

Early detection of  
Acute Coronary Syndrome

**DIACORDON®**

Glycogen Phosphorylase Isoenzyme BB

# DIACORDON® POCT



## Product

Diacordon POCT [DC - P3] is a diagnostic device for the specific and early diagnosis of ACS by the detection of GPBB in human blood or plasma.

## Format

A point of care test (POCT) for early and reliable detection of cardiac ischemia, based on the marker Glycogen Phosphorylase isoenzyme BB (GPBB).

## Mode of Operation

Diacordon POCT qualitatively detects the enzyme GPBB that is released into the blood due to myocardial ischemia. Utilizing whole blood or plasma, the Diacordon POCT gives a solid answer on a patient's state shortly after chest pain onset.

## System

Lateral flow test, enzyme immunoassay provides reliable results within 15 minutes.

CE-Approved

Time of approval: Q4/2006

## Partner

The CE-certified production partner for the Diacordon POCT system is VEDA.LAB, France.

# DIACORDON® plus T



## Product

Diacordon plus T [DC - GT] is a diagnostic device for the specific and early diagnosis of ACS by the detection of GPBB and TRP-I in human blood or plasma.

## Format

A point of care test (POCT) for early and reliable detection of cardiac ischemia, based on the markers Glycogen Phosphorylase isoenzyme BB (GPBB) and Troponin I (TRP-I).

## Mode of Operation

Diacordon plus T qualitatively detects GPBB that is released into the blood due to myocardial ischemia and TRP-I which is released due to cardiac necrosis. Utilizing whole blood or plasma, the Diacordon plus T allows a solid answer on a patient's state after chest pain onset.

## System

Lateral flow test, enzyme immunoassay provides reliable results within 15 minutes.

CE-Approved

Time of approval: Q2/2010

## Partner

The CE-certified production partner for the Diacordon plus T system is VEDA.LAB, France.

# DIACORDON® ELISA



## Product

Diacordon ELISA [DC - E2] is a diagnostic device for the specific and early detection of myocardial infarctions and unstable angina pectoris (ACS).

## Format

ELISA for the measurement of the heart-specific ischemia marker Glycogen Phosphorylase isoenzyme BB (GPBB) to reliably detect cardiac ischemias.

## Mode of Operation

Diacordon ELISA quantitatively detects the enzyme GPBB which is released into the blood from ischemic cardiac muscle cells. Abnormally elevated GPBB blood levels shortly after chest pain onset indicate a myocardial ischemia (ACS).

## System

96-well microtiter plates, enzyme immunoassay (Sandwich ELISA) that is compatible with standard ELISA reader systems.

CE-Approved

Time of approval: Q2/2004

## Partner

The CE-certified contract manufacturer for the Diacordon ELISA system is Viro-Immun GmbH, Germany.

# DIACORDON® READER



## Product

After having performed a Diacordon POCT, the respective test stripe is inserted into the device holder of the Diacordon Reader [DX - R1].

The reader analyzes the POCT within 1 minute regarding test and control line.

The intensity of the test line is semi-quantitatively measured and translated into the GPBB concentration of the analyzed sample. The results are displayed and documented.

The Diacordon Reader is a very small, light and flexible device. It is easy to operate and is the ideal solution for an ambulance, doctor's office or chest pain unit.

## Format

An optical reader to document and store the result of the POCT (Point-of-care-test).

CE-Approved

Time of approval: tba

## Partner

The CE-certified production partner for the Diacordon READER is the company opTricon GmbH, Germany.

\* The medical specialists should take into consideration that 1-2% of the patients admitted with myocardial infarction had developed stroke during their hospital stay. Special attention should be taken with pregnant women, because in pregnancy, levels of GPBB in the blood can be increased. The test result should only be interpreted by medical specialists in conjunction with the patient's history, clinical symptoms and other medical investigations according to the latest guideline for ACS.

# COMPARISON

## Glycogen Phosphorylase BB vs. other cardiac markers

Time from onset of chest pain (h)	Troponin T	CK-MB	Myoglobin	GPBB
1 hour	72.7 (100.0)	90.9 (66.0)	90.8 (88.)	<b>100.0 (96.0)</b>
2 hours	85.7 (100.0)	71.4 (96.0)	85.7 (94.0)	<b>95.5 (96.0)</b>
3 hours	95.5 (100.0)	81.8 (92.0)	90.5 (100.0)	<b>100.0 (96.0)</b>
4 hours	95.7 (100.0)	91.3 (96.0)	95.7 (90.0)	<b>100.0 (94.0)</b>
5 hours	95.1 (100.0)	87.8 (98.0)	90.2 (100.0)	<b>97.7 96.0</b>

### Source:

Peetz et al. Glycogen phosphorylase BB in acute coronary syndromes; Clin Chem Lab Med. 2005; 43(12):1351-1358

### Note:

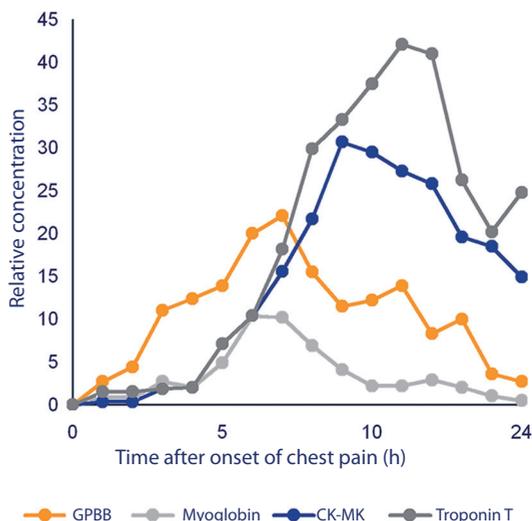
All numbers show sensitivity (specificity) in %.

In contrast to other currently applied markers, GPBB is able to indicate very early (starting 30 minutes after chest pain) that the patient has an acute myocardial infarction syndrome (ACS).

The early indication is crucial for treatment, e.g. in Germany 90,000 patients p.a. die within the first six hours after onset of chest pain.

On that basis the decision for the correct treatment can be made much earlier, avoiding unnecessary complex treatments (catheterisation).

Even more treatment can be started before onset of irreversible tissue death.



### Contact

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