

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Container Storing Washing Solution used for Blood Analyzer

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a container storing a washing solution used for a blood analyzer. The present invention also relates to a method for washing a flow system of a blood analyzer.

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Background

A blood analyzer, that is configured to aspirate a blood specimen with a pipette and measure the aspirated blood specimen to analyze components contained in the specimen, is known. As the blood analyzer is used, contaminants such as cell residues and blood cell protein contained in the blood accumulate in a fluid system constituted of the pipette, flow path, valves and detector. It may cause reduction in measurement accuracy. Therefore, the fluid system should be periodically washed with a washing solution.

Japanese laid-open patent No. 2003-254980 discloses a blood analyzer automatically washing a fluid system with a washing solution. It also discloses a washing solution container used for this blood analyzer. The washing

solution container is in the form of a tube provided with an opening on the upper end. The upper opening is sealed with a lid member. A label having a bar code printed thereon is attached to the washing solution container. The
5 washing solution container is substantially identical in size and shape to a blood collection tube storing a blood specimen. Therefore, the operator can load the washing solution container on a rack in a similar manner to the blood collection tube. It makes it possible to have the
10 washing solution in the container be subjected to automatic aspiration by the blood analyzer similarly to the blood collection tube. The blood analyzer scans a bar code of a container loaded on the rack, and performs a measuring operation when determining, based on the bar
15 code information, that the container contains a blood specimen. When determining that the container contains a washing solution, on the other hand, the blood analyzer performs a washing operation. The aforementioned Japanese laid-open patent No. 2003-254980 discloses a sodium
20 hypochlorite solution as the washing solution.

The aforementioned Japanese laid-open patent No. 2003-254980 has no description about materials preferably employable for the lid member of the blood collection tube and the washing solution container, however, a rubber is
25 generally used as a lid member of the blood collection

tube. When a blood is drawn from a patient, lid member of the blood collection tube is pierced with a blood collection needle. Rubber is suitable to seal a through-hole formed by the blood collection needle.

5 However, rubber is deteriorated when exposed to a sodium hypochlorite solution. If the washing solution container is sealed with a rubber lid, therefore, the rubber may deteriorate upon long-term preservation, to disadvantageously permeate external CO₂ into the container.
10 If CO₂ is permeated into the container, decomposition of sodium hypochlorite contained in the solution may be promoted to reduce a detergency of the washing solution.

Problem to be solved by the present invention

15 The present invention has been proposed in order to solve the aforementioned problem. An object of the present invention is to provide a washing solution container for a blood analyzer automatically handleable by the blood analyzer and capable of preserving a chlorine-based
20 washing solution over a long period while keeping a detergency.

Summary of the inventions

 A first aspect of the present invention is a
25 container storing a washing solution used for a blood

analyzer, comprising: a container body, having a form of a blood collection tube, made of thermoplastic resin resistant against a chlorine-based washing solution and provided with an opening on an upper end; a chlorine-based washing solution stored in the container body; and a multilayer film bonded to the container body to seal the opening, wherein an identification code indicating that the container accommodates the washing solution is assigned to the container body, and the multilayer film includes: a seal layer heat-sealed to the container body thereby sealing the opening; and a gas barrier layer arranged on the outer side of the seal layer.

In the present description, "a form of a blood collection tube" denotes a form of a cylinder, having a bottom portion and including an upper opening, corresponding to a form of a blood collection tube.

According to the present invention, a lid of the washing solution container is prevented from deterioration resulting from the content (chlorine-based washing solution) upon preservation over a long period. Further, the gas barrier layer of the multilayer film prevents permeation of outside air. Thus, the washing solution container can preserve the chlorine-based washing solution over a long period while keeping a detergency. In addition, since the seal layer is heat-sealed to the container body,

it can be strongly bonded to the container body. Further, since the identification code is assigned to the container body, the washing solution container can be loaded on a rack similarly to a blood collection tube. Type of tube
5 can be automatically identified. Accordingly the washing solution container can be automatically handled similarly to the blood collection tube.

In the aforementioned aspect, the chlorine-based washing solution is preferably a hypochlorite solution.
10 According to this configuration, high detergency against protein or the like in blood can be obtained.

In the aforementioned aspect, the washing solution container is preferably employed for washing the blood analyzer including a pipette for piercing a lid of a blood
15 collection tube and aspirating blood therefrom.

In the aforementioned aspect, the multilayer film preferably further includes a polyamide layer provided between the seal layer and the gas barrier layer.
According to this structure, the polyamide layer improves
20 a strength of the multilayer film and protects the gas barrier layer against the chlorine-based washing solution.

In the aforementioned aspect, the thermoplastic resin is preferably olefin-based resin.

In this case, the olefin-based resin is preferably
25 polyethylene or polypropylene.

In the aforementioned aspect, the gas barrier layer of the multilayer film is preferably a ceramic deposition film. When the gas barrier layer is constituted of the ceramic deposition film in this manner, a gas barrier
5 layer having excellent gas barrier properties can be obtained. If a metal foil of aluminum, for example, is employed as the gas barrier layer, chlorine gas liberated from the chlorine-based washing solution is so permeated through the seal layer that the metal foil is deteriorated
10 from the inside and corroded to reduce gas barrier properties. On the other hand, a ceramic material is harder to corrode as compared with the metal foil. Accordingly, reduction of the gas barrier properties can be prevented.

