

Study: Abbott's TBI test could predict brain injury outcomes

Aug. 19, 2022—[Abbott](#) announced that a study published in *Lancet Neurology* demonstrates the ability of two blood-based biomarkers to predict how a person will recover from traumatic brain injury (TBI) (Korley FK, et al. *Lancet Neurol.* 2022;21[9]:803–813).

Researchers measured levels of glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1 (UCH-L1) in blood plasma within 24 hours of injury. Abbott's FDA-cleared i-Stat TBI Plasma test and the company's Architect instrument measured the markers using research prototype assays. Results are available about 15 minutes after inserting a plasma sample in the test i-Stat cartridge.

In the study, researchers examined the day-of-injury blood tests of 1,696 patients with TBI and compared those with patients' six-month assessment, using the Glasgow Outcome Scale-Extended. The researchers found that high values of GFAP and UCH-L1 correlate with death and severe injury. The day-of-injury blood tests had a high probability of predicting death at six months—87 percent for GFAP and 89 percent for UCH-L1—and a high probability of predicting severe disability at the same time point, 86 percent for both GFAP and UCH-L1.

Abbott says it is pursuing FDA clearance under breakthrough designation for the TBI test on its Alinity i and Architect instruments. The test is CE marked on the Alinity i and available outside the United States.