



PE-7100

5 Diff

Fully Auto Hematology Analyzer

PROKAN

Technical Parameters

Working Principles

WBC: Semiconductor laser flow cytometry method
 RBC/PLT: Electrical impedance method
 HGB: colorimetric method

Parameters

23 Parameters: WBC, Neu#, Lym#, Mon#, Eos#, Bas#, Neu%, Lym%, Mon%, Eos%, Bas%, RBC, HGB, HCT, MCV, MCH, MCHC, RDW-SD, RWD-CV, PLT, MPV, PDW, PCT
 8 research parameters
 4 scatter diagrams
 3 histograms: WBC/RBC/PLT

Throughput

60 samples / h

Test Mode

CBC, CBC+DIFF

Storage

50,000 sample results with scattergrams and histograms

QC Mode

L-J / X-B

Language

Chinese/English/Portuguese/Bengal/Romanian
 Support customized language

Performance

Parameters	Repeatability	Linearity
WBC	≤2.0% (4-15×10 ⁹ /L)	1.0-99.0×10 ⁹ /L
RBC	≤1.5% (3.5-6.0×10 ¹² /L)	0.3-7.0×10 ¹² /L
HGB	≤1.5% (110-180g/L)	20-999×10 ⁹ /L
PLT	≤4.0% (100-500×10 ⁹ /L)	20-240 g/L
MCV	≤1.0% (70~120 fL)	/

Display

10.4" color touch screen
 Liquid Crystal Display(LCD)
 Resolution: 800×600

Sample Volume

Venous Mode/Capillary Mode/
 Pre-diluted Mode≤20μL

Calibration

Auto calibration, Manual calibration

Reagent

Diluent, LH Lyse, Diff Lyse,
 Cleanser (For maintenance)

Working Environment

Temperature: 10-30 °C
 Humidity≤ 70%
 Pressure: 70-106kPa

Dimension

364mm×498mm×431mm

Net Weight

26.5kg

Main Advantages



5 Diff of WBC

More precise and stable testing result



Reagent Pre-heating Pool

Equipped with reagent preheating pool, to keep the reagent with constant temperature during testing.



Multiple Report Formats

Adjustable printing order of different parameters; PDF and JPG image format report available



Lan Port Design

For wireless data transfer or internet



3 Reagents for Testing

Simple and easy to operate and maintain the analyzer



External Barcod Scanner

Convenient for reading the reagents barcode



USB Port

4 USB port for connecting printer, mouse, keyboard and barcode scanner.



Reagent Storage Warehouse

Convenient and safe



Support LIS

Independence operation system, support LIS data management.



Bottom Resistance

Side opening of the sample needle can avoid the sample absorbing port be blocked by sample tube bottom.



Diluent+LH Lyse+Diff Lyse



User-friendly



Built-in Independence Operating System

- 10.4" LCD color touch screen
- No extra PC required



Powerful Data Management

- Flag info help diagnosis when result abnormal.
- 50,000 sample result storage with graphics, easy to transfer to PC side for analysis



Intelligent Monitoring

- Real-time displaying reagent residual volume and valid date
- Alarm when reagent insufficient, remind to replace
- Strictly monitor analyzer temperature, voltage, pressure and current