15 In the aforementioned aspect, the container body is preferably made of opaque thermoplastic resin. When the container body is made of the opaque thermoplastic resin in this manner, the washing solution container can be easily distinguished from the generally transparent blood
20 collection tube. In the present description, "opaque" denotes a concept including not only a completely opaque state transmitting no light but also a semitransparent state partially transmitting light.

In the aforementioned aspect, the seal layer is made
25 of a same material as the container body. According to

this configuration, strength of the heat seal of the seal layer with the container body is improved.

In the aforementioned aspect, the upper end of the container body is provided with a flange protruding circumferentially, and the multilayer film is bonded to the flange. According to this structure, bonded areas of the container body and the multilayer film can be increased due to the flange portion. Structural strength of the multilayer film can be improved.

In this case, the multilayer film has a circular shape and a diameter larger than the diameter of the flange portion. According to this structure, the multilayer film can be easily bonded to the overall flange portion.

In the aforementioned aspect, the identification code is assigned in a form of a bar code.

In the aforementioned aspect, the thickness of the seal layer is preferably larger than the thickness of the gas barrier layer. According to this structure, the thickness of the seal layer can be ensured even if the seal layer is deformed due to the heat sealing.

In the aforementioned aspect, the thickness of the seal layer is the largest in the layers constituting the multilayer film.

In the aforementioned aspect, the chlorine-based

washing solution is a sodium hypochlorite solution having an available chlorine concentration of at least 1 % and not more than 12 %.

In the aforementioned aspect, the pH of the sodium
5 hypochlorite solution is at least 9.

In the aforementioned aspect, the quantity of the chlorine-based washing solution is identical to or larger than a quantity used for washing once the blood analyzer and less than a quantity used for washing twice the blood
10 analyzer.

A second aspect of the present invention is a method for washing a flow system of a blood analyzer, the method comprising: loading a washing solution container storing a washing solution on a rack, the washing solution container
15 comprising a container body having a form of a blood collection tube provided with an upper opening and a multilayer film bonded to the container body to seal the upper opening; transporting the rack toward the blood analyzer; obtaining an identification code assigned to the
20 container body; piercing the multilayer film with a pipette provided with the blood analyzer; aspirating the washing solution in the container body by the pipette; and using the aspirated washing solution to wash the flow system of the blood analyzer, wherein the container body
25 is made of thermoplastic resin resistant against a

chlorine-based washing solution; and the multilayer film includes: a seal layer heat-sealed to the container body thereby sealing the upper opening; and a gas barrier layer arranged on the outer side of the seal layer.

5 In the aforementioned aspect, the aspiration is executed so that substantially all quantity of the washing solution in the container body is aspirated.

 The aforementioned method further comprises removing the washing solution container from the rack, wherein the
10 step of piercing the multilayer film is executed to the removed container.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

 Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the appearance
15 of a washing solution container according to an embodiment of the present invention;

 Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view for illustrating the structure of the washing solution container according to the embodiment shown in Fig. 1;

20 Fig. 3 is a schematic sectional view for illustrating the structure of a multilayer film of the washing solution container according to the embodiment of the present invention;

 Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing an example of a
25 blood analyzer to which the washing solution container

according to the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 is applied;

Fig. 5 is a schematic perspective view showing modes of use of blood collection tubes and washing solution containers employed for the blood analyzer shown in Fig.

5 4;

Fig. 6 is a planar schematic diagram for illustrating the structures of respective portions of the blood analyzer shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is a flow chart for illustrating an operation
10 of the blood analyzer shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 8 is a flow chart for illustrating an operation (subroutine) of the blood analyzer incorporating a blood collection tube in the flow chart shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a flow chart for illustrating an operation
15 (subroutine) of the blood analyzer incorporating a washing solution container in the flow chart shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 10 is a table showing test results related to Examples 1 and 2 of the present invention; and

Fig. 11 is a perspective view showing a modification
20 of the washing solution container according to the embodiment of the present invention.

EMBODIMENTS

An embodiment of the present invention is now described with reference to the drawings.

25 First, the overall structure of a washing solution

container 1 according to the embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to Figs. 1 to 6.

The washing solution container 1 according to this embodiment includes a container body 2 and a multilayer film (lid member) 3 covering an opening 2a (see Fig. 2) of the container body 2, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The washing solution container 1 accommodates a washing solution 4 (see Fig. 2) in the container body 2. The washing solution 4 accommodated in the washing solution container 1 is a hypochlorite solution employed for washing a fluid system of a blood analyzer 100 (see Fig. 4) described later.

The container body 2 has a form of a blood collection tube, in other words, it is formed as like as a blood collection tube. More specifically, the container body 2 is provided in the form of a cylinder having the circular opening 2a on an upper end and including a semicircular bottom portion 2b. The container body 2 has an outer dimension similar to that of a blood collection tube T (see Fig. 5) employed for the blood analyzer 100. Thus, the container body 2 can be loaded on a rack R (see Fig. 5) in a similar manner to the blood collection tube T. Therefore, an automatic supply of the washing solution container 1 to the blood analyzer 100 is easily realized by loading it on the rack R. An outwardly protruding

circular (circumferential) flange portion 2c is formed on an upper end portion of the container body 2, in order to increase an area bonded to the multilayer film 3.

