



A NEW PLT COUNTING METHOD BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT RECOGNITION OF PLTS BY MC-80 BLOOD CELL MORPHOLOGY ANALYZER

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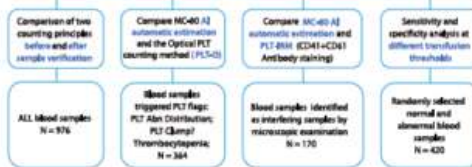
Introduction

- MC-80 utilizes a visual and artificial intelligence (AI) system to digitally scan and identify platelets in peripheral blood smears for PLT number estimation.
- MC-80 provides two ways of counting platelets:
 - A. Based on the ratio of RBC/PLT combined with the RBC counting yield from the hemocytometers
 - B. Based on the estimate factor method (an estimation factor of the fixed fields scanned)



Methods

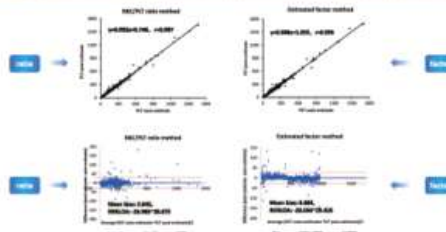
976 blood samples were selected for the study: Microscopic examination confirmed 700 normal samples and 276 samples containing different interfering substances



Conclusion

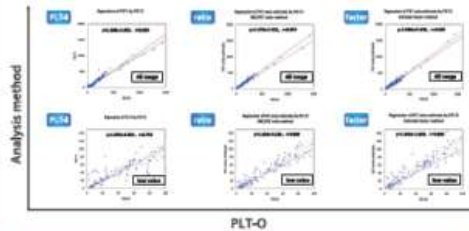
- MC-80 AI automatically estimates platelets (both RBC/PLT ratio and estimate factor method) showed high accuracy and has strong reliability at low PLT levels or in the presence of interfering substances.

1 No Significant Deviation on PLT Counts before and after Sample Verification in all samples



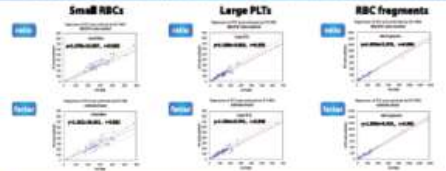
- Both the ratio method and the fixed estimate factor method showed good correlation before and after sample verification by morphology experts. And there is no apparent deviations, indicating that the AI technology of MC-80 can accurately identify platelets.

2 AI Automatic Estimation has a Higher Correlation with PLT-O than PLT-I in Blood Samples Triggered PLT Flag



- The MC-80 AI automatically estimates platelets with higher accuracy compared with PLT-I in samples with possible abnormal PLTs, especially in samples with low PLT levels.

3 No Significant Deviation on PLT Counts before and after Sample Verification in samples containing different interfering substances



- Both of the AI PLT counting methods showed good correlations with the reference method for blood samples with common interfering elements, especially when the interference is the RBC fragments ($r > 0.99$) compared with the reference method.

4 AI automatic estimation showed high reliability in the blood transfusion decision-making

Ratio method				Estimate factor			
Method	PLT-O	PLT-I	PLT-BH	Method	PLT-O	PLT-I	PLT-BH
AI automatic estimation	Positive: 16 Negative: 4	Positive: 4 Negative: 200	Positive: 4 Negative: 200	AI automatic estimation	Positive: 9 Negative: 11	Positive: 1 Negative: 400	Positive: 1 Negative: 400
	Sensitivity: 81.25% (34.405% to 94.842%) Specificity: 97.87% (97.475% to 98.274%) Accuracy: 89.51% (89.455% to 89.565%)	Sensitivity: 81.25% (34.405% to 94.842%) Specificity: 97.87% (97.475% to 98.274%) Accuracy: 89.51% (89.455% to 89.565%)	Sensitivity: 81.25% (34.405% to 94.842%) Specificity: 97.87% (97.475% to 98.274%) Accuracy: 89.51% (89.455% to 89.565%)		Sensitivity: 81.25% (34.405% to 94.842%) Specificity: 97.87% (97.475% to 98.274%) Accuracy: 89.51% (89.455% to 89.565%)	Sensitivity: 81.25% (34.405% to 94.842%) Specificity: 97.87% (97.475% to 98.274%) Accuracy: 89.51% (89.455% to 89.565%)	Sensitivity: 81.25% (34.405% to 94.842%) Specificity: 97.87% (97.475% to 98.274%) Accuracy: 89.51% (89.455% to 89.565%)
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- Both the two PLT counting methods showed very high specificities in different blood transfusion thresholds. The sensitivity was relatively lower than the specificity, but the ratio method showed higher sensitivities than the estimate factor method.