

# Field Safety Notice

## *SBN-CPS-2018-006*

CPS / Hematology

Version 1

21-May-2018

### **cobas m 511 integrated hematology analyzer: Potential for discrepant RBC, HGB, MCH, HCT, MCV results in patients with severe microcytic anemia and thalassemia**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Product Name</b>                               | <b>cobas m 511 integrated hematology analyzer</b> |
| <b>GMMI / Part No</b><br><b>Device Identifier</b> | 07261691190                                       |
| <b>Type of Action</b>                             | Field Safety Corrective Action (FSCA)             |

Dear Valued Customer,

Roche Diagnostics wishes to inform you of the reported cases affecting the cobas m 511 integrated hematology analyzer.

#### **Description of Situation**

During the technical evaluation of the cobas m 511, discrepant results have been reported in patients with severe microcytic anemia (e.g. iron deficiency, thalassemia) and the following parameters are affected: RBC (red blood cell count), HGB (hemoglobin concentration), MCH (mean corpuscular hemoglobin), HCT (hematocrit), and MCV (mean corpuscular volume).

This issue is preliminarily linked to the **cobas m 511** software version 1.0 and observed on sites where the incidence of hemoglobinopathies are common.

# cobas m 511 integrated hematology analyzer: Potential for discrepant RBC, HGB, MCH, HCT, MCV results in patients with severe microcytic anemia and thalassemia

For global epidemiology of haemoglobin disorders and derived service indicators please refer to the table below:

## Global epidemiology of haemoglobin disorders and derived service indicators

Bernadette Modell, Matthew Darlison

Volume 86, Number 6, June 2008, 480-487

Table 1. Estimated prevalences of carriers of haemoglobin gene variants and affected conceptions

| WHO region            | Demography2003        |                |                       |                        | % of the populationcarrying |                                      |                          | Affected conceptions(per 1000)     |                           |       | Affected births (% of under-5 mortality) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--|
|                       | Population (millions) | CrudeBirthrate | Annual births (1000s) | Under-5 mortality rate | Significant varianta        | $\alpha^+$ thalassaemia <sup>b</sup> | Any variant <sup>c</sup> | Sickle-cell disorders <sup>d</sup> | Thalassaemia <sup>e</sup> | Total |  |
| African               | 586                   | 39.0           | 22 895                | 168                    | 18.2                        | 41.2                                 | 44.4                     | 10.68                              | 0.07                      | 10.74 | 6.4                                      |
| American              | 853                   | 19.5           | 16 609                | 27                     | 3.0                         | 4.8                                  | 7.5                      | 0.49                               | 0.06                      | 0.54  | 2.0                                      |
| Eastern Mediterranean | 573                   | 29.3           | 16 798                | 108                    | 4.4                         | 19.0                                 | 21.7                     | 0.84                               | 0.70                      | 1.54  | 1.4                                      |
| European              | 879                   | 11.9           | 10 459                | 25                     | 1.1                         | 2.3                                  | 3.3                      | 0.07                               | 0.13                      | 0.20  | 0.8                                      |
| South-east Asian      | 1 564                 | 24.4           | 38 139                | 83                     | 6.6                         | 44.6                                 | 45.5                     | 0.68                               | 0.66                      | 1.34  | 1.6                                      |
| Western Pacific       | 1 761                 | 13.6           | 23 914                | 38                     | 3.2                         | 10.3                                 | 13.2                     | 0.00                               | 0.76                      | 0.76  | 2.0                                      |
| World                 | 6 217                 | 20.7           | 128 814               | 81                     | 5.2                         | 20.7                                 | 24.0                     | 2.28                               | 0.46                      | 2.73  | 3.4                                      |

<sup>a</sup> Significant variants include Hb S, Hb C, Hb E, Hb D etc.  $\beta$  thalassaemia,  $\alpha^0$  thalassaemia. <sup>b</sup>  $\alpha^+$  thalassaemia includes heterozygous and homozygous  $\alpha^+$  thalassaemia. <sup>c</sup> Allows for (1) coincidence of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  variants, and (2) harmless combinations of  $\beta$  variants. <sup>d</sup> Sickle-cell disorders include SS, SC, S/ $\beta$  thalassaemia. <sup>e</sup> Thalassaemias include homozygous  $\beta$  thalassaemia, haemoglobin E/ $\beta$  thalassaemia, homozygous  $\alpha^0$  thalassaemia,  $\alpha^0$ / $\alpha^+$  thalassaemia (haemoglobin H disease).

## Potential medical impacts and risks

Of particular clinical concern are the HGB differences observed within the transfusion decision limits, which might lead to an incorrect transfusion decision.

## Root cause analysis

In some cases, with extreme hypochromia the RBC count may be low. When there is severe anisocytosis, there is a bias toward measuring smaller cells, thereby underestimating MCV and MCH. The calculated values HGB and HCT will also be lower.

## Actions taken by Roche Diagnostics

In all reported cases, the cobas m 511 integrated hematology analyzer displayed messages, including

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"Anemia", "Anisocytosis", "Hypochromia", "Microcytosis", "RBC fragments", and "RBC interference". These messages prevent the results from being automatically released to the Laboratory Information System (LIS), thus triggering a laboratory review.

In addition, Roche will implement an additional message, "RBC discrepancies?" triggered by a rule. As soon as the rule is finally validated and released, it will be configured for you by your Roche Application Specialist. Roche anticipates the rule will be available by end of Q2 2018.

Roche will provide an update of the cobas m 511 software and the corresponding user documentation which will be rolled-out in Q4 2018.

## **Actions to be taken by the customer/user**

Until this rule is implemented, when cobas m 511 integrated hematology analyzer displays a HGB value of less than or equal to 9g/dL, Roche advises the user to not report results for the RBC, HGB, MCH, HCT, and MCV parameters. Roche advises the user to perform laboratory confirmatory testing before making transfusion decisions. Delta check against previous results might additionally be used to evaluate the results.

For customer evaluating the instrument Roche kindly advises to not report values for diagnostic use until the rule is configured by your Roche Application Specialist.

## **Communication of this Field Safety Notice**

This notice must be passed on to all those who need to be aware within your organization. Please pass on this notice to the Chairman Medical Board and Head of Department as well, as required by HSA.

Please maintain awareness of this notice and resulting action for an appropriate period to ensure the effectiveness of the corrective action

We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause and hope for your understanding and your support.

Sincerely,

**Roche Diagnostics Asia Pacific Pte Ltd**

Email: [sg.regulatory@roche.com](mailto:sg.regulatory@roche.com)