

# Troponin, Confounding factors

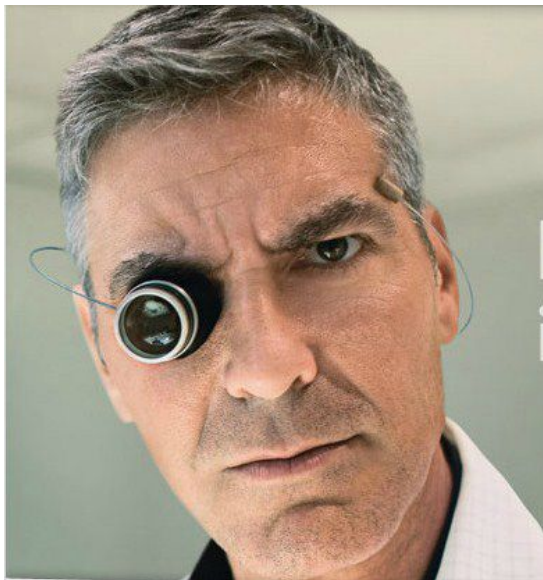
#JIB



**Table 2. Elevations of cardiac troponins without overt ischemic heart disease.<sup>a</sup>**

- Trauma (including contusion, ablation, pacing, implantable cardioverter defibrillator firings including atrial defibrillators, cardioversion, endomyocardial biopsy, cardiac surgery, after interventional closure of atrial septal defects)
- Congestive heart failure—acute and chronic
- Aortic valve disease and hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy with significant left ventricular hypertrophy
- Hypertension
- Hypotension, often with arrhythmias
- Postoperative noncardiac surgery patients who seem to do well
- Renal failure
- Critically ill patients, especially with diabetes, respiratory failure, gastrointestinal bleeding, sepsis
- Drug toxicity, e.g., adriamycin, 5-fluorouracil, herceptin, snake venoms, carbon monoxide poisoning
- Hypothyroidism
- Abnormalities in coronary vasomotion, including coronary vasospasm
- Apical ballooning syndrome
- Inflammatory diseases, e.g., myocarditis, parvovirus B19, Kawasaki disease, sarcoid, smallpox vaccination, or myocardial extension of bacterial endocarditis
- Post-PCI patients who appear not to have complications
- Pulmonary embolism/PE, severe pulmonary hypertension
- Sepsis
- Burns, especially if total surface burn area is >30%
- Infiltrative diseases, including amyloidosis, hemochromatosis, sarcoidosis, scleroderma
- Acute neurological disease, including cerebrovascular accident, subarachnoid bleeds
- Rhabdomyolysis with cardiac injury
- Transplant vasculopathy
- Vital exhaustion

## Confounding Factors



**Table 3. Increased concentrations of BNP/NT-proBNP without overt heart failure (references).**

- Inflammatory cardiac diseases (3–5)
- Systemic arterial hypertension with left ventricular hypertrophy (6–8)
- Pulmonary hypertension (9–11)
- Acute or chronic renal failure (12, 13)
- Ascitic liver cirrhosis (14–16)
- Endocrine disorders
  - Hyperaldosteronism (17, 18)
  - Adrenal tumors (19)
  - Hyperthyroidism (20, 22)

# A false positive case of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin in a patient with acute chest pain: Analytical study of the interference

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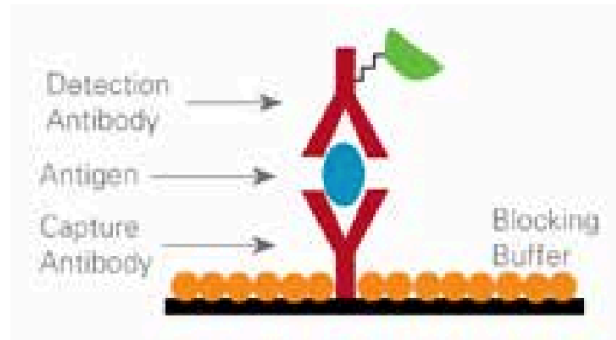
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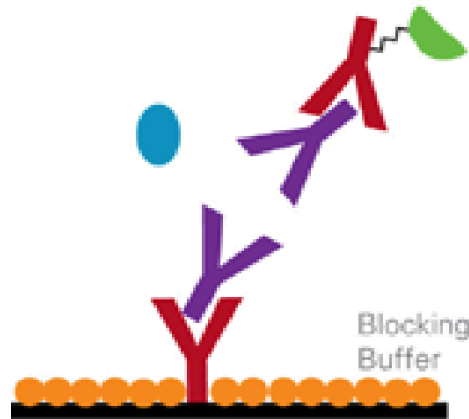
<i>Kits</i>	<i>Results</i>	<i>LOD</i>	<i>Cut-off</i>	<i>Method</i>
<i>cTnI Ultra Siemens µg/L</i>	0.012	0.006	0.040	<i>CLIA</i>
<i>TNIH Centaur XPT Siemens ng/L</i>	129	2.2	47	<i>CLIA</i>
<i>Pathfast cTnI ng/L</i>	9	1	27	<i>CLEIA</i>
<i>Dimension Vista Siemens ng/L</i>	114	2.0	57	<i>LOCI</i>
<i>Vidas bioMérieux ng/L</i>	36	1.5	19	<i>ELFA</i>
<i>Singulex ng/L</i>	1.8	0.14	8.67	<i>SMC</i>
<i>Roche hs TnT ng/L</i>	7	5	14	<i>ECLIA</i>



