

BACKGROUND AND AIMS

- C-reactive protein (CRP) is a biomarker that is widely used to diagnose and monitor infection, inflammatory states, autoimmune diseases, or other chronic conditions such as heart disease or cancer.
- Point-of-care testing (POCT) methods for the measurement of CRP have the potential to provide rapid and convenient testing for clinical decision-making including primary care.
- The aim of this study is to assess the analytical performance of the LumiraDX[®] POCT method for the measurement of CRP by evaluating the precision and comparison with a core laboratory reference method.

METHODS

Precision was evaluated by analysing two pools of plasma from multiple patients at two different concentration levels of 20 mg/L and 70 mg/L twice per day, for five days.

The repeatability of the method was evaluated by measuring the same two pools of plasma.

A total of 40 patients' heparin plasma samples were collected and analysed using both the LumiraDX[®] method and the Cobas[®] 8000 platform. The samples were collected from a variety of patient populations and covered a wide range of CRP concentrations.

Correlation and agreement were tested using Bland Altman plot and Passing Bablok linear regression.

RESULTS (1)

Intermediate precision

Sample size	5	5
Lowest value	19,3	59
Highest value	21,3	65,1
Arithmetic mean	20,01	63,01
95% CI for the arithmetic mean	19,54-20,7	60,99-65,05
CV (%)	3,28	3,42

Figure 1: The between-run imprecision coefficient of variation (CV) were 3,28 % and 3,42 % for the mean concentrations of 20,01 mg/L (95% CI for the mean 19,5-20,7) and 63,01 mg/L (95% CI for the mean 60,9-65,05) respectively.

RESULTS (2)

Repeatability

Sample size	5	5
Lowest value	46,7	43,3
Highest value	18,2	48
Arithmetic mean	17,64	44,98
95% CI for the Arithmetic mean	16,9-18,35	42,68-47,27
CV (%)	3,27	4,11

Figure 2: The repeatability coefficient of variation (CV) were 3,27% and 4,11% for mean concentrations of 17,64 mg/L (95% CI for the mean 16,9-18,35) and 44,98 mg/L (95% CI for the mean 42,68-47,27) respectively.

RESULTS (3)

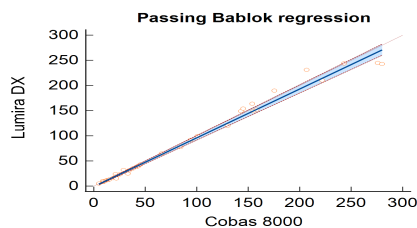


Figure 3.1: The Passing and Bablok regression analysis showed a slope of 0,97 (95% CI: 0,9-1,0) an intercept of -0,7 (95% CI: -2,1-0,1) and no significant deviation from linearity. (p=0,07)

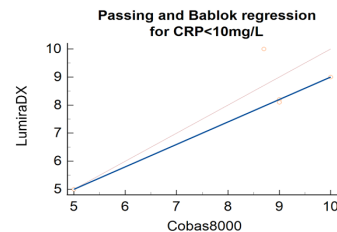


Figure 3.2: For CRP concentration <10mg/L the Passing and Bablok regression analysis showed a slope of 1,0 an intercept of 0,8 and no significant deviation from linearity. (p=0,5)

RESULTS (4)

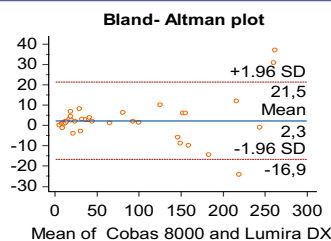


Figure 4.1: The Bland Altman Plot revealed a mean difference of 2,3 (95% CI -22,0 - 11,3) between Cobas 8000 and LumiraDX. (p=0,14)

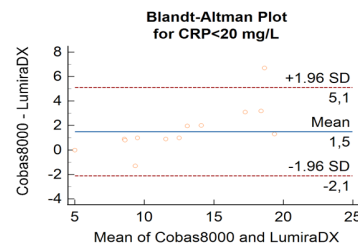


Figure 4.2 : For CRP concentration <10mg/L Bland Altman Plot revealed a mean difference of 1,5 between Cobas 8000 and LumiraDX. (p=0,07)

REFERENCES

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CONCLUSIONS

Our study revealed excellent analytical and clinical performance for the LumiraDX[®] assay :

- the imprecision evaluation showed a decent CV
- The agreement and correlation with the established method was satisfactory with a limited bias .

The results indicate that the LumiraDX[®] method for the measurement of CRP has a good precision and demonstrate good agreement and correlation with the reference method. This new POCT device can help clinicians to reduce uncertainty at the time of diagnosis.