



**CPAL**

Central Pennsylvania Alliance  
Laboratory

# Technical Bulletin

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## **Blood Lead - New Platform -**

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### **Ordering Information and Suggested Codes:**

<b>Mnemonic:</b>	<b>Lead</b>
<b>Test Name:</b>	Lead, Whole Blood
<b>Test Number:</b>	1750180
<b>Specimen:</b>	Whole Blood EDTA Room temp 26 days; 2-8°C 31 days
<b>LOINC Codes</b>	5671-3
<b>CPT Codes</b>	83655

**Effective Date:** Testing offered beginning on Thursday, June 29, 2017.

**Performed:** Monday and Thursday, dayshift

### **Reference Range:**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Previous Range</b>	<b>New Range</b>
0 – 6	0 – 4 ug/dL	0 – 4 ug/dL
≥ 7	0 – 9 ug/dL	0 – 9 ug/dL

### **Background:**

Lead is a heavy metal commonly found in the environment. Lead is toxic and can cause neurological damage, especially among children, at any detectable level. Lead is associated with a wide range of toxicity in children across a very broad band of exposures, down to the lowest blood lead concentrations yet studied, both in animals and people. These toxic effects extend from acute, clinically obvious, symptomatic poisoning at high levels of exposure down to subclinical (but still very damaging) effects at lower levels. Lead poisoning can affect virtually every organ system in the body. The principal organs affected are the central and peripheral nervous system and the cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, renal, endocrine, immune, and hematological systems.

Adults who are exposed to a dangerous amount of lead can experience anemia, nervous system dysfunction, weakness, hypertension, kidney problems, decreased fertility, an increased level of miscarriages, premature deliveries, and low birth weight of their child.

### **Principle of Test:**

The PinAAcle 900Z spectrometer from PerkinElmer is a compact, high performance atomic absorption spectrometer incorporating a burner system for flame atomization and/or a graphite furnace for electrothermal

atomization. The CPAL system incorporates the gas furnace only option. The spectrometer is capable of fully automatic single-element and sequential multielement analyses. The complete system is operated from the associated computer using the software.

**Validation Data:**

**Precision:**

Two levels of control were run ten times each, within the same run and on two different days. The %CVs fall within the Manufacturer’s claim of ≤ 10.0% for both within run precision and between run precision. (Table 1)

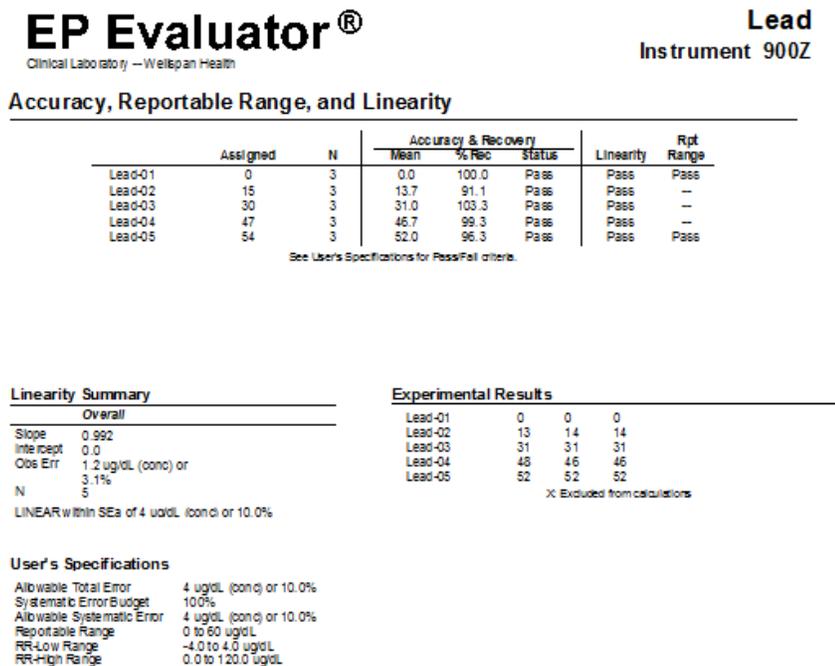
**Table 1: Precision**

Test	Within Run Precision				Between Run Precision				Accept
	Level 1 Mean	%CV	Level 3 Mean	%CV	Level 1 Mean	%CV	Level 3 Mean	%CV	
Lead	6.0	0.00	43.7	1.11	6.5	7.89	45	3.01	Yes

**Linearity:**

To verify the AMR and linearity of the assay, patient samples were run in triplicate. The results were entered into EP Evaluator. Please see the EP Evaluator results below (Figure 1). The calculated slope is 0.992 with an intercept of 0.0 and an observed error of 1.2 ug/dL or 3.1 %. The assay is linear within Allowable Systematic Error of 4 ug/dl or 10.0%. The linearity validation is acceptable and the AMR of the assay verified.

