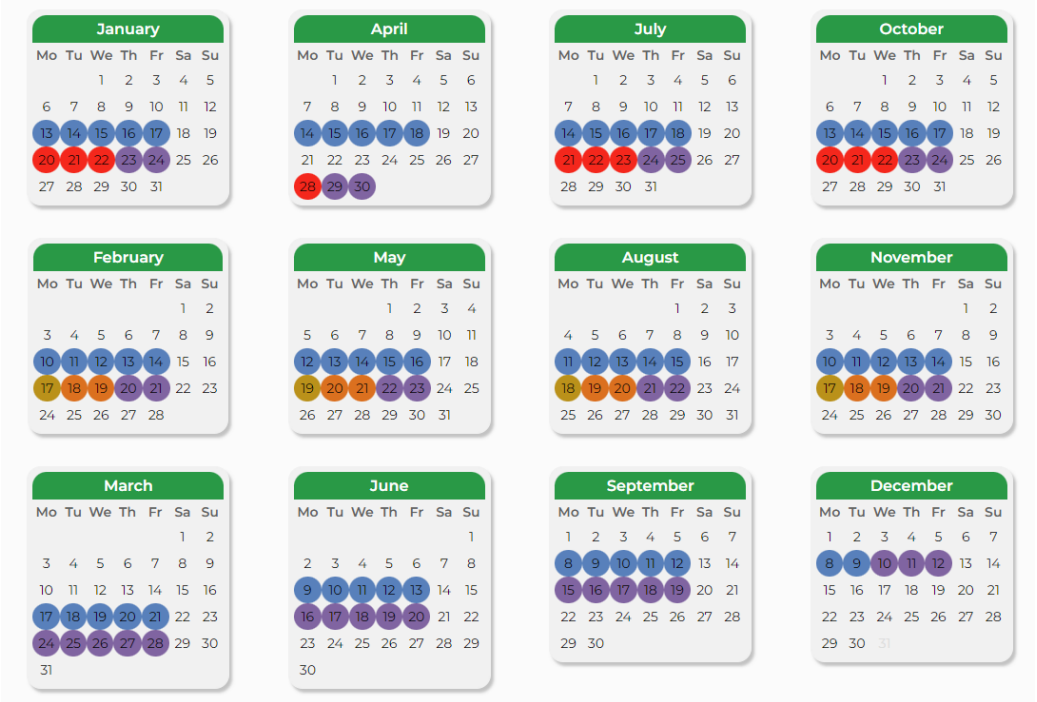

Notices

The Round is sent up to Wednesday of the week hatched[1]. Any change in the above prediction will be reported in advance. The default return term for the results are two weeks, except for the programs with diferente deadlines[2].

For the issuance of the 2025 Proficiency Certificate, the duration of the program is from the 4th quarter of 2024 to the 3rd quarter 2025.

[1] Months with hatched weeks represent the shipping period for other services.
[3] [2]Program sent biannually: **Physical and Chemical Analysis, Microbiology and Clinical:** Antigen HLA-B27, Karyotype G-banding in May and November. Mycobacteriology in January and July. Food Intolerance and Genetic Lactose Intolerance in June and December.

[2] Differentiated result deadline of one week

- **Clinical FC:** Flow Cytometry (I/II, CD34+ and HPN) - **Closing Wednesday**.
- **Clínical:** Automated Reticulocytes General (I, II and III), Osmotic Fragility, HbS: Sickle Test, Automated Hematology, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate, Glycated Hemoglobin II and Lamellar Body Count - **Closing Wednesday**
- Molecular Biology (HIV: Total Blood and HTLV: Total Blood) and Urinalysis (Biochemistry, Abnormal Elements and Manual Sedimentation and Automation) - **Closing Sunday**.
- **Hemoterapy:** Hemocomponents - part I and Selection of Donors - **Closing Wednesday**.
- **Veterinary:** Hematology - **Closing Wednesday**

[2] Differentiated result deadline of three weeks

- **Clinical:** Anaerobic Research, Biochemistry (I, II and VII), Blood Culture for Aerobic, Coproculture (I and II), Histocompatibility, Immunohematology, Karyotype G-banding, Molecular Biology (HBV, HCV, HIV and HTLV), Mycology, Sequencing, Serology (Anti-HBc, Anti-HBs, Anti-HCV, HBsAg, Anti-HIV, Anti-HTLV, Chagas and Syphilis) and Genetic Link.
- **Hemoterapy:** Hemocomponents - parte 3 and NAT.
- **Veterinary:** Mycology.
- **Microbiology**
- **Physical and Chemical Analysis:** Tablets.

[2] Differentiated result deadline of nine weeks

- **Clinical:** Mycobacteriology.

