SHORT REPORT

Unreliability of triglyceride measurement to predict turbidity induced interference

P J Twomey, A C Don-Wauchope, D McCullough

Lipaemic specimens are a common problem in clinical chemistry and may produce interference by three mechanisms—light scattering, increasing the non-aqueous phase, and partitioning between the polar and non-polar phases.¹ When a lipaemic specimen is encountered, most laboratories will measure the concentration of triglycerides before deciding whether the analytical result is valid or not. There is a poor association between the concentration of triglycerides and an objective assessment of turbidity for visually turbid specimens. Extrapolation of triglyceride concentrations derived from the use of intravenous emulsions to visually turbid specimens found in clinical practice will overestimate the turbidity induced interference in assays (non-turbid interferences are probably the same). The evaluation of turbidity induced interference needs to be standardised using objective assessments of turbidity.

Several analysers use absorbance data to calculate a lipaemic index as an objective measure of turbidity, including the Aeroset™ system (Abbott Diagnostics). However, the relatively poor association between the triglyceride concentrations derived from the use of intravenous lipid emulsions before deciding whether the analytical result is valid or not. There is a poor association between the concentration of triglycerides and an objective assessment of turbidity for visually turbid specimens. Extrapolation of triglyceride concentrations derived from the use of intravenous emulsions to visually turbid specimens found in clinical practice will overestimate the turbidity induced interference in assays (non-turbid interferences are probably the same). The evaluation of turbidity induced interference needs to be standardised using objective assessments of turbidity.

METHODS

Using standard Abbott Aeroset reagents and specifications, we measured the triglyceride concentration and lipaemic index (saline method used) in singleton for 35 visually turbid and 20 visually non-turbid serum specimens within two hours of routine centrifugation. Using a pooled serum specimen, Ivelip 20% was added to produce 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, and 5% Ivelip 20% serum solutions. These specimens were analysed in quadruplicate for triglycerides and the lipaemic index. Deming regression equations and r² values were derived from these data.

RESULTS

For the visually non-turbid and visually turbid specimens the lipaemic index ranges were 0.01–0.5 and 0.36–3.79, respectively, and the triglyceride ranges were 1.0–4.64 mmol/litre and 3.63–40.2 mmol/litre, respectively (table 1).

The Deming regression equations and r² values were markedly different.

- Non-turbid specimens: lipaemic index = 0.0264 [triglycerides] + 0.0074; r² = 0.7795
- Turbid specimens: lipaemic index = 0.0479 [triglycerides] + 0.5608; r² = 0.2399
- Ivelip specimens: lipaemic index = 2.3742 [triglycerides] + 1.7256; r² = 0.9994

DISCUSSION

The Aeroset lipaemic index uses three wavelength combinations (500/524, 572/604, and 524/804 nm) to make an objective assessment of lipaemia induced turbidity (Aeroset™ system operations manual, see above). Because this is established by using another intravenous lipid emulsion (Intralipid®), the excellent r² value for Ivelip specimens is expected. However, the relatively poor r² for the turbid specimens implies that most of the turbidity at the above wavelengths is independent of the concentration of triglycerides. Despite the poor association between the triglyceride concentration and the lipaemic index, none of the 35 visually turbid specimens had a lipaemic index (Abbott Aeroset) greater than 4.0 (table 1).

There is also a substantial difference in the slope between the Ivelip and turbid specimens, with the slope for the turbid specimens being closer to non-turbid specimens (not shown) than the Ivelip spiked specimens (fig 1). The implication of this is that there is an increase in the light scattering for each
mmol/litre of triglycerides in the visually turbid specimens compared with visually non-turbid specimens (as expected), but that the Ivelip spiked specimens have much more light scattering for each mmol/litre of triglycerides than the visually turbid specimens. The fact that there is a difference is not surprising in view of the fact that Ivelip, like Intralipid, is a soya based lipid emulsion³ that does not contain lipoproteins. However, the degree of the difference in turbidity for each mmol/litre of triglycerides is significant if extrapolation of intravenous lipid emulsion based results is used to quantify the degree of interference encountered in clinical practice as a result of endogenous lipoprotein based turbidity. Different analytical platforms use different wavelength parameters to determine their respective lipoaemic indices. In addition, the methodologies for triglyceride assays differ for each analytical platform with respect to the type of blanking¹ and error trapping. Accordingly, this effect may need to be verified for other analytical platforms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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Table 1  Relation between specimen type, lipaemic index, and triglyceride concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Minimum lipaemic index</th>
<th>Maximum lipaemic index</th>
<th>Minimum triglyceride concentration (mmol/l)</th>
<th>Maximum triglyceride concentration (mmol/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visually non-turbid</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visually turbid</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Take home messages

- There is a poor association between the concentration of triglycerides and an objective assessment of turbidity for visually turbid specimens
- Extrapolation of triglyceride concentrations derived from the use of intravenous emulsions to visually turbid specimens found in clinical practice will overestimate the turbidity induced interference in Abbott Aeroset™ assays (non-turbid interferences are probably the same)
- The evaluation of turbidity induced interference should be standardised using objective assessments of turbidity

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REFERENCES
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