UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA



THE COMPARISON OF PERSONAL LAB AND ARCHITECT i2000SR IN ANALYSING SPECIMEN IN LABORATORY

SITI ADLINA BINTI MD AFENDI

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology

Faculty of Health Sciences

September 2014

ABSTRACT

THE COMPARISON OF PERSONAL LAB AND ARCHITECT i2000SR IN ANALYSING SPECIMEN IN LABORATORY

The aim of the present study was to compare and contrast the two instruments that are being used in the hospital to analyse the samples that are being sent to the laboratories. There is an increase in the workloads of the laboratories technicians due to the increase of sample sent to the lab. The two instrument that are used in the laboratories is the Personal lab which uses the method Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) and Architect i2000SR which uses the method Chemiluminescent Micrparticle Immunoassay (CMIA) or the more famous name Chemi-flex technology. There are many differences in the sample size and the time of process in both instruments. The time consume for each sample by Architect i2000SR is 30 minutes in getting a full result out. Personal Lab uses a different method where the samples are all process in one run, which will take about 4 hours in getting a full result of the 91 samples. The method are all the same but the differences come in where the use of pre-trigger and trigger in Architect i2000SR. The technique and method used are the same in both instruments which is the "sandwich" noncompetitive assay.

Key words : Chemiluminescent Micrparticle Immunoassay (CMIA), Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), Time per sample.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah The Most Gracious and Most Merciful, Alhamdulillah grateful to him for His given of strength to me in completing this final project. Peace's be upon the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W, Family as well as His Beloved Friends.

Here, I would like to show my appreciation to my project supervisor Miss Nor Raihan Binti Shabani and Miss Nurdiana Zainuddin for their guidance and invaluable advices, as well as her support in completing this project.

I would liked to show my gratitude to my beloved friends, Jamhuri, Siti Farhah, Zatul Iffah, Krya, Tasha, staffs of Hospital Sultanah Aminah, and all that has helped me in accomplishing this project. Not to forget, my family members, who has been there by my side providing moral support as well as financial in completing this project. My special thanks to all friends and family who has never turned me down in all times and lighten me up when I am down.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER CONTENT

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
ABBREVIATIONS	xiv

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background of the study		
1.2	Problem statement		
1.3	Objective		4
	1.3.1	General objective	4
	1.3.2	Specific objective	4
1.4	Research hypothesis		4
	1.4.1	Alternative hypothesis	4
	1.4.2	Null hypothesis	4

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Medical laboratory technologies rely on analytical instrument and basic lab equipment on a daily basis, the use of instrument in analyzing specimen based on specific test has been widely used to ease the workload of laboratory staffs in hospitals(Studt, 2014). Personal lab and Architect are the instruments in laboratory that is being used by technician in hospitals.

Personal Lab is manufactured by the Adaltis based on the Biostad Company which is an Enyme-Linked Immunosorbent assay (ELISA) plate automated analyzer(Adaltis). The instrument is made in Italy and the weight is about 234 lbs. The Personal Lab is an automated microplate analyzer which is capable of fully automating enzymatic technique based on the reagent manufactures and instruction given and specifies (Biostad, 2014). The instrument allows open architecture for the ease of accessing the operation providing an alternative way to adjusting the management by manual method. The Personal Lab consists of two modules that are the instrument and the administration system. The instrument and administration system are all complete with reagents and software needed to operate the instrument (Adaltis).

The Architect i2000SR is manufactured by Abbott diagnostic from the diamond corporation. It is an improvement and modification of the previous instrument that is the Architect i1000sr. The Architect i2000sr is an immunology analyzer using the method chemi-flex technology or ChemiluminescentMicroparticle immunoassay CMIA(Kovacs, 1997). The instrument can hold an amount of two hundred of sample per 30 minutes of