource ImmunoAssays CA19-9-IRMA (2) (3)

REF 180 Trilevel 6 x 3 mL
 181 Level 1 6 x 3 mL
 182 Level 2 6 x 3 mL
 183 Level 3 6 x 3 mL
 180X MiniPak 3 x 3 mL




EXP 2017-03-31

LOT 29830

Level 1 29831
 Level 2 29832
 Level 3 29833



<http://www.myeinserts.com/29830>

方法(1)

		濃度 1 - 29831		濃度 2 - 29832		濃度 3 - 29833 (2)	
		範圍		範圍		範圍	
CK-MB ISOENZYME (MASS)							
SNIBE Maglumi Series Analyzer (3)	ng/mL	3.70	2.59 – 4.81	13.7	9.56 – 17.8	67.2	47.0 – 87.3
MYOGLOBIN							
SNIBE Maglumi Series Analyzer (3)	ng/mL	41.1	28.8 – 53.4	125	87.4 – 162	284	199 – 369
N-TERMINAL PRO-BRAIN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE (NT-PROBNP)							
SNIBE Maglumi Series Analyzer (3)	pg/mL	137	95.6 – 177	355	248 – 461	3423	2396 – 4450



Lyphochek® Immunoassay Plus Control Levels 1, 2 and 3

REF 370 Trilevel 12 x 5 mL
 371 Level 1 12 x 5 mL
 372 Level 2 12 x 5 mL
 373 Level 3 12 x 5 mL
 370X MiniPak 3)

 0459
 
 **EXP** 2017-02-28
  **LOT** 40300
 Level 1 40301
 Level 2 40302
 Level 3 40303



Liquichek™ Specialty Immunoassay Control
SNIBE MAGLUMI (2) Levels LTA, 1, 2 and 3

儀器 (1)
SNIBE MAGLUMI (2)
Cortisol
C-Peptide
Estradiol
Folate
Follicle Stimulating Hormone
hCG
Human Growth Hormone
Immunoglobulin E (IgE)
Insulin
Luteinizing Hormone (LH)
Prolactin

REF 359 Level LTA 6 x 5 mL
 364 Level 1 6 x 5 mL
 365 Level 2 6 x 5 mL
 366 Level 3 6 x 5 mL
 359X MiniPak 4 x 5 mL



 EXP 2017-07-31

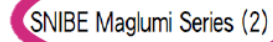
LOT 57450

Level LTA 57451/L
 Level 1 57451
 Level 2 57452
 Level 3 57453



<http://www.myeinserts.com/57450>

修訂日期 2015-08-24



方法(1)

方法 (1)		濃度 LTA - 57451L
	單位	範圍
25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D		
SNIBE Maglumi Series (2)	ng/mL	(4)
ANTI-TG		
SNIBE Maglumi Series (2)	IU/mL	(4)
ANTI-THYROPEROXIDASE (ANTI-TPO)		
SNIBE Maglumi Series (2)	IU/mL	(4)
IGF-1/SOMATOMEDIN C		
SNIBE Maglumi Series (2)	ng/mL	(4)
PTH (INTACT)		
SNIBE Maglumi Series (2)	pg/mL	(4)



Контроль качества третьей стороны



Первое в Китае предложение в официальной инструкции по применению Randox с присвоенными значениями для анализов MAGLUMI® ИХЛ

RANDOX

IMMUNOASSAY PREMIUM PLUS - LEVEL 2 (IA PREMIUM PLUS 2)

Cat. No. IA3110 / IA3112 Lot No. 1662EC Size: 12 x 5 ml / 4 x 5 ml Expiry: 2019-10-28

Range					
Analyte	unit	Target	low	high	methods
CA 15-3	U/ml	50.6	34.4	66.8	Siemens Centaur CP
CA 19-9	U/ml	713	570	856	Abbott Architect
	U/ml	159	127	191	BioMerieux Vidas
	U/ml	259	176	342	Siemens Centaur XP/XPT/Classic
	U/ml	94.1	75.3	113	Siemens Immulite 2000/2500
	U/ml	97.6	78.1	117	Siemens Immulite 1000
	U/ml	89.4	71.5	107	Beckman Dxl800
	U/ml	65.7	52.6	78.8	Roche Elecsys
	U/ml	142	114	170	Diasorin Liaison
	U/ml	61.2	49.0	73.4	Roche Modular E170
	U/ml	98.2	78.6	118	Beckman Access
	U/ml	47.2	37.8	56.6	Tosoh AIA360
	U/ml	167	134	200	Vitros Eci
	U/ml	702	562	842	Abbott Architect XR/XR2 kit
	U/ml	62.1	49.7	74.5	Roche Cobas 6000/8000
	U/ml	65.7	52.6	78.8	Roche Cobas E411
	U/ml	139	111	167	Fujirebio Lumipulse G Series
	U/ml	243	165	321	Siemens Centaur CP
	U/ml	88.5	62.0	115	SNIBE Maglumi Analysers

