

AUTOMATED RETICULOCYTE ANALYSIS CORRELATION WITH THE MANUAL METHOD

Thesis

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LIST OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>1- INTRODUCTION</u>	1
<u>2- AIM OF THE WORK</u>	3
<u>3- REVIEW OF LITERATURE</u>	4
-ERYTHROPOIESIS	4
-Maturation sequence in erythroid series.....	5
-Regulation of erythropoiesis.....	7
- THE RETICULOCYTE	12
-Classification of reticulocytes.....	14
-E/M picture of reticulocytes.....	16
-Formation of reticulocytes.....	17
- METHODS OF EXPRESSION OF RETICULOCYTE COUNT	19
- SIGNIFICANCE OF RETICULOCYTE COUNT	22
-Classification of anaemias.....	23
-Monitoring response of anaemias to therapy.....	26
- METHODS OF RETICULOCYTE COUNTING	27
-Manual reticulocyte count.....	27
-Flow cytometric reticulocyte analysis.....	34
-Reticulocyte count by Coulter Max M.....	41
<u>4-MATERIALS & METHODS</u>	52
<u>5-RESULTS</u>	58
<u>6-DISCUSSION</u>	78
<u>7-SUMMARY</u>	83
<u>8- REFERENCE</u>	86
<u>9-ARABIC SUMMARY</u>	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

-BFU	...	burst forming unit - erythroid.
-CBC	...	complete blood picture.
-CFU - E	...	colony forming unit erythroid.
-CFU - S	...	colony forming unit - S.
-cmm	...	cubic millimeter.
-D	...	dalton.
-DIFF	...	leucocyte differential analysis.
-DMS	...	data management system.
-EDTA	...	ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid.
-EEF	...	erythroblast enhancing factor.
-E/M	...	electron microscope.
-EPO	...	erythropoietin.
-fl	...	fimtoliter.
-FCM	...	flow cytometry.
-Hb	...	haemoglobin.
-ID	...	identification.
-IL - 3	interleukin - 3.
-IL - 6	...	interleukin - 6.
-MCH	...	mean corpuscular haemoglobin.
-MCHC	...	mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration.
-MCV	...	mean corpuscular volume.
-mg	...	milligram.
-mm	...	millimeter.

-ml	...	milliliter.
-PCV	...	packed cell volume.
-PDGF	...	platelet derived growth factor.
-RBCs	...	red blood cells.
-Ret	...	reticulocyte.
-RMI	...	reticulocyte maturity index.
-RPI	...	reticulocyte production index.
-RNA	...	ribonucleic acid.
-ug	...	microgram.
-ul	...	microliter.
-VCS	...	volume, conductivity & Coulter opacity and light scatter.

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Fig 1.....	5
Fig 2.....	6
Fig 3.....	9
Fig 4.....	13
Fig 5.....	16
Fig 6 & 7.....	18
Fig 8.....	42
Fig 9.....	45
Fig 10 & 11.....	46
Fig 12.....	47
Fig 13.....	74
Fig 14.....	75
Fig 15.....	76
Fig 16.....	77

LIST OF TABLES

Page

Table 1	61
Table 2	62
	63
Table 3	64
Table 4	65
Table 5	66
Table 6	67
	68
Table 7	69
Table 8	70
Table 9	71
Table 10	72
Table 11	73

INTRODUCTION

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Each day approximately 0.8 % of the red blood cells pool needs to be replaced by young erythrocytes produced from the bone marrow (*Berliner et al., 1995*).

Reticulocytes are slightly immature erythrocytes in the final stages of differentiation (*Bessis, 1973*). These cells are somewhat larger than mature erythrocytes, perhaps 20 % greater in volume (*Killman, 1964*).

Reticulocyte count is one of the most valuable, simple, and inexpensive methods for the evaluation and classification of anaemias, as well as in monitoring response of certain anaemias to therapy (*Davis and Biglows, 1990*).

Enumeration of reticulocytes has remained a manual microscopic method for a long time using supravital stains as New methylene blue, brilliant cresyl blue and purified azure B. This method depends on the reaction between these basic dyes and the ribosomal RNA remnants in reticulocytes giving bluish granules or filaments (*Bain, 1995*).

Then flowcytometry was introduced which was used in reticulocyte enumeration depending on the binding of suitable fluorescent dyes as Thiazole orange to the residual red blood cell-RNA (*Hackney et al., 1989*).

Recently , reticulocyte counting can be achieved by Coulter Max - M analyzer which is a quantitative , automated , differential cell counter .The Coulter reticulocyte method combines the established methodology of the New methylene blue procedure with the more standardized and greater precision of flow cytometric analysis .

This technology allows three dimensional analysis using three independent energy probes --- direct current , radio-frequency and a stable helium - neon laser . This analysis provides simultaneous measurement of the cell size (volume) , internal characteristics (conductivity & Coulter opacity),& surface characteristics (light scatter) .

This technique is easy and fast and its results are presented via a graphic printout (*Buttarelli et al ., 1996*) .