

- Red only applies to the %CV and indicates that the statistical value is NOT within range and the system does NOT allow calibration.

When all results are acceptable, the **Edit System Recommendations** button at the bottom right hand corner of the screen is enabled. This button allows to modify the calibration recommended by the system by selecting or deselecting check boxes.

Calibrating with Whole Blood

NOTE Before you can start or restart the calibration process, the SPM must be offline.

Sample Requirements

For whole blood calibration, use a donor who:

- is not receiving medication
- has normal hematologic parameters
- has normal erythrocyte, leukocyte, and platelet morphology

You must draw into and store specimens in the proper amount of EDTA. If you use vacuum collection tubes, ensure they are filled to correct capacity.

Obtain 20 normal, fresh whole blood specimens. You need enough of each to cycle three samples on the comparator instrument and three samples on the DxH 800. If not using a comparator instrument, the following reference methods are suggested:

- WBC and RBC - A single-aperture impedance cell counter such as a COULTER Z Series cell counter and the manufacturer's recommended reagents. Macro dilutions are made using Class A glassware. Both WBC and RBC are corrected for coincidence.
- Hgb - Hemoglobincyanide spectrophotometric procedure that follows CLSI Standard H15-A7. This method employs modified Drabkins (Ziljstra) Reagent and is references to NIST-certified filters and ICSH standards.
- MCV - Packed cell volume measured by a hematocrit procedure that follows CLSI Standard H7-H8. The PCV is not corrected for trapped plasma. MCV is calculated: $PCV/RBC \times 10$.
- PLT - Phase-contrast microscopy.
- MPV - Reference against latex particles.



Use a Potassium Salt of EDTA for whole blood calibration. Follow the tube manufacturer's recommended procedure for the correct volume of anticoagulant.