

# BC-6800

## Auto Hematology Analyzer

### Technical Specifications:

#### Principles

SF Cube cell analysis technology for WBC, 5-Part dif, NRBC, RET and PLT-O  
Focusing Flow-DC method for RBC and PLT  
Cyanide free hemoglobin measurement

#### Parameters

37 reportable parameters (whole blood): WBC, Lym%, Mon%, Neu%, Bas%, Eos%, IMG%, Lym#, Mon#, Neu#, Eos#, Bas#, IMG#; RBC, HGB, HCT, MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW-CV, RDW-SD, RET%, RET#, IRF, LFR, MFR, HFR, RHE, NRBC#, NRBC%; PLT(Impedance and Fluorescent Optical), MPV, PDW, PCT, P-LCR, P-LCC, IPF

7 reportable parameters (body fluid): WBC-BF, TC-BF#, MN#, MN%, PMN#, PMN%, RBC-BF

2 histograms for RBC and PLT

3 scattergrams (3D) for DIFF, NRBC and RET

6 scattergrams (2D) for DIFF, BASO, NRBC, RET, RET-EXT, PLT-O

#### Performance

Parameter	Linearity Range	Precision	Carryover
WBC	0-500×10 <sup>9</sup> /L	≤2.5% (≥4×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	≤1.0
RBC	0-8×10 <sup>12</sup> /L	≤1.5% (≥3.5×10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	≤1.0
HGB	0-250g/L	≤1.0% (110-180g/L)	≤1.0
HCT	0-75%	≤1.5% (30%-50%)	≤1.0
PLT	0-5000×10 <sup>9</sup> /L	≤4.0% (≥100×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	≤1.0
RET#	0-0.8×10 <sup>12</sup> /L	≤15% (RBC≥3×10 <sup>12</sup> /L; 1%≤RET%≤4%)	/

#### Sample Volume

Predilute mode (capillary blood), Open vial	40μL
Manual mode (whole blood), Open vial	150μL
Autoloader mode (whole blood), Closed vial	200μL
Manual mode (body fluid), Open vial	150μL

#### Throughput

Up to 125 samples per hour (CBC+DIFF)  
Up to 90 samples per hour (CBC+DIFF+RET)  
Up to 40 samples per hour (body fluid)

#### Loading capacity

Up to 100 sample tubes

#### Mode

CBC, CBC+DIFF, CBC+RET, CBC+NRBC, CBC+DIFF+RET, CBC+DIFF+NRBC, CBC+DIFF+RET+NRBC, RET

#### Data storage capacity

Up to 100,000 patient results including all numeric and graphical information

#### Printout

Various printout formats and user-defined formats available

#### Operating environment

Temperature: 15°C~32°C  
Humidity: 30%~85%



Weight (kg)≤125

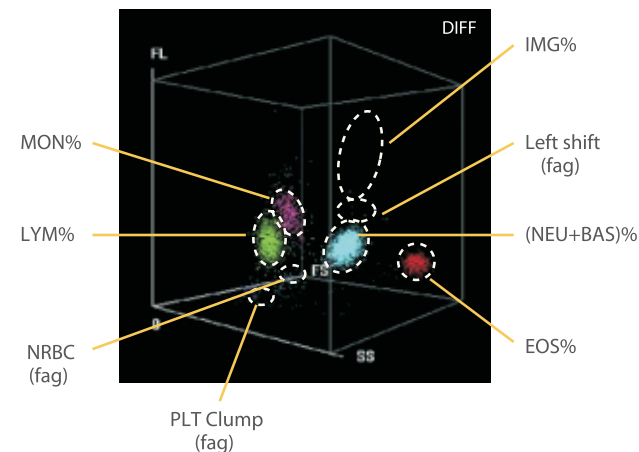
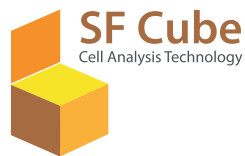


