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Sysmex-CA 7000 全自动凝血仪性能评价

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摘要 目的:评价 Sysmex-CA7000 全自动凝血仪的性能。**方法:**选择活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶时间(TT)、纤维蛋白原(FIB)、凝血酶原时间(PT)四个常用凝血检测项目分别从仪器检测准确性、精密度、抗干扰性及参考范围几方面对 Sysmex-CA7000 凝血仪进行性能验证。**结果:**四个项目准确性验证结果均符合厂家要求(CV% $\leq$ 5%),但低值样本 PT(CV3.13%)和 TT(CV3.36%)准确性不及其他几个项目;批内和批间精密度检测均满足厂家要求,且除 PT 外其余三个项目远低于厂家要求 CV%;参考范围验证和抗干扰能力结果显示四个检测项目均较理想。**结论:**SysmexCA7000 凝血仪具有检测准确性好、精密度高、检测范围宽、抗干扰能力强等特点,值得临床推广应用。

关键词:凝血仪;性能评价;Sysmex-CA7000

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Performance Evaluation of CA-7000 Automatic Coagulometer System

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the performance of CA-7000 automatic coagulometer system. **Methods:** Items of prothrombin time (PT), activatedpartial thromboplastintime (APTT), thrombin time (TT) Fibrinogen (Fg), were included to evaluate the CA-7000 automatic coagulometer system of accuracy, precision, interference and reference range. **Results:** The validate result of accuracy of the four indexes were in line with the requirements of manufacturers (CV% $\leq$ 5%), but accuracy of low value samples PT (CV3.13%) and TT (CV3.36%) were lower than other indexes; Detection of precision between within batch and inter batch both met the requirements of manufacturers, and the three indexes, except PT, were far below the requirements of manufacturers CV%; Reference range and ability of anti disturbance were ideal according to the four indexes. **Conclusion:** CA-1700 Coagulation analyzer has good characteristics of detection accuracy, high precision, wide detection range, strong anti-interference ability, it's worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Coagulometer; Performance Evaluation; Sysmex-CA7000

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前言

随着医学技术的不断发展,临床医学检验的各种检测手段也在逐步改进。各种现代化的检测设备不仅大大提高了检测效率,同时节约了大量劳动力。但是如何保证检测结果的可靠性,保证相同的仪器设备在不同的实验室、不同的操作者使用时都能够得到可靠的检测结果,这是当前面临的重要问题^[1,2]。如今临床上主要通过对仪器的性能评价、不同仪器间检测结果或是不同实验室间检测结果比对等方法来进行仪器评估^[3,4]。由此可见,做好仪器性能评价是保证检测质量的重要措施。鉴于凝血系统检查不仅是外科手术全筛查的主要检查项目之一,还是监测抗凝药物治疗、诊断临床或亚临床型血栓和出血性疾病的主要检测指标^[6,7]。为了保证检测结果的可靠性,为临床提供最有效的实验数据,我们对本实验室使用的 Sysmex-CA7000 全自动凝血仪进行较全面的性能评价,以了解该仪器的使用效能,

进一步提高检测结果准确性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 仪器与对象

Sysmex 全自动凝血仪 CA -7000; 所有试剂均为 Dade Behring 公司配套试剂。选取我院检验科 2013 年 9 月到 2014 年 1 月健康体检标本以及病人标本各 20 例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 准确性验证 分别取两个水平的定值质控品验证其准确性,每个水平重复测定 3 次,准确性试验结合美国临床实验室标准化委员会(NCCLS)EP5-A2 的要求^[8],结果应满足厂家标准要求。

1.2.2 精密度验证 批内精密度验证:选取正常参考值内低值和高值样本各 1 份,连续测定 20 次,计算 CV%值,低于厂家标准 CV%为合格。批间精密度验证:选取正常参考值内低值和高值样本各 1 份,按常规方法每天测定一次,连续测定 20 天,计算 CV%值,低于厂家标准 CV%为合格。

1.2.3 参考范围验证 选择健康人血浆标本 20 例,考虑性别

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和年龄比例,同批检测,参照 CLSI-C28 文件,计算均值。

1.2.4 血浆样本携带污染率 异常样本对正常样本的污染:将正常样本置样本架 1 和 3 位置,异常样本置于 2 位置,每个样本分别测定 3 次,记录结果:N1、N2、N3、A1、A2、A3、N4、N5、N6。

正常样本对异常样本的污染:将异常样本置样本架 1 和 3 位置,正常样本置于 2 位置,每个样本分别测定 3 次,记录结果:A1、A2、A3、N1、N2、N3、A4、A5、A6。

计算携带污染率: $k1=[N4-\text{Mean}(N1,N2,N3)]/\text{Mean}(N1,$

$N2,N3)k2=[A4-\text{Mean}(A1,A2,A3)]/\text{Mean}(A1,A2,A3)。$

1.3 统计学处理

所以实验数据采用 SPSS18.0 软统计学件进行处理。

2 结果

2.1 准确度验证结果

两水平质控品 PT、APTT、TT、FIB 测定结果均在厂家规定范围靶值 $\pm 5\%$ 内,符合准确性实验要求,结果见表 1。

表 1 准确度验证结果

Table 1 The validated result of accuracy

指标 Indexes	CONTROL 1				CONTROL 2			
	均值 Mean value	靶值 Target value	CV%	允许 CV% Allow CV%	均值 Mean value	靶值 Target value	CV%	允许 CV% Allow CV%
PT	11.3	11.7	3.13	<5	37.4	37.3	0.27	<5
APTT	26.4	26.2	0.76	<5	47.0	46.7	0.64	<5
TT	18.2	18.2	0.00	<5	27.8	27.5	0.38	<5
FIB	238	232	3.36	<5	385	374	3.28	<5

