

Q. units of measurement:-

Measurement is expressed in

(1) Number

(2) Units → identifies dimension of measure
Property → mass, volume, concentration

- Metric system

↳ Traditional system

↳ units - length, mass and time

↓ in

cm, gm & sec (CGS).

meter and.

km, kg and sec (MKS).

↳

Not convenient

→ Not convenient and reasonable re volume in clinical chemistry.

• International System of Unit (SI unit)

↓

• Due to inconvenience of metric system, SI system was accepted internationally in 1960.

• Units in this system is called SI units

• 3 classes of SI unit system

↳ Base

↳ Derived

↳ Supplemental units

① Base units

8 fundamental base units

① length	meter (m)
② Mass	kgme (kg)
③ Time	second (s)
④ C. current	ampere (A)
⑤ Temp	kelvin (K)
⑥ Amt of substance	mole (mol)
⑦ Luminous intensity	candela (cd)
⑧ Catalytic amount	katal (kat)

② Derived units :-

Derived from 2 or 3 base units

ex ① Volume → cubic meter (m^3)② mass density → kg per cubic meter (kg/m^3)③ Concentration → mole per cubic meter
amt of substance cubic meter

③ Supplemental units :-

SI units not classified as base/derived

only 2 ex → ① Radian (for plane angles)

② Steradian ("solid ..")

⇒ Some units outside SI units are imp in certain applicat'

ex → liter → reference volume in clinical
gas analysis.

* Standard Reporting of test result

→ Problem in reporter

- (1) Diff. lab use diff name for same test
(2) " " " same name for diff test

↳ or (1) P₁, BS → 75 gm glu

→ 100 gm glucose

(3) urinary protein → random
urine → 24 hr.

- (4) Test name does not contain all necessary info.

e.g. urinary protein → concentration,
per day except?

→ Answer of problem.

- If lab. describe test name in a universal
accepted way.

(1) LOINC - logical observation identifies name, code,

(2) NPC

(3) SNOMED CT. Systematized nomenclature
of medicine and clinical

(1) LOINC

database for universal name and code to
identifying lab and clinical test.

purpose → exchange of lab results and clinical
test results across lab, hospitals,
countries etc.

RETMA → Software

use → Used by software companies for LIS

- ⑧ Insurance agencies
- ⑨ Govt. agencies.

→ Formalite

Each test name has 6 ^{parts} components

- ① Components - e.g. = glucose (Analyte)
- ② kind of property → characteristic of what is measured. e.g. = concentratⁿ.

- ③ Time aspect. → point in time (Report)

Interval in time (e.g. hr).

④ System

↳ specimen type

⑤ type of scale

e.g. = quantitative e.g. = mg/dl

↳ Ordinal e.g. = + / ++ / +++

↳ Nominal e.g. = positive / -ve = keton

↳ Narrative e.g. = "Interpret" → Hb class phae

⑥ type of method

- ⑦ NPU (Nonnumerative properties, units)
- includes

- ① Name of system or abbreviatⁿ
- ② A dash
- ③ Name of analyte (not abbreviatⁿ)
- ④ A comma
- ⑤ The quantity name or its abbrese
- ⑥ An equal sign
- ⑦ The numeric value and its unit

e.g. - C.R.C. - glucose, ^{concentratⁿ} = 100 mg/dL