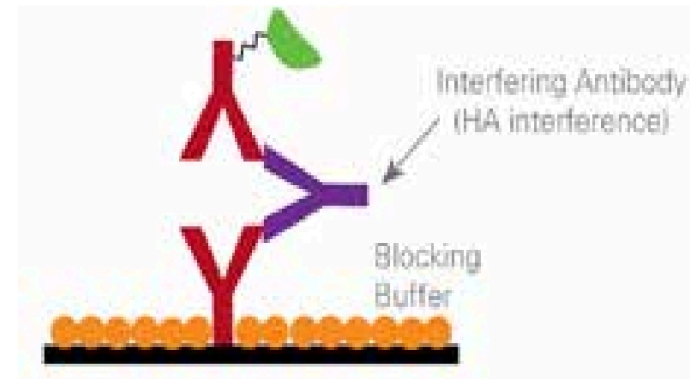
**TRUE Positive Result**



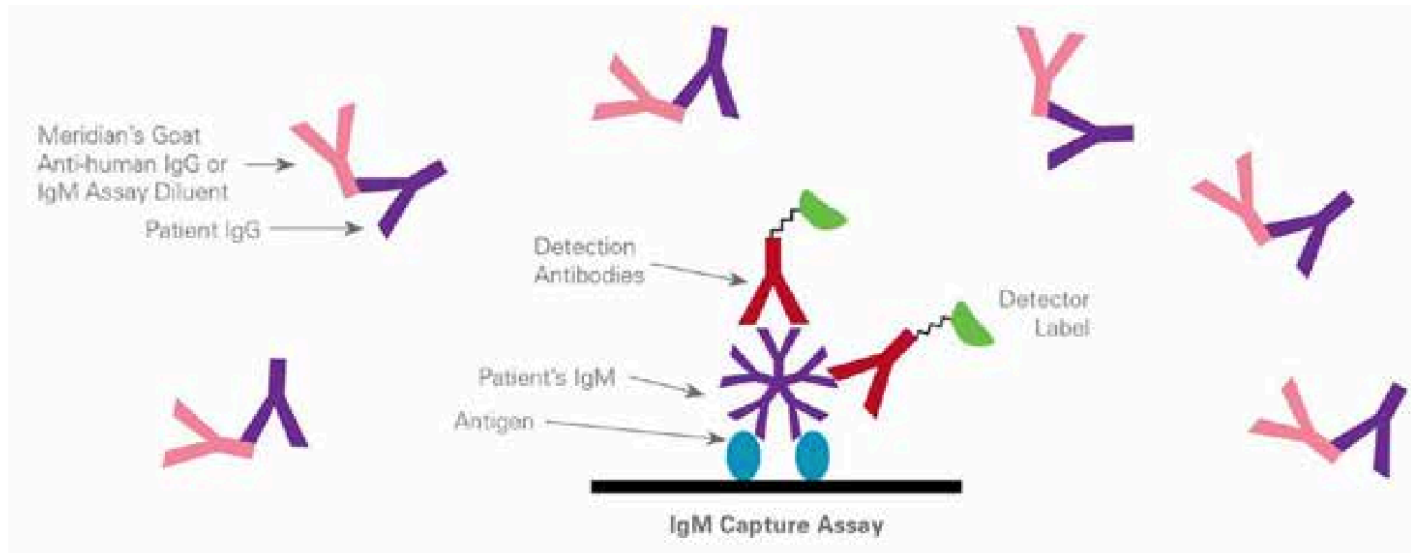
**FALSE Negative Result**



**FALSE