QuikRead go capillary tests

# Blood sampling instructions

Applicable to QuikRead go tests: CRP, CRP+Hb, wrCRP and wrCRP+Hb



**1** Take the sample from a warm or warmed up hand. The sampling sites are the sides of the middle finger and the ring finger.



**2** Clean the finger with an alcohol pad. One swipe is enough. Let the finger dry.



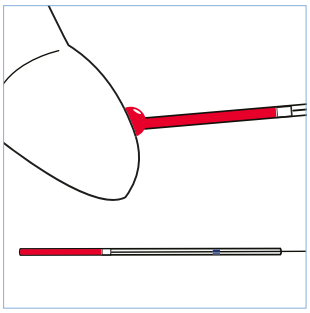
**3** Support the sample collection finger with your thumb. Using your index and middle finger, squeeze the sample finger along its entire length to cause the sampling site to swell up.



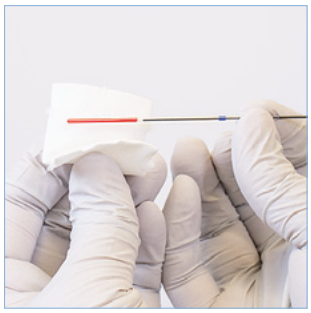
**4** Place the lancet firmly against the skin and puncture the skin using a lancet of suitable size. Release the squeeze.



**5** Squeeze and wipe off the first drop. Squeeze a new round drop for collecting the actual sample. Squeeze the sample finger firmly, but not continuously.



**6** Insert the plunger into the blue or orange end of the capillary. Fill the capillary with the sample up to the white stopper (20 µl for QuikRead go CRP & QuikRead go CRP+Hb or 10 µl for QuikRead go wrCRP & QuikRead go wrCRP+Hb). Ensure that there are no air bubbles in the capillary.



**7** Wipe away any residual blood from the outside of the capillary.

Correct sample collecting technique:

- Warm up the hands
- Avoid milking
- Avoid continuous squeezing

Further information

# QuikRead go blood sampling

## Sampling sites

Cold hands should be warmed up, to ease the sample collection. People use their thumb and index finger for gripping, which is why they are not recommended as sampling sites. The skin on the little finger is much thinner than on other fingers, which causes a risk of hitting bone. The sides of fingers have more capillaries and less nerves than the middle parts, which reduces the pain caused by sample collection.

## Cleaning the sampling site

It is important to clean the sampling site to avoid infection. Allow alcohol/water to evaporate from the skin so they won't dilute the sample. Moreover, a drop of blood will not stay round on moist skin.

## Sample collection position

The patient's hand should be held firmly, so that the patient cannot retract his/her hand when it is pricked. When collecting the sample, squeeze the patient's finger to make it fill with blood.

## The prick

There are both pricking and cutting lancets. A cut is often more effective than a puncture wound. If the lancet is too small, it is difficult to obtain a large enough blood drop. Select a lancet size that is suitable for the patient. Press the lancet firmly against the skin to prevent a too shallow puncture.

If you are using an adjustable lancet, set the correct puncture depth. Too deep a puncture causes unnecessary pain and increases the amount of interstitial fluid. For older children and adults, a suitable puncture depth is approximately 2 millimetres. Patients who have thick skin may need deeper puncture depth. For small children, the puncture depth at fingertip should not exceed 1.5 millimetres.

## Drop

The first drop is mostly interstitial fluid, which is why it is wiped off. Allow a good drop of blood to form before sampling.

The sample finger should be squeezed firmly, but not continuously, and not next to the puncture site. If you have to squeeze the finger to obtain the sample, remember to release the squeeze every now and then. Squeezing too strongly might increase the quantity of interstitial fluid in the sample.

## Filling the capillary

Introduce the capillary into the drop of blood diagonally from above, almost horizontally, but tilted slightly upwards. Capillary action draws the sample into the capillary. Collect the sample from the side of the blood drop. Do not press the capillary against the skin. If you keep the capillary tilted downwards while filling it, it might not fill completely or air bubbles might form in it. The sample must be free of air bubbles, since a sample volume that is too small affects the reliability of
the test.

## Cleaning the capillary

Wipe away any excess blood from the outside of the capillary to ensure that the sample volume is exactly the required 20 µl (QuikRead go CRP and QuikRead go CRP+Hb) or 10 µl (QuikRead go wrCRP and QuikRead go wrCRP+Hb). Do not press the end of the capillary against a pad, because the pad might wick blood from the capillary.

## Placing the sample into a cuvette

Remove the protective foil from the cuvette before collecting the sample. Immerse the capillary into the liquid in the cuvette. Press the plunger down to mix the sample with the buffer. Cap the cuvette. Do not press down the blue/turquoise inner part of the cap.

**A high quality sample increases the reliability of the test result.**

## Contact and orders

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