SNIBE Maglumi Anal

朗道质控 Immunoassay Premium Plus Control 赋值结果

		IPP001/001/UL Lot No:1660EC			IPP002/001/UL Lot No:1662EC			IPP003/001/UL Lot No:1665EC		
		Immunoassay Premium Plus Control Level 1			Immunoassay Premium Plus Control Level 2			Immunoassay Premium Plus Control Level 3		
Analyte	unit	Target	low	high	Target	low	high	Target	low	high
17-OH P	ng/mL	1.70	1.19	2.21	3.05	2.14	3.97	11.7	8.19	15.2
AFP	IU/ml	11.9	8.33	15.5	53.0	37.1	68.9	191	134	248
ALD	pg/mL	<5.00			114	79.8	148	239	167	311
B2-MG	ug/mL	0.752	0.526	0.978	2.97	2.08	3.86	5.95	4.17	7.74
CA125	IU/mL	16.2	11.3	21.1	91.8	64.3	119	184	129	239
CA199	IU/mL	20.6	14.4	26.8	88.5	62.0	115	184	129	239
CEA	ng/ml	4.33	3.03	5.63	22.6	15.8	29.4	47.6	33.3	61.9
Cortisol	ng/mL	92.5	64.8	120	230	161	299	323	226	420
C-P	ng/mL	2.45	1.72	3.19	5.58	3.91	7.25	10.4	7.28	13.5
DHEA-S	ug/dL	115	80.5	150	470	329	611	740	518	962
DIGOXIN	ng/mL	0.453	0.317	0.589	2.31	1.62	3.00	3.55	2.49	4.62
E2	pg/mL	46.3	32.4	60.2	351	246	456	679	475	883
FA	ng/ml	3.05	2.14	3.97	6.82	4.77	8.87	13.1	9.17	17.0
Ferritin	ng/ml	16.7	11.7	21.7	89.3	62.5	116	287	201	373
F-PSA	ng/mL	1.15	0.805	1.50	9.72	6.80	12.6	24.7	17.3	32.1
FSH	mIU/mL	5.72	4.00	7.44	29.5	20.7	38.4	52.0	36.4	67.6
F-T	pg/mL	2.46	1.72	3.20	18.1	12.7	23.5	38.1	26.7	49.5
FT3	pg/mL	2.20	1.54	2.86	6.68	4.68	8.68	16.6	11.6	21.6
FT4	pg/mL	11.1	7.77	14.4	28.1	19.7	36.5	55.2	38.6	71.8
GH	ng/mL	2.86	2.00	3.72	10.2	7.14	13.3	23.8	16.7	30.9
HCG/B-HCG	mIU/ml	10.8	7.56	14.0	23.6	16.5	30.7	406	284	528
IgE	IU/mL	180	126	234	92.6	64.8	120	413	289	537
INS	uIU/mL	4.82	3.37	6.27	7.25	5.08	9.43	24.7	17.3	32.1
LH	mIU/mL	3.58	2.51	4.65	27.8	19.5	36.1	45.7	32.0	59.4
PRL	uIU/mL	181	127	235	704	493	915	1282	897	1667
PROG	ng/mL	1.24	0.868	1.61	9.94	6.96	12.9	27.5	19.3	35.8
PSA	ng/mL	2.15	1.51	2.80	18.0	12.6	23.4	41.9	29.3	54.5
T3	ng/mL	0.492	0.344	0.640	3.28	2.30	4.26	5.78	4.05	7.51
T4	ng/mL	31.2	21.8	40.6	131	91.7	170	199	139	259
TEST	ng/mL	0.261	0.183	0.339	4.98	3.49	6.47	8.10	5.67	10.5

朗道质控 Immunoassay Speciality I Control 赋值结果

		IAC068/001/UL Lot No:1655EC			IAC069/001/UL Lot No:1689EC			IAC070/001/UL Lot No:1656EC		
		Immunoassay Speciality I Control Level 1			Immunoassay Speciality I Control Level 2			Immunoassay Speciality I Control Level 3		
Analyte	unit	Target	low	high	Target	low	high	Target	low	high
25-OH Vit D	ng/mL	13.7	9.59	17.8	24.4	17.1	31.7	37.0	25.9	48.1
C-P	ng/mL	2.29	1.60	2.98	3.64	2.55	4.73	7.57	5.30	9.84
INS	uIU/mL	6.71	4.70	8.72	11.2	7.84	14.6	37.4	26.2	48.6
PCT	ng/mL	1.07	0.749	1.39	3.09	2.16	4.02	26.2	18.3	34.1
PTH	pg/mL	50.3	35.2	65.4	216	151	281	754	528	980



Внешний контроль качества



Компания Snibe приняла участие в международном испытании EQAS на 25-ОН витамин D и получала сертификат 12 лет подряд.



