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CLAIMS

1. Method for the analysis of a liquid with suspended bodies, stressed by forces, said method using at least one test-tube container element (11) containing whole or conditioned blood (S), said container being advantageously present in a distributor (10), a mean (12) for removing and delivering a desired quantity of said blood (S) in a controlled manner, said desired quantity being preceded and followed by a separator bubble (W), said duct and said bubbles not interacting with the blood (S), said duct (18) being connected to a measurement window (19) where said duct (18) is calibrated, said measurement window (19) being associated with a photometer (27) cooperating with a processor (22) for processing the information detected by the photometer, said blood (S) remaining in the measurement window (19) for a predetermined and controlled period of time, the processor (22) generating on each occasion a connected sylectogram containing parametric information supplied by the photometer (27) which is processed in geometric form and/or analytical form, said parametric information connected to the specific blood is processed on the basis of specific algorithms configured to obtain one or more of the following factors: Viscosity (Vs); Elasticity of the suspended bodies (Btp); Density of the liquid (Ds); Hematocrit value (Hct); Hemoglobin (Hb); Anemia factor (AnF) and Aggregation factor (AgF).
2. Method for the analysis of a specific blood as in claim 1, **characterized in that** the ESR is obtained by measuring an area (37) subtended by part of the sylectogram and raising to power said area (37) by a factor comprised between 1.9 and 2.5, a compensation value between 2.7 and 3.4 being subtracted from the result obtained, all being raised to a power comprised between 1.8 and 2.1.
3. Method for the analysis of a liquid as in one or the other of claims 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the Viscosity (Vs) is obtained by subtracting from the time measured in correspondence with a line (43) of formation of the sylectogram, the time measured in correspondence with a line (42) of the same sylectogram, and multiplying the result by a factor comprised between 950 and 1050.
4. Method for the analysis of a liquid as in one or the other of claims from 1 onward, **characterized in that** the elasticity of the red blood cells (Btp) is obtained by multiplying the interval (35) between the positions (32) and (43) of

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the sylectogram by a factor comprised between 120 and 130.

5. Method for the analysis of a liquid as in any claim hereinbefore, **characterized in that** the hematocrit (Hct) is obtained by using the time measured in correspondence with the line (43) of the sylectogram raised to a power comprised between 3 and 4, the result of which is multiplied by a factor between 54 and 59.0.

6. Method for the analysis of a liquid as in any claim hereinbefore, **characterized in that** the density of the red blood cells (Ds) is obtained by using the value (Hct) multiplied by a corrective factor between 0,6 and 0.9 to which an integrative value comprised between 1000 and 1030 is added.

7. Method for the analysis of a liquid as in any claim hereinbefore, **characterized in that** the hemoglobin (Hb) is obtained on the basis of the time measured at the line (43) of the sylectogram raising it to power by a value comprised between 2.2 and 2.4, and multiplying the result by a factor comprised between 18.4 and 18.9.

8. Method for the analysis of a liquid as in any claim hereinbefore, **characterized in that** the anemia factor (AnF) is obtained by using the time measured in correspondence with the line (43) of the sylectogram minus the decay time of the calibration liquid, said result being raised to power by a factor comprised between 4.7 and 5, the result is then multiplied by a value comprised between 8.8 and 9.3 and the result obtained is multiplied by a factor comprised between 2.5 and 3.6.

9. Method for the analysis of a liquid as in any claim hereinbefore, **characterized in that** the aggregation factor (AgF) is obtained by multiplying the integral of the area (37) of the sylectogram by a factor comprised between 0.001 and 0.003.