

Presepsin:

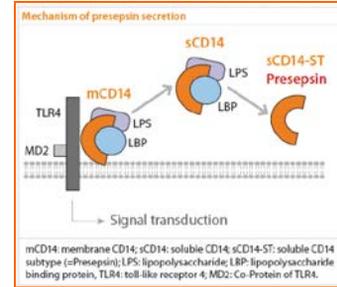
analytical performances, reference values and early pattern of release of a new sepsis biomarker.

Chenevier-Gobeaux C. (1), Bardet V. (2), Roelens M. (1), Anselmo M. (1), Trabattoni E. (3), Claessens Y.E. (4).

1. Laboratoire inter-hospitalier de Biochimie, Groupe Hospitalier Cochin – Broca – Hôtel Dieu, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris.
2. Laboratoire d'Hématologie, Groupe Hospitalier Cochin – Broca – Hôtel Dieu, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris.
3. Service d'Accueil des Urgences, Groupe Hospitalier Cochin – Broca – Hôtel Dieu, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris.
4. Service d'Accueil des Urgences, Centre Hospitalier Princesse Grace, Monaco.

BACKGROUND: Binding of bacterial antigens (such as lipopolysaccharides or LPS) to the specific membrane receptor CD14 of monocytes/macrophages induces the release of presepsin (soluble CD14 sub-type or sCD14-ST). Circulating concentrations of presepsin are increased in sepsis. We aimed to:

- (1) evaluate main analytical performances of presepsin immunoassay on the Pathfast™ analyser (Mitsubishi Chemical, Tokyo, Japan),
- (2) verify plasmatic presepsin concentrations in a reference population,
- (3) study presepsin release from circulating white blood cells (WBC) after in vitro-stimulation with LPS.



METHODS: Pathfast™ Presepsin method is a point-of-care chemiluminescent one-step immunoassay (measuring rang from 20 to 20,000 ng/L; 95th percentile = 327 ng/L).

- (1) Analytical evaluation was performed according to French protocole for method validation (Société Française de Biologie Clinique, SFBC). Imprecision was evaluated using quality controls provided by the manufacturer (CTL-1 and CTL-2), and an heparinized-plasma PP1 obtained from a healthy donor.
- (2) Heparinized samples from 50 healthy donors were also analyzed.
- (3) Study of presepsin release was performed on heparin-whole blood from 4 healthy donors; circulating white blood cells (WBC) were in contact with 10 ng/mL LPS during the 3 hours of the in vitro experiment.

RESULTS:

(1) Presepsin analytical performances:

- Imprecision coefficients of variation (CV) were <5% (Table 1).
- Linearity of the measuring range was verified from 20 to 4,800 ng/L (slope=0.991; r²=0,999; recovery: 89 to 111%).
- Neither haemolysis (<400 mg/dL) nor LPS (<100 ng/mL) influenced presepsin concentrations.

Table 1:

	PP1	CTL-1	CTL-2
Target (range), ng/L		1003 (702-1304)	3098 (2169-4027)
Mean, ng/L	282	820	2550
Standard deviation, ng/L	11	49	97
CV, %	4.1	4.8	3.8

(3) Presepsin release

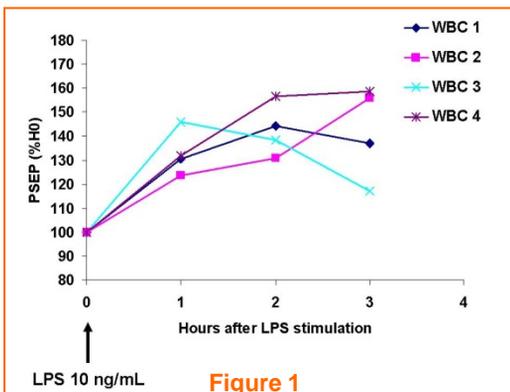
Plasmatic presepsin increases early after LPS contact with WBC (+32% at 1 hour), and reaches 44% at 2 hours (Figure 1).

(2) Presepsin reference range

Median plasmatic concentration of presepsin obtained on samples from 50 healthy volunteers was 214 ng/L (Table 2).

Table 2:

n	50
Men, n (%)	14 (28)
Age, in years, mean (IQR)	27 (24-31)
Temperature, °C, mean (IQR)	36.9 (36.7-37.2)
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg, mean (IQR)	119 (110-128)
Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg, mean (IQR)	74 (66-79)
Heart rate, bpm, mean (IQR)	78 (68-85)
Presepsin plasmatic concentrations :	
- mean (IQR), ng/L	214 (153-258)
- 95th percentile, ng/L	346



CONCLUSION: Pathfast™ Presepsin assay presents satisfying analytical performances. Manufacturer's references values are confirmed. In addition, early release of presepsin after LPS stimulation is promising for the use of this new point-of-care sepsis biomarker in clinical practice.