The container body 2 is made of thermoplastic resin
5 resistant against the hypochlorite solution (sodium hypochlorite solution). Such thermoplastic resin is preferably prepared from olefin-based resin, and more preferably prepared from polyethylene (PE) or polypropylene (PP). The container body 2 made of
10 polyethylene or polypropylene has a semitransparent (opaque) milky-white color in an uncolored state. According to this embodiment, therefore, the container body 2 is made of opaque thermoplastic resin. Fig. 5 illustrates a container body 2 in a hatched manner, in
15 order to clarify the difference in appearance between the transparent blood collection tube T and the opaque (milky-white) washing solution container 1 as described later.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a label 6 having a bar code 5 printed thereon is attached to a prescribed
20 position on an outer side surface of the container body 2. The bar code 5 stores identification information indicating that the washing solution container 1 contains the washing solution 4.

The multilayer film 3 has a circular shape, and is
25 bonded to the upper end surface of the container body 2

(flange portion 2c). The multilayer film 3 covers the opening 2a of the container body 2, thereby sealing the container body 2. The multilayer film 3 is so formed that the diameter D1 thereof is slightly larger than the outer diameter D2 of the flange portion 2c of the container body 2, to be capable of sufficiently covering a peripheral edge of the end portion of the container body 2 on the side of the opening 2a. As shown in Fig. 3, the multilayer film 3 includes a seal layer 3a arranged on the side of the opening 2a of the container body 2 and a gas barrier layer 3b arranged on the outer side of the seal layer 3a. According to this embodiment, the multilayer film 3 has a three-layer structure including an intermediate layer 3c arranged between the seal layer 3a and the gas barrier layer 3b. The gas barrier layer 3b is the outermost layer.

The seal layer 3a has functions of bonding the container body 2 and the multilayer film 3 to each other and protecting the gas barrier layer 3b from exposure of the washing solution 4 (hypochlorite solution). The seal layer 3a is made of the same thermoplastic resin as the material of the container body 2, and bonded to the upper end surface of the container body 2 by heat sealing. In other words, the multilayer film 3 is bonded (heat-sealed) to the container body 2 without through a bonding layer (bonding agent). The sealing layer 3a and the container

body 2 are directly contacted to each other. Therefore, a portion (inner side surface) of the washing solution container 1 directly in contact with the washing solution 4 is entirely made of the material resistant against the hypochlorite solution.

The gas barrier layer 3b has a function of preventing a penetration of external gas (CO_2 in particular) to an inside of the container, in order to prevent a decomposition of the hypochlorite solution in the washing solution 4. According to this embodiment, the gas barrier layer 3b consists of a ceramic deposition film prepared by depositing a ceramic material on a surface of a base film. The base film for the ceramic deposition film can be prepared from polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or oriented nylon (ONY), for example. The ceramic material can be prepared from alumina (Al_2O_3) or silica (SiO_2), for example.

The intermediate layer 3c consists of a polyamide layer, and has functions of improving a structural strength of the multilayer film 3 and protecting the gas barrier layer 3b. As a material of the intermediate layer 3c, a nylon material can be preferably used since it has an excellence in shock resistance and alkali resistance.

All of the seal layer 3a, the gas barrier layer 3b and the intermediate layer 3c are insulative, so that the multilayer film 3 is insulative as a whole. The multilayer

film 3 has a total thickness t1. The seal layer 3a, the gas barrier layer 3b and the intermediate layer 3c have thicknesses t2, t3 and t4 respectively. The total thickness t1 is puncturable by a piercing pipette 34
5 (described later) of the blood analyzer 100. Total thickness t1 is about 150 μm according to this embodiment. Comparing the thicknesses t2, t3 and t4 of each layer, the thickness t2 of the seal layer 3a is the largest, so that the thickness t2 can be sufficiently maintained even if
10 the seal layer 3a is deformed due to the heat sealing to the container body 2.

The container body 2 accommodates the washing solution 4. The washing solution 4 is a chlorine-based detergent. As the detergent, a potassium hypochlorite
15 solution or a sodium hypochlorite solution can be suitably used. The washing solution 4 is alkaline. The washing solution container 1 accommodates the washing solution 4 of a prescribed concentration. After aspiration by the blood analyzer 100, the washing solution is diluted and
20 used. When the washing solution 4 is prepared from a sodium hypochlorite solution, the chlorine concentration of the washing solution 4 (undiluted) in the washing solution container 1 is preferably at least 1 % and not more than 12 %. In order to reliably ensure a detergency,
25 the chlorine concentration is more preferably at least

1.5 % and not more than 7 %. Decomposition of a chlorine-based washing solution is promoted when the liquid property approaches neutral, and hence the pH of the chlorine-based washing solution is preferably set to a high level, in order to improve preservation stability (for long-term preservation). Therefore, the pH of the washing solution 4 is set to at least 10, for example, and more preferably set to at least 11. If no long-term preservation is required, on the other hand, the chlorine concentration of the washing solution 4 may simply be keepable in the aforementioned range at the time of use, and the pH of the washing solution 4 may simply be at least 9, for example.

Exemplary application of the washing solution container 1 according to this embodiment to the blood analyzer 100 is now described.

First, an outline of the blood analyzer 100 employing the washing solution container 1 is described. As shown in Fig. 4, the blood analyzer 100 is a blood cell counter analyzing blood cell components contained in whole blood specimens. The blood analyzer 100 includes a transport unit 20, measurement units 30 and 40 consisting of blood cell counters, and an information processing unit 50, as shown in Fig. 4.

