

Specifications

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Staining Method | Injection |
| Staining Program | Up to 10 staining programs, including 3 most common sperm staining programs: PAP, Modified PAP and Diff-Quik staining |
| Staining Carousel | Single layer, teflon-coated, individual slide positions, avoid cross-contamination |
| Staining Capacity | 16 slides |
| Reagent Capacity | 10 reagent bottles (10 × 500 mL) |
| Reagent Consumption | 2.5-3 mL/slide |
| Centrifugal Speed | 100-300 rpm, adjustable |
| Display | 7-inch touch screen |
| Maintenance | Built-in gradienter to detect balance Auto-checking of reagents and waste liquid volume when starts up Auto-cleaning when shuts down |
| Safety | Lid interlock: ensure it's locked down during operation |
| Dimensions (WXDXH) | 560 × 450 × 282 mm |
| Weight | 20.5 kg |

| Cariad Staining Reagents | Specification | Composition |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Papanicolaou Staining Kit for Spermatozoan Morphology | 500 mL×5 |  |
| Modified Papanicolaou Staining Solution | 50 mL×3; 500 mL×3 |  |
| Diff-Quik Staining Solution | 100 mL×3; 500 mL×3 |  |

RS-162

Full Automatic Staining Machine Reproductive Medicine Dedicated

Concentration | Efficiency | Cost-efficient



Clinical significance of sperm morphology assessment

Human sperm morphology assessment offers both the prognostic value regarding spontaneous pregnancies or the outcome of ART, and the diagnostic information about the functional state of the male reproductive organs, primarily the testicles and epididymis'

Papanicolaou staining — WHO and ISO 23162 gold standard

- It offers optimal visibility of all regions of the human spermatozoan
- It accurately detects all morphological abnormalities, distinguishing between cytoplasm and abnormal midpiece
- Papanicolaou staining has been validated and evaluated using the strict criteria recommended by WHO

Current status of sperm staining — mainly manual staining

- Manual Diff-Quik staining is commonly used in labs but has limited diagnostic capability, lower staining quality, and cannot differentiate between cytoplasm and abnormal midpiece
- Papanicolaou staining is mainly carried out in specialized laboratories and hospitals in certain regions
- Sperm morphological assessment is absent from semen analysis in certain regions



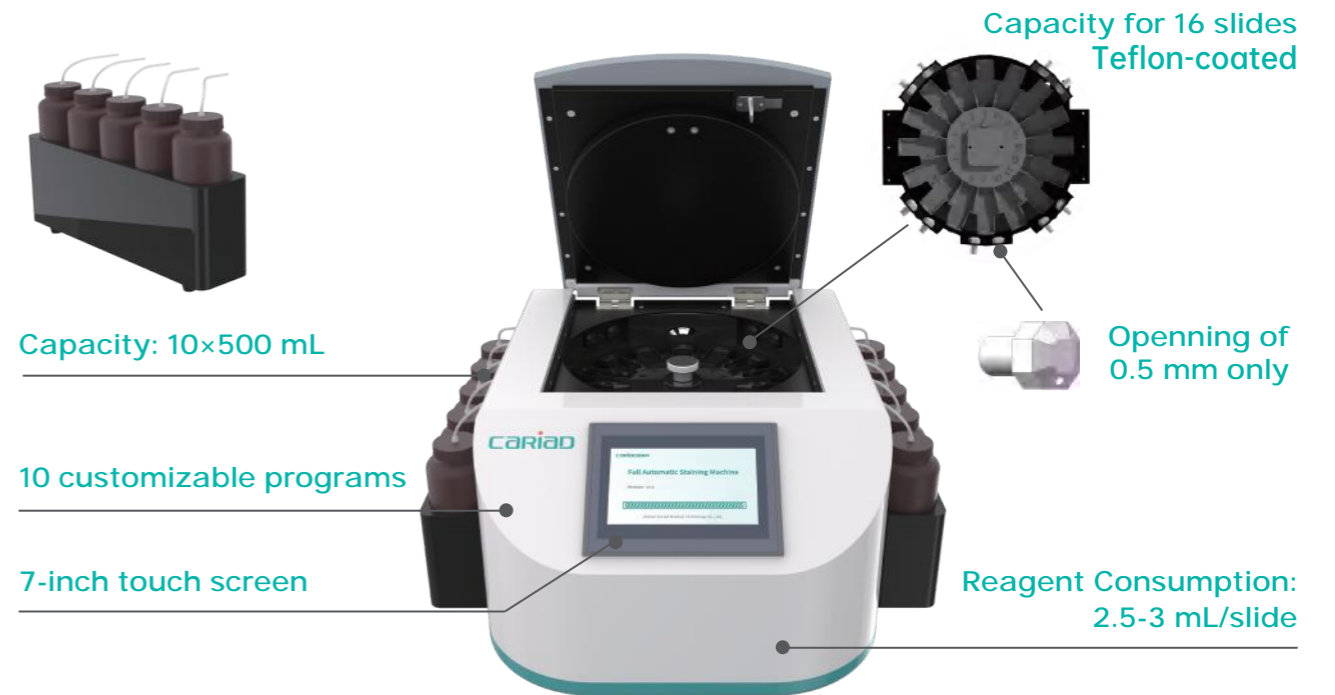
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Manual

| PAP | MODIFIED PAP | DIFF-QUIK |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2.8 min/slide | 1 min/slide | 16 sec/slide |
| Fully automated | | |
| Standardization of results | | |
| Low labour cost | | |

| PAP | MODIFIED PAP | DIFF-QUIK |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 45 min | 15 min | 3-5 min |
| 21 steps | 8 steps | 4 steps |
| Difficult to standardize results | | |
| High labour cost | | |



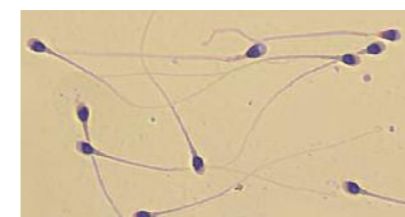
Advantages

- Fully automated: from startup checking, staining, centrifuging to self-cleaning
- High degree of customization: completely replace the manual method
- 3 most-used sperm staining programs are built in
- Efficient process: 16 slides can be stained at the same time
- Injection mode: saves reagents and avoids cross-contamination
- Standardization: staining procedures follow preset parameters, ensuring the consistency among slides and IQC

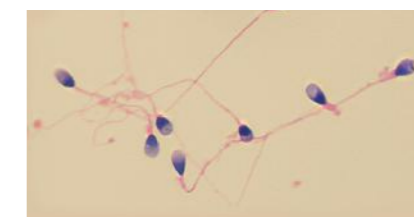
Customizable parameters

- Reagent selection
- Reagent amount
- Reagent waiting time
- Staining procedures
- Nozzle spraying time
- Centrifugation speed

Diagnostic confidence by RS-162



Papanicolaou Staining



Modified Papanicolaou Staining



Diff-Quik Staining