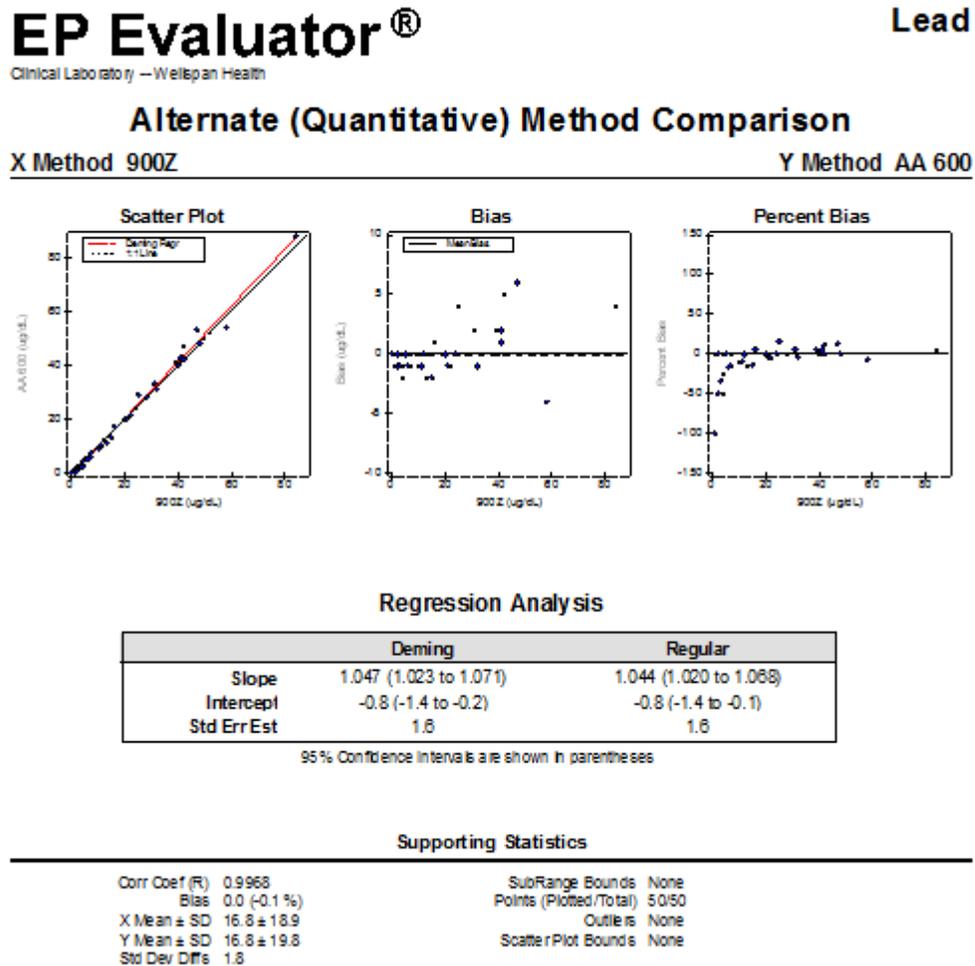
**Figure 1: Linearity**



**Method Comparison:**

Fifty specimens were split and processed utilizing Perkin Elmer’s AAnalyst 600 and Perkin Elmer’s PinAAcle 900Z (Figure 2). Quantitative analysis yielded a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.9968 with a slope of 1.047 and an intercept of -0.8. Overall bias for AAnalyst 600 versus PinAAcle 900Z was -0.1%.

**Figure 2: Method Comparison**



**References:**

1. PinAAcle 900 Series IVD, Customer Hardware and Service Guide; PerkinElmer; Release C, July 2016.
2. CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention; 2012.