Vitamin D External Quality Assessment Scheme, DEQAS



Внешний контроль качества



Snibe ежегодно участвует в различных программах EQA



RCPAQAP



NGSP Certification



IFCC Certification



CAP Proficiency Test



BIO-RAD External Quality Assurance Services (EQAS)



Randox International Quality Assessment Scheme (RIQAS)

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TESTOSTERONA LIVRE

Comparação de resultados obtidos por Quimioluminescência com os obtidos por Radioimunoensaio

Dr. Joaquim Chaves, Laboratório de Análises Clínicas, Mafra

Quimioluminescência, radioimunoensaio, teste de referência

Contexto

Quimioluminescência (CL) é o processo de emissão de luz proveniente da transferência de elétrons. É utilizada para a determinação de concentrações de analitos, sendo utilizada em ensaios de diagnóstico laboratorial para a determinação de concentrações de analitos em amostras biológicas.

Objetivo

Comparar os resultados obtidos por CL com os obtidos por Radioimunoensaio (RIA) para a determinação de Testosterona Livre (TL) em amostras de soro.

Metodologia

Foram analisados 100 amostras de soro de pacientes com suspeita de doença endócrina. As amostras foram analisadas por CL e RIA, utilizando-se kits comerciais para a determinação de TL. Os resultados foram comparados e a correlação entre os dois métodos foi avaliada.

Resultados

Os resultados obtidos por CL e RIA foram comparados e a correlação entre os dois métodos foi avaliada. Os resultados obtidos por CL foram comparados com os resultados obtidos por RIA, utilizando-se o coeficiente de correlação de Pearson. Os resultados obtidos por CL foram comparados com os resultados obtidos por RIA, utilizando-se o coeficiente de correlação de Pearson.

Conclusão

Os resultados obtidos por CL e RIA foram comparados e a correlação entre os dois métodos foi avaliada. Os resultados obtidos por CL foram comparados com os resultados obtidos por RIA, utilizando-se o coeficiente de correlação de Pearson. Os resultados obtidos por CL foram comparados com os resultados obtidos por RIA, utilizando-se o coeficiente de correlação de Pearson.

Quimioluminescência

Quimioluminescência (CL) é o processo de emissão de luz proveniente da transferência de elétrons. É utilizada para a determinação de concentrações de analitos, sendo utilizada em ensaios de diagnóstico laboratorial para a determinação de concentrações de analitos em amostras biológicas.

Radioimunoensaio

Radioimunoensaio (RIA) é o processo de determinação de concentrações de analitos em amostras biológicas, utilizando-se anticorpos marcados com radioisótopos.

Teste de Referência

Teste de Referência é o teste utilizado para a determinação de concentrações de analitos em amostras biológicas, utilizado como padrão para a comparação dos resultados obtidos por outros métodos.

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Quimioluminescência (CL) é o processo de emissão de luz proveniente da transferência de elétrons. É utilizada para a determinação de concentrações de analitos, sendo utilizada em ensaios de diagnóstico laboratorial para a determinação de concentrações de analitos em amostras biológicas.

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Teste de Referência

Teste de Referência é o teste utilizado para a determinação de concentrações de analitos em amostras biológicas, utilizado como padrão para a comparação dos resultados obtidos por outros métodos.

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ANTI-BODIES VERIFYING REFERENCE INTERVALS IN THE CLINICAL LABORATORY

Dr. Patrick C. Davis, Dr. Terry J. DelVecchio, Dr. Sharon L. Lott
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Las Vegas

1. Background
 The purpose of this presentation is to present the laboratory use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

2. Use of the study
 The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

3. Methods
 The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

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The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

4. Results
 The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

5. References
 The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

The figure consists of four panels. The top panel is a table with columns for 'Pesticide', 'Concentration (ppm)', 'Log Concentration', and 'Log Concentration (ppm)'. The table lists various pesticides and their concentrations. The second panel is a scatter plot showing 'Log Concentration (ppm)' on the y-axis versus 'Log Concentration (ppm)' on the x-axis, with a diagonal line representing the identity line. The third panel is a bar chart showing 'Log Concentration (ppm)' on the y-axis versus 'Log Concentration (ppm)' on the x-axis. The fourth panel is a box plot showing 'Log Concentration (ppm)' on the y-axis versus 'Log Concentration (ppm)' on the x-axis.

6. Conclusions
 The use of anti-bodies to verify reference intervals for the following analytes: 1) organophosphorus pesticides, 2) organochlorine pesticides, 3) organotin compounds, 4) organophosphorus acid anhydrides, 5) organophosphorus phosphonates, 6) organophosphorus phosphates, 7) organophosphorus phosphonates, 8) organophosphorus phosphates, 9) organophosphorus phosphonates, 10) organophosphorus phosphates.

