

**BRIEF REPORT**

Reference Intervals in Malaysia: A Performance Evaluation and Comparison of Haematological Parameters between Sysmex XE-5000 and XN-3000

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Abstract

The Sysmex XN-3000 is a new automated haematology analyser designed to improve the accuracy of cell counts and the specificity of the flagging events of unusual parameters. By comparing the previous full blood count (FBC) reference intervals in Malaysia for Sysmex XE-5000, we determined a reference interval for all parameters measured by the Sysmex XN-3000 for the Malaysian population. Through the voluntary recruitment of 397 adults ages 18-45 years, both genders, and the three main ethnic groups, FBC was performed on the two analysers. Qualified healthy participants were screened using a health questionnaire. This was followed by reference intervals, probability distribution measurements, and dispersion with point estimate determination. Complete data were available in 390 subjects comprising 222 females and 168 males, which were included in the reference interval calculation. Parameters such as haemoglobin, red blood cell count, platelet count including immature platelet fraction (IPF) showed significant differences in Malaysians. XN-3000 showed excellent precision and linearity results. Within- and between-run precisions were met for all parameters tested, except for IPF. For all parameters tested, $\leq 0.5\%$ carry-over was seen. An acceptable correlation with both XN-3000 and XE-5000 was achieved in comparison studies performed. XN-3000 showed good analytical performance and could provide a solution for laboratories with medium-to-high workloads and evolving clinical needs. Local guidelines are required for the establishment of reference intervals.

Keywords

Sysmex, Laboratory practice, Statistics, General hematology, XN-3000

Introduction

The use of specific instruments and novel chemical agents dictate the applicability of haematological reference intervals. Normal parameter determination is subject to demographic and inherent factors as well as many pre-analytical variables dictating that native laboratory limits need to be determined for every reported parameter on any given analyse [1]. Multiple factors can influence physiological values in a normal healthy population, thus creating a mandatory requirement for the development of a set of acceptable reference values for a particular population before applying the results generated into any clinical situation or pathological condition [2]. In clinical practice, effective translation and differentiation between a state of well-being and disease essentially require that precise reference ranges correctly represent the people subjected to the analysis. This may cut or deflect unnecessary follow-up examinations of patients while reducing medical costs. Reference values for various laboratory tests are one of the most important elements in clinical practice. These values can be adopted by using values given by manufacturer or reference laboratory, using values obtained in relevant published articles, using previous values in own laboratory, or established locally. It is noteworthy that individual laboratories rarely verify the adopted value using samples from

human subjects, nor establish their own reference value.

Reference values describing the dispersion of test values in healthy individuals and are typically reported as population-based reference interval (RI) comprising 95% of the healthy population [3,4]. The standard for the production of human population-based RI was commissioned by the international federation of clinical chemistry (IFCC) and Laboratory Medicine in 1970 [5]. The expert panel on the theory of reference values (EPTRV) authored a 6-part series on the production of reference values, which was adopted by several professional organizations including the clinical and laboratory standards institute (CLSI) [2,5-9]. Subsequently, the proposal of adding alternative statistical methods for the identification of outliers, analysis of reference values, and determination of the need for partitioning was made. Reference values are obtained from a healthy reference group would help clinicians interpret the test results of their patients that play into the decision-making process in charting the next course of action in management.

The latest Malaysian population-based reference values for full blood count (FBC) were established in 2004 by Ambayya, et al., using Sysmex XE 5000 (Sysmex, Kobe, Japan) and Unicel DxH 800 (Beckman Coulter, USA) haemato-analysers, following the international council for standardization in haematology (ICSH) guidelines. In this large-scale study, many ancillary investigations were performed to demonstrate its correlation with the haematological parameters [10]. These included iron studies, haemoglobinopathy screening by capillary electrophoresis, and markers of inflammation. Since then, the Malaysian population-based FBC reference values have been adopted by local hospital laboratories across the country in reporting FBC and by physicians involved in the clinical practice. The Sysmex XN modular system is a new generation analyser using different principles, channels, and reagents from the Sysmex XE model. Its performance on adult peripheral blood samples has been reported in a few studies [11-13]. The commencement of a new haematology analyser, Sysmex XN-3000 at the makmal rujukan klinikal hematologi (MRKH) of the Department of Hematology, Hospital Ampang introduced some advanced test parameters such as immature granulocytes (IG), reticulocyte hemoglobin (RET-He), immature reticulocyte (IRF), immature platelet fraction (IPF) and fluorescent platelet count (PLT-F), that could be useful into daily hematological service. To verify that all current and advanced test parameters of the new haematology analyser are in agreement with the Malaysian population-based reference values, a study of verification, re-verification, and establishment of reference values using samples from healthy reference individuals was performed. This study aimed to assess the agreement between the Malaysian population-

based FBC reference intervals and the new Sysmex hematology analyser, model XN-3000 with emphasis on advanced clinical parameters and transference of ranges from XE-5000.

Materials and Methods

Selection of a reference sample group

This study was approved by the Medical Research and Ethics Committee of the Ministry of Health, Malaysia (NMRR-17-606-35642). Blood samples were collected from healthy male and female individuals, aged between 18 and 45 years. This is under the international council for standardization in haematology (ICSH) guidelines with regards to the sampling method for determining normal values of haematology [14]. A priori approach was applied for all healthy donors. Health assessment and blood specimen collection were executed almost at the same time after obtaining a written consent by the participant. Common disorders such as haemoglobinopathy and iron deficiency anaemia were excluded based on their FBC on the XE-5000 established reference values that had been obtained in a normal healthy Malaysia population. Any volunteers with abnormal results were referred to the local health practitioner for assessment. Reliable transference or the adoption of new reference values was performed against the previously established standards that had been done previously by our laboratory. Therefore, the establishment of reference intervals required minimal sample size as per CLSI guidelines. Thus, a total of 168 males and 222 females were evaluated and included in the study. Some volunteers were excluded from this study. This included volunteers with a history of smoking tobacco and female volunteers having menses at the time of sampling.

Blood sampling and processing of samples

EDTA bottles were used for blood collection for analysis of FBC by the new model, Sysmex XN-3000 against the established model, Sysmex XE-5000 (Sysmex, Kobe, Japan) analyser. Full blood counts were analysed within 1 hour of the collection of blood samples. An adopted reference interval was first verified using samples obtained from 20 reference individuals. If $\geq 90\%$ of samples (≥ 18 samples) are within the reference intervals, the transference is verified. If $< 90\%$ of samples are within the reference intervals, re-verification will be carried out using 20 additional samples obtained from another 20 reference individuals. If $\geq 90\%$ of samples (≥ 18 samples) are within the reference intervals, the transference is verified.

Statistical analysis

The mean/median and ranges of all parameters on XN-3000 and XE-5000 were evaluated. Normality of the test parameters were tested using Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z-test. Probability distribution was expressed as mean

or median where appropriate. Calculation of dispersion includes standard deviation (SD), range, and interquartile range (IQR). Other point estimates for the test parameters were calculated in total and according to gender (values at 2.5th, 25.0th, 75.0th, and 97.5th). A non-

parametrical percentile method (2.5-97.5 percentiles) was used to calculate reference intervals with an estimation of the lower and upper reference limits according to the CLSI guidance document (C28-A3) [15]. For each reference limit, 90% confidence intervals (CI)

Table 1: Reference ranges for parameters reported on Sysmex XN-3000 (Male, N = 168).

Parameters	n	Shapiro-Wilk test for normality							
		p-value	Variance	Mean	SD	Range (mean ± 2SD)	Median	IQR	Range (2.5 th -97.5 th percentiles)
WBC [†]	168	0.102	2.11	7.24	1.45	4.34-10.15			
RBC [‡]	168	0.111	0.12	5.34	0.35	4.64-6.03			
HGB (g/dl)	168	0.791	0.82	15.50	0.91	13.69-17.31			
HCT (%)	168	0.016	7.81				45.8	3.9	40.84-51.43
MCV (fl)	168	0.631	10.39	86.72	3.22	80.27-93.17			
MCH (pg)	168	0.510	1.35	29.07	1.16	26.75-31.39			
MCHC (g/dl)	168	0.002	0.96				33.5	1.1	31.65-36.00
PLT [†]	168	0.230	3336.73	291.94	57.76	176.41-407.47			
RDW-SD (fl)	168	0.047	5.78				39.8	3.17	35.45-45.26
RDW-CV (%)	168	< 0.0001	0.61				12.5	1.07	11.42-14.60
PDW (fl)	168	< 0.0001	2.84				11.85	2.18	9.22-15.41
MPV (fl)	168	0.039	0.68				10.25	1.1	8.82-12.00
P-LCR (%)	168	0.070	43.55	26.86	6.60	13.66-40.06			
PCT (%)	168	0.057	0.002	0.29	0.05	0.19-0.39			
Neutrophils [†]	168	0.007	1.18				3.94	1.54	2.07-6.80
Neutrophils (%)	168	0.071	58.68	54.65	7.66	39.33-69.97			
Lymphocytes [†]	168	< 0.0001	0.41				2.31	0.76	1.42-4.04
Lymphocytes (%)	168	0.257	49.31	33.47	7.02	19.43-47.51			
Monocytes [†]	168	< 0.0001	0.03				0.57	0.22	0.35-1.04
Monocytes (%)	168	0.007	3.20				7.9	2	4.87-12.09
Eosinophils [†]	168	< 0.0001	0.04				0.16	0.19	0.04-0.81
Eosinophils (%)	168	< 0.0001	6.26				2.3	2.48	0.62-10.34
Basophils [†]	168	< 0.0001	0.001				0.04	0.03	0.02-0.11
Basophils (%)	168	< 0.0001	0.081				0.7	0.3	0.22-1.3
IG [†]	168	< 0.0001	0.0001				0.05	0.028	0.01-0.15
IG (%)	168	0.001	0.00				0.007	0.003	0.00-0.02
RET (%)	149	0.002	0.18				1.46	0.54	0.75-2.63
RET [§]	149	0.002	0.001				0.08	0.003	0.04-0.1325
IRF (%)	149	0.0004	10.91				9.6	4.6	4.98-18.33
LFR (%)	149	0.0004	10.91				90.4	4.6	81.68-95.03
MFR (%)	149	0.024	6.71				8.5	3.75	4.63-14.13
HFR (%)	149	< 0.0001	0.99				1.0	0.9	0.20-4.43
RET-He (pg)	149	< 0.0001	2.54				31.9	1.6	26.13-33.93
IPF (%)	149	< 0.0001	5.65				3.95	2.88	1.18-10.38

WBC: White Blood Cell Count; RBC: Red Blood Cell Count; HGB: Haemoglobin; HCT: Haematocrit; MCV: Mean Cell Volume; MCH: Mean Cell Haemoglobin; MCHC: Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration; PLT: Platelets; RDW CV: Red Cell Distribution (CV); RDW SD: Red Cell Distribution (SD); PDW: Platelet Distribution Width; MPV: Mean Platelet Volume; P-LCR: Platelet Large Cell Ratio; PCT: Plateletcrit; NRBC: Nucleated Red Blood Cell; IG: Immature Granulocytes; RET: Reticulocytes; IRF: Immature Reticulocyte Fraction; LFR: Low Fluorescence Reticulocytes; MFR: Moderate Fluorescence Reticulocytes; HFR: High Fluorescence Reticulocytes; RET-He: Reticulocyte Haemoglobin Equivalent; IPF: Immature Platelet Fraction.

[†]Absolute count (X10⁹/l); [‡]Absolute count (X10¹²/l); [§]Absolute count (X10⁶/μl)

were calculated using the non-parametrical method. Outliers were checked and eliminated using statistical software as suggested by Turkey. The test parameters from male individuals were compared with those from female individuals using Mann-Whitney U test,

depending on the pattern of distribution. All results were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Results

A total of 390 healthy subjects, comprising 168 males

Table 2: Reference ranges for parameters reported on Sysmex XN-3000 (Female, N = 222).

Parameters	n	Shapiro-Wilk test for normality							
		p-value	Variance	Mean	SD	Range (mean \pm 2 SD)	Median	IQR	Range (2.5 th -97.5 th percentiles)
WBC [†]	222	< 0.0001	3.64				7.32	2.42	4.69-12.01
RBC [‡]	222	0.3196	0.13	4.66	0.36	3.95-5.38			
HGB (g/dl)	222	0.5195	1.11	13.12	1.05	11.02-15.22			
HCT (%)	222	0.5032	8.77	39.85	2.96	33.93-45.77			
MCV (fl)	222	0.0683	22.33	85.63	4.73	76.18-95.08			
MCH (pg)	222	0.0002	3.57				28.5	2.2	23.53-31.34
MCHC (g/dl)	222	< 0.0001	0.90				32.9	1.1	31.06-35.04
PLT [†]	222	0.1308	3847.72	308.20	62.03	184.14-432.26			
RDW-SD (fl)	222	0.001	8.64				41.0	3.62	36.16-48.1
RDW-CV (%)	222	< 0.0001	1.21				13.0	1.3	11.76-16.54
PDW (fl)	222	< 0.0001	3.14				11.7	2.2	9.26-16.24
MPV (%)	222	0.0013	0.69				10.3	1.1	9.0-12.34
P-LCR (%)	222	0.0035	47.56				27	9.38	16.1-43.95
PCT (%)	222	0.0184	0.004				0.32	0.07	0.21-0.47
Neutrophils [†]	222	< 0.0001	2.67				4.09	2.05	2.24-8.40
Neutrophils (%)	222	0.0109	79.87				57.9	13.32	43.12-77.41
Lymphocytes [†]	222	0.0002	0.40				2.32	0.77	1.21-3.88
Lymphocytes (%)	222	0.0691	59.60	31.96	7.72	16.52-47.40			
Monocytes [†]	222	< 0.0001	0.02				0.48	0.15	0.23-0.89
Monocytes (%)	222	0.0006	2.83				6.6	2.2	3.9-10.37
Eosinophils [†]	222	< 0.0001	0.02				0.14	0.14	0.03-0.54
Eosinophils (%)	222	< 0.0001	3.22				1.8	1.8	0.4-7.03
Basophils [†]	222	< 0.0001	0.0004				0.04	0.02	0.01-0.1
Basophils (%)	222	< 0.0001	0.09				0.5	0.3	0.2-1.5
IG [†]	222	< 0.0001	0.0012				0.05	0.05	0.01-0.14
IG (%)	222	0.0182	0.00				0.007	0.004	0-0.02
RET (%)	209	0.0186	0.15				1.33	0.51	0.71-2.31
RET [§]	209	<0.0001	0.00				0.06	0.004	0.03 -0.1075
IRF (%)	209	< 0.0001	14.71				8.9	5.2	3.64-19.43
LFR (%)	209	< 0.0001	14.71				91.1	5.2	80.58-96.38
MFR (%)	209	0.0745	7.7	8.29	2.77	2.75-13.84			
HFR (%)	209	< 0.0001	1.94				0.9	0.9	0-5.05
RET-He (pg)	209	< 0.0001	4.76				31.0	2.8	24.78-33.80
IPF (%)	209	< 0.0001	6.07				3.50	2.7	1.23-10.58

WBC: White Blood Cell Count; RBC: Red Blood Cell Count; HGB: Haemoglobin; HCT: Haematocrit; MCV: Mean Cell Volume; MCH: Mean Cell Haemoglobin; MCHC: Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration; PLT: Platelets; RDW CV: Red Cell Distribution (CV); RDW SD: Red Cell Distribution (SD); PDW: Platelet Distribution Width; MPV: Mean Platelet Volume; P-LCR: Platelet Large Cell Ratio; PCT: Plateletcrit; NRBC: Nucleated Red Blood Cell; IG: Immature Granulocytes; RET: Reticulocytes; IRF: Immature Reticulocyte Fraction; LFR: Low Fluorescence Reticulocytes; MFR: Moderate Fluorescence Reticulocytes; HFR: High Fluorescence Reticulocytes; RET-He: Reticulocyte Haemoglobin Equivalent; IPF: Immature Platelet Fraction.

[†]Absolute count ($\times 10^9/l$); [‡]Absolute count ($\times 10^{12}/l$); [§]Absolute count ($\times 10^6/\mu l$)

and 222 female adult volunteers were enrolled for calculating the reference ranges of full blood count on Sysmex XN-3000 and XE-5000 respectively. Descriptive statistics of the haematological reference ranges for healthy adults in the Malaysian population are shown in [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#). Shapiro-Wilk test was used to analyse the distribution for all parameters. When data were normally distributed ($p < 0.05$), statistical parameters such as mean, SD, and range (mean \pm 2SD) were calculated and reported. When parameters displayed a skewed distribution ($p > 0.05$), median and IQR with percentile based on Range (2.5-97.5

percentile) were considered. [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#) show the normal range values of all the XN-3000 parameters for males and females respectively. Normal ranges of all the XE-5000 parameters for male and female subjects are shown in [Supplementary Table 1](#) and [Supplemental Table 2](#). There are no nucleated red blood cells (nRBC) detected on both analysers and this finding is consistent with our subjects being healthy volunteers. A comparison of the reference ranges between male and female was made for the two analysers showing a significant difference between genders ([Table 3](#)). For all parameters tested, less than or equal to 0.5% carry-over

Table 3: Reference ranges of male and female measured in Sysmex XN-3000 and XE-5000.

Parameters		XN-3000 (2.5th-97.5th percentiles)	p-value	XE-5000 (2.5th-97.5th percentiles)	p-value
WBC [†]	M	4.34-10.15 [¶]	0.2254	4.33-10.07 [¶]	0.3317
	F	4.69-12.01		4.60-11.91	
RBC [‡]	M	4.64-6.03 [¶]	< 0.0001	4.70-5.96 [¶]	< 0.0001
	F	3.95-5.38 [¶]		4.01-5.34 [¶]	
HGB (g/dl)	M	13.69-17.31 [¶]	< 0.0001	13.48-17.08 [¶]	< 0.0001
	F	11.02-15.22 [¶]		11.03-14.95 [¶]	
HCT (%)	M	40.84-51.43	< 0.0001	41.2-50.58	< 0.0001
	F	33.93-45.77 [¶]		34.57-45.46 [¶]	
MCV (fl)	M	80.27-93.17 [¶]	0.0353	80.33-92.61	0.1469
	F	76.18-95.08 [¶]		75.46-93.54 [¶]	
MCH (pg)	M	26.75-31.39 [¶]	< 0.0001	26.5-30.88 [¶]	< 0.0001
	F	23.53-31.34		23.76-30.73	
MCHC (g/dl)	M	31.65-36	< 0.0001	31.45-35.7	< 0.0001
	F	31.06-35.04		30.6-34.14	
PLT [†]	M	176.41-407.47 [¶]	0.0148	182.9-389.1 [¶]	< 0.0001
	F	184.14-432.26 [¶]		192.46-435.94 [¶]	
RDW-SD (fl)	M	35.45-45.26	< 0.0001	36.69-46.19 [¶]	< 0.0001
	F	36.16-48.1		37.86-49.24	
RDW-CV (%)	M	11.42-14.6	< 0.0001	12-14.9	< 0.0001
	F	11.76-16.54		12.3-16.73	
PDW (fl)	M	9.22-15.41	0.9548	9.5-15.97	0.2634
	F	9.26-16.24		9.5-15.74	
MPV (%)	M	8.82-12	0.0503	8.9-11.89	0.8573
	F	9-12.34		8.9-12.04	
P-LCR (%)	M	13.66-40.06 [¶]	0.1428	13.92-39.6 [¶]	0.9841
	F	16.1-43.95		15.37-41.81	
PCT (%)	M	0.19-0.39 [¶]	< 0.0001	0.19-0.39 [¶]	< 0.0001
	F	0.21-0.47		0.21-0.45	
Neutrophils [†]	M	2.07-6.8	0.0083	2.18-6.84	0.0162
	F	2.24-8.4		2.37-8.34	
Neutrophils (%)	M	39.33-69.97 [¶]	0.0001	41.37-70.93 [¶]	< 0.0001
	F	43.12-77.41		45.33-77.39	
Lymphocytes [†]	M	1.42-4.04	0.7904	1.34-3.8	0.5579
	F	1.21-3.88		1.23-3.67	

Lymphocytes (%)	M	19.43-47.51 [¶]	0.0823	18.87-45.91 [¶]	0.0574
	F	16.52-47.40 [¶]		16.01-45.89 [¶]	
Monocytes [†]	M	0.35-1.04	< 0.0001	0.32-0.93	< 0.0001
	F	0.23-0.89		0.23-0.85	
Monocytes (%)	M	4.87-12.09	< 0.0001	4.45-11.7	< 0.0001
	F	3.9-10.37		3.8-10.3	
Eosinophils [†]	M	0.04-0.81	0.0207	0.05-0.9	0.0061
	F	0.03-0.54		0.03-0.52	
Eosinophils (%)	M	0.62-10.34	0.0009	0.7-11.5	0.0002
	F	0.4-7.03		0.42-6.83	
Basophils [†]	M	0.02-0.11	0.0015	0.01-0.08	0.0138
	F	0.01-0.1		0.01-0.07	
Basophils (%)	M	0.22-1.3	< 0.0001	0.1-1	0.0030
	F	0.2-1.5		0.06-0.99	
IG [†]	M	0.01-0.15	0.3932	0-0.07	0.0406
	F	0.01-0.14		0-0.05	
IG (%)	M	0.00-0.02	0.0529	0-0.01	0.0062
	F	0.00-0.02		0-0.01	
RET (%)	M	0.75-2.63	0.0058	0.52-2.43	0.0002
	F	0.71-2.31		0.47-2.03	
RET ^{‡\$}	M	0.04-0.1325	< 0.0001	0.03-0.1278	< 0.0001
	F	0.03 -0.1075		0.02-0.09	
IRF (%)	M	4.98-18.33	0.1428	0.5-8.16	0.9523
	F	3.64-19.43		0.6-12.34	
LFR (%)	M	81.68-95.03	0.1428	91.85-99.5	0.9523
	F	80.58-96.38		87.66-99.4	
MFR (%)	M	4.63-14.13	0.1747	0.5-7.98	0.9653
	F	2.75-13.84 [¶]		0.6-10.51	
HFR (%)	M	0.2-4.43	0.1362	0-1	0.5163
	F	0-5.05		0-1.14	
RET-He (pg)	M	26.13-33.93	< 0.0001	28.7-37.96	< 0.0001
	F	24.78-33.8		23.79-38.34	
IPF (%)	M	1.18-10.38	0.1382	0.4-2.96	0.0162
	F	1.23-10.58		0.3-3.1	

Median with range (2.5th-97.5th percentiles). [†]Absolute count ($\times 10^9/l$); [‡]Absolute count ($\times 10^{12}/l$); ^{\$}Absolute count ($\times 10^6/\mu l$); [¶]Mean \pm 2SD

Table 4: Comparison between Sysmex XN-3000 and XE-5000.

Parameters	Correlation, r (95% CI)	Median (range)	
		XN-3000	XE-5000
WBC [†]	0.9792 (0.9745 to 0.9830)	7.29 (4.74-11.31)	7.12 (4.6-11.14)
RBC [‡]	0.9886 (0.9860 to 0.9907)	4.91 (4.11-5.83)	4.93 (4.15-5.75)
HGB (g/dl)	0.9888 (0.9863 to 0.9909)	14.15 (11.07-17.23)	13.97 (11.02-16.92)
HCT (%)	0.9821 (0.9780 to 0.9854)	42.6 (34.02-51.18)	42.6 (34.63-50.57)
MCV (fl)	0.9139 (0.8952 to 0.9293)	86.5 (76.46-94.25)	86.35 (77.28-92.82)
MCH (pg)	0.9234 (0.9067 to 0.9371)	28.8 (24.83-31.32)	28.4 (24.51-30.82)
MCHC (g/dl)	0.8513 (0.8205 to 0.8772)	33.2 (31.3-35.45)	32.75 (30.9-35.01)
PLT [†]	0.9547 (0.9447 to 0.9630)	297 (190.6-433)	301 (193.8-430.4)
RDW-SD (fl)	0.9389 (0.9255 to 0.9500)	40.3 (35.98-47.17)	41.9 (37.7-48.54)
RDW-CV (%)	0.9781 (0.9731 to 0.9821)	12.8 (11.6-15.9)	13.3 (12.1-16.12)

PDW (fl)	0.9384 (0.9249 to 0.9496)	11.8 (9.28-15.75)	11.85 (9.5-15.72)
MPV (%)	0.9528 (0.9424 to 0.9614)	10.3 (8.9-12.22)	10.2 (8.9-12)
P-LCR (%)	0.9661 (0.9585 to 0.9723)	27 (15.68-43.15)	26.4 (15.3-41.6)
PCT (%)	0.964 (0.9560 to 0.9706)	0.31 (0.21-0.44)	0.3 (0.21-0.43)
Neutrophils [†]	0.9824 (0.9784 to 0.9856)	3.98 (2.22-7.74)	4.1 (2.3-7.68)
Neutrophils (%)	0.9899 (0.9876 to 0.9917)	56.35 (41.88-76.19)	57.9 (44.16-76.45)
Lymphocytes [†]	0.9783 (0.9734 to 0.9823)	2.31 (1.34-3.93)	2.21 (1.27-3.74)
Lymphocytes (%)	0.9857 (0.9825 to 0.9884)	32.7 (16.08-45.72)	31.8 (15.63-44.6)
Monocytes [†]	0.8836 (0.8589 to 0.9042)	0.52 (0.3-0.91)	0.5 (0.26-0.87)
Monocytes (%)	0.8674 (0.8396 to 0.8907)	7.3 (4.1-11.4)	7 (3.9-10.9)
Eosinophils [†]	0.9773 (0.9721 to 0.9814)	0.15 (0.04-0.64)	0.15 (0.03-0.65)
Eosinophils (%)	0.9731 (0.9670 to 0.9780)	2 (0.5-8.51)	2.1 (0.5-8.2)
Basophils [†]	0.7566 (0.7092 to 0.7972)	0.04 (0.02-0.11)	0.02 (0.01-0.07)
Basophils (%)	0.7664 (0.7206 to 0.8056)	0.6 (0.2-1.42)	0.3 (0.1-1)
IG [†]	0.5517 (0.4762 to 0.6191)	0.05 (0.01-0.14)	0.01 (0-0.07)
IG (%)	0.4367 (0.01693 to 0.7256)	0.01 (0-0.01)	0 (0-0.01)
RET (%)	0.9275 (0.9109 to 0.9411)	1.36 (0.74-2.38)	1.2 (0.51-2.24)
RET [§]	0.924 (0.9067 to 0.9382)	0.07 (0.03-0.12)	0.06 (0.03-0.11)
IRF (%)	0.6978 (0.6385 to 0.7488)	9.3 (4.2-18.61)	3 (0.58-9.55)
LFR(%)	0.6978 (0.6385 to 0.7488)	90.7 (81.39-95.81)	97 (90.46-99.42)
MFR (%)	0.6491 (0.5827 to 0.7069)	8.2 (3.9-14.51)	2.85 (0.58-8.79)
HFR (%)	0.4888 (0.4030 to 0.5661)	1 (0-4.51)	0.1 (0-1.1)
RET-He (pg)	0.832 (0.7959 to 0.8622)	31.4 (25.1-33.8)	34.85 (25.29-38.02)
IPF(%)	0.6749 (0.6121 to 0.7292)	3.7 (1.2-10.51)	1 (0.3-3)

Median with range (2.5th-97.5thpercentiles); [†]Absolute count ($\times 10^9/l$); [‡]Absolute count ($\times 10^{12}/l$); [§]Absolute count ($\times 10^6/\mu l$)

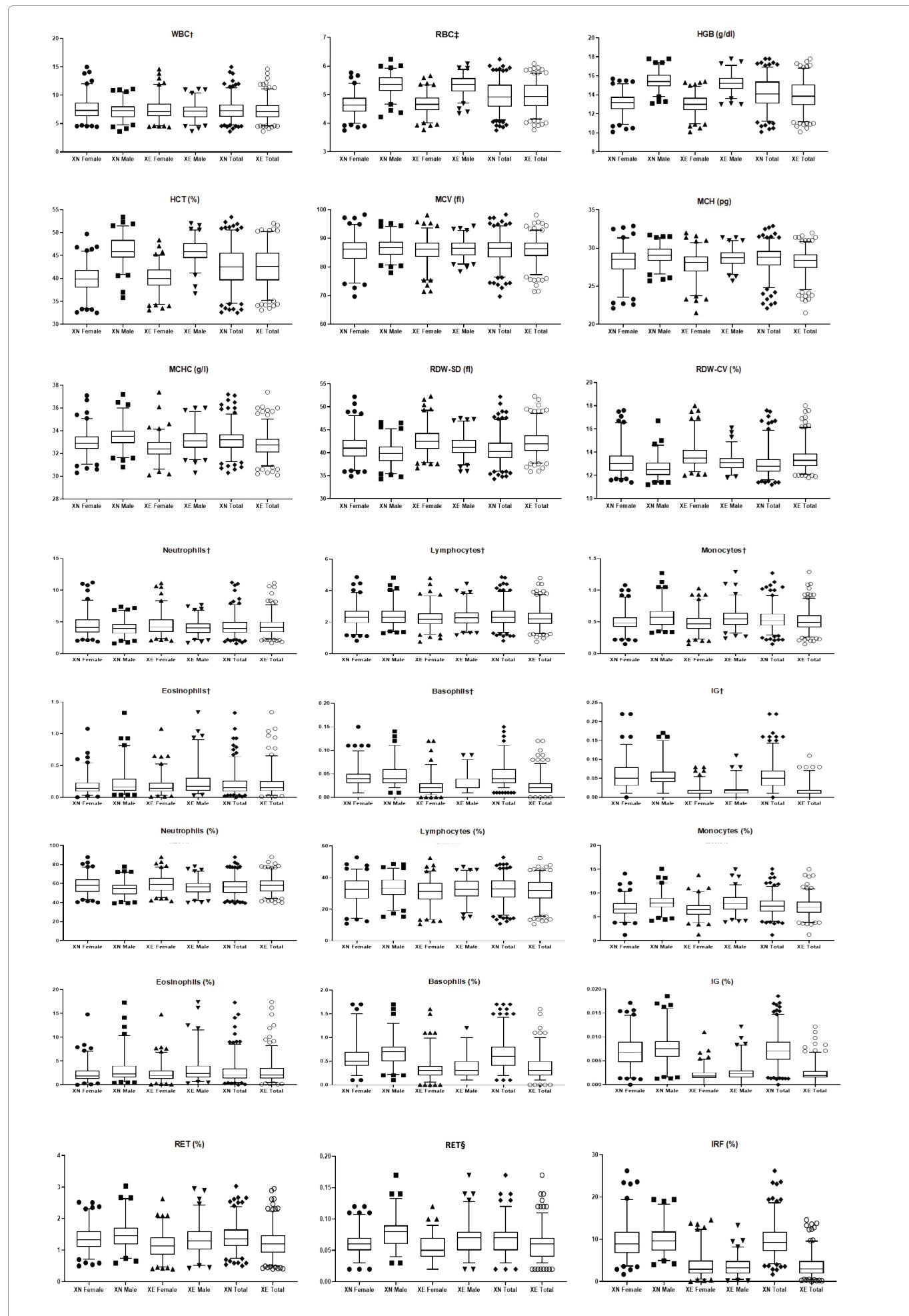
was seen. Comparison studies demonstrated strong correlations on most of the key parameters between XN-3000 and XE-5000 (Table 4 and Figure 1).

Discussion

Meaningful information that reflects patients' clinical conditions can only be provided by comparing the observed value with reference ranges [16]. Automated haematology analysers have been improved especially on the measurements of advanced clinical haematological parameters. Clinical evaluation at different timelines for diagnostic purposes, the management, monitoring, and following-up of cases are largely dependent on these parameters and the knowledge of reliable reference ranges. The Malaysian population-based reference values for FBC were previously established using a total of 1376 healthy individuals, comprised of one-third Malay, Chinese and Indian subjects, respectively. Clinically significant differences related to race were not found in any of the test parameters. However, age and gender-specific values were obtained for haemoglobin, red blood cells count, haematocrit, platelets count, and serum ferritin [10]. The principle method of detection and technology were similar on both analysers for commonly reported clinical haematological parameters, such as total white blood cell count and its differentials, haemoglobin, and red cell indices, and platelet counts. The reference ranges of these parameters showed no

significant difference as expected. In the present study, we showed that the reference interval for full clinical haematological parameters in a Malaysian cohort using the XN-3000 could be established, as transference of the ranges was done on two analysers at the time in our haematology laboratory.

The present study was not just conducted to determine the reference ranges for common full blood count parameters measured by XN-3000. We also placed emphasis on the assessment and transference of ranges of advanced clinical haematological XE-5000 to XN-3000 for the same evaluation in the Malaysian population. These advanced parameters were meant to represent the different maturation stages of the three main haemopoietic cell lineages being red blood cells, granulocytes, and platelets. For red blood cell maturation, reticulocytes signify the presence of newly formed and immature cells released from the bone marrow. Its presence in the circulation could signal some pathological mechanisms that have caused the bone marrow to increase red blood cell production such as blood loss and haemolysis [17]. Reticulocytes are fractionated into three categories which represent different stages of maturity depending on the intensity of fluorescence: LFR (low fluorescence reticulocytes), MFR (medium fluorescence reticulocytes), and HFR (high fluorescence reticulocytes). Immature reticulocyte