The blood analyzer 100 aspirates the blood specimens

from the blood collection tubes T and analyzes the same.
The blood collection tube T is made of transparent
(translucent) glass or synthetic resin. The blood
collection tube T has a form of a tubular container having
5 a bottom portion, and has an opening upper end (not shown),
as shown in Fig. 5. The blood collection tube T
accommodates the whole blood specimen collected from a
patient. The opening upper end is sealed with a lid member
(rubber stopper) T1. A label T3 having a bar code T2,
10 including a sample ID, printed thereon is attached to a
side surface of the blood collection tube T. The blood
collection tube T is transported to the measurement unit
30 or 40 by the transport unit 20 in a state loaded on the
rack R. The washing solution container 1 according to this
15 embodiment can be handled similarly to the blood
collection tube T, and is loaded on the rack R to be
supplied to the measurement unit 30 or 40. The rack R is
formed to be capable of holding ten containers.

As shown in Fig. 6, the transport unit 20 is arranged
20 in front of the measurement units 30 and 40 (along arrow
Y2) aligned in the lateral direction (direction X). The
transport unit 20 includes right and left tables 21 and 22
for stocking racks R and a rack transport portion 23
extending in the direction X to connect the right and left
25 tables 21 and 23 with each other for transporting the

racks R. The rack R holding the blood collection tubes T or washing solution containers 1 are set in line on the right table 21, to be successively supplied to the rack transport portion 23. The rack transport portion 23 moves
5 the racks R supplied from the right table 21, transports the same to the measurement units 30 and 40, and discharges racks R holding blood collection tubes T completely subjected to measurement to the left table 22. A bar code unit 25 including a bar code reader 24 is set
10 on a prescribed position of the rack transport portion 23. The bar code unit 25 rotates the container held on the rack R, so that the bar code reader 24 scans bar code from side surfaces of the containers. Thus, the blood analyzer 100 is capable of reading bar code 5 or T2 attached to the
15 side surface of container regardless of the direction of the barcode label in the racks R.

The measurement units 30 and 40 are identical in structure to each other. The measurement unit 30 (40) mainly includes a gripping portion 31 (41), a container
20 holder 32 (42), a container transport portion 33 (43), the piercing pipette 34 (44) and a fluid system 35 (45). A bar code unit 37 (47) including a bar code reader 35 (46) is set in the measurement unit 30 (40). The structure of the measurement unit 30 is now described.

25 The gripping portion 31 is arranged above a

prescribed position (removing position P1) of the rack transport portion 23. The gripping portion 31 grips a container (the blood collection tube T or the washing solution container 1) loaded on each rack R and removes
5 the container from the rack R. The gripping portion 31 incorporates the removed container into the measurement unit 30. After completion of aspiration of the content, the gripping portion 31 returns the container to the rack R. Further, the gripping portion 31 inverts the grasped
10 blood collection tube T to stir the blood specimen stored therein. The container holder 32 receives the container (the blood collection tube T or the washing solution container 1) incorporated by the gripping portion 31. The container transport portion 33 moves the container holder
15 32, to arrange the container at a suction position P3 (beneath the piercing pipette 34) in the measurement unit 30. The piercing pipette 34 has a sharp forward end portion, and is formed to be capable of puncturing the lid member T1 of the blood collection tube T. The piercing
20 pipette 34 is also capable of puncturing the multilayer film 3 of the washing solution container 1. The piercing pipette 34 is lowered and inserted to the container arranged at a suction position P3, and aspirates the liquid stored therein.

25 The fluid system 35 is constituted of a sample

preparation portion 35a, a detection portion 35b and a waste liquid chamber 35c for storing a waste liquid as well as flow paths connecting the sample preparation portion 35a, the detection portion 35b and the waste liquid chamber 35c with each other and feeding the liquid, valves and the like. The sample preparation portion 35a is constituted of a reaction chamber or the like for preparing a measurement sample by mixing aspirated blood specimen and a reagent with each other. The detection portion 35b has a function of measuring the prepared measurement sample, and is constituted of an electric resistance detector for measuring red blood cells and blood platelets, an optical detector for optically measuring white blood cells and the like.

15 In a measurement operation, the measurement unit 30 aspirates the blood specimen from a blood collection tube T with the piercing pipette 34, prepares the measurement sample in the sample preparation portion 35a, and feeds the measurement sample to the detection portion 35b for measuring the same.

 In a washing operation, the measurement unit 30 aspirates the washing solution 4 from a washing solution container 1 with the piercing pipette 34. Thereafter, the measurement unit 30 causes the washing solution to be accumulated in the sample preparation portion 35a, the

detection portion 35b and the flow path between these portions 35a and 35b as well as the flow path reaching the waste liquid chamber 35. The fluid system 35 is left for a prescribed time in this state. The contaminants (residues of the specimen and the reagent) accumulated on the inner walls of the sample preparation portion 35a, the detection portion 35b and the waste liquid chamber 35c are removed. Such washing with the washing solution container 1 is performed once a day or every prescribed measurement frequency (e.g. upon measurement of 1000 specimens), for example. The washing performed by filling the flow paths with the washing solution 4 requires a longer time as compared with the measurement of the specimen. Therefore, the blood analyzer 100 is preferably washed when the blood analyzer 100 is shutdown. The blood analyzer 100 according to this embodiment is programmed to be shut down when a washing with the washing solution container 1 is completed.

As shown in Fig. 4, the information processing unit 50 includes an input portion 51 and a display portion 52. Further, the information processing unit 50 is communicatively connected with the transport unit 20 and the measurement units 30 and 40. The information processing unit 50 controls operations of the transport unit 20 and the measurement units 30 and 40, and performs analysis on the basis of results of measurement performed

by the measurement units 30 and 40. Further, the information processing unit 50 displays prescribed information such as a message on the display portion 52.