DEFINITION OF REFERENCE VALUES FOR PLASMA ALDOSTERONE USING A NEW IMMUNODASSAY METHOD ON MAGLUMI 2000 PLUS ANALYZER

F. D'aurizio, P. Merisio, A. Polizzi Amelasio, S. Filippetto, R. Izzotti
*Clinical Pathology Laboratory, Department of Laboratory Medicine,
 S. Maria degli Angeli Hospital, Pesentorno, Italy*

Abstract
 The aim of this study was to establish reference values for the measurement of plasma aldosterone concentration (PAC) using a new immunoassay method on Maglumi 2000 Plus Analyzer. The study was performed on 100 healthy subjects (50 males and 50 females) aged 20-60 years. The results were compared with the reference values established by the International Society of Hypertension (ISH) and the National Kidney Foundation (NKF). The results showed that the new method is accurate and reliable, with a coefficient of variation (CV) of 10.5% and a sensitivity of 95%. The reference values for PAC are 10-20 ng/dL for males and 10-20 ng/dL for females. The new method is suitable for the measurement of PAC in clinical practice.

Introduction
 Aldosterone is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex. It plays a key role in the regulation of blood pressure and fluid balance. The measurement of plasma aldosterone concentration (PAC) is a useful tool for the diagnosis and management of hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases. The aim of this study was to establish reference values for the measurement of PAC using a new immunoassay method on Maglumi 2000 Plus Analyzer.

Materials and Methods
 The study was performed on 100 healthy subjects (50 males and 50 females) aged 20-60 years. The results were compared with the reference values established by the International Society of Hypertension (ISH) and the National Kidney Foundation (NKF). The results showed that the new method is accurate and reliable, with a coefficient of variation (CV) of 10.5% and a sensitivity of 95%.

Results
 The results showed that the new method is accurate and reliable, with a coefficient of variation (CV) of 10.5% and a sensitivity of 95%. The reference values for PAC are 10-20 ng/dL for males and 10-20 ng/dL for females. The new method is suitable for the measurement of PAC in clinical practice.

Conclusion
 The new method is suitable for the measurement of PAC in clinical practice. The reference values for PAC are 10-20 ng/dL for males and 10-20 ng/dL for females.

References
 1. International Society of Hypertension (ISH). 2003. Guidelines for the management of hypertension. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Figure 1: Flowchart illustrating the process of defining reference values for plasma aldosterone concentration (PAC) using the new immunoassay method on Maglumi 2000 Plus Analyzer.

Figure 2: Histogram showing the distribution of plasma aldosterone concentration (PAC) values for males and females.

Reference Value	Male (ng/dL)	Female (ng/dL)
ISH	10-20	10-20
NKF	10-20	10-20

Figure 3: Scatter plot showing the correlation between PAC values measured by the new method and the reference values established by the ISH and NKF.

Figure 4: Bar chart showing the sensitivity and specificity of the new method for the measurement of PAC.

Parameter	Value (%)
Sensitivity	95
Specificity	95

Figure 5: Line graph showing the relationship between PAC values and blood pressure (BP) in healthy subjects.

Figure 6: Bar chart showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of hypertension in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 7: Line graph showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 8: Bar chart showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of renal diseases in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 9: Line graph showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of endocrine diseases in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 10: Bar chart showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of neurological diseases in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 11: Line graph showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of musculoskeletal diseases in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 12: Bar chart showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of dermatological diseases in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 13: Line graph showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of infectious diseases in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 14: Bar chart showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of mental disorders in healthy subjects.

PAC (ng/dL)	Prevalence (%)
0-10	10
10-20	20
20-30	30

Figure 15: Line graph showing the relationship between PAC values and the prevalence of congenital diseases in healthy subjects.

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Journal Pre-proof

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New biochemical markers for liver fibrosis: relationship between serum sargasin and liver biopsy

Valentina Pogorica, Branka Ristic, Simona Petrovic

Laboratory for Molecular Biology and Immunology, VVO "31.8" Belgrade, Serbia

e-mail: Val.Pogorica@vvo.rs

Reproducible

Background: Utilization of the non-invasive data for diagnosis and prognosis in relation to liver fibrosis is suitable as it allows the calculation of the fibrosis severity and assessment of treatment effects. However, some data suggest a poorer clinical diagnosis compared with laboratory data obtained from a liver biopsy.

Objective: To evaluate liver fibrosis in patients with liver disease and to determine the relationship between sargasin and liver fibrosis. **Methods:** 20 patients with liver disease were included in the study. The patients were divided into two groups: 10 patients with liver disease and 10 patients without liver disease. The patients were divided into two groups: 10 patients with liver disease and 10 patients without liver disease. The patients were divided into two groups: 10 patients with liver disease and 10 patients without liver disease.

Results: The results showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease. The results also showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease.