2.2 精密度验证结果

各检测项目仪器批内、批间精密度均在厂家标识允许范围

内,符合精密度要求,但其中两个水平的 PT 结果均不理想,接近标准 CV%结果见表 2、3。

表 2 批内精密度测定结果

Table 2 The results of within batch precision detection

指标 Indexes	Control 1				Control 2			
	PT	APTT	TT	FIB	PT	APTT	TT	FIB
CV%	1.36	0.53	0.91	2.53	1.84	0.54	0.6	1.32
标准 CV% Standard CV%	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.0

表 3 批间精密度测定结果

Table 3 The results of inter batch precision detection

指标 Indexes	Control 1				Control 2			
	PT	APTT	TT	FIB	PT	APTT	TT	FIB
CV%	1.36	0.53	0.91	2.53	1.84	0.54	0.6	1.32
标准 CV% Standard CV%	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.0

2.3 参考范围验证结果

PT、APTT、FIB 参考范围内的结果个数 / 标本数均为 95%,TT 为 100%,高于 CLSI-C28 文件要求的 90%,结果见表

4。携带污染率验证:结果显示高值样本对低值样本的污染以及低值样本对高值样本的污染均远远低于厂家设定 10%的要求,证明该仪器具有较理想的抗干扰性能。结果见表 5。

表 4 参考范围验证结果

Table 4 The validated result of reference range

指标 Indexes	PT	APTT	TT	FIB
推荐验证范围 Recommended validation range	10.4-12.6	21.1-36.5	14-21	1.8-3.5
百分比 Percentage	95%	95%	100%	95%

表 5 携带污染率验证结果

Table 5 The validated result of carry-over rate

指标 Indexes	高值对低值样本的污染 Pollution of high value on low value samples				低值对高值样本的污染 Pollution of low values of samples on high value sample			
	PT	APTT	TT	FIB	PT	APTT	TT	FIB
携带污染率(%) Carry-over rate(%)	-0.93	-0.27	0.00	3.61	0.50	-0.24	0.42	-2.67
推荐范围(%) Recommended range(%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

3 讨论

CA7000 是由日本 Sysmex 公司近年来推出的一台全自动血栓 / 止血分析仪,该仪器自动化程度高,已广泛运用于国内许多大中型医院检验科,关于该仪器的性能评价也有所报道比较多^[9-11]。但存在地区与实验环境的差异,因此做好本科室仪器性能评价是保证检验质量的一个重要措施。

凝血四项是如今临床最常用的凝血检测指标,包括 PT、APTT、TT、FIB,主要用于出血性疾病的诊断与筛查、弥散性血管内凝血的诊断、血栓前状态的检查^[12-14]。本研究选取了这四个检测项目对我院使用的 CA-7000 凝血仪器进行了准确性试验、精密度试验、携带污染率试验、检测范围试验,所有试验结果均符合厂家既定要求。TT 准确度、精密度、参考范围验证以及携带污染率验证结果均较理想,检测结果均远远低于厂家推荐可接受范围,证明本科室 TT 检测结果可靠,抗干扰能力强、稳定性好;FIB 试验结果也比较理想,由于检测方法对 FIB 检测结果影响最大^[15],而 CA-7000 使用了 NccLs 推荐的 claus 法;APTT 结果显示批间精密度有待提高,可能与标本放置时间过长对反应外源性凝血系统检测结果造成影响有关,也可能与不同时间检测 APTT 试剂使用情况不同有关系^[16-18]。但具体是何原因还有待实验进一步验证;PT 检测结果波动最大,主要原因可能是由于 PT 试剂不稳定,PT 放置时间过长检测结果间的偏离程度会增大,导致精密度结果不甚理想,因此医院使用该仪器时需要特别注意^[19,20]。

综上所述,CA-7000 凝血仪具有较理想的检测准确性、精密度,检测范围广,抗干扰能力强,能够满足临床凝血相关检测的需求,但在平时使用过程中应注意规范化操作,仪器按时保养,试剂及时更换,才能保证检测结果的可靠性。

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抑制作用可能是通过抑制 ERK1/2 和 Akt 信号通路实现的。同时也有可能是 CB2 受体激活剂通过增加 μ 受体的表达抑制吗啡耐受。CB2 受体激活剂与吗啡合用可以增强其镇痛作用,抑制吗啡依赖耐受等副作用,是临床治疗疼痛的新型药物。研究 CB2 受体在吗啡耐受中的作用,通过联合使用减轻吗啡的耐受增强其镇痛效应,这在临床疼痛治疗中有重要意义。

镇痛耐受是临床吗啡治疗疼痛过程中常见的副作用,是临床疼痛治疗中的棘手问题。研究吗啡耐受的发生机制,抑制吗啡耐受的发生对疼痛治疗有重要意义。CB2 受体激动剂可以有有效的抑制吗啡的耐受,增强吗啡的镇痛效应,有望成为临床治疗疼痛的新型辅助药物。其减轻吗啡耐受作用的机制还不十分清楚,现阶段研究认为 CB2 受体激动剂可能是通过抑制胶质细胞的活化,抑制促炎因子的释放来抑制吗啡耐受的。但其是否有其他机制参与,需要我们进一步的去深入研究,从而指导 CB2 受体激动剂的临床应用。

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