Outlines of the measurement and washing operations of the blood analyzer 100 are now described with reference to Figs. 2 and 5 to 9.

As shown in Fig. 7, the blood analyzer 100 first executes standby operation such as operation checking of the transport unit 20 and the respective portions of the measurement unit 30 (40) at step S1. After completion of the standby processing, the blood analyzer 100 waits for a rack transportation instruction at step S2.

A rack R holding blood collection tubes T to be subjected to measurement or washing solution containers 1 is set on the right table 21 of the transport unit 20 by an operator. When the rack transportation instruction is input by the operator, the process proceeds to step S3. As already described, the operator loads the blood collection tubes T on the rack R and sets the rack R on the right table 21 in a normal measurement operation. On the other hand, when the measurement operation for the day is terminated and the blood analyzer 100 is to be shut down, the operator loads only the washing solution containers 1 on the rack R and sets the rack R on the right table 21 of the transport unit 20. At the step S3, as shown in Fig. 6,

the rack transport portion 23 transports the rack R from the right table 21 to the bar code read position P5. When the rack R arrives the bar code read position P5, the bar code reader 24 scans the bar codes of all containers (the blood collection tubes T or the washing solution containers 1) loaded on the rack R sequentially from the forehand container of the queue (along arrow X1).

As shown in Fig. 7, at step S4, the information processing unit 50 identifies the type of container (i.e. the blood collection tube T or the washing solution container 1) on the basis of the bar code information. When identifying the container as the blood collection tube T, the information processing unit 50 extracts sample ID from the bar code information. In processing subsequent to step S5, the information processing unit 5 executes the measurement operation based on a measurement order previously input in association with the sample ID.

At the step S5, the rack transport portion 23 transports the rack R to the removing position P1 or P2 (see Fig. 6). The measurement units 30 and 40 alternately remove and incorporate the blood collection tubes T sequentially from the forehand one of the queue of the blood collection tubes T (along arrow X1) of the rack R.

When the rack R is transported to the removing position P1 (P2), the process proceeds to step S6 (see Fig.

7). The measurement unit 30 (40) removes blood collection tube T from the rack R. The incorporating operation of the measurement unit 30 is now described.

As shown in Fig. 8, the gripping portion 31 removes
5 blood collection tube T from the rack R (step S21). The gripping portion 31 stirs the blood specimen accommodated in the blood collection tube T (step S22). Thereafter the container holder 32 is moved to a position above the removing position P1 (step S23). The gripping portion 31
10 sets the blood collection tube T on the container holder 32 (step S24). The container holder 32 is moved to the read position P6 (step S25). The bar code reader 36 scans the bar code T2 of the blood collection tube T for a confirmation (step S26). After the confirmation of the
15 blood collection tube T, the container holder 32 is moved to the suction position P3 (step S27). The piercing pipette 34 is lowered to pierce the lid member T1 (see Fig. 5) of the blood collection tube T. The piercing pipette 34 aspirates a predetermined quantity of the blood specimen
20 from the blood collection tube T (step S28). The aspirated blood specimen is supplied to respective portions of the fluid system 35, to be subjected to prescribed measurement processing.

When the piercing pipette 34 completes an aspiration
25 of the specimen, the processing proceeds to step S29, the

container holder 32 returns to the position above the removing position P1. Then, the gripping portion 31 removes the blood collection tube T from the container holder 32 (step S30), and returns it to the original
5 position of the rack R (step S31). Thus, incorporation operation of the measurement unit 30 completes. The measurement unit 40 also incorporates blood collection tube T similarly to the measurement unit 30.

After the measurement unit 30 completes the
10 incorporation operation, the blood analyzer 100 determines whether or not the incorporation operation (step S6) has been completed for all blood collection tubes T on the rack R (step S7). The blood analyzer 100 repeats the steps S6 and S7, and thereby the respective blood collection
15 tubes T on the rack R are incorporated into the measurement unit 30 or 40 in prescribed order. When incorporation operation for all blood collection tubes T are completed, the process proceeds to step S8. The rack R is discharged to the left table 22 (step S8). Thereafter
20 the process returns to the step S1, to continue the measurement operation.

When the information processing unit 50 identifies the container as the washing solution container 1 at the step S4, the blood analyzer 100 shifts to a shutdown
25 operation (steps S9 to S12).

First, the rack transport portion 23 transports the rack R to the removing position P1 or P2(see Fig. 6). In a case of washing both of the measurement units 30 and 40, two washing solution containers 1 are loaded on the rack R, which in turn is sequentially transported toward the removing positions P1 and P2. When the rack R is transported to the removing position P1 (P2), the measurement unit 30 (40) executes an incorporation operation (step S10).