Conclusion: The results showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease. The results also showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease.

Degree of liver fibrosis	Number of patients
F0	1
F1	2
F2	3
F3	4
F4	2

Figure 1: Relationship between sargasin and liver fibrosis.

Conclusion: The results showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease. The results also showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease.

Method and Results: 20 patients with liver disease were included in the study. The patients were divided into two groups: 10 patients with liver disease and 10 patients without liver disease. The patients were divided into two groups: 10 patients with liver disease and 10 patients without liver disease.

Results: The results showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease. The results also showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease.

Conclusion: The results showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease. The results also showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease.


Degree of liver fibrosis	Number of patients
F0	1
F1	2
F2	3
F3	4
F4	2

Figure 2: Relationship between sargasin and liver fibrosis.

Degree of liver fibrosis	Number of patients
F0	1
F1	2
F2	3
F3	4
F4	2

Figure 3: Relationship between sargasin and liver fibrosis.

Conclusion: The results showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease. The results also showed that the patients with liver disease had significantly higher levels of sargasin in their serum compared to the patients without liver disease.



Baylor College of Medicine

VITAMIN D AND AUTOIMMUNE THYROID DISEASES

Federica d'Amico¹, Paola Meola², Paola Devesa³, Renato Tassi⁴

¹Clinical Pathology Laboratory, Department of Laboratory Medicine
²Medical and Surgical Neurology, Neurosurgery
³Endocrinology
⁴Endocrinology

Introduction

There is growing evidence that vitamin D deficiency may be associated for elevated CD400-mediated autoantibodies (1). The objective of our study (2) consisted of evaluating the impact of the risk of vitamin deficiency combined with the presence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the pathogenesis of autoimmune thyroid diseases. We selected 100 patients with autoimmune thyroid diseases, including autoimmune thyroiditis (AT), Graves' disease (GD), and Hashimoto's thyroiditis (HT). We measured the levels of 25(OH)D₃ and the presence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the serum of these patients. We found a significant association between vitamin D deficiency and the presence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the serum of patients with AT and GD, but not in HT.

Aim of the study

The aim of the study was to evaluate the prevalence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the serum of patients affected by AT and GD and to assess the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in these patients.

Materials and methods

This study was carried out among 100 patients (50 AT and 50 GD) with autoimmune thyroid diseases (3).

The patients were selected by means of a questionnaire, which included age, sex, duration of disease, and the presence of autoantibodies against CD400. The patients were divided into two groups: the first group included patients with AT and GD, and the second group included patients with HT. The patients were divided into two groups: the first group included patients with AT and GD, and the second group included patients with HT. The patients were divided into two groups: the first group included patients with AT and GD, and the second group included patients with HT.

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Results

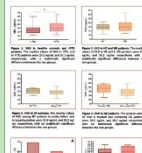


Figure 1 consists of four bar charts arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top row shows the prevalence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the serum of patients with AT and GD, and the bottom row shows the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in these patients. The left column represents the AT and GD group, and the right column represents the HT group. The y-axis for all charts is 'Percentage of patients' ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis for the top row is 'Autoantibodies against CD400' and for the bottom row is 'Vitamin D deficiency'.

Group	Autoantibodies against CD400 (%)	Vitamin D deficiency (%)
AT and GD	~80	~60
HT	~20	~20

Figure 1. Prevalence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the serum of patients with AT and GD, and the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in these patients.

Discussion and conclusions

The results of our study (2) showed that the prevalence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the serum of patients with AT and GD was significantly higher than in the HT group. This finding is in line with the results of other studies (4, 5) which have shown that the prevalence of autoantibodies against CD400 is higher in patients with AT and GD than in patients with HT. The results of our study also showed that the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was significantly higher in patients with AT and GD than in patients with HT. This finding is in line with the results of other studies (6, 7) which have shown that the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency is higher in patients with AT and GD than in patients with HT. The results of our study suggest that there is a significant association between vitamin D deficiency and the presence of autoantibodies against CD400 in the serum of patients with AT and GD, but not in HT.


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VALUTAZIONE PRELIMINARE DELLE PRESTAZIONI ANALITICHE DI MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS PER L'ANALISI DI FERRITINA, MIOGLOBINA E CA-MAC

Giuseppe Di, Antonino Di, Paolo P. Neri, Roberto P. Di, Maria Di, Tiziana Di

Dipartimento di Scienze Diagnostiche, Università degli Studi della Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli"
Via. S. Pansino, 10 - 80131 Napoli



SOMMARIO: Lo scopo di questo studio era quello di valutare le prestazioni analitiche di MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS, prodotto da Abbott, per la misura di Ferritina, MIOGLOBINA e CA-MAC. I risultati ottenuti sono stati confrontati con quelli ottenuti da una tecnica di riferimento. I risultati ottenuti sono stati confrontati con quelli ottenuti da una tecnica di riferimento. I risultati ottenuti sono stati confrontati con quelli ottenuti da una tecnica di riferimento.

