

Diadiff

Lysing agent for the haemolysis of red blood cells

REF

Content

H19148 - 1 x 1.2 L Diadiff solution

For professional in vitro diagnostic use only.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Method Impedancemetry
Shelf life 3 years from date of production
Storage +15 - 25 °C
No. of cycles ~1000

INTENDED USE

Diadiff breaks the cytoplasmic membrane of red blood cells with the effect of eliminating the erythrocyte population, leaving only the leucocyte population. It also contains a nucleating agent allowing the volumetric separation of white blood cells in 3 sub-populations: lymphocytes, monocytes, and granulocytes.

TEST PRINCIPLE

Diadiff breaks the cytoplasmic membrane of red blood cells with the effect of eliminating the erythrocyte population, leaving only the leucocyte population. It also contains a nucleating agent allowing the volumetric separation of white blood cells in 3 sub-populations: lymphocytes, monocytes, and granulocytes. Diadiff contains a potent haemoglobin reducer (potassium cyanide) for haemoglobin measurement with the Drabkin method (1).

REAGENT COMPOSITION

COMPONENTS	CONCENTRATION
Quaternary ammonium	< 3 %
Potassium cyanide	< 0.5 %
Preservative	

MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Haematology analyser.

REAGENT PREPARATION

The reagent provided is ready to use.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Temperature: +15 - 25 °C
 Keep away from direct sunlight and moisture.
 Stability in unopened containers: 3 years from production date (see expiration date on label).
 Stability after opening: 16 weeks

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS



H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
 P102: Keep out of reach of children
 P273: Avoid release to the environment
 P391: Collect spillage
 P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

- For in-vitro diagnostic use only.
- Please refer to the safety data sheet and take the necessary precautions for the use of laboratory reagents.
- Please consider the reagent infectious and treat it according to current procedures.
- Follow all pre-analytical steps in the laboratory.
- Handle the reagents carefully to avoid bubbles.
- Do not use directly after transport or directly after handling.
- Reagents may cause irritation to eyes, skin and mucous membranes.
- In case of contact, rinse thoroughly with water and seek medical attention immediately.
- In case of accidental ingestion, call a doctor immediately!
- Prevent contamination of the reagent with particles or microorganisms.
- Do not use the reagent beyond the expiry date or beyond the open bottle time.
- Place the reagents next to the main unit of the device.

- Do not mix reagents of the same nature or batch.
- Do not reuse an empty container for risk of distorting the results or damaging the machine.
- Do not use the product when the protective packaging is damaged.
- Do not use the product if there is any sign of deterioration (turbidity, colour change, etc.)
- For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed together with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- Avoid any intensive aspiration when collecting the blood sample to avoid haemolysis, which can influence the results of the haematology analyser. Also reduce the sample collection time to avoid microcoagulation problems.
- The blood sample to be analysed should be collected in a collection tube containing EDTA K3 anticoagulant (2). The use of the sampling tube must be carried out according to the instructions of the supplier.
- A gentle and prolonged homogenization of the blood/anticoagulant mixture is essential before any analysis, according to the instructions of the supplier.
- It is recommended to carry out the analysis no earlier than 30 minutes and no later than 8 hours after collection.

TEST PROCEDURE

A detailed description of the installation/replacement of the reagents is available in the user manual of the relevant analyser.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

For further information please see the manual of the used analyser.

LIMITATIONS

The following substances are likely to interfere with the results of the analysis:

- High lactose sera
- Haemolysed sera

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Please refer to local legal requirements.

LITERATURE

- Al- Naemi, Amjad. (2018). Hemoglobin measurement Cyanmethemoglobin (HiCN) (Drabkin's Method). 10.13140/RG.2.2.36612.83845.
- Goossens W, Van Duppen V, Verwilghen RL. K2- or K3- EDTA: the anticoagulant of choice in routine haematology? Clin Lab Haematol. 1991;13:291-295.

USED SYMBOLS

Symbol	Description
	Keep out of sunlight
	Keep dry
	Dispose of the tests and packaging appropriately
	Warning
	15°C - 25°C