10 The incorporation operation of washing solution container 1 shown in Fig. 9 is carried out similarly to the steps S21 to S31 of the operation of incorporating the blood collection tube T shown in Fig. 8, except that the operation of stirring the content of the container (step S22 in Fig. 8) is omitted since the washing solution container 1 does not require to be stirred. Similarly to the aforementioned operation of the measurement unit 30 incorporating the blood collection tube T, the bar code reader 35 scans the bar code 5 (see Fig. 5) of the washing solution container 1 (step S45). The piercing pipette 34 is lowered at the suction position P3, pierces the multilayer film 3 (see Fig. 5) of the washing solution container 1 and aspirates the washing solution 4 (see Fig. 2) from the washing solution container 1 (step S47). The measurement unit 30 supplies the aspirated washing

25

solution 4 to the respective portions of the fluid system 35. The supplied washing solution is stored in respective chambers and fills the flow paths thereby washing the fluid system 35. The quantity of the washing solution 4 in the washing solution container 1 is identical to or larger than that used for washing once the measurement unit 30 (i.e., for a single measurement unit) and less than a quantity used for washing twice the measurement unit 30. The information processing unit 50 controls the measurement unit 30 to aspirate substantially all quantity of the washing solution 4 from the washing solution container 1 (step S47). The reason for this is as follows.

The opening 2a of the washing solution container 1 according to this embodiment is sealed with not a rubber lid, but the multilayer film 3. Thus a hole made by the piercing will not be naturally closed, dissimilarly to a rubber lid of a blood collection tube. If the washing solution 4 remains in the washing solution container 1 after aspiration, it may leak out through the hole. Therefore, the measurement unit 30 aspirates all quantity of the washing solution 4, thereby preventing leakage of the washing solution 4.

As shown in Fig. 7, when the incorporation operation (step S10) for the washing solution container 1 is completed, the rack R to which the washing solution

container 1 is returned is discharged to the left table 22
(step S11). When a prescribed time elapses after the fluid
system 35 is filled with the washing solution 4, the
measurement unit 30 discharges the washing solution 4 and
5 the waste liquid from the blood analyzer 100. Thereafter
the information processing unit 50 turns off the power of
the blood analyzer 100, and terminates the process. Thus,
the blood analyzer 100 is completely shut down.

According to this embodiment, the gas barrier layer
10 3b of the multilayer film 3 can prevent permeation of
outside air. Also, the container body 2 and the seal layer
3a resistant against the chlorine-based washing solution 4
can prevent deterioration of the container 1, that may be
caused by the content (i.e., chlorine-based washing
15 solution 4). Thus, the washing solution container 1 can
preserve the washing solution 4 over a long period while
keeping the detergency. Further, the container body 2 is
provided in the form of a blood collection tube, so the
washing solution container 1 can be loaded on the rack R
20 similarly to the blood collection tube T to be
automatically supplied to the measurement unit 30 or 40.
In addition, the bar code 5 for identifying the washing
solution container 1 is assigned to the container body 2.
It makes it possible that the washing solution container 1
25 can be automatically identified based on the bar code 5.

Thus, the washing solution container 1 according to this embodiment can suppress permeation of outside air, prevent deterioration resulting from the content, and enable automatic handling by the blood analyzer 100.

5 According to this embodiment, the sodium hypochlorite solution is used as a detergent, and it yields a high detergency against protein in blood.

 According to this embodiment, the multilayer film 3 is provided with the intermediate layer 3c which is
10 provided between the seal layer 3a and the gas barrier layer 3b. The intermediate layer 3c is made of polyamide. Consequently, structural strength of the multilayer film 3 can be improved due to the intermediate layer 3c (polyamide layer). And the gas barrier layer 3b can be
15 protected against the washing solution 4 exhibiting strong alkalinity.

 According to this embodiment, the container body 2 and the seal layer 3a are made of the olefin-based resin. Thus the washing solution container 1 obtains a resistant
20 against the hypochlorite solution and excellence in a structural strength.

 According to this embodiment, the gas barrier layer 3b is made of the ceramic deposition film. This configuration effectively works as a gas barrier.

25 According to this embodiment, the seal layer 3a of

the multilayer film 3 and the container body 2 are made of the same thermoplastic resin and heat-sealed to each other, whereby the seal layer 3a and the container body 2 can be strongly bonded. And a sealability of the boundary surfaces is improved. According to this structure, there is no need to consider an adhesiveness of bond with the multilayer film 3 and the container body 2 or chemical affinity between the bond and the content (chlorine-based washing solution 4).

According to this embodiment, the container body 2 is made of the opaque thermoplastic resin, so the washing solution container 1 can be easily distinguished from the transparent blood collection tube T.

(Examples)

A preservation test conducted in order to verify effects of the present invention is now described with reference to Fig. 10. In this test, changes in available chlorine concentrations and pH values of washing solutions following lapses of preservation periods were measured as to Examples 1 and 2 (described later), in order to evaluate preservation stability of the washing solution container 1 according to this embodiment.

First, the configuration of washing solution containers employed for Examples 1 and 2 are described.

In Example 1, 4 mL of a sodium chlorite solution was

dispensed as a chlorine-based washing solution 4 to a
container body 2 (capacity: about 5 mL) of polypropylene
(PP). The washing solution container 1 was sealed by heat-
sealing with a multilayer film 3 having a three-layer
5 structure. Respective layers are made of a ceramic
deposition film (as gas barrier layer 3b), a nylon (NY)
film (as polyamide layer 3c) and a polypropylene (PP) film
(as seal layer 3a).

In Example 2, 4 mL of a sodium chlorite solution was
10 dispensed as a chlorine-based washing solution 4 to a
container body 2 (capacity: about 5 mL) of polyethylene
(PE). The washing solution container 1 was sealed by heat-
sealing with a multilayer film 3 having a three-layer
structure. Respective layers are made of a ceramic
15 deposition film (as gas barrier layer 3b), a nylon (NY)
film (as polyamide layer 3c) and a polyethylene (PE) film
(as seal layer 3a). The washing solution containers 1
according to Examples 1 and 2 were different from each
other only in the materials for the container bodies 2 and
20 the seal layers 3a.