Positive Result**



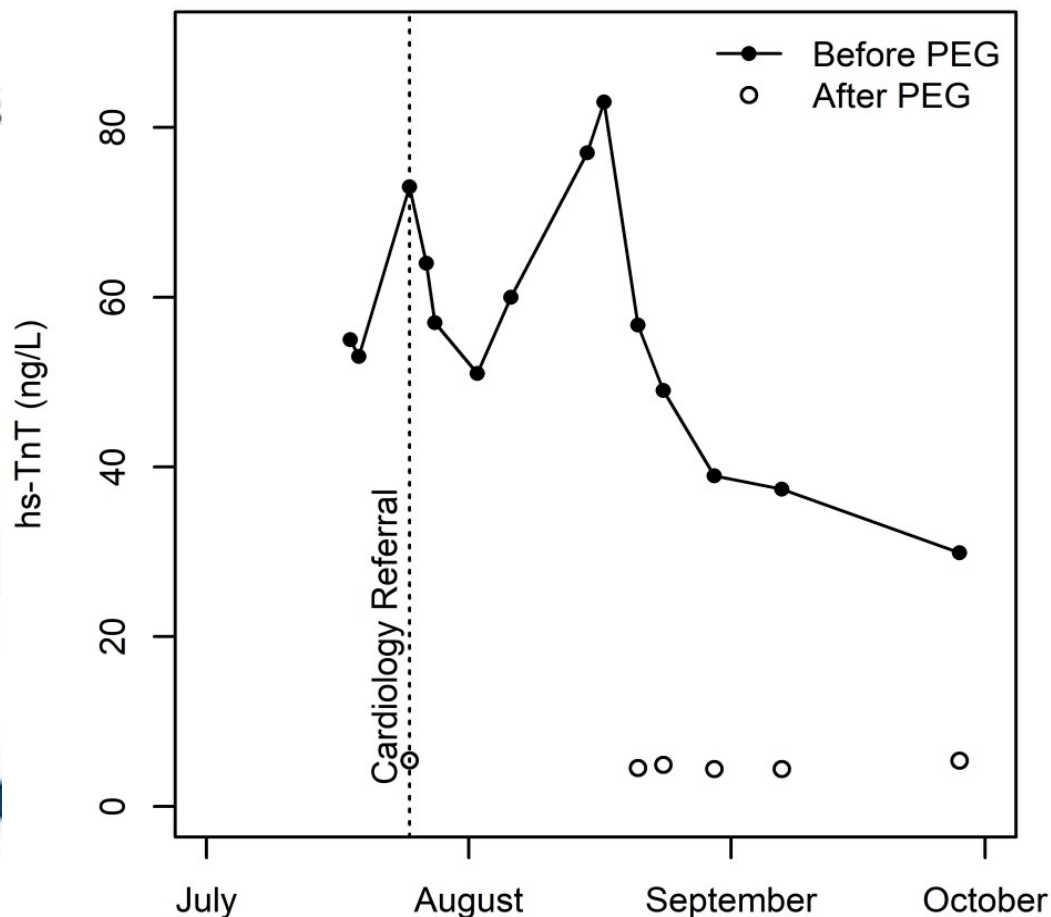
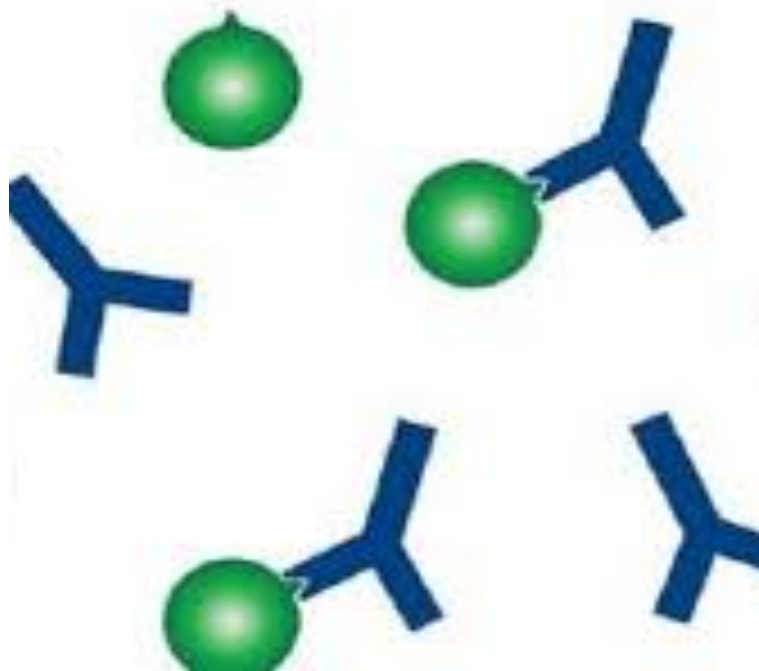
Heterophilic antibody interference



