Comfortable, simple & fast
• One drop of blood
• No extra reagents required
• Results in minutes
• High precision & accurate quantitative results
• More than a simple Blood Count
• CE Marked

THE ASSAY
• Leucocyte Count: Total and WBC 5-part differential absolute values and percentage
• Haematocrit measurement

spinit® INSTRUMENT
• Detection method: optical microscopy image analysis (embedded morphological leucocyte database)
• Small footprint
• Disposable discs
• No maintenance required
There are many instances in which a rapid white blood cell (WBC) count and haematocrit (Hct) measurement are important.

Abnormal increases or decreases in total white blood cell count and haematocrit value may indicate an underlying medical condition that calls for further evaluation (e.g., infection, inflammation, tissue necrosis or an haematologic disorder)1-2.

WBC and Hct measurements are also used to assess the effects of therapeutic drugs, cytostatic medications in certain infections.

### PUT IT IN PRACTICE – WBC & HCT MEASUREMENT 2, 3, 7, 8

**Anaemia diagnosis**

- Avoidance of antibiotic prescribing
- Disclosure of hidden infections
- Review patient health
- Monitor treatment
- Viral vs bacterial infections
- Septicaemia

**Sampling by finger prick is very convenient and less invasive for children.**

**Knowing the test results during consultation improves patient adherence to treatment.**

**Instant results allows doctors to make informed decisions which represent less waiting time.**

WBC differential should be evaluated for any patient with signs, symptoms, or conditions associated with infections, inflammatory processes, bone marrow alterations and immune disorder.

**WBC**

A WBC count can detect hidden infections within the body and act as an alert to undiagnosed medical conditions, such as autoimmune diseases, immune deficiencies and blood disorders3.

**Hct**

Hct is a key indicator of dehydration, anaemia, severe blood loss and ability of the body to carry oxygen. It helps in diagnosis and monitoring of the response to a certain treatment2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WBC reference range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leucocyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lymphocytes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monocytes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eosinophils</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basophils</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hct reference range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For normal adults. 4,5

| The reference ranges may vary depending on population studies, the individual laboratory, instruments and methods |

**Leucocyte**

- Neutrophils: 4.0 to 10.0 x 10⁹/L
- Lymphocytes: 2.0 to 7.0 x 10⁹/L
- Monocytes: 1.0 to 3.0 x 10⁹/L
- Eosinophils: 0.2 to 1.0 x 10⁹/L
- Basophils: 0.02 to 0.5 x 10⁹/L

**Hct**

- Men: 38.8 – 52.0%
- Women: 34.9 – 50.0%
- Children: 32.0 - 42.0%

For normal adults and children between 1 and 5 years of age. 6,7

**WBC differential** should be evaluated for any patient with signs, symptoms, or conditions associated with infections, inflammatory processes, bone marrow alterations and immune disorder.

References: