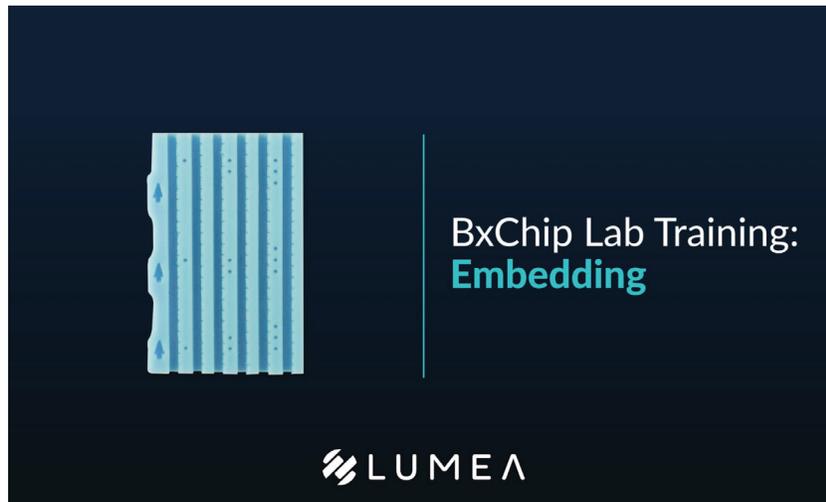


BxChip Embedding

Training Video

BxChip - Embedding



Purpose

1. Establish a standard procedure for the accurate and concise embedding of the Lumea BxChip in a paraffin wax mold. Manage and control procedural mechanisms to keep the highest quality and specimen integrity.

Scope

1. This procedure applies to laboratories that receive and process needle-core biopsies using the BxChip.

Definitions

1. Embedding – the process in which specimens are enclosed in a mass of paraffin wax using a mold.
2. BxChip[®] – a patented sectionable tissue matrix.
3. En-Face – the most superficial, flat, on a single plane surface area of the block.

Reference Documents

1. Laboratory protocol for embedding standard specimens

Responsibilities

1. Histology Technicians – maintain each specimen’s identity and integrity, and precise embedding of the BxChip and associated specimens.

Materials, Supplies, and Equipment

1. Embedding station
2. Forceps or tweezers
3. Embedding Tamper
4. PPE: lab coat, nitrile gloves, eye protection
5. Other lab safety equipment as appropriate

Safety Concerns

1. Hot liquid wax
2. Be careful not to damage the BxChip during embedding.
3. Verify that specimens have not moved out of their BxChip lane.

Procedure

1. Remove the cassettes from the processor after the residual wax has drained away.
2. Place the holding rack or cassettes into the staging chamber of the embedding station.
3. Place a single cassette on the warming plate at a time.
4. Open the cassette, pull away the top sponge with caution
 1. Pull back in a manner that you can replace any dislodged or tissue that might have stuck to the sponge, pulling toward the upper aspect, will help keep the lanes in perspective with the displaced tissue.



1. The specimens should be within each lane, if any of the specimens have come out of the lane, gently replace them.

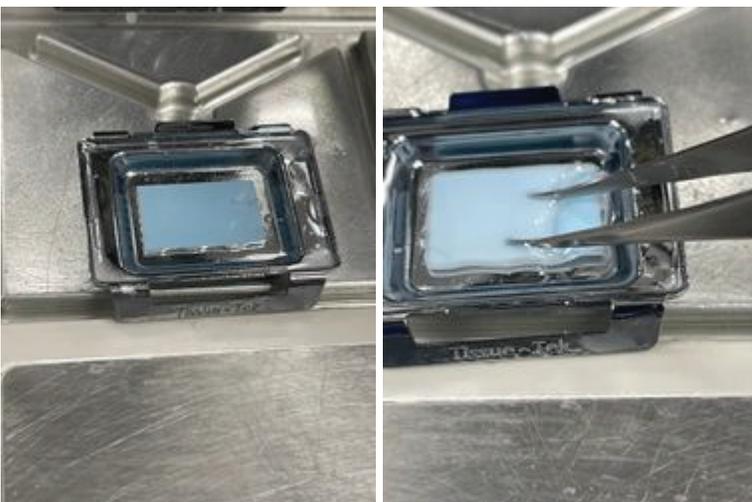
2. After processing the BxChip should measure approximately (16 x 11 x 1-2 mm).
3. No structural changes (curling, warping, hourglass, or one end tapering) should be seen prior to embedding.

If the BxChip has not processed well, you may need to adjust your processing protocol. Contact LUMEA for further troubleshooting assistance.

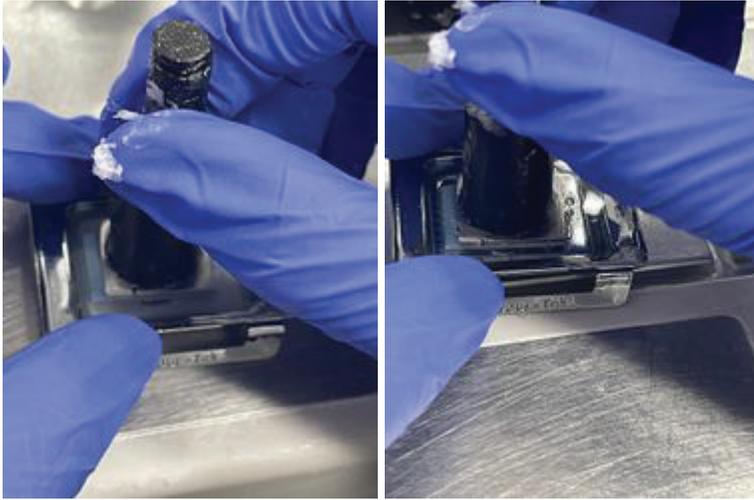
1. Fill a metal embedding mold (24 x 30 or the 15 x 24) three-quarters full.



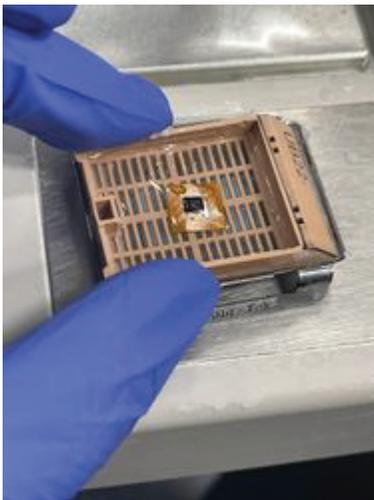
1. Remove the BxChip (caution to keep tissue in lanes and not to crush with the embedding forceps).
2. You will place the BxChip in a uniform and consistent manner with the cores facing downwards. Preference of the wavy edge (has arrows) towards the embedding staff.
3. Place the BxChip into the hot paraffin filled mold, center in the mold, then use the BxChip embedding tamp to press down on the BxChip firmly.



1. While pressing down firmly, pull the mold on to the rapid cooling plate to secure the BxChip in place. The BxChip needs to be completely flat and cooled in place, en-face sectioning requires exceptional embedding.



1. When the BxChip is secure in the mold, pull back the tamp. Make sure that the BxChip is completely flat and level. This will greatly reduce the changes or adjustments needed at the microtome.
2. Replace the cassette with the labeled end on the right side (for consistency).



1. Top off the cassette to fill and strengthen the block.
2. Place the block to cool on the freezing plate.
3. After the block is completely cool, remove the mold and melt away any extra wax on the cassette edges.