JANUARY - APRIL - JULY - OCTOBER

CLINICAL

- ANA HEp2
- Antiplatelet Drugs
- Autoimmunity (I, II, IV, V, VI, ANCA, Anti-LKM-1, Anti-Mitochondrialand Anti-Muscle Smooth)
- Biochemistry (I to VII) [2]
- Calprotectin
- Circulating Immunocomplexes
- Clostridium difficile: toxin A and B
- Coproculture (I and II)
- Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2): Antigen Search by Automation
- Cryptococcus neoformans: antigen (CSF and serum)
- CSF (I, II, IV Dosages, Automated Cell Counting, Immunology Syphilis and Microscopy)
- Cystatin C
- D-Dimer Quantitative
- Dermatopathology
- Diabetes mellitus
- Enterococcus, Influenza A and B and Mpox)
- First Trimester - Screening Evaluation Bacterioscopy BAAR
- Functional Coprology (I and II)
- Genetic Link[2]
- Glucose 6 - Phosphate Dehydrogenase
- Hospital Bacteriology Immunohematology (Automation, Cross-Testing, Elution, General, IAI, Phenotyping RH and Kell, TAD, Titration Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-D)
- Immunohistochemistry: Breast
- Immunology Coronavirus
- Immunology Rheumatoid Factor: Body Cavitary Fluids
- Lipid Profile
- Markers (Diabetes, Hypertension, Metabolism Bone/Growth Markers – Serum and Urine and Preeclampsia)
- Molecular Biology (Bordetella, Citrobacter, Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2), Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2): saliva, Enterobacter,
- Molecular Panel (for Bloodstream Infections and Sepsis, Gastrointestinal Infections, Meningitis and Encephalitis, Respiratory Infections and Pneumonia, STIs and Vaginosis)
- Mycobacteriology[2 and 3]
- Parasitology (I and II (ZNm))
- Parvovirus B19 – Antibodies
- Pathologic Anatomy
- Procalcitonin
- Protein Electrophoresis: Body Cavitary Fluids
- Research (Anaerobic[2], Diphtheria Bacillus – Microscopy, Heinz Bodies Screening and Neutralizing Antibodies: Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2))
- Saliva
- Sequencing (Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2), Bacterial Genome Detection, Fungal and Yeast Genome Detection, Viral Genome Detection and Newborn Screening)[2]
- Serology (Anti-HBc, Anti-HBs, Anti-HCV, Anti-HIV, Anti-HTLV, Chagas, HBsAg and Syphilis)[2]
- Serology III
- Spectrophotometry
- Sperm (Automated, Biochemistry Cell Count and Vitality, Morphology, and Motility)
- Sweat
- Toxicology (I to X)
- Tumor Markers (I to IV)
- Vitamin C
- Widal Reaction

JANUARY - APRIL - JULY - OCTOBER

HEMOTERAPY

- Blood components [2]
- Cytomegalovirus
- Donor Selection: General[2]
- Hemoglobin S
- Immunohematology (Automation, Cross-Exam, Elution, General, IAI, Phenotyping, TAD, Titration Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-D)
- NAT (I and II)[2]
- NAT Malaria
- RDT-Point of Care (POC) (Anti-HIV and Donor Selection - Hemoglobin)
- Serology (Anti-HBc, Anti-HBs, Anti-HCV, Anti-HIV, Anti-HTLV, Chagas, HBsAg and Sífilis)

JANUARY - APRIL - JULY - OCTOBER

JANUARY and JULY

MICROBIOLOGY

- Microbiological Counting on Surfaces
- Microbiological Research on Surfaces
- Raw Water II
- Treated Water II
- Water - Research of *Giardia spp.*
- Water - Research and Counting of *Legionella spp.*

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

- Water and Effluents (Alkalinity, Ammoniacal Nitrogen, Bicarbonate, Calcium, Carbonate, Chloride, CO2, DBO, DQO, Dissolved Oxygen, Fluoride, Free Cyanide, Free Residual Chlorine, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Nitrogen (Nitrite), Oils and Fats, Orthophosphate, Salinity, Toluene, Total Phenol and Toughness)
- ORP - Redox Potential

APRIL and OCTOBER

MICROBIOLOGY

- Endotoxin Water
- Fungal Count Water
- Raw Water I
- Treated Water I
- Water for Injection
- Water - *Salmonella spp.* and *Shigella spp.*

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

- Apparent Color
- Metal Water (II and III)
- Turbidity
- Water and Effluents (Aluminum, Antimony and Thallium, Boron, Copper, Hexavalent Chromium, Iron, Manganese, Mercury, Settleable Solids, Silica, Silver, Sulfate, Sulfide, Sulfite, Surfactant, Suspended Solids, Tin, Totaland Fixed Solids, Total Chromium and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS))