Heterophile blocking tube

# MACROTROPONIN: MAKING FRIENDS WITH YOUR CARDIOLOGISTS

Janet Warner<sup>1</sup>, George Mars



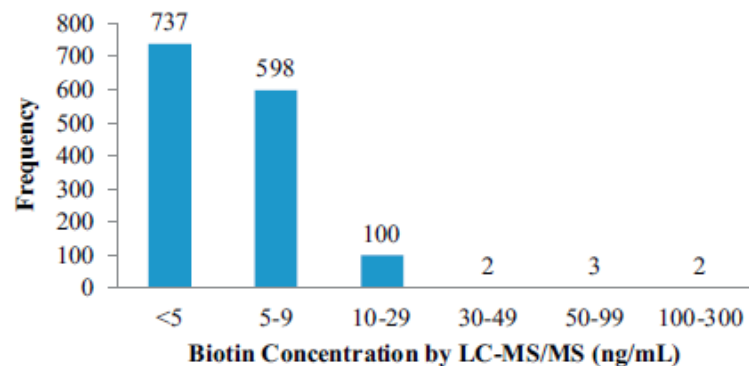


Amy K. Saenger, Allan S. Jaffe, Richard Body, Paul O. Collinson, Peter A. Kavsak, Carolyn S.P. Lam, Guillaume Lefèvre, Tbjørn Omland, Jordi Ordóñez-Llanos, Kari Pulkki and Fred S. Apple\*

### Cardiac troponin and natriuretic peptide analytical interferences from hemolysis and biotin: educational aids from the IFCC Committee on Cardiac Biomarkers (IFCC C-CB)

## Prevalence of biotin supplement usage in outpatients and plasma biotin concentrations in patients presenting to the emergency department

Brooke M. Katzman<sup>a</sup>, Alan J. Lueke<sup>a</sup>, Leslie J. Donato<sup>a</sup>, Allan S. Jaffe<sup>a,b</sup>, Nikola A. Baumann<sup>a,\*</sup>



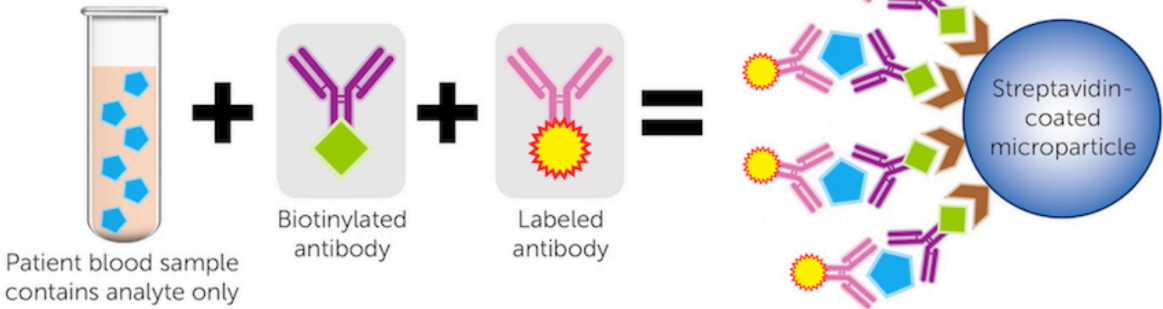
**Fig. 1.** Distribution of biotin concentrations in plasma samples from ED patients.

Quantitation of biotin in plasma samples from ED patients (n=1442) revealed that 7.4% (95% CI, 6.2–8.9%) had concentrations at or above the lowest known threshold (10 ng/mL) for biotin interference in Roche Diagnostics immunoassay tests.

# Biotin Supplements Can Interfere With Cardiac Troponin Tests: FDA

One person died after excessive levels of biotin, also known as vitamin B7, skewed their troponin test results, according to the FDA.

