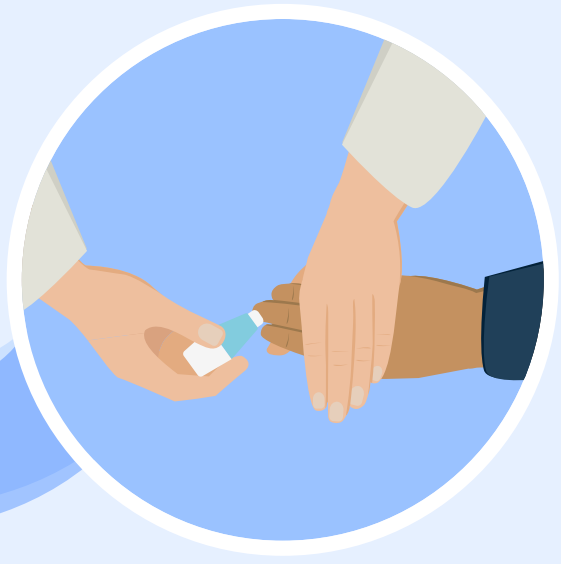
A complete blood count from one drop of blood

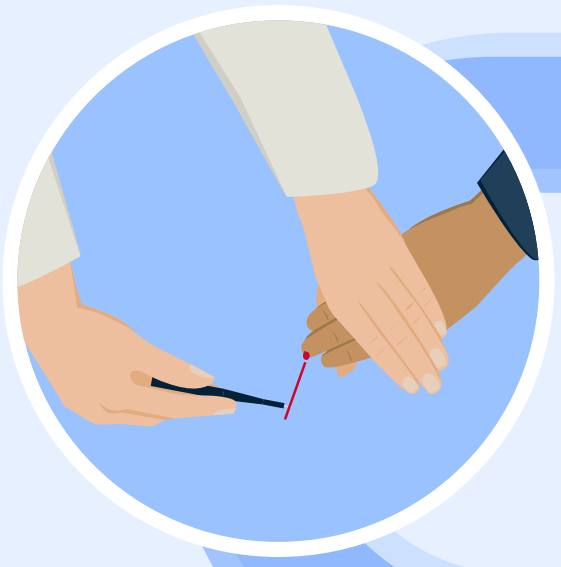
The possibility to analyze a small blood volume from a finger-stick sample omits the need of on-site personnel trained to draw venous blood. As a fingerstick often is easier on the patient, capillary sampling is typically also used with children and critically ill patients.

When performing a finger stick, there are some things to consider to ensure reliable results with an automated hematology analyzer.

Ensure a good blood flow

- Warm the sampling site for skin puncture 3–5 min.
- Keep the hand in a low, relaxed position to ensure a good blood flow
- Disinfect the sampling area and let air dry.





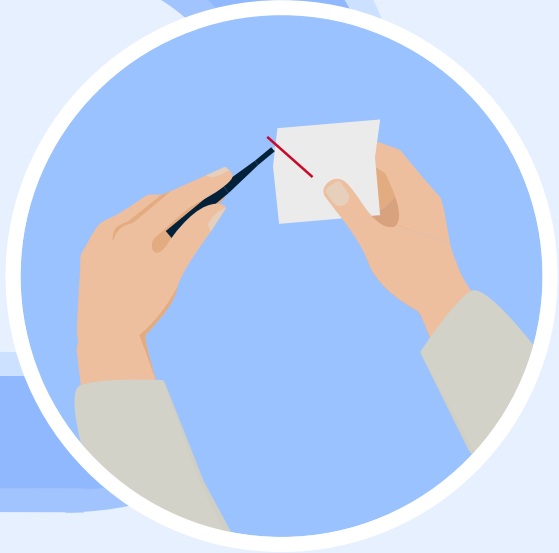
Perform the puncture

- Take a firm grip of the whole hand, not just one finger.
- Puncture using a 2 mm lancet and apply a light pressure, then release to obtain a free flow.

Note! Pressing too hard will cause tissue fluid to dilute the sample, resulting in falsely low results.

Collect the blood sample

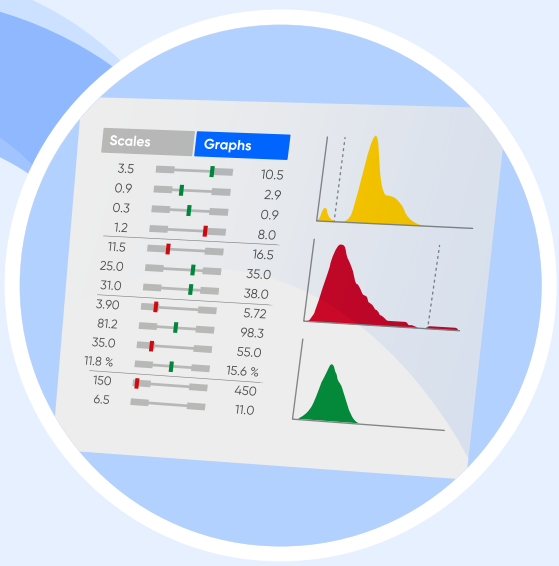
- Wipe off the first drop of blood with a clean tissue.
- When second drop forms, collect in micropipette.
- Completely fill the micropipette and make sure there is no air trapped inside.
- Carefully wipe off any blood on the outside of the micropipette.



Analyze

- Insert filled micropipette into the MPA adapter.
- Insert the adapter into the analyzer, and analysis cycle will automatically begin.

Note! Samples should be analyzed directly after collection, and for optimal results, no longer than 10 min from collection.



Read the result

- The results are displayed within one minute.

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