PAROLE CHIAVE: Ferritina, MIOGLOBINA, CA-MAC, MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS, Abbott.

RIASSUNTO: Lo scopo di questo studio era quello di valutare le prestazioni analitiche di MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS, prodotto da Abbott, per la misura di Ferritina, MIOGLOBINA e CA-MAC. I risultati ottenuti sono stati confrontati con quelli ottenuti da una tecnica di riferimento. I risultati ottenuti sono stati confrontati con quelli ottenuti da una tecnica di riferimento.

INTRODUZIONE: La Ferritina è un marker tumorale che si trova in elevati livelli nei tumori del colon-retto, del pancreas, del fegato, della prostata, del seno e del polmone. La MIOGLOBINA è un marker tumorale che si trova in elevati livelli nei tumori del colon-retto, del pancreas, del fegato, della prostata, del seno e del polmone. Il CA-MAC è un marker tumorale che si trova in elevati livelli nei tumori del colon-retto, del pancreas, del fegato, della prostata, del seno e del polmone.




Fig. 1. Risultati di Ferritina (ng/ml) in funzione del tempo (min) per MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS.




Fig. 2. Risultati di MIOGLOBINA (ng/ml) in funzione del tempo (min) per MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS.




Fig. 3. Risultati di CA-MAC (ng/ml) in funzione del tempo (min) per MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS.




Fig. 4. Risultati di Ferritina (ng/ml) in funzione del tempo (min) per MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS.




Fig. 5. Risultati di MIOGLOBINA (ng/ml) in funzione del tempo (min) per MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS.




Fig. 6. Risultati di CA-MAC (ng/ml) in funzione del tempo (min) per MAGNOLINE 2000 PLUS.



Сотрудничал с известными врачами и опубликовал множество признаваемых статей в ведущих международных журналах.

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RESEARCH

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Relationship between thyroid function and ICU mortality: a prospective observation study

Fellong Wang^{1†}, Wenzhi Pan^{2†}, Hairong Wang^{1†}, Shuyun Wang³, Shuming Pan^{1*} and Junbo Ge^{2*}

Abstract

Introduction: Although nonthyroidal illness syndrome is considered to be associated with adverse outcome in ICU patients, the performance of thyroid hormone levels in predicting clinical outcome in ICU patients is unimpressive. This study was conducted to assess the prognostic value of the complete thyroid indicators free triiodothyronine (FT3), total triiodothyronine, free thyroxine, total thyroxine, thyroid-stimulating hormone and reverse triiodothyronine in unselected ICU patients.

Methods: A total of 480 consecutive patients without known thyroid diseases were screened for eligibility and followed up during their ICU stay. We collected each patient's baseline characteristics, including the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II (APACHE II) score and thyroid hormone, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels. The primary outcome was ICU mortality. Potential predictors were analyzed for possible association with outcomes. We also evaluated the ability of thyroid hormones together with APACHE II score to predict ICU mortality by calculation of net reclassification improvement (NRI) and integrated discrimination improvement (IDI) indices.

Results: Among the thyroid hormone indicators, FT3 had the greatest power to predict ICU mortality, as suggested by the largest area under the curve (AUC) of 0.762 ± 0.028. The AUC for FT3 level was less than that for APACHE II score (0.829 ± 0.022) but greater than that for NT-proBNP level (0.724 ± 0.030) or CRP level (0.689 ± 0.030). Multiple regression analysis revealed that FT3 level (standardized $\beta = -0.600$, $P = 0.001$), APACHE II score (standardized $\beta = 0.912$, $P < 0.001$), NT-proBNP level (standardized $\beta = 0.459$, $P = 0.017$) and CRP level (standardized $\beta = 0.367$, $P = 0.030$) could independently predict primary outcome. The addition of FT3 level to APACHE II score gave an NRI of 54.29% ($P < 0.001$) and an IDI of 36.54% ($P < 0.001$). The level of FT3 was significantly correlated with NT-proBNP levels ($r = -0.344$, $P < 0.001$) and CRP levels ($r = -0.408$, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: In unselected ICU patients, FT3 was the most powerful and only independent predictor of ICU mortality among the complete indicators. The addition of FT3 level to the APACHE II score could significantly improve the ability to predict ICU mortality.