FEBRUARY - MAY - AUGUST - NOVEMBER

CLINICAL

- Ambulatory Bacteriology
- Antigen HLA-B27[3]
- Anti-Xa Activity
- Biochemistry - Amniotic Fluid
- Blood Culture (Aerobic and Anaerobic)[2]
- Brucellosis
- Cardiac C-Reactive Protein Dysmorphism Research
- Cardiac Markers (BNP Automation, I and II)
- Cryoglobulins
- CSF - HIV and HTLV Research
- *CSF – Immunology (Cytomegalovirus, Cysticercosis, Herpes and Toxoplasmosis)*
- Dosage of Galactomannan
- Eosinophil Research (Feces, Nasal Mucus and Urine)
- Epidemiological Surveillance Cultures (Carbapenamases, *Candida auris*, ESBL, GBS, CAZ-AVI/ Polymyxin resistant microorganisms, MRSA and VRE)
- Epidemiological Surveillance Molecular (Detection of Carbapenemase, ESBL, GBS, MRSA and VRE)
- G-Banding Karyotype (Constitutional, Fetal and Tumor)[2 and 3]
- *Giárdia lamblia* - antigen
- GRAM Bacterioscopy
- *Group A Streptococcus*: culture
- Gynecological Cytology
- Hematology Automation (Type I, II, IV and V)[2]
- *Hematoscopy II*
- Hemoglobin S
- Hemoglobinopathies (I and II)
- Histocompatibility [2]
- Hormones (I to VI)
- HPV (Nucleic Acid Amplification and Signal Amplification)
- Immunology (Anticardiolipin, Anti-CCP, Antiphospholipid Antibodies, Antistreptolysin O Quali/Quanti, Anti-HAV, Anti-HBc, Anti-thyroid peroxidase (anti-TPO), Aspergillosis, *Bartonella henselae, Borrelia burgdorferi*, Chikungunya, Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus, *Epstein Barr*, Hantavirus, *Helicobacter pylori*, Herpes, Histoplasmosis, Leptospirosis, Measles, Mumps, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Mycoplasma, Paracoccidioidomycosis, CRP Quali/Quanti, Rheumatoid Factor Quali/Quanti, Rubella, Syphilis, Toxoplasmosis, *Varicella-Zoster* Yellow Fever and Zika)
- Interleukins
- Lamellar Body Count[2]
- Manual Hematology
- Molecular Biology (Adenovirus, Apolipoprotein E, Chagas, Chikungunya, Dengue, Enterovirus, *Escherichia coli*, Yellow Fever, Giardia sp., HBV, HCV, HIV and HIV: whole blood[2], HTLV and HTLV: whole blood[2], Leptospirosis, *M. tuberculosis*, Polyomavirus BK and JC, Group A Streptococcus, Zika vírus: sérum and urine)
- Molecular Panel for Arboviruses
- Mutation Screening (Factor V Leiden, Janus Kinase 2 (JAK-2), MTHFR and Prothrombin)
- Mycology[2]
- Myelograma
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae (culture and molecular diagnostic)*
- Neonatal Screening (I, Acylcarnitine, Amino acids, Biotinidase, Chagas, Cytomegalovirus, G6PD, Galactose, HIV, Lysosomal Diseases, MCAD Deficiency, Profile, Rubella and Toxoplasmosis)
- Non Gynecological Cytology (Liquids and Brushes and Fine Needle Aspiration)
- Pneumocystis jirovecii - microscopy
- Renal Calculus Risk
- *Serum Calprotectin*
- Thromboelastogram
- Urine Culture

FEBRUARY - MAY - AUGUST - NOVEMBER

CLINICAL

- Flow Cytometry (I and II, CD34+ and HPN)[2]

FEBRUARY - MAY - AUGUST - NOVEMBER

VETERINARY

- Anaerobic Research
- Asymmetric Dimethylarginine
- Bacteriology
- Bacterioscopy GRAM
- Biochemistry (I and II)
- Blood Gas
- Bovine Leucosis
- Brucellosis (Bovine)
- Molecular Biology (Adenovirus, Bordetella, *Campylobacter*, *Clostridium*, Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2), *Cryptococcus*, *Giardia spp.*, Leishmania, Leptospirosis, Monkeypox (MPX), *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*, *Salmonella* and *Toxoplasma gondii*)
- Cytology
- Coagulation
- D-Dimer Canine
- Equine Infectious Anemia
- Glycated Hemoglobin
- Hematology: Canine (I to IV), Equine and Feline (I to VI)[2]
- Hematoscopy/Hemoparasitology (Canine, Equine and Feline)
- Hemoculture
- Hidden Blood
- Hormones
- Canine Immunohematology
- Immunology (Canine Distemper, Canine Ehrlichiosis and Canine Parvovirus)
- *Visceral Leishmaniasis Canine*
- Cardiac Markers
- Cardiac Markers: NT-proBNP
- Mycology[2]
- Glanders (Elisa and FC)
- Pathological Anatomy
- Parasitology (Canine, Equine and Feline)
- Research of antigen (Adenovirus, Giardia and Rotavirus)
- Reticulocytes
- Scabