

BIOCHEMISTRY ANALYZER

KIHT Technical Compendium

Version 1.0

Acknowledgment:

We acknowledge efforts of all the technical staff of KIHT for their constant support and help rendered in preparing this technical compendium.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

T	ABLE (OF C	ONTENTS	i
Ll	ST OF	TAE	BLES	iv
Ll	ST OF	FIG	URES	v
LI	ST OF	ABE	BREVIATIONS	vii
E	XECUT	IVE	SUMMARY	xi
1	INT	ROI	DUCTION	1
	1.1	Не	matology	1
	1.2	Mi	crobiology	2
	1.3	Mo	olecular	2
	1.4	Ch	emistry	2
	1.5	Cli	nical Need	4
	1.6	Cli	nical Requirements	6
	1.6	.1	Automation	6
	1.6	.2	High throughput	6
	1.6	.3	Analytical method	6
	1.6	.4	Sample Handling	7
	1.6	.5	Efficient Data Management System	7
	1.6.	.6	Low Operating Costs	7
	1.6.	.7	Footprint and Portability	8
	1.6.	.8	Microvolume Samples	8
2	WO	RKF	FLOW	9
	2.1	Sp	ecimen Preparation and Identification	9
	2.2	Sp	ecimen Measurement and Delivery	9
	2.3	Re	agent System and Delivery	10
	2.4	Ch	emical Reaction Phase	12
	2.5	Me	easurement Phase	14
	2.6	Sig	nal Processing and Data Handling	17
3	PRO	ODU	CT INFORMATION	19
	3.1	Ba	sic Approaches to Automated Analyzers	19
	3.1.1		Continuous flow analyzers	19
	3.1.	.2	Centrifugal Analyzers	21
	3.1.	.3	Discrete Auto Analyzers	22
	3.1.	.4	Dry Chemical Analyzers	24

	3.2	Prin	nciple of Operation	26
	3.2.	1	Spectrophotometer	29
	3.2.	2	Temperature Control System	44
	3.2.	3	Automation Control	49
	3.2.	4	Data Processing and Classification	50
	3.3	Son	ne Common Features	53
	3.4	Con	nponents	53
4	STA	NDA	RDS	58
	4.1	Тур	es of Standards	58
	4.2	Bio	chemistry Analyzer Standards	62
5	REG	ULA	TIONS	63
	5.1	Intr	oduction	63
	5.2	Life	Cycle of a Medical Device	63
	5.2.	1	Pre-market phase	63
	5.2.	2	Post Market Surveillance	64
	5.3	US	FDA Regulation of Medical Devices	64
	5.3.	1	Premarket Notification or the 510(k) Process	65
	5.3.	2	Premarket Approval (PMA)	65
	5.3.	3	De Novo Submissions for new devices	66
	5.3.	4	Device classification methodology under FDA	67
	5.4	Med	dical Device Regulations in Europe	67
	5.4.	1	Device classification methodology under EU	68
	5.4.	2	European Union CE Marking / Certifications	68
	5.5	Med	dical Device classifications under Indian Regulations	69
	5.6	The	rapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Medical Device Regulations in Austra	lia
		69		
	5.7	JAP	AN MHLW & PMDA	70
	5.8	CFE	OA or NMPA Medical Device Regulations	71
	5.9	Reg	ulations for Quality Systems	72
	5.10	Dev	rice Classification	72
6	OPE	RAT	ING INFORMATION	73
	6.1	Оре	erating steps	73
	6.2	Pro	blems encountered by the end-users	73
7	FUT	URE	OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY ANALYZER	73
8	TEC	HNI	CAL SPECIFICATIONS	74
q	ΜΔΙ	RKFT	COVERVIEW	77

	9.1	G	ilobal Market Overview	77
	9.2	M	Market Segmentation	77
	9.3	Ir	ndian Market	77
	9.3	3.1	Number of Biochemistry Analyzers	78
	9.3	3.2	Biochemistry Analyzers Market - By Type	79
	9.4	P	rominent Manufacturers of Biochemistry Analyzer – Global	81
	9.5	P	rominent Manufacturers of Biochemistry Analyzer – India	82
1)	EXP	PORT IMPORT INFORMATION	83

LIST OF TABLES

Label	Title	Page No.
Table 3.1	Components and functions	53
Table 4.1	List of Collateral standards applicable to medical devices	
Table 4.2	List of ISO/IEC particular standards: Requirements for basic safety and essential performance	59
Table 5.1	Established device classifications under US FDA	67
Table 5.2	Established device classes under Europe	68
Table 5.3	Established device classes under Indian Regulations	69
Table 5.4	Established device classes under Australia	69
Table 5.5	Established device classes under Japan	70
Table 5.6	Established device classes under China	71
Table 5.7	Applicable Classifications of Biochemistry Analyzer	72
Table 8.1	Technical Specifications	74
Table 9.1	Biochemistry Analyzer Market - By Type (INR Crores) (USD Millions)	80
Table 10.1	Value of Exports and Imports and Y-o-Y Growth % of HS Code 90278090 INR CR (USD MN)	83
Table 10.2	Quantity (Thousands NOs) of Exports and Imports and Y-o-Y Growth % of HS Code 90278090	84
Table 10.3	Top 10 Countries from which Imports originate (2017-18) HS Code:90278090	84
Table 10.4	Value of Exports and Imports and Y-o-Y Growth % of HS Code 90279090 INR CR (USD MN)	85
Table 10.5	Quantity (Thousands NOs) of Exports and Imports and Y-o-Y Growth % of HS Code 90279090	86
Table 10.6	Top 10 Countries from which Imports originate (2017-18) HS Code:90279090	86

LIST OF FIGURES

Label	Title	Page No.
Figure 2.1	Sampling operation model	10
Figure 2.2	Dry Chemistry Slide	11
Figure 2.3	Photo-optical system for a chemistry analyzer	14
Figure 2.4	Components of the system for making colorimetric	16
	determinations with slide technology	
Figure 3.1	System Diagram	19
Figure 3.2	Continuous flow analyzer	20
Figure 3.3	Centrifugal Analyzer	21
Figure 3.4	Discrete analyzer	24
Figure 3.5	Dry Slide Technology	26
Figure 3.6	Lambert and Beer's law	27
Figure 3.7	Arrangement of an automatic analyzer	28
Figure 3.8	Absorption filters only allow specific wavelengths to pass	32
	through	
Figure 3.9	Spectrum of a specific cut-off filter	32
Figure 3.10	An absorption filter and a cut-off filter used in combination will	33
	only transmit their common wavelengths	
Figure 3.11	Interference filters only transmit certain wavelengths	34
Figure 3.12	Interference Wedge	34
Figure 3.13	The kinds of resolving element are of primary importance	35
Figure 3.14	Schematic of grating	36
Figure 3.15	PPG pulse recording in a patient with unilateral lower limb	37
	peripheral arterial occlusive disease	
Figure 3.16	Linear Dispersion Pattern	38
Figure 3.17	Cross section of a photomultiplier tube	40
Figure 3.18	Basic filter fluorometer	41
Figure 3.19	Nephelometer versus spectrophotometer—optical	42
	arrangements	
Figure 3.20	Dual Beam UV-VIS Spectroscopy	43
Figure 3.21	Sample movement/fluidic system	44
Figure 3.22	Block diagram of temperature controller	45
Figure 3.23	A thermocouple circuit diagram	47

Figure 3.24	igure 3.24 Dual sample probes of a chemistry analyzer. Note the liquid	
	level sensor to the left of probes	
Figure 3.25	Schematic of Chemistry Analyzer	52
Figure 4.1	Standards applicable to Biochemistry Analyzer	62
Figure 5.1	Life-Cycle of Medical Device	64
Figure 9.1	Indian Biochemistry Analyzer Market Size (INR Crores)	78
Figure 9.2	Biochemistry Analyzers In India (Units)	79
Figure 9.3	Number of Biochemistry Analyzers By Product Type	79
Figure 9.4	Biochemistry Analyzers Market Share – By Type	80
Figure 9.5	Biochemistry Analyzers Market By Type (INR Crores)	81
Figure 10.1	Value of Exports and Imports of HS Code 90278090 INR CR (USD MN)	83
Figure 10.2	Quantity (Thousands NOs) of Exports and Imports of HS Code 90278090	84
Figure 10.3	Value of Exports and Imports of HS Code 90279090 INR CR (USD MN)	85
Figure 10.4	Quantity (Thousands NOs) of Exports and Imports of HS Code 90279090	86

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym Definition

ACTH Adrenocorticotropic hormone

ADC Analog to digital converter

AIMDD Active Implantable Medical Devices Directive

ALP Alkaline phosphatase

ALT Alanine transaminase

AST Aspartate transaminase

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials

BNP B-type natriuretic peptide

BUN Blood urea nitrogen

CAGR Compounded Annual Growth Rate

CDRH Center for Devices and Radiological Health

CE European Conformity

CK Creatinine Kinase

CSF Cerebro Spinal Fluid

DNA De-oxyribo Nucleic Acid

EMF Electro-motive Force

EU European Union

EXIM Export Import

FA Fully Automated

FDA Food and Drug Administration

FOBT Fecal occult blood test

GGT Gamma-glutamyl, transpeptidase

GMP Good Manufacturing Practice

HITU High-intensity therapeutic ultrasound

HS Harmonizing Standards

IDF International Diabetes Federation

IEC International Electrotechnical Committee

Acronym Definition

INR Indian National Rupee

IP Intellectual Property

IR Infrared

IRMA Immunoradiometric Assay

ISE Ion Selective Electrode

ISO International Organization for Standardization

IU International Unit

IVDMDD In-vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Directive

LCD Liquid Crystal Display

LED Light Emitting Diode

LIMS Laboratory Information Management System

LIS Laboratory Information System

MDD Medical Device Directive

ME Medical Equipment

NABL National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration

Laboratories

NCD Non-communicable Diseases

NIRS Near-infra red spectroscopy

NSE Neuron-specific enolase

PMA Pre-market Authorization

PMS Post-market Surveillance

PNP Positive-negative-positive

QC Quality control

RFID Radio frequency identification

RIA Radioimmunoassay

RNA Ribonucleic Acid

RTD Resistance Temperature Detectors

SA Semi-Automated

TCP Transmission Control Protocol

Acronym	Definition
TIBC	Total iron binding capacity
TLA	Total Lab Automation
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USD	United States Dollar
UV	Ultraviolet
VA	Volts Ampere
VAC	Volts Alternating Current
VIS	Visible Spectroscopy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Currently, various technologies are used to analyze the proteins, genes, enzymes, and other analytes that are indications to one degree or another of a health problem and test for infections (diagnostic testing). The vast majority of diagnostic testing is conducted using diagnostic technologies in laboratory settings. The most widely used techniques are optics-based measurements and examples include colorimetric, absorption, spectrometric and fluoroscopic detection methods. These processes can measure molecules, chemicals such as antigens and proteins in body fluids such as blood, urine, saliva, and sometimes, cerebrospinal fluid, or secretions and cells from the nose, throat, vagina, or an open wound. These techniques are widely used in hospitals, clinics, epidemic prevention stations, and family planning service providers because of their fast measurement ability, high sensitivity, and accuracy when detecting even small doses of chemicals.

By one estimate, more than seven billion diagnostic tests are performed every year globally. Results from these tests allow health care providers and their patients to better understand a person's health status, and to make informed decisions. Through reporting and monitoring programs, many of these results will also impact public health at the local and national levels. One of the majorly used diagnostic devices is biochemistry analyzer.

A biochemistry analyzer is a clinical laboratory instrument designed to determine the concentration of certain metabolites, electrolytes, proteins, and/or drugs in biological samples like whole blood, serum, plasma, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and/or other body fluids, quickly with minimal human assistance for diagnosis of diseases.

The biochemical analyzer is a complex system composed of an optical engine consisting of light sources, detectors and other optical elements, sample movement/fluidics, automation control and processing, power management, and environmental monitoring and control (temperature, pressure, humidity). For greater efficiency, biochemical analyzers have become highly automated. This technology automates sample loading, tube cleaning, mechanical control, and data processing. The operator just needs to insert the sample for analysis, choose the program, and start the instrument.

According to "Medical Buyer report", the Indian market for biochemistry instruments and reagents in 2017 is estimated at Rs. 1540 crore, with reagents dominating with an 81 percent market share. The global biochemistry analyzers market was valued at USD 3.1 billion in 2017 and is projected to reach USD 5 billion by 2026, exhibiting a CAGR of 5.4 percent, projects

ABOUT:

Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone (AMTZ) is an enterprise under the Government of Andhra Pradesh, a 270 Acre zone dedicated for medical device manufacturing with 200-250 manufacturing units. AMTZ provides the one-stop solution for all the manufacturers by providing, common scientific testing facilitates (EMI/EMC, Electrical Safety, Radiation, Biomaterials Testing, 3D printing facilities), commercial facilities such as expo halls and warehouse.

Kalam Institute of Health Technology (KIHT) in the premises of AMTZ facilitates focused research on critical components pertaining to medical devices, technology transfer of innovative technologies through e-auction, market innovation, and access. These end to end solutions help to reduce the cost of manufacturing up to 40% and make health care products more affordable and accessible.

For Orders:

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