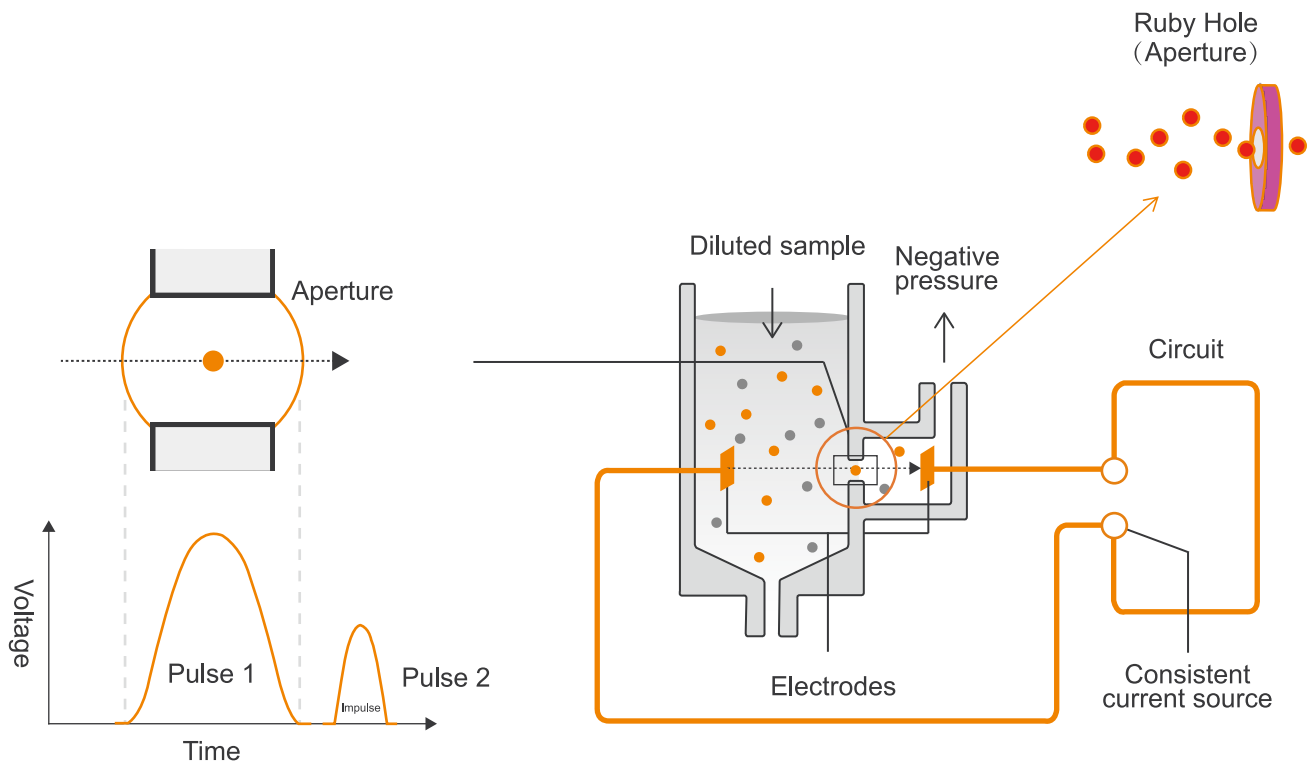
Smart Maintenance

- Automatical routine maintenance, easy for users
- Hardware self-test, ensure the healthy operation of the instrument
- One-click for trouble shooting



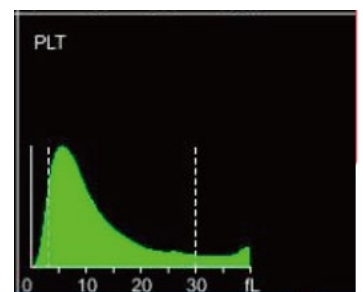
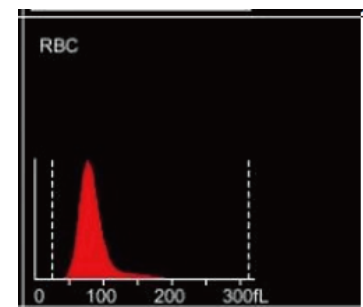
Working Principle

Electrical impedance method for determining the RBC and PLT data



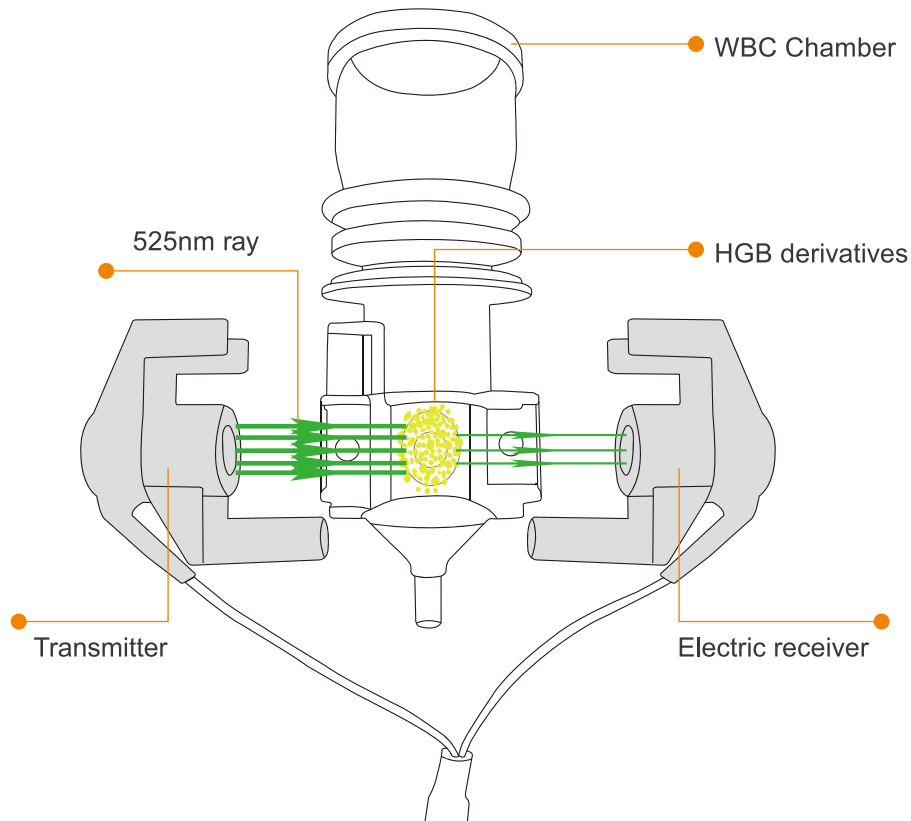
When the cells in the diluted sample pass through the detection hole (Ruby hole) under the effect of constant negative pressure, the DC resistance between the electrodes will change, thus forming a pulse signal proportional to the cell volume at both ends of the electrode.