Introduction

During critical illness, changes in circulating hormone levels are a common phenomenon [1]. These alterations are correlated with the severity of morbidity and the outcomes of patients in ICUs [2,3]. Thyroid hormones play a key role in the maintenance of body growth by

modulating metabolism and the immune system. In the 20th century, researchers found that thyroid dysfunction is associated with the mortality of patients admitted to the ICU [4-6]. These alterations in thyroid hormone levels are referred to as "euthyroid sick syndrome" [7,8] or "nonthyroidal illness syndrome" (NTIS) [9,10], which is characterized by low serum levels of free and total triiodothyronine (T3) and high levels of reverse T3 (rT3) accompanied by normal or low levels of thyroxine (T4) and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH). Subsequent studies confirmed the association between NTIS and adverse outcomes in patients with sepsis [11,12], multiple trauma [13], acute respiratory distress

* Correspondence: panm201@hmc.com; gejunbo@hmc.com
† Contributed equally
Department of Emergency, Xinhua Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong No. 1665, Hongfeng Road, Shanghai, 200093, China
Department of Cardiology, Shanghai Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, No. 180, Fenglin Road, Shanghai, 200035, China
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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Increased Prolactin Levels Are Associated with Impaired Processing Speed in Subjects with Early Psychosis

Itziar Montalvo¹, Alfonso Gutiérrez-Zotes¹, Marta Creus¹, Rosa Monseny¹, Laura Ortega¹, Joan Franch¹, Stephen M. Lawrie², Rebecca M. Reynolds², Elisabet Vilella², Javier Labad^{1*}

¹ Early Psychosis Program and Research Department, Hospital Universitari Institut Pere Mar, IDPV, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, CIBERSAM, Reus, Spain, ² Division of Psychiatry, Kennedy Team, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, ³ Endocrinology Unit, University of Centre for Cardiovascular Sciences, Queen's Medical Research Institute, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract

Hyperprolactinaemia, a common side effect of some antipsychotic drugs, is also present in drug-naïve psychotic patients and subjects at risk for psychosis. Recent studies in non-psychiatric populations suggest that increased prolactin may have negative effects on cognition. The aim of our study was to explore whether high plasma prolactin levels are associated with poorer cognitive functioning in subjects with early psychoses. We studied 107 participants: 29 healthy subjects and 78 subjects with an early psychosis (55 psychotic disorders with <3 years of illness, 23 high-risk subjects). Cognitive assessment was performed with the MATRICS Cognitive Consensus Cognitive Battery, and prolactin levels were determined as well as total cortisol levels in plasma. Psychopathological status was assessed and the use of psychopharmacological treatments (antipsychotics, antidepressants, benzodiazepines) recorded. Prolactin levels were negatively associated with cognitive performance in processing speed, in patients with a psychotic disorder and high-risk subjects. In the latter group, increased prolactin levels were also associated with impaired reasoning and problem solving and poorer general cognition. In a multiple linear regression analysis conducted in both high-risk and psychotic patients, controlling for potential confounders, prolactin and benzodiazepines were independently related to poorer cognitive performance in the speed of processing domain. A mediation analysis showed that both prolactin and benzodiazepine treatment act as mediators of the relationship between risperidone/paliperidone treatment and speed of processing. These results suggest that increased prolactin levels are associated with impaired processing speed in early psychosis. If these results are confirmed in future studies, strategies targeting reduction of prolactin levels may improve cognition in this population.

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Competing Interests: SML has received financial support from Pfizer (formerly Wyeth) in relation to imaging studies of people with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. SML has done consultancy work for Roche Pharmaceuticals in connection with a possible new treatment for schizophrenia. SML has also received honoraria for lectures, chairing meetings, and consultancy work from Janssen in connection with brain imaging and therapeutic initiatives for psychosis. It has received honoraria for lectures from Janssen, IM, AGZ, MC, LO, RM, JF, EV and RMR have no biomedical financial interests or potential conflicts of interest. This does not alter the authors' adherence to all the PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

* E-mail: labad@ipereira.com

Introduction

Hyperprolactinaemia is a common condition in subjects with a psychotic disorder. As dopamine is the main prolactin-inhibiting factor, hyperprolactinaemia is a common consequence of D2 receptor blockade in the tuberoinfundibular dopaminergic pathway [1,2] by antipsychotic drugs. However, increased prolactin levels have also been reported in drug-naïve patients with a first psychotic episode or at risk mental states [3-5]. The mechanisms that mediate the increase of prolactin levels in psychotic subjects not receiving antipsychotic drugs are poorly understood. Moreover, prolactin levels may be increased by stress [6], which may in turn contribute to the increased prolactin levels in drug-naïve psychotic populations.

