## **Evaluation of Ames' Seralyzer**

Åke Holmgård, Carina Rydstedt and Tore Carlsson Department of Clinical Chemistry, Central Hospital, Karlstad, Sweden

Ames' Seralyzer for dry reagent technology has been tested in clinical-chemical laboratories of different sizes: a central laboratory, a small hospital laboratory, and physician office laboratory. We also wanted to test the training need for the staff to perform the analyses.

Following serum constituents were determined:

glucose

potassium

bilirubin

creatinine

creatine kinase

aspartate aminotransferase

theophylline

Comparisons were made with the routine methods in the hospital laboratory. For the Seralyzer the recommended procedures were used in detail.

Patient sera were used for quality control studies and method comparisons. The results are shown in table and figures.

According to our opinion the tests must be performed by a laboratory technician because the procedures include dilution of the sample material, pipetting  $30 \ \mu$ l serum, and result consideration.

Overall, the Seralyzer results show remarkable correspondence with those for the routine instruments. The testing can easy by performed by a laboratory technician and the work decentralized to small laboratories and physicians' officies.

## Table

## Within day run

S-glucose mmol/l	Mean	SD	CV%
n= 15 n= 19	2.8 10.5	0.1 0.3	4.4 3.2
n= 15	17.3	0.6	3.5
S-potassium mmol/l			
n= 20	2.3	0.1	4.3
n= 18 n= 20	4.6 6.3	0.1	2.2
n= 20	0.2	0.2	3.0
S-bilirubin µmol/i			
n= 15	17.3	0.5	2.7
n= 15	37.9	1.3	3.5
n= 15	95.3	3.8	4.0
S-creatinine			
µmol/l	114.0	7 4	
n= 15 n= 15	114.9 292	3.6 7.5	3.1 2.6
n= 15	632	13.6	2.0
S-CK			
μkat/l			
n= 10	1.35	0.07	5.2
n= 10	13.3	0.2	1.4
S-ASAT µkat/l			
икаслі n= 18	0.20	0.06	30
n= 18	1.0	0.06	5.9

## Method/Method Comparison

Reference method on X-axis Seralyzer method on Y-axis



