

SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Principle	Nucleic Acid Fluorescence Staining and Flow Cytometry
Measurement Parameter	24 report parameters (WBC, RBC, HGB, MCV, MCH, MCH-C, RDW-CW, RDW-SD, HCT, PLT, MPV, P-DW, PCT, P-LCR, BASO#, BASO%, NEUT#, NEUT%, EO#, EO%, LYMPH#, LYMPH%, MONO#, MONO%) 4 Research Parameter (IG#, IG%, OTHER#, OTHER%) 4 Graphs (2D and 3D scattergram analysis, 3 histograms)
Throughput	60 T/H
Test Mode	CBC / CBC+DIFF
Sample Type	Whole blood / Capillary blood / Pre-dilution blood
Sampling Method	Manual sampling
Sample Volume	20µl
Reagent	GD-5 (Diluent) LH-5 (HGB Lyse) LD-5 (DIFF Lyse) DD-5 (Dye) CC-5 (Clean Solution)
Power Requirement	100-240V ≤ 250VA, 50/60Hz
Dimensions	550x700x600mm
Weight	55kg

LINEARITY RANGE

Parameter	Linear Measurement Range	Linear Tolerance	r
WBC	1.0×10 ⁹ /L ~ 10.0×10 ⁹ /L 10.1×10 ⁹ /L ~ 99.9×10 ⁹ /L	Less than±0.5×10 ⁹ /L Less than±5.0%	≥ 0.990
RBC	0.30×10 ¹² /L ~ 1.00×10 ¹² /L 1.01×10 ¹² /L ~ 7.00×10 ¹² /L	Less than±0.05×10 ¹² /L Less than±5.0%	≥ 0.990
HGB	20g/L ~ 70g/L 71g/L ~ 240g/L	Less than±2/L Less than±3%	≥ 0.990
PLT	20×10 ⁹ /L ~ 100×10 ⁹ /L 101×10 ⁹ /L ~ 999×10 ⁹ /L	Less than±10×10 ⁹ /L Less than±10.0%	≥ 0.990



VERCENTRA HA-50

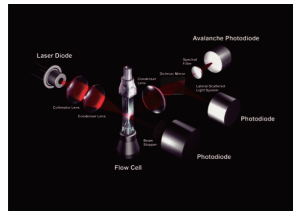
Automatic Hematology Analyzer 5 Diff

Reliable performance for aging blood or abnormal sample

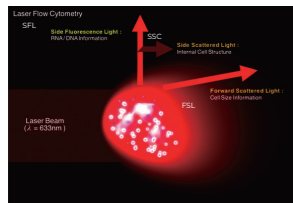
Advanced Technology

3 generation Tech

Fluorescence staining to Nucleic Acid



Special fluorescent staining solution will dye DNA or RNA blandly while 2nd Generation chemistry staining reagents will dye Enzymes/particles in cytoplasm. We know that different cell has different concentration of DNA or RNA, which cause the depth of dying is different. The more DNA or RNA, the stronger fluorescent signal. Since the nucleic acid is the most specific part of cell, so the 3rd Generation is more sensitive to distinguish different leukocyte, especially the abnormal cells

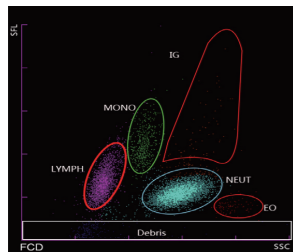


Combine 3rd Generation technology with flow cytometry, A single-cell stream quickly passes through a channel in the middle, and every passing cell is detected by three beams of light from three directions to get size, granularity and nucleic acid information

FSL (Forward Scattered Light) mainly reflects the size of the cells,
SSC (Side Scattered Light) mainly reflects size and number of particle in cells
SFL (Side Fluorescence Light) mainly reflects the concentration of nucleic acid

Excellent performance

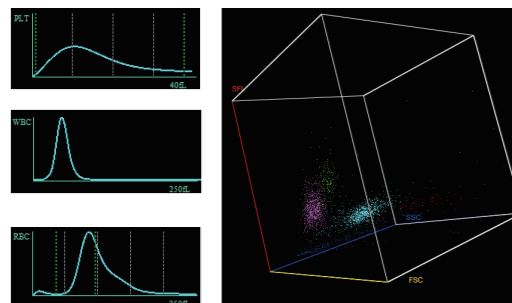
High sensitive to abnormal cells



Atypical lymphocyte and immature granular cell have strong nucleic acid fluorescent signal, after fluorescent staining, they are easier to be detected

Help to distinguish abnormal myeloid and gonorrhea cells

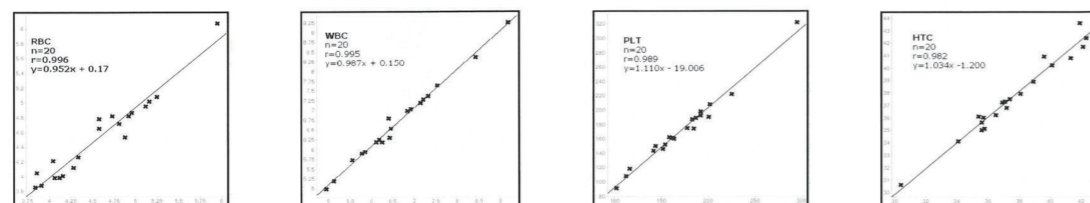
Smart graphical analysis



3D scattergram for accurate WBC differentiation and pathological sample flag

Histograms for WBC/RBC/PLT

Trustable performance



good correlation with comparison system

POWERFUL FUNCTIONS



Comprehensive flag information

- Clinical flag
 - Enhanced abnormal cell detection capacity
 - Help diagnosis such as hypochromia anemia neutropenia, etc
- Maintenance flag
 - Powerful debug function
 - One click to remove error



Easy-to-use software

- Simple daily operation
 - Visual and intuitive software interface
 - Convenient data management
- Easy maintenance
 - One click to remove clog
 - Powerful debug functions



VERCENTRA HA-50



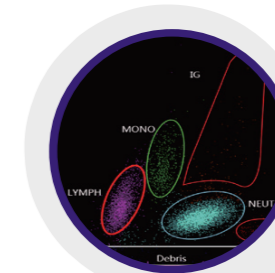
High efficiency

- Through put 60samples/hour



Test options

- Mode :CBC、CBC+DIFF
- Sample type : whole blood, capillary blood, pre-dilution blood
- Auto sample dilution



Multi-channels

- Independent Baso test channel
- Specid DIFF channel with blood
- Individual RBC/PLT channel