Name: Fashoro Mary Olakorede

Matric No: 17/MHS06/032

Question

Clinical chemistry analyzers, also referred to as biochemistry analyzers, use measurement technologies including photometric and colorimetric testing, ion-selective potentiometry, and latex agglutination to analyze samples such as blood serum, plasma, and urine. Chemistry analyzers are used in all types of laboratories, from small point-of-care clinics to high-throughput clinical labs, to test for analytes such as proteins, enzymes, and electrolytes. Applications include monitoring diseases such as diabetes, testing for metabolic functions or cardiac markers, and drugs-of-abuse testing. Benchtop analyzers are the most common type, but compact bedside models, usually with fewer test options, and high-throughput floor-based units are also available.

It is very important to care for these analyzers by

1.Periodical calibration of equipment is critical for chemical applications. Calibrated equipment not only ensures accuracy of measurements and testing, it can improve safety in the lab when hazardous chemicals are involved. In most labs, regular calibration should be considered part of a normal maintenance routine and should be carried out by an independent calibration specialist quarterly, if not more often.

2.Cover the analyzer when not in use to prevent it from getting dirty or damaged.

3.Only clean the analyzer with approved materials.

4.Inspect the analyzer periodically; this will ensure that repairs are made in a timely matter and prevent any damages from getting worse.

5.Keep the analyzer away from any extreme heat or cold sources, and avoid using hazardous chemicals around the analyzer

6.If the analyzer must be moved, carry it with two hands to prevent dropping it or hitting another object.

7.Replace any damaged parts on the analyzer using only the correct parts from an approved supplier.