



# VitaLab

FAST

SENSITIVE

RELIABLE

## PCT Test Kit

(Dry Fluorescence Immunoassay)

CE IVD

### Reference <<<

- [1] Procalcitonin and Liver Disease: A Literature Review.
- [2] Clinical Utility of Procalcitonin (PCT).
- [3] Procalcitonin: marker of systemic inflammation; differentiate sepsis from viral infections.
- [4] Should we be Procalcitonin or Anti?
- [5] Procalcitonin (PCT) – the biomarker of choice to aid in the diagnosis of sepsis.

**Procalcitonin ( PCT )** is a protein that is elevated in plasma when severe bacterial, fungal, parasitic infections, sepsis and multiple organ failure occur.

PCT is a specific indicator of severe bacterial inflammation and fungal infection, and also a reliable indicator of sepsis and inflammatory activity-related multiple organ failure.

### “ What is the reference value of PCT in sepsis ? ”



$<0.5\text{ ng/mL}$

Systemic infection not likely



$\geq 0.5 - <2\text{ ng/mL}$

Significant, but moderate systemic inflammatory response; sepsis likely



$\geq 2 - <10\text{ ng/mL}$

Severe sepsis; Severe systemic inflammatory response (SIRS), most likely due to infection (sepsis), high risk of developing organ dysfunction



$\geq 10\text{ ng/mL}$

Important systemic inflammatory response almost exclusively due to severe bacterial sepsis or septic shock

PCT reference ranges and their correlation with the patient's clinical condition as an expression of individually different immune responses and different clinical situations, the same focus of infection may be associated with varying individual elevations in PCT concentrations.

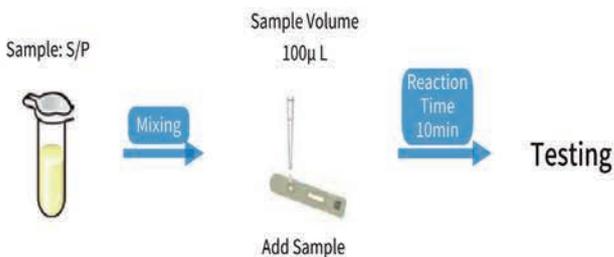
Therefore, PCT results should be interpreted in context of the patient's clinical condition and other laboratory findings.

### Clinical Significance of PCT

- ▶ Differential diagnosis of bacterial inflammatory diseases.
- ▶ Monitor patients at risk of infection.
- ▶ Course monitoring and prognosis.

**NOTE:** PCT is not only an acute indicator for differential diagnosis, but also a parameter for monitoring inflammatory activity. The detection of PCT should be a series, namely daily detection and short interval detection in special cases, such as every 8-12 h. Even a single test for acute differential diagnosis should continue to be monitored.

### Steps of Operation



### Interpretation of Result

PCT	Measuring Range	0.1-50 ng/mL
	Cut-Off Value	0.5 ng/mL

