





# Aim

To estimate the Hemoglobin levels in mg/dl using Sahli's Method.



- Easy to perform.
- Minimal cost.
- Less time consuming.

## Outline:





- Introduction.
- HB Function.
- Condition of increasing and decreasing HB.
- Hemoglobinometry.
- Materials and method.
- Procedure.
- Normal Value.



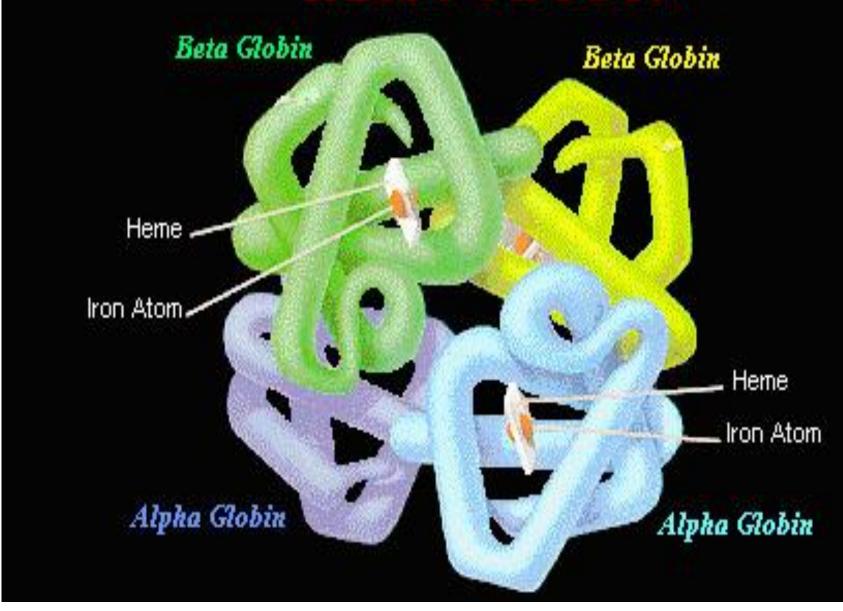


A hemoglobin test measures the amount of hemoglobin in your blood. Hemoglobin is **a protein in your red blood cells** that carries oxygen to your body's organs and tissues and transports carbon dioxide from your organs and tissues back to your lungs.

- Hemoglobin contains iron, which allows it to pick up Oxygen.
- Heme (the iron), Globin (oxygen transport protein) found in red blood cells.



# HEMOGLOBIN



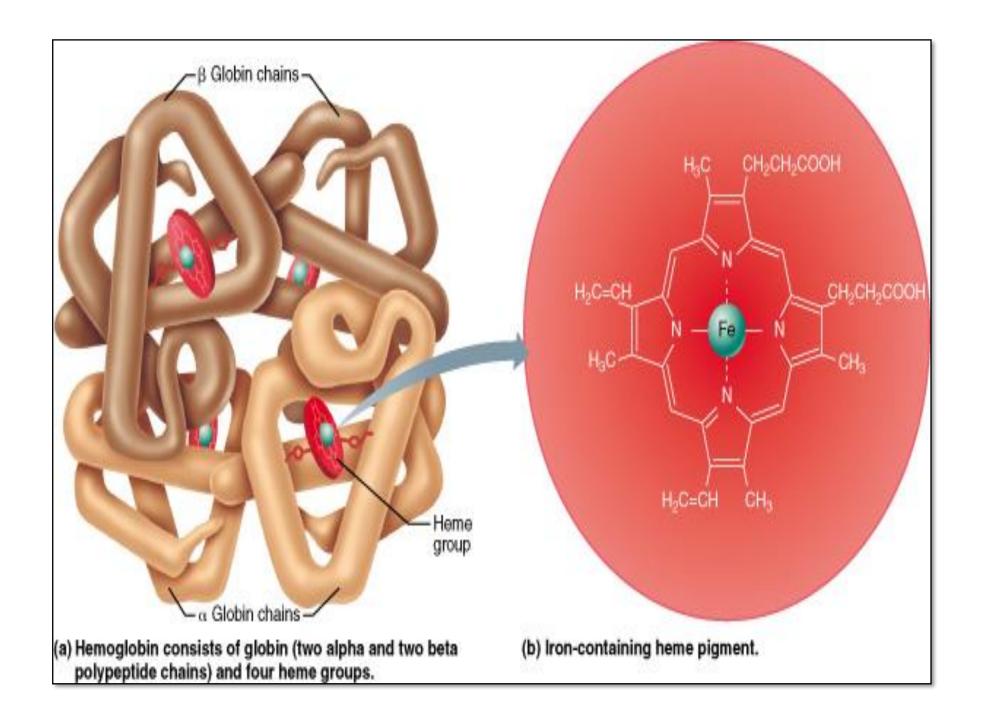


# HB consists of two parts:



- 1- Pigment heme (iron containing pigment), which constitutes (4%)
- 2- Protein globin (96%)

Hemoglobin consists of 4 heme groups, each is protein chain (2 pairs of polypeptides in each), 2 of those protein chains form hemoglobin molecule.





# human hemoglobin (Hb<sub>A</sub>)



- In normal adults, human hemoglobin (Hb<sub>A</sub>) the 2 types of polypeptides are called α-chains, each of which contains (141 amino acids) and the β-chains, each of which contains (146 amino acids), so the HbA is designated ( $\alpha_2\beta_2$ ).
- Not all the hemoglobin in the normal adult is  $Hb_A$ ; about 2.5% of hemoglobin is  $Hb_{A2}$ , in which the beta chains are replaced by delta ( $\delta$ ) chains ( $\alpha_2\delta_2$ ), where delta contains (146 amino acids) residues, but the last 10 contain individual residues differ from those in the  $\beta$  chain.

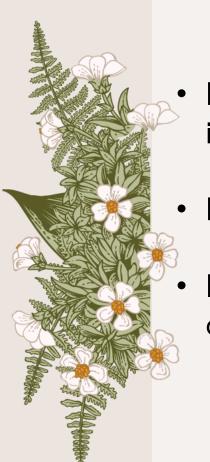
# Hemoglobin of the fetus



the blood of the human fetus contains fetus Hb (Hb<sub>f</sub>), its structure similar to that of HbA except that the beta chains are replaced by gamma ( $\gamma$ ) chains, so Hb<sub>f</sub> is ( $\alpha_2\gamma_2$ ), and fetal Hb is replaced by adult Hb soon after birth.



# HB Function:



Hema could bind Oxygen reversibly and carry it to tissues.

It impart red color to the blood.

It deliver Oxygen to the tissue and carbon dioxide from tissue to the lungs.

#### Decrease in Hb content

#### Physiological

- Pregnancy
- Children
- Females

#### Pathological

• Anemia.



#### Increase in Hb content



#### Physiological

- High altitude
- Newborns and infants
- Males

#### Pathological

- Polycythemia.
- Severe diarrhea, vomiting.
- Chronic hypoxia.

## Methods of HB estimation





- 1. Visual Method.
- Sahil's method
- Tallquist chart (Obsolete)
- WHO Hb color scale
- 2. photoelectric Method.
- Cyanmethemoglobin method
- Oxyhemoglobin method
- Electronic method
- Direct reading Electronic haemoglobinometer

# Sahli's, acid hematin method





- Blood is <u>mixed</u> with an <u>acid</u> solution so that Hb is converted to <u>brown colored acid hematin</u>
- Diluted with water till **brown color** matches that of brown glass standard.
- Hb value is read directly from the scale

## Normal Values of HB





- Males 14 -18 g/dl
- Females 12-16 g/dl
- Newborns 17-22 g/dl

## Materials and Method





- Materials for finger prick.
- Comparator box
- N/0.1 HCL
- Hemoglobin tub or Graduated tube
- Hemoglobin pipette, or Pipette marked to contain 20 microliter of blood.
- Stirrer
- Distil water

Blood can be collected from 3 different sources:

- Capillary blood
- Venous blood
- Arterial blood

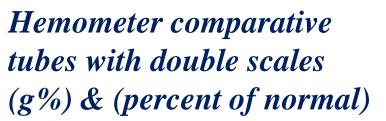
### Sahli's Kit (Haemometer)







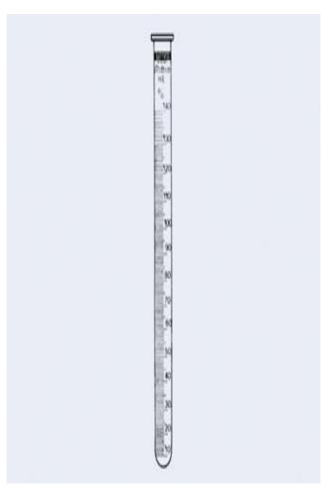












# Procedure





- 1. Place 0.1 N HCl into Hb tube up to 2 grams.
- 2. Blood sample in Sahli's Hb pipette up to 20 micro liter.
- 3. Add blood sample to acid solution.
- 4. Mix with a stirrer.
- 5. Allow to stand for 10 minutes.
- 6. Add <u>distilled water</u> drop by drop till the color of the solution matches to <u>brown glass standard.</u>
- 7. Take the reading of the lower <u>meniscus</u> from the graduated tube in grams.

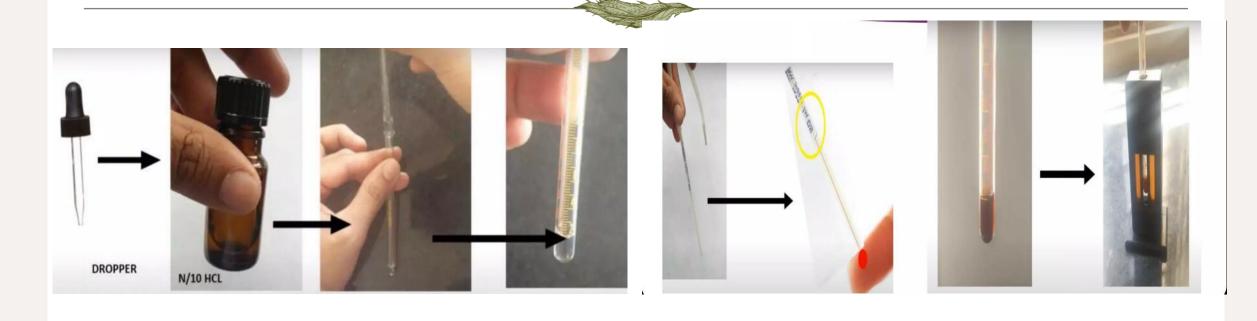
## Color comparator













# Thank you Any Question?!!