# BC-6800

## Auto Hematology Analyzer

### Small Cube, Big Diference

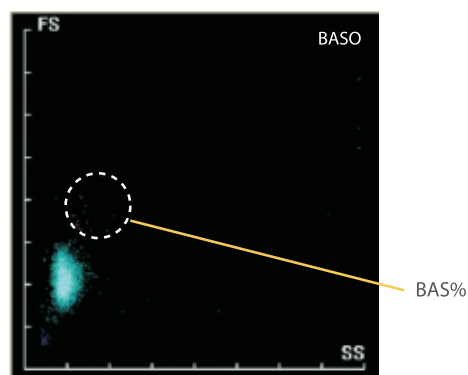
# Small Cube, Big Difference



DIFF scattergram of BC-6800 differentiates WBCs into 4 parts and also provides valuable parameters like HFC, IMG InR and Abnormal Flags such as Left shift, NRBC, PLT Clump, Atypical Lymphocyte.

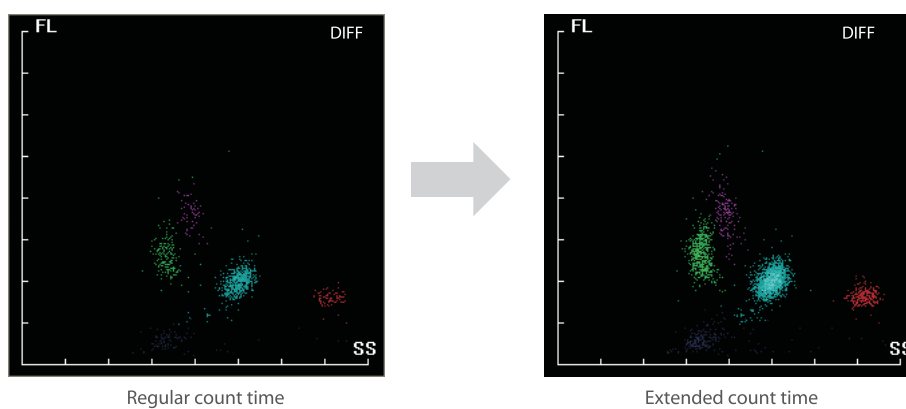
IMG(#, %) provide information about the presence of immature granulocytes, if any, including promyelocytes, myelocytes, metamyelocytes, immature eosinophils and immature basophils. BC-6800 extends WBC dif to 6-part, on every sample, by including immature granulocyte.

HFC(#, %) parameters alert the user of the presence of high fluorescent cell population, if any, such as blasts and atypical lymphocytes.



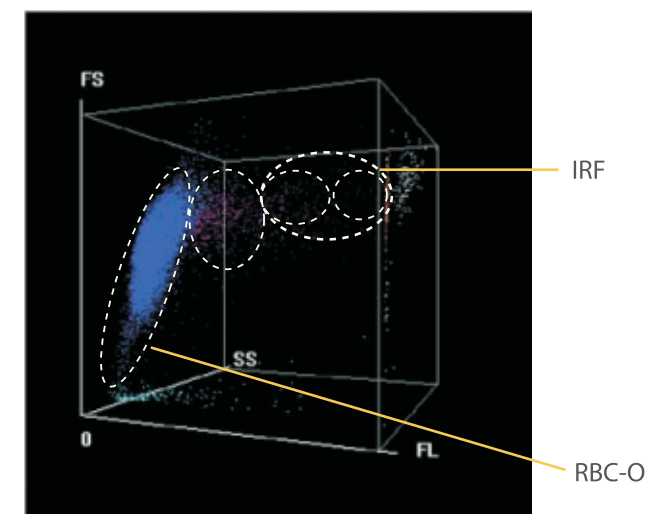
Basophils are counted in a dedicated channel that detects information about cell volume and cellular complexity. This provides more accurate and reliable basophil results.