As to the washing solution containers 1 according to
Examples 1 and 2, the preservation test was conducted
under an accelerated condition with a temperature load, to
measure available chlorine concentrations and pH values of
25 the washing solutions 4 at some measurement dates. A

preservation temperature was set to 45°C. Reaction rates were converted to those corresponding to 30°C (room temperature) on the basis of general reaction kinetics, that is, the reaction rate is generally doubled as
5 temperature rises by 10°C. Fig. 10 shows the results of the test. As to Example 2, the preservation test was conducted over a longer period than that for Example 1, and two tests of Lots 1 and 2 were conducted.

As shown at (a) in Fig. 10, the washing solution 1
10 according to Example 1 exhibited a pH value of 11.93 after a lapse of 3 months (converted as 30°C preservation) from the initial value of 12.17. And it was proved that the pH has been maintained around 12. Further, the available chlorine concentration of the washing solution 1 according
15 to Example 1 (initial concentration = 4.98%) shows 3.33 % after a lapse of 3 months (converted as 30°C preservation). As shown at (b) in Fig. 10, the pH value of the washing solution 1 according to Example 2 remained substantially unchanged after a lapse of 2.8 months (converted as 30°C
20 preservation) from the initial value in each Lot. And it was proved that the pH has been maintained around 12. Further, the available chlorine concentration of the washing solution 1 according to Example 2 (initial concentration = about 5% in each lot) shows about 3.2 %
25 after a lapse of 2.8 months (converted as 30°C

preservation). After a lapse of 7 months (converted as 30°C preservation), the pH value was about 11 and the chlorine concentration was about 1.9 %.

As already described, when a sodium hypochlorite solution is employed as a detergent, the available chlorine concentration in use is preferably at least 1 %, and more preferably at least 1.5 % in order to reliably ensure a detergency. Both of the washing solutions 1 according to Examples 1 and 2 exhibited available chlorine concentrations of about 3.2 % to about 3.3 % after a lapse of about 3 months (converted as 30°C preservation). Therefore, each of the washing solutions 1 according to Examples 1 and 2 has a sufficient preservation stability capable of ensuring sufficient detergency after a lapse of 3 months. In Example 2 subjected to longer-period preservation test, the available chlorine concentration was more than 1.5 % after a lapse of 7 months (converted as 30°C preservation), and high preservation stability over a long period was confirmed. In general, decomposition of a chlorine-based washing solution is promoted when the liquid property thereof approaches neutral. Both of the washing solutions 1 according to Examples 1 and 2 maintained the pH values around 12 after the lapse of about 3 months (converted as 30°C preservation). This means that the washing solutions 1 according to Examples 1

and 2 can excellently prevent the container bodies 2 from permeation of outside air (CO₂), suppress reduction of the pH values and effectively suppress decomposition of the detergent.

5 The aforementioned conversion condition "the reaction rate is doubled as temperature rises by 10°C" is based on general reaction kinetics. In an actual hypochlorite solution, it is estimated that the reaction rate is multiplied by about 3.5 as temperature rises by 10°C. In
10 practice, therefore, it is observable that a preservation period of 39 days under a condition of 45°C corresponds to about 6 months at 30°C, and a preservation period of 91 days under a condition of 45°C corresponds to at least 14 months at 30°C.

15 The embodiment and Examples herein disclosed must be considered as illustrative in all points and not restrictive. The scope of the present invention is shown not by the description of the embodiment and Examples but by the scope of claims for patent, and all modifications
20 within an equivalent to the scope of claims for patent are further included.

 For example, the washing solution container is applied to the blood cell counter as the blood analyzer in the aforementioned embodiment, the present invention is
25 not limited to this. The type of the blood specimen to be

measured by the blood analyzer is not limited to a whole blood, but may be a blood serum or a blood plasma. Such a blood analyzer can be a blood coagulation analyzer, an immunoanalyzer or a biochemical analyzer.

5 The blood analyzer may include a pipette with a level sensor which detects an electric capacity. System of liquid aspiration mainly includes two types. One is a system aspirates a liquid by inserting a pipette into a container so that the tip end of the pipette reaches a
10 vicinity of the inner bottom. Another is a system that senses a level of a liquid with a capacity type level sensor connected to the pipette and aspirates a liquid in the vicinity of the level. In a case of sensing the level of a liquid with a capacity type level sensor, false
15 sensing may be caused when the pipette comes into contact with a conductive multilayer film. According to the aforementioned embodiment, however, the multilayer film of the washing solution container is insulative as a whole. Therefore the film is usable also for level sensing
20 without causing false sensing. Thus, the washing solution container 1 is applicable to various types of blood analyzers.

 The container bodies of the washing solution containers according to Examples 1 and 2 were made of
25 polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene (PE) respectively, the

present invention is not limited to this. According to the present invention, the container body may alternatively be made of olefin-based resin different from polypropylene or polyethylene. The container body may further alternatively
5 be made of thermosetting resin other than the olefin-based resin. For example, the container body may be made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or the like. The material for the container body is not particularly restricted, so far as it is made of thermoplastic resin resistant against
10 the chlorine-based washing solution. In this case, a material of the seal layer of the multilayer film may be selected from materials heat-sealable to the container body.

