

# Hematology Control

## ELite 5 HEM Control



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IVD

Name	Order No.	Level	Package Volume
ELite 5 HEM Control Low	50004244	Low	3 ml
ELite 5 HEM Control Normal	50004245	Normal	3 ml
ELite 5 HEM Control High	50004246	High	3 ml

### INTENDED USE

ELite 5 HEM Control hematology control is an assayed whole blood control designed to monitor values on multi parameter hematology cell counters. Please refer to the assay table for specific instrument models.

### SUMMARY AND PRINCIPLES

It is an established laboratory practice to use a stable control to monitor the performance of diagnostic tests. This control is composed of stable materials that provide a means of monitoring the performance of hematology blood cell counters. It is sampled in the same manner as a patient specimen.

### REAGENTS

ELite 5 HEM Control hematology control is an *in vitro* diagnostic reagent composed of human erythrocytes, mammalian leukocytes and mammalian platelets suspended in a plasma-like fluid with preservatives.



### PRECAUTION

ELite 5 HEM Control is intended for *in vitro* diagnostic use only by trained personnel.



### WARNING

#### POTENTIAL BIOHAZARDOUS MATERIAL

For *in vitro* diagnostic use. Each human donor/unit used in the preparation of this product has been tested by a FDA licensed method/test and found to be negative or non-reactive for the presence of HBsAg, Anti-HCV, NAT testing for HIV-1, HCV (RNA) and HIV-1/2. Each unit is also negative by a serological test for Syphilis (RPR or STS). Because no test method can offer complete assurance that infectious agents are absent, this material should be handled as potentially infectious. When handling or disposing of vials follow precautions for patient specimens as specified in the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Rule (29 CFR Part 1910, 1030) or other equivalent biosafety procedures.

2°C  $\uparrow$  8°C

### STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store ELite 5 HEM Control upright at 2 - 8° C (35 - 46° F) when not in use. **Protect tubes from overheating and freezing.** Unopened tubes are stable through the expiration date. Opened tubes are stable for 14 days, provided they are handled properly.

### INDICATIONS OF DETERIORATION

After mixing, product should be similar in appearance to fresh whole blood. In unmixed tubes, the supernatant may appear cloudy and reddish; this is normal and does not indicate deterioration. Other discoloration, very dark red supernatant or unacceptable results may indicate deterioration. **Do not use the product if deterioration is suspected.**



### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- Remove tubes from the refrigerator and allow to warm to room temperature (15 - 30°C or 59 - 86°F) for 15 minutes before mixing.
- To mix, hold a tube horizontally between the palms of the hands. **Do not pre-mix on a mechanical mixer.**
  - Roll the tube back and forth for 20 - 30 seconds; occasionally invert the tube. Mix vigorously, but do not shake.
  - Continue to mix in this manner until the red cells are completely suspended. Tubes stored for a long time may require extra mixing.
  - Gently invert the tube 8 - 10 times immediately before sampling.

3. Analyze the sample as instructed in the Quality Control section of the Operator's Manual for your instrument.

4. After sampling:

- If tube has been open for sampling, clean residual material from the cap and tube rim with a lint-free tissue. Replace the cap tightly.
- Return tubes to refrigerator within 30 minutes of use.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

Verify that the lot number on the tube matches the lot number on the table of assay values. Assay values are determined on well-maintained, properly calibrated instruments using the instrument manufacturer's recommended reagents. Reagent differences, maintenance, operating technique, and calibration may contribute to inter-laboratory variation.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Assigned values are presented as a Mean and Range. The Mean is derived from replicate testing on instruments operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions. The Range is an estimate of variation between laboratories and also takes into account inherent imprecision of the method and expected biological variability of the control material.

Assay values on a new lot of control should be confirmed before the new lot is put into routine use. Test the new lot when the instrument is in good working order and quality control results on the old lot are acceptable. The laboratory's recovered mean should be within the assay range.

For greater control sensitivity each laboratory should establish its own mean and acceptable range and periodically reevaluate the mean. The laboratory range may include values outside of the assay range. The user may establish assay values not listed on the Assay Sheet, if the control is suitable for the method.

In the table of assay values are given values for these parameters:

WBC	White Blood Cells (number of leukocytes)
LYM	Lymphocytes
MON	Monocytes
NEU	Neutrophil Granulocytes
EOS	Eosinophil Granulocytes
BAS	Basophil Granulocytes
LYM%	Lymphocytes (%)
MON%	Monocytes (%)
NEU%	Neutrophil Granulocytes (%)
EOS%	Eosinophil Granulocytes (%)
BAS%	Basophil Granulocytes (%)
HGB	Hemoglobin Concentration
RBC	Red Blood Cells (number of erythrocytes)
HCT	Hematocrit
MCV	Mean Corpuscular Volume
MCH	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin
MCHC	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration
RDW	Red Cell Distribution Width
PLT	Platelets (number of thrombocytes)
PCT	Thrombocrit
MPV	Mean Platelet Volume
PDW	Platelet Distribution Width

### LIMITATIONS

The performance of this product is assured only if it is properly stored and used as described in this insert. Incomplete mixing of a tube prior to use invalidates both the sample withdrawn and any remaining material in the tube.

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