

## **FAQ (Frequently Ask Question)**

### **TUD blood collection is composed by what material?**

It is composed of PET ( polyethylene terephthalate ) composed of shatterproof plastic , veins and capillaries for collecting. Blood samples, their transportation and processing is equivalent to conventional glass vacuum tube.

### **Effective date of specified location?**

All the blood collection tube labeling and packaging should be clearly marked expiration date. Functional test is used to cut a given blood collection expiration date, it also means that blood collection period of use. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the drawing test.

### **Can not get enough blood from the patient to fill blood collection tubes. From over or under filling of 5-10 % of the volume will be different to actually draw?**

All blood sampling are consistent with ISO6710 standards, EN14820 has described vacuum precision. it is  $\pm 10\%$  of the total volume.

### **Speed Gel & clot tube used rotate for?**

Swing bucket centrifuge for the 3000-3500 rpm x 10 minutes.

### **What is a blood clot activator?**

Use clot activator to accelerate clotting time is generally in the serum of normal blood collection tube separation requires 40-50 minutes, but adding clot activator just 20-25 minutes. To continue the activation process, the blood and the inner wall. Silica packets need to be thoroughly mixed . Blood into the pipe invert 5-8 times.

### **Does blood collection tube containing latex?**

All components of blood collection do not contain latex.

### **Clot activator tube coating on the inner wall of composition is by whom?**

Blood collection tube coated with silica and ultrafine silica particles to accelerate clotting. Silicone coatings can reduce red blood cellular adhesion on the wall.

### **Whether gel tube may be centrifuged?**

Once formed a barrier, we do not recommend re- centrifuged gel tubes. Re- centrifugation may cause cell lysis,  
Will release intracellular contents into the serum or plasma.

### **What are gel & clot tube used for?**

During centrifugation, the gel must form a physical barrier serum or plasma and blood cells.

### **Why do we need to use multiple blood sampling for blood tests?**

It depends on the doctor's decision, each test need to go through a different process to get the results, blood should comply with the order. We ordered through the order, different tests require different preservatives.

### **The deadline mean?**

The deadline is the product is used or stored expiration date, in order to ensure quality and consistency.

### **EDTA blood tubes used in conventional libraries whether blood?**

Yes, EDTA tube has been tested and meet the requirements of ISO & CE

### **Whether to reduce or to lose too much blood collection tube filled with blood?**

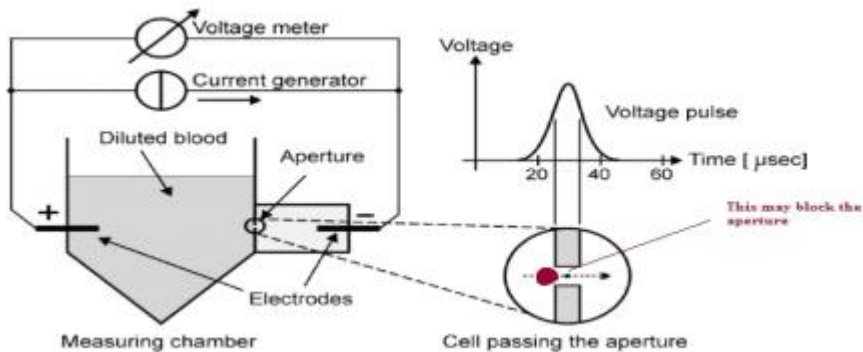
Can. Too filling may cause clotting occurs, too little filling, could endanger the sample cell morphology.

But it is based on the ISO 6710 & EN14820, within  $\pm 10\%$  of the total volume of the scope of the changes are acceptable.

### **EDTA, belongs to the type of dry roasted or mist?**

According to ISO 6710 & EN14820, EDTA tube is mist type

## Why TUD EDTA using spray technology?



Hematology studies using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid potassium salt was collected whole blood. If you use powder EDTA, in the blood will result in the formation of micro blood clotting. Hematology hematology analyzer is performed (cell counter - based on the impedance method), which is between the aperture (80-120  $\mu$  m), to facilitate transfer of blood cells. If a micro-coagulation, it might cause pore blockage results in cell count on inaccurate results.

## EDTA anticoagulated blood tube can replace the sodium citrate blood tube?

EDTA as an anticoagulant can use to measure the ESR. However, the most common laboratory compatibility sedimentation rate results in the difference is that the methods used to collect the specimen. Within 30 seconds to get a puncture mark non-hemolytic blood through the veins. Now thoroughly mixed with EDTA (3.5-5.5  $\mu$  mol). This is equivalent to 1.4 to 2.0 mm K2EDTA G / ml , which is equivalent to 1.6 2.4 mg / ml K3 EDTA.

## What is the difference between K2 & K3 EDTA?

Our internal studies show that EDTA K2 no significant clinical differences with K3 EDTA, but the International Council Hematology and NCCLS has made the following statement :

K3EDTA results shows that increasing EDTA concentration, erythrocyte shrinkage is relatively large (per 7.5 mg / ml Blood 11% shrinkage)

After the results are displayed in K3EDTA stand 4 hours, a large increase in cell volume (1.6 %) K3EDTA is a liquid additive, and may thus result in dilution of the sample. All direct measurements

Value standard (Hgb, erythrocytes, leukocytes, platelet count) have been reported 1-2 % lower than results obtained in K2EDTA.

On some instrument systems, K3EDTA relatively low white blood cell count, whenever the use of high concentrations.

Brunson, et al., Mentioned K2EDTA plastic tubes newspaper on a full blood count and identification in the report

More complete reporting, Glass containing K3EDTA, were they confirmed earlier results containing 1-2 % higher

The white blood cells, red blood cells, hemoglobin and platelet count results.

### **What is the importance of glucose fluoride?**

Hour blood glucose level is reduced by 10 % of adult specimens at room temperature, but in newborns reduced by 24% per hour.

NaF can inhibit the decomposition of glucose in the blood. Dipotassium oxalate as the main anticoagulant.

### **Why anticoagulant heparin is more appropriate? Heparin and heparin lithium Respectively?**

Heparin is a chemical and special chemical test commonly used anticoagulant. This is the most suitable for use in whole blood or blood pulp samples anticoagulants, because they have the smallest chelating properties, changes with minimal impact on the water and lower the cation concentrations. There are three commonly used heparin salt: ammonium, lithium and sodium.

Lithium Heparin Heparin is the most suitable because of its impact on other ions tested the tiniest. Lithium heparin group the free of excess ions. It should not be used to test the lithium level in the blood collection tube. Heparin is the only use anticoagulant in blood collection for pH, blood gases, electrolytes and ionized calcium OK. Heparin not It should be used or a blood clotting test.

### **It can be mounted on the blood of the blood collection tube TUD -80 ° C freezer?**

No, because all the cells will be destroyed and can not be used because of cracking.