Evaluation of correlation between Vcheck and company 'I' laboratories for feline NT-proBNP

Key Words: Bionote, Vcheck, Feline NT-proBNP, Occult heart disease

Introduction

N-terminal pro-B type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) is cleaved from BNP which is produced by the muscle cells of the heart and increases with excessive stretching of the cells. NT-proBNP concentration reflects the degree of cardiac activation secondary to stimulus, such as stretching, allowing this marker to be used to assess the magnitude of cardiac muscle stretching.

NT-proBNP is a valuable biomarker for differentiating cardiac and respiratory causes of dyspnea and can be used for screening occult heart disease in asymptomatic cats.

Reference method

- Device: an ELISA method by 'I' laboratories
- Reagent: Cardiopet proBNP

Method to validate

- Device: Vcheck V200
- Reagent: Feline NT-proBNP

Purpose

The objective of this study was to conduct a comparison of Feline NT-proBNP concentrations between the Vcheck and the ELISA method used in 'I' laboratories, in order to ensure that there are no significant differences between the results.

Results

The test results for the correlation of feline NT-proBNP between Bionote Vcheck and an ELISA method at a laboratory are shown in Figure 1.

Materials and Methods

A total of 37 feline serum samples were analyzed with Vcheck V200 according to the manufacturer's instructions and also analyzed with an ELISA method by a laboratory for comparison.

Conclusion

This study indicates that Vcheck Feline NT-proBNP has a high correlation with an ELISA method used in company 'I' laboratories (Feline NT-proBNP; R^2 =0.9645).

Based on these results, the Vcheck Feline NT-proBNP provides accurate and reliable test results in serum samples from cats, as compared to an ELISA reference method.

Comparative evaluation of Feline NT-proBNP (N=37)

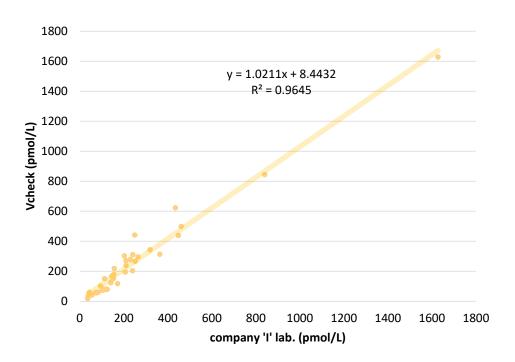


Figure 1. Correlation between the results of Vcheck Feline NT-proBNP and an ELISA method from 'I' laboratories in feline serum samples (N=37)

Reference

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