## Biotin-free patient sample



## Biotin-containing patient sample



# Biotin Interference on cardiac biomarkers

<b>TNT (ng/L)</b>	6768	1044,2	49,45	912	275,1
<b>TNT R post-spiking</b>	37,74	8,39	12,9	7,59	3,69
<b>TNT R post-treatment</b>	6852	500,1	45,68	769,7	146,8

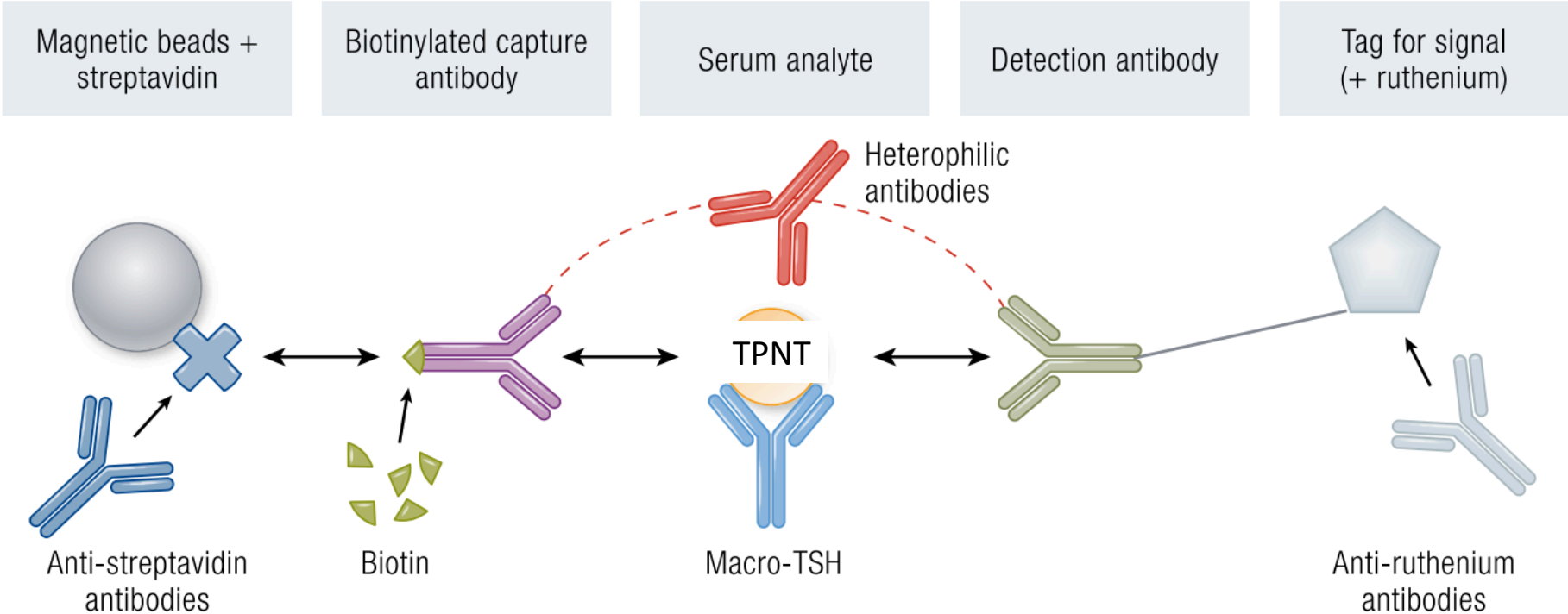
<b>NT-proBNP (pg/mL)</b>	13615	11023	313,6	4470	260
<b>NT-proBNP R post-spiking</b>	91,71	91,43	5	30,51	5
<b>NT-proBNP R post-treatment</b>	12996	8562	372,5	4360	268

<b>PCT (ng/mL)</b>	0,488	5,96	0,162	6,38	0,055
<b>PCT R post-spiking</b>	0,02	0,086	0,156	0,085	0,038
<b>PCT R post-treatment</b>	0,477	3,77	0,21	6,46	0,043

**Mean bias > 90%**



**(a) Two-sites immunoassays Troponin**





# How can we exclude interference in the laboratory

- Test by a different method
- Dilution series
- Heterophile blocking tube
- PEG (typically used for macro-forms)
- Biotin depleting device



**« *La trahison des images* »**

**René Magritte 1929**



*Ceci n'est pas une pipe.*

# Communication and Multidisciplinary Team Work



# Thanks for your attention



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