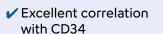




## Supporting the apheresis ward with excellent lab service



- Simple and fast procedure without pre-analytical steps
- Results can be provided 24/7
- ✓ Standardised results

A fast method to monitor stem cell mobilisation directly available from the routine haematology analyser

The haematopoietic progenitor cell count (HPC) has been shown to be comparable with the CD34 immune flow cytometry count in mobilised peripheral blood.

## Determine the time point to start apheresis with confidence

It is a matter of time: If you have a method where the information as to whether someone can or can't donate is available after only a couple of minutes, everyone involved saves time and the process is prompt and seamless.





## Your benefits in daily routine

- Now anyone in your lab can do a haematopoietic progenitor cell count at any time: Automated enumeration on the haematology analyser – simple, quick and reliable.
- Rely on accurate results: Clear differentiation of cells according to their membrane lipid composition in the WPC channel using fluorescence flow cytometry.
- Relieve your staff in the lab and colleagues on the ward: The result is available within a few minutes – and there is no need for manual gating, pre-treatment or sample washing, which increases consistency.

- Support process optimisation: Easy to run multiple analyses of a patient 190 µL blood is sufficient for testing.
- Save time and costs in your lab: Using HPC analysis helps to reduce CD34 counts to the required minimum.

Know more. Decide with confidence. Act faster.

PROGENITOR

POIETIC

CELLS



Diagnostic parameters	HPC# – total count of haematopoietic progenitor cells HPC% – percentage of haematopoietic progenitor cells related to the total WBC count	Measurement mode
	(Only available with the HPC licence)	
Technology		Impact on apheresis work- flow Apheresis start point
	HPC cluster (purple) located	

The HPC mode offers a fast, simple and reliable method on a routine haematology analyser to count haematopoietic progenitor cells with an excellent correlation with CD34 counts. This is used to assess the efficiency of stem cell mobilisation and determine the starting point for collection.

In the HPC mode, 190 µL of blood is aspirated. HPC are counted four times, and the mean value of these four measurements is reported, which ensures the count is particularly accurate and reliable.

In autologous transplantations, a CD34 count is performed three times on average from the mobilised blood of a patient. Using the HPC mode can reduce the number of necessary CD34 analyses to one test per patient, thereby offering the potential of significantly reducing costs and time.

Sysmex's haematology analysers offer a holistic approach for infection, thrombocytopenia and engraftment monitoring with advanced clinical parameters throughout patients' entire haematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Dedicated information is available on other information cards: please contact your Sysmex representative.



For references to independent publications, please visit our publication's library by scanning the QR-Code or contact your local Sysmex representative. www.sysmex-europe.com/academy/library/publications



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gent system

Fluorescence flow cytom-

etry and WPC channel rea-

status, maturity level). Next, a fluorescence marker labels the DNA in the cell. The intensity of labelling depends on the degree of membrane perforation and the accessibility of the chromatin (in stem cells the chromatin is relatively dense and only slightly accessible to the fluorescence marker). The stem cell population is characterised by a relatively large size (high FSC), low intracellular

The WPC channel, with its unique combination of reagents, detects

abnormal membrane composition and nuclear content. The lipid

membrane composition of immature cells is different from that of

mature cells or abnormal blasts. This allows to separate stem cells

First, the lysis reagent perforates the cells' membranes, whereby the extent of the membrane damage depends on the type and state of the

complexity (low SSC) and low DNA labelling (low SFL).

in the WPC channel

from other cell populations.

cell (e.g. activation

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