## Extended count time

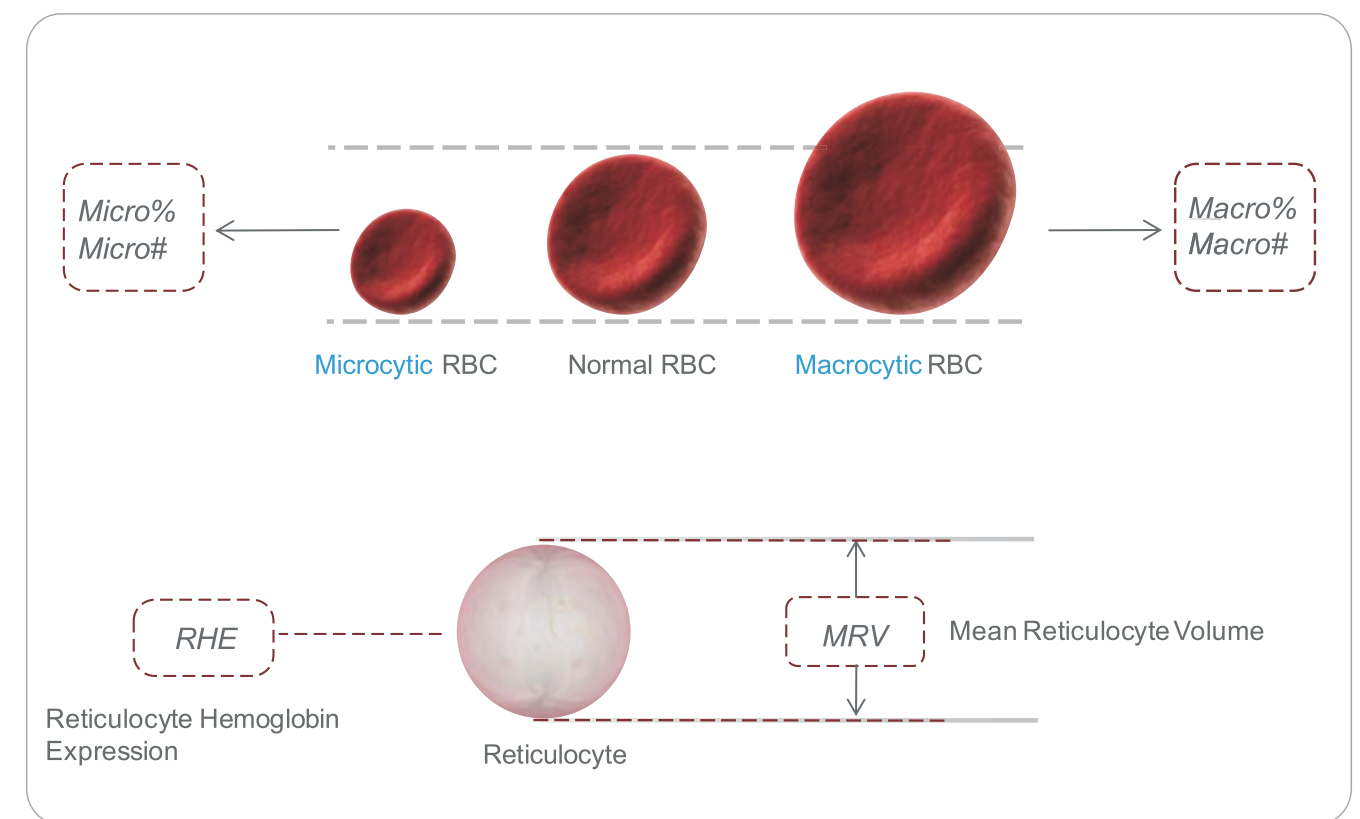


For leucopenic samples ( $WBC < 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ ) or capillary blood samples, BC-6800 is designed to automatically extend count time to 3 folds. This increases the number of cells counted and significantly improves the accuracy and reliability of WBC counts and WBC 5-part differential results.

# Reticulocyte detection



RBC analysis with SF Cube technology helps differentiation of Reticulocytes from mature red cells by their reaction with fluorescent stain. Besides the conventional parameters such as RET# and RET%, BC-6800 also provides additional data concerning immature reticulocytes (IRF), which assists in early diagnosis of anemia and monitoring the bone marrow response to hematinic therapy.



Micro (#, %) parameters point to number & % of microcytic (small) RBCs while Macro (#, %) parameters reflect the number & % of macrocytic (large) RBCs. MRV parameter represents the mean volume of reticulocyte while RHE parameter indicates the hemoglobin content for reticulocytes.

These parameters provide clues and more clinical information on anemia type, especially while differentiating iron deficiency from other causes of anemia.