

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Rinse is a medical device used for cleaning various parts of Hematology analyzers like probes, needles, baths, tubing etc. When whole blood runs through Automatic hematology analyzer, it leaves protein and lipid residues that may last over time, can clog the aspiration probe and tubing of the analyzer. Rinse is used for general maintenance and regular device cleaning purposes.

PRINCIPLE

Rinse is the aqueous solution which is ready for use and can be applied straight from the container; no special reagent preparation is necessary. With the functions of emulsification and catalysis, the detergent can emulsify the fat, distribute the solidified dirt and transform the protein into a water-solubility amino acid to maintain the cleanness of pipelines and flow-cell of semi auto/fully auto analyzers. With the good moist function, it also can discharge bubbles from entire solution system and provide the correct working performance of semi auto/fully auto analyzers. Meanwhile the detergent does not impact of the instrument's use life, and will not clog and corrupt the pipelines

REAGENT COMPOSITION

Reagent: Rinse Reagent

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

Collect whole blood into an appropriate blood collection tube with anticoagulant (EDTA).

REAGENT PREPARATION

Ready to use reagent.

REAGENT STORAGE AND STABILITY

When stored between 15-30°C, the reagent is stable till the expiration date stated on the bottle and kit box label.

REFERENCE VALUES

This reagent is used for regular cleaning of hematology cell counter.

MANUAL ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Connect the tubing of Rinse with hematology cell counter.
2. Start the cleaning procedure.
3. Wait for the procedure to complete.

QUALITY CONTROL

It is recommended to run random samples along with pathological blood controls which are commercially available to verify the performance of the measured procedure. The values of controls should match with the control sheet data.

If the results come as OK, it means that the tubing has no clog and is free of blood residues.

BIBLIOGRPHY

- 1- Segal et al. "Hemolytic properties of synthetic glycosides" J. Pharma. Sci. (1978) 67(11): 1589-1592. *
- 2- Tatsumi, N., "Alterations of Saponin Hemolysis during Storage of ACD Blood", Vax Sanguinis, vol. 41, No. 1 (Jul. 1981); pp. 18-24.

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