- The number of pulses stands for number of cells passing through the small hole.
- The height of the pulse stands for the volume of the cell.



Working Principle

Colorimetric method for determining the HGB



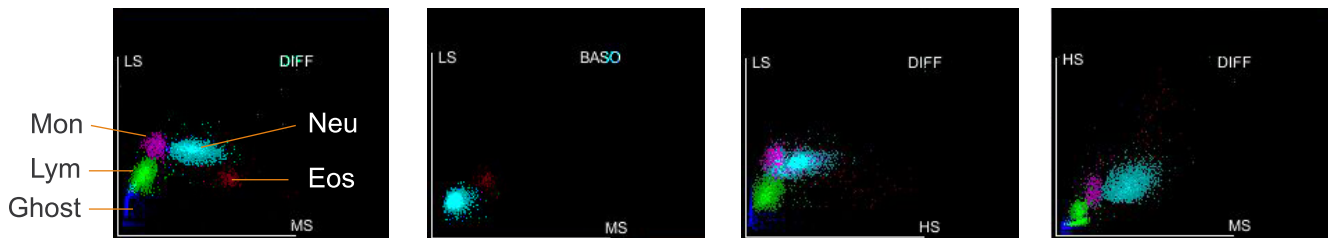
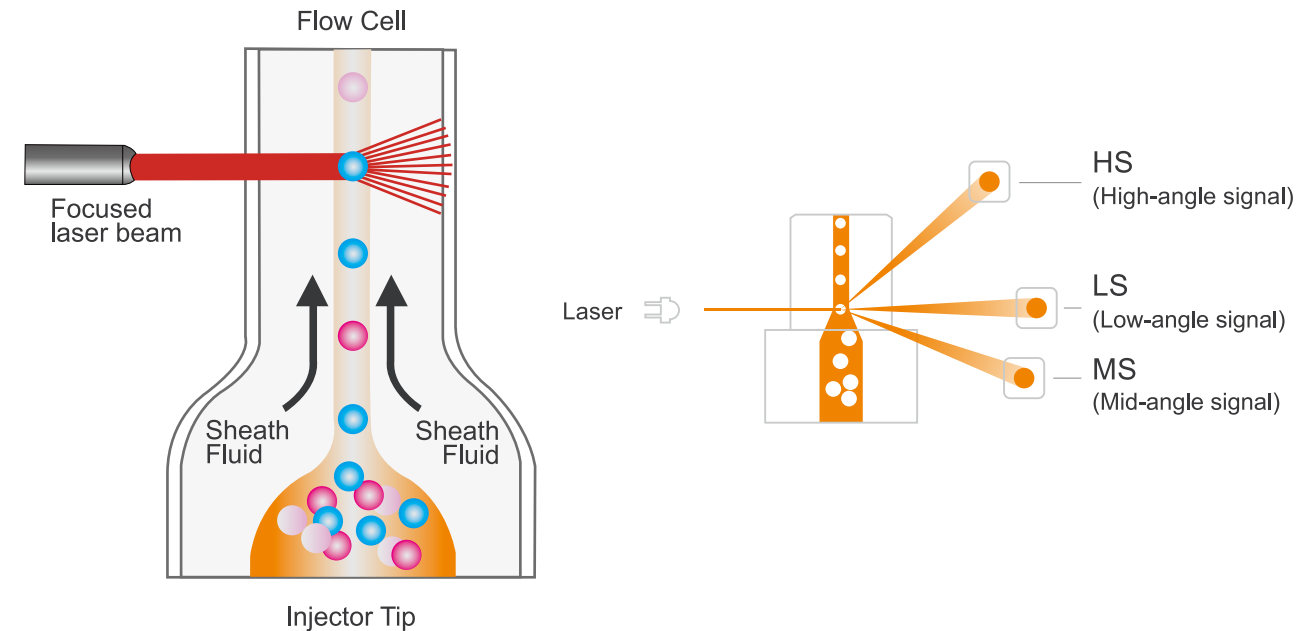
The red blood cells dissolved by lyse reagent release HGB. HGB combines with the lyse reagent to form a **HGB derivatives**.

On one side of the colorimetric pool, let the LED light pass through a monochromatic light tube with a wavelength of **525 nm**, and then let the **filtered monochromatic light** pass through the HGB derivatives. The electric receiver receives the transmitted light and converts the **optical signal** into an **electrical signal**.

By comparing the **electrical signal (voltage)** generated by different light transmittances before and after adding the sample, we can calculate the **HGB concentration**.

Working Principle

Laser-based flow cytometry for determining the WBC data



The blood cells are irradiated by the **laser** when they pass through one by one, the generated **scattered light** are related to the refractive index of the cell size, cell membrane and the internal structure.

- LS stands for the cell size
- MS stands for cell structure inner particles.
- HS stands for the changing of Cell membrane, nuclear membrane, cytoplasm

The photodiode receives these light signals and converts them into electrical signals, then a two-dimensional distribution map of blood cell size and internal cell information can be obtained.



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