The most studied consequences of hyperprolactinaemia in psychotic subjects are amenorrhoea, galactorrhoea, sexual impairment, and infertility [7,8]. A recent study conducted in non-psychiatric population suggests that increased prolactin may have

negative effects on cognition [9]. This prospective study examined the cognitive changes during late pregnancy and the early postpartum period, and their possible association with fluctuating hormone levels (estradiol, progesterone, testosterone, prolactin and cortisol). A total of 55 pregnant women and 21 controls were studied, with a neuropsychological assessment during the third trimester of pregnancy and retest during the early postpartum period. They concluded that very high and very low levels of cortisol were associated with poorer performance in certain cognitive domains, but the most novel finding was that they found a negative linear association between prolactin levels and executive function scores, suggesting that higher levels of prolactin are detrimental to executive function abilities. Animal studies also support a role for prolactin in the modulation of non-spatial cognitive tasks [10]. In this recent study, the induction of hyperprolactinaemia in male rats reduced pituitary gland mass was associated with impaired object recognition. Other studies have

JAMA

Research

Original Investigation

Efficacy of Folic Acid Therapy in Primary Prevention of Stroke Among Adults With Hypertension in China The CSPPT Randomized Clinical Trial

Yong Hui, MD, Jianping Li, MD, PhD, Xiaohu Qiu, PhD, Yingying Huang, MD, Xiaodan Wang, MD, S-D, Rebecca F. Gottesman, MD, PhD, Gerda Tang, MD, Binyan Wang, MD, PhD, Daxiang Chen, PhD, Mengli He, MD, Jia Fu, MD, Yefeng Cai, MD, Xuli Sh, MD, Yan Zhang, MD, PhD, Yimin Cui, MD, PhD, Ningling Sun, MD, Xiaoying Li, MD, Xiaoshu Cheng, MD, Jian Wang, MD, Xinchun Yang, MD, Tianlan Yang, MD, Chuanhui Xiao, MD, Gang Zhao, MD, Qiang Deng, MD, Qingfang Zhu, MD, Xian Wang, MD, PhD, Junbo Ge, MD, Lanyong Zhao, MD, Dayi Hu, MD, Lihong Li, MD, Fan Fan Hou, MD, PhD, for the CSPPT Investigators

IMPORTANCE: Uncertainty remains about the efficacy of folic acid therapy for the primary prevention of stroke because of limited and inconsistent data.

OBJECTIVE: To test the primary hypothesis that therapy with enalapril and folic acid is more effective in reducing first stroke than enalapril alone among Chinese adults with hypertension.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS: The China Stroke Primary Prevention Trial, a randomized, double-blind clinical trial conducted from May 19, 2008, to August 24, 2012, in 32 communities in Jiangsu and Anhui provinces in China. A total of 20 702 adults with hypertension without history of stroke or myocardial infarction (MI) participated in the study.

INTERVENTIONS: Eligible participants, stratified by *MTHFR* C677T genotypes (CC, CT, and TT), were randomly assigned to receive double-blind daily treatment with a single-pill combination containing enalapril, 10 mg, and folic acid, 0.8 mg ($n = 10 348$) or a tablet containing enalapril, 10 mg, alone ($n = 10 354$).

MAIN RESULTS AND MEASURES: The primary outcome was first stroke. Secondary outcomes included first ischemic stroke, first hemorrhagic stroke; MI; a composite of cardiovascular events consisting of cardiovascular death, MI, and stroke; and all-cause death.

RESULTS: During a median treatment duration of 4.5 years, compared with the enalapril alone group, the enalapril-folic acid group had a significant risk reduction in first stroke (2.7% of participants in the enalapril-folic acid group vs 3.4% in the enalapril-alone group; hazard ratio [HR], 0.79; 95% CI, 0.68-0.93), first ischemic stroke (2.2% with enalapril-folic acid vs 2.8% with enalapril alone; HR, 0.76; 95% CI, 0.64-0.91), and composite cardiovascular events consisting of cardiovascular death, MI, and stroke (3.1% with enalapril-folic acid vs 3.0% with enalapril alone; HR, 0.80; 95% CI, 0.69-0.92). The risks of hemorrhagic stroke (HR, 0.93; 95% CI, 0.66-1.34), MI (HR, 1.04; 95% CI, 0.60-1.82), and all-cause deaths (HR, 0.94; 95% CI, 0.81-1.10) did not differ significantly between the 2 treatment groups. There were no significant differences between the 2 treatment groups in the frequencies of adverse events.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE: Among adults with hypertension in China without a history of stroke or MI, the combined use of enalapril and folic acid, compared with enalapril alone, significantly reduced the risk of first stroke. These findings are consistent with benefits from folate use among adults with hypertension and low baseline folate levels.

TRIAL REGISTRATION: clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT00794885

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Author Video Interview and JAMA Rapid Video at jama.com

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Author Affiliations: Author affiliations are listed at the end of this article.

Group Information: The CSPPT Investigators are listed at the end of this article.

Corresponding Author: Yong Hui, MD, Department of Cardiology, Peking University First Hospital, No. 8 Xishiku St, Xicheng District, Beijing 100034, China (huoyongyong@bjfu.net.cn).

Other Authors: Fan Fan Hou, MD, PhD, National Clinical Research Center for Kidney Disease, State Key Laboratory of Organ Failure Research, Renal Division, Nanchang Hospital, Southern Medical University Guangzhou 510515, China (ffhou@nanghosp515.com).



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