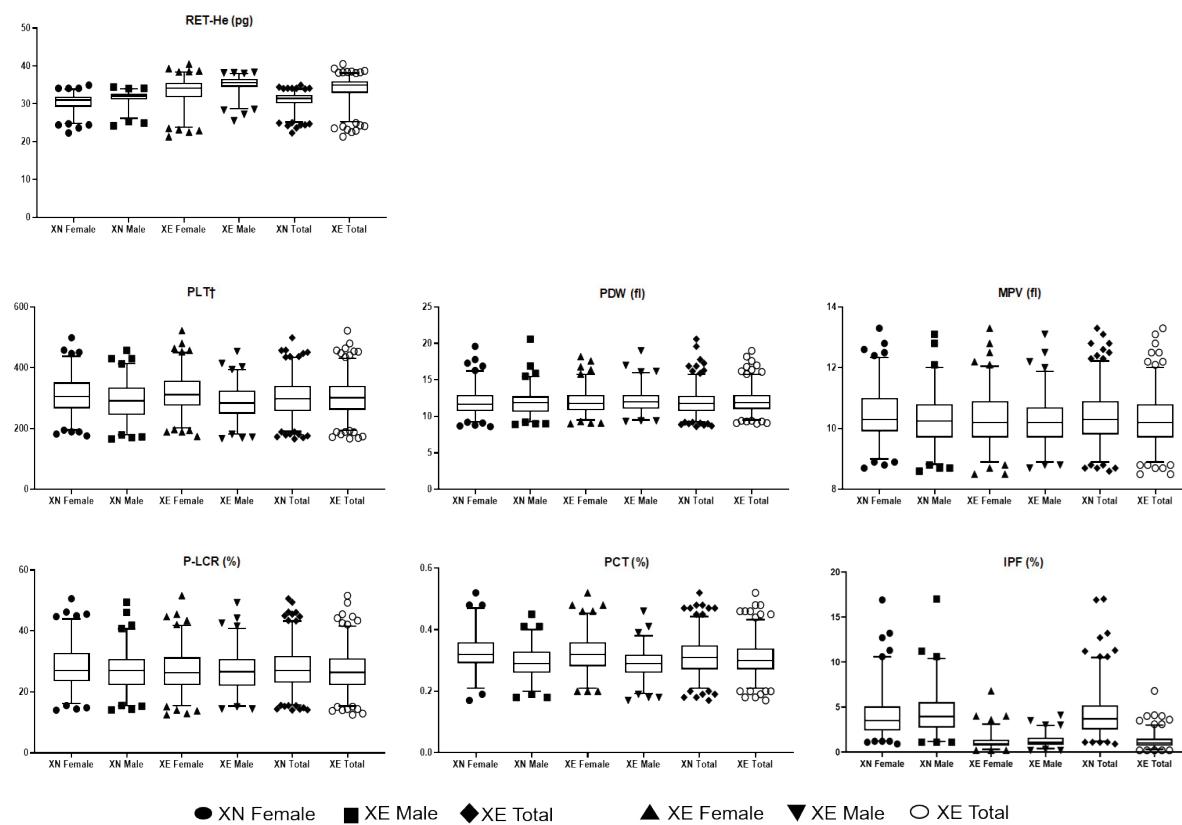


Figure 1: Comparison of full blood count reference ranges between male and female healthy Malaysian population obtained on the Sysmex XE-5000 and XN-3000.

Box and Whiskers (2.5th - 97.5th percentile) with the removal of outliers; [†]Absolute count ($\times 10^9/l$); [‡]Absolute count ($\times 10^{12}/l$); [§]Absolute count ($\times 10^6/\mu l$)

fraction (IRF) provides a standardized measurement of immature reticulocytes and is calculated from the sum of MFR plus HFR. IRF plays a role as an indicator of erythropoiesis that has been proposed to correlate well with the engraftment of neutrophils as published by researchers [18]. For routine reporting of cases on XN-3000 for the advanced clinical haematological parameters, the newer reference range of IRF was adopted. Ret-He which has been used as a surrogate to flag cases of iron deficiency [19,20] showed a significant difference between male and female with a good correlation between the analysers.

Platelet counts traditionally represent the adequacy of circulating mature forms quantitatively. IPF is considered as a parameter that detects reticulated platelets or young, newly released platelets [21]. The distinction between the commonly used platelet count and IPF is that the IPF contains a higher concentration of RNA than its mature counterpart. This is meant to provide a picture of the megakaryocytic activity in the bone marrow. This parameter has been investigated in cases of bone marrow recovery after haemopoietic stem cell transplant [22,23] and many other haematological disorders [24]. The range of IPF, as well as IRF, was significantly different between the two analysers (Table 4). According to Van der Linden, et al. and Ko,

et al., the higher reference intervals of IPF obtained with the XN compared with the XE series may reflect the fact that both analyser shave different metrological characteristics. However, the IPF measured on the XN series appeared to perform better, showing better precision and accuracy compared to the XE series [21,25]. IPF which is considered the equivalent to IRF in red cells measures immature platelets. Therefore, with the XN-3000 using a novel fluorescent dye for measuring fluorescent platelets and IPF, IPF results will be more specific and this suggests the necessity of new reference intervals for IPF to be established.

The presence of the immature spectrum of granulocytic maturation is considered highly unusual and warrants further investigation. IGs include promyelocytes, myelocytes, and metamyelocytes. The availability of this parameter was meant to extend the differential count of white blood cells and to eliminate inter-observer variability on blood films while increasing the sensitivity to flag potential irregularities in the peripheral blood. IGs are detected by the XN-3000 using the fluorescent technique. As with the extended reticulocyte parameters, a low IG value that is near zero would not show a good correlation statistically (Table 4).

In patients with haematological diseases, an assessment via bone marrow aspiration and trephine

biopsy is an invasive method to use as a means to monitor the main haematopoietic elements; erythropoiesis, granulopoiesis, and lymphopoiesis as well as megakaryopoiesis of the bone marrow at every follow-up visit. A typical full blood count with 5 to 6 differential cell counts may be inadequate to reflect the bone marrow environment at different stages of treatment. A peripheral blood smear is subject to different preparations and inter-observer variability depending on one's experience. Therefore, surrogate markers that could reflect the haemopoietic response obtained from peripheral blood are most desirable. However, thorough and careful determination of these parameters using healthy individuals as a standard marker is pertinent to avoid misrepresentation and false-flagging events. Therefore, the next step would be to further our evaluations using peripheral blood of certain pathological states in correlation with other haematological investigations.

In conclusion, we have generated to the best of our knowledge, the first report on reference ranges in a Malaysian population using the Sysmex XN-3000 haematology analyser which has been evaluated using robust statistical analysis to ensure the safe transference of values from the XE series to ensure reliable and good clinical correlation in day-to-day practice. As a tertiary centre for haematology services in Malaysia, the XN-3000 showed good analytical performance and provided solutions for laboratories with medium to high workloads catering to the ever-clinical needs of the laboratory. The importance of population-specific read-out of haematological parameters cannot be understated. Currently, there is a need for establishing local guidelines rather than the adoption of generalised reference intervals.

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Authors Contribution

Contribution: SLC designed the study, collected

and analysed the data, and wrote the manuscript. RH collected the data; KBL analysed data and performed the statistical analysis. SMT and AWAA reviewed and edited the manuscript. All authors reviewed and approved the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest declared by any of the authors.

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