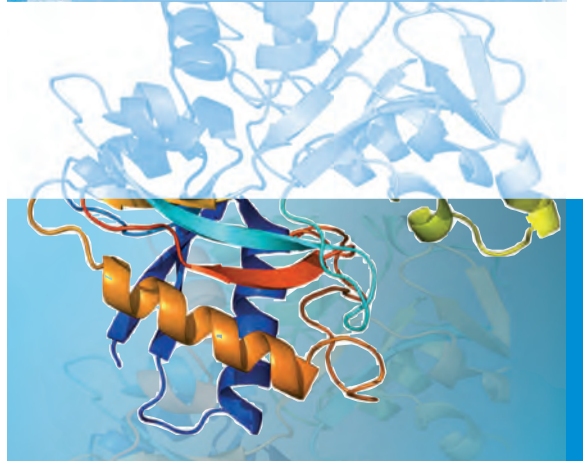


CDT
specific and sensitive
marker of chronic
abusive alcohol
consumption

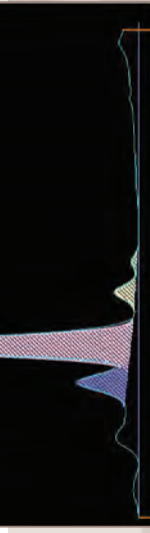
SEBIA reserves the right to change this information at any time without prior notice. CDT-201301-B1-EN - ©Emv / Wikimedia commons / Folia: JPC-PROD ©01/2013 - Trademark: **sebia** - Printed by: PLANETE IMPRESSION - 01 64 97 50 34 • Label **IMPRIM'VEAT**

Measurement of CDT by Sebia Capillary Electrophoresis

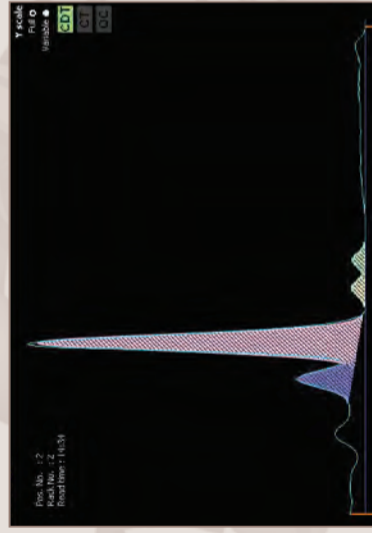


The Sebia CDT assay

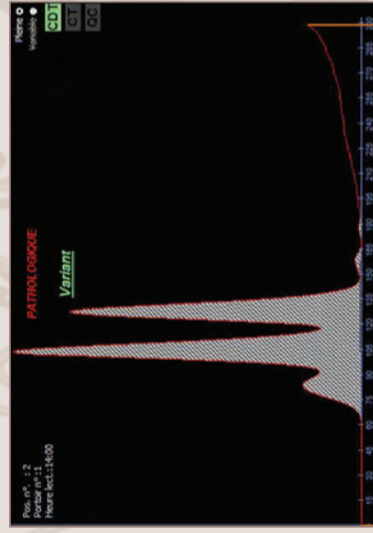
- **Analytical performances**
 - 1 test = 1 result (no need for additional total transferrin measurement)
 - Positive threshold (1.7%) established according to a prevalence study³
 - Visualization of transferrin isoforms
 - Reliable results: detection of potential analytical genetic interferences (variants, CDG)⁴
- **Robuste and reliable method in routine**
- Full automation of the assay (including pre treatment)



Normal Pattern



CDT increased: abusive alcohol consumption



Example of the detection of a transferrin genetic variant

Why perform a CDT test? (Carbohydrate Deficient Transferrin)

- **Specific marker of chronic alcohol abuse**
- Increases with excessive alcohol consumption
- Clinically significant changes:
 - at least after one week of excessive alcohol consumption (50-80g of ethanol/day)¹
 - up to 2-4 weeks after cessation of excessive drinking²
- **Significantly increases diagnostic accuracy and care of patients when coupling to γ GT**
- **General, forensic, psychiatric and occupational medicine**
- **Withdrawal follow up**

Phoresis CORE Software

- Powerful and user-friendly interface
- SQL Client / Server database
 - Unlimited results archiving
 - Networking for all Sebia instruments
- Results traceability

Versatile instruments

- CAPILLARYS 2 Flex Piercing
- CAPILLARYS 2
 - MINICAP Flex Piercing
 - MINICAP



1. Stibler H. Carbohydrate-deficient transferrin in serum: a new marker of potentially harmful alcohol consumption reviewed. Clin. Chem., 37 (12), 2029 - 2037 (1991).
 2. Lesch OM, Walter H, Antal J, Kanitz RD, Kovacs A, Leitner A, Marx B, Neumeister A, Saletu M, Semler B, Stumpf I, Mader R. Alcohol dependence: is carbohydrate-deficient transferrin a marker for alcohol intake? Alcohol Alcohol. 1996 May;31(3):257-64.
 3. Schellenberg F, Wielders JP. Evaluation of capillary electrophoresis assay for CDT on SEBIA's CAPILLARYS System: Intra and inter laboratory precision, reference interval and cut-off. Clin. Chim. Acta; 2010.
 4. Helander A, Eriksson G, Stibler H, Jeppsson JO. Interference of Transferrin Isoform Types with Carbohydrate-deficient Transferrin Quantification in the Identification of Alcohol Abuse. Clin Chem., 47(7), 1225-1233 (2001)