COMMENTARY

A screening method for congenital thrombopathies using an impedance haematology counter

Somsri Wiwanitkit a, Viroj Wiwanitkit a,b,c

a Wiwanitkit House, Bangkhae, Bangkok 10160, Thailand
b Hainan Medical University, Haikou, Hainan, China
c Faculty of Medicine, University of Nis, Nis, Serbia

Received 19 October 2012; accepted 19 October 2012

KEYWORDS
Screening; Congenital; Thrombopathy; Impedance; Haematology; Counter

Abstract The screening method for congenital thrombopathies using an impedance haematology cell counter is a challenging proposal. However, there are two important concerns, the difference of analytical properties among different kinds of analysers and the use of a specific anticoagulant in the platelet parameter study.

ª 2012 Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Editor, The publication titled ‘Screening method for congenital thrombopathies using an impedance hematology counter’ is quite informative and interesting [1]. The interesting idea “using only a haematology counter and some reagents” should be discussed. There are some practical points to be kept in mind. First, there are numerous kinds of haematology analysers at present with different fundamental principles regarding measurement (flow cytometry, electrical impedance, etc.). Hence, the proposed technique must be further validated for each kind of analyser. Second, the mentioned required citrate blood sample is not generally used in cell counters. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is the general type of blood sample. In animal model studies, a low platelet count trend is observed in citrated blood and it is reported that “Citrate also yields inaccurate results for mean platelet volume (MPV) and mean platelet component concentration (MPC), likely because of inadequate sphering of platelets [2].” Based on these facts, more attention and studies are required for improvement of the new, interesting, proposed technique by Brahimi et al. [1].

References

E-mail address: somsriwiwan@hotmail.com (S. Wiwanitkit)

2251-7294 © 2012 Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Published by Elsevier Ltd. Open access under CC BY-NC-ND license.