The washing solution container is provided with the
15 multilayer film having the three-layer structure, that is, the seal layer, the gas barrier layer and the intermediate layer (polyamide layer) in the aforementioned embodiment, the present invention is not limited to this. According to the present invention, the washing solution container may
20 alternatively be provided with a multilayer film having a two-layer structure of a seal layer and a gas barrier layer, or a multilayer film having at least four layers including a seal layer and a gas barrier layer. Further, a protective layer or the like may be provided on the outer
25 side of the gas barrier layer, in order to prevent the gas

barrier from external damage.

The multilayer film is provided with the gas barrier layer consisting of the ceramic deposition film in the aforementioned embodiment, the present invention is not
5 limited to this. According to the present invention, the gas barrier layer may alternatively be made of a resin-based gas barrier film or the like other than the ceramic deposition film. Further alternatively, the gas barrier layer may be formed by directly depositing ceramic on the
10 surface of the seal layer or the intermediate layer, in place of the ceramic deposition film employed as the gas barrier layer.

The bar code storing the identification information for the washing solution container is assigned to the
15 container body in the aforementioned embodiment, the present invention is not limited to this. According to the present invention, the identification information for the washing solution container may alternatively be stored in a two-dimensional code (e.g. QR code) other than the bar
20 code (one-dimensional bar code) or an RFID tag provided on the container body.

The label having the bar code, storing the identification information for the washing solution container, is attached to the container body in the
25 aforementioned embodiment, the present invention is not

limited to this. According to the present invention, a bar code 5 may alternatively be directly printed on a container body 102 as shown in Fig. 11, for example.

The container body is made of the semitransparent
5 (opaque) thermoplastic resin in the aforementioned embodiment, the present invention is not limited to this. According to the present invention, the container body may alternatively be made of a transparent material. In order to distinguish the washing solution container from the
10 generally transparent blood collection tube, however, the container body is preferably opacified. Further, the container body may be colored.

CLAIMS

1. A container storing a washing solution used for a blood analyzer, comprising:

5 a container body, having a form of a blood collection tube, made of thermoplastic resin resistant against a chlorine-based washing solution and provided with an opening on an upper end;

 a chlorine-based washing solution stored in the
10 container body; and

 a multilayer film bonded to the container body to seal the opening, wherein

 an identification code indicating that the container accommodates the washing solution is assigned to the
15 container body, and

 the multilayer film includes:

 a seal layer heat-sealed to the container body thereby sealing the opening; and

 a gas barrier layer arranged on the outer side
20 of the seal layer.

2. The container according to claim 1, wherein

 the chlorine-based washing solution is a hypochlorite solution.

25

3. The container according to claim 1, wherein the container is employed for washing the blood analyzer, the blood analyzer including a pipette for piercing a lid of a blood collection tube and aspirating blood therefrom.

5

4. The container according to claim 1, wherein the multilayer film further includes a polyamide layer provided between the seal layer and the gas barrier layer.

10

5. The container according to claim 1, wherein the thermoplastic resin is olefin-based resin.

6. The container according to claim 5, wherein the olefin-based resin is polyethylene or polypropylene.

15

7. The container according to claim 1, wherein the gas barrier layer is a ceramic deposition film.

20

8. The container according to claim 1, wherein the container body is made of opaque thermoplastic resin.

25

9. The container according to claim 1, wherein
the seal layer is made of a same material as the
container body.

5 10. The container according to claim 1, wherein
the upper end of the container body is provided with
a flange protruding circumferentially, and
the multilayer film is bonded to the flange.

10 11. The container according to claim 12, wherein
the multilayer film has a circular shape and a
diameter larger than the diameter of the flange portion.

12. The container according to claim 1, wherein
15 the identification code is assigned in a form of a
bar code.

13. The container according to claim 1, wherein
the thickness of the seal layer is larger than the
20 thickness of the gas barrier layer.

14. The container according to claim 15, wherein
the thickness of the seal layer is the largest in the
layers constituting the multilayer film.

25

15. The container according to claim 2, wherein
the chlorine-based washing solution is a sodium
hypochlorite solution having an available chlorine
concentration of at least 1 % and not more than 12 %.

5

16. The container according to claim 15, wherein
the pH of the sodium hypochlorite solution is at
least 9.

10

17. The container according to claim 1, wherein
the quantity of the chlorine-based washing solution
is identical to or larger than a quantity used for washing
once the blood analyzer and less than a quantity used for
washing twice the blood analyzer.

15

18. A method for washing a flow system of a blood
analyzer, the method comprising:

loading a washing solution container storing a
washing solution on a rack, the washing solution container
comprising a container body having a form of a blood
collection tube provided with an upper opening and a
multilayer film bonded to the container body to seal the
upper opening;

20

transporting the rack toward the blood analyzer;

25

obtaining an identification code assigned to the
container body;

piercing the multilayer film with a pipette provided
with the blood analyzer;

5 aspirating the washing solution in the container body
by the pipette; and

using the aspirated washing solution to wash the flow
system of the blood analyzer,

wherein the container body is made of thermoplastic
10 resin resistant against a chlorine-based washing solution;
and

the multilayer film includes:

a seal layer heat-sealed to the container body
thereby sealing the upper opening; and

15 a gas barrier layer arranged on the outer side
of the seal layer.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein

the aspiration is executed so that substantially all
20 quantity of the washing solution in the container body is
aspirated.

20. The method according to claim 19, further comprising
removing the washing solution container from the rack,
wherein
the step of piercing the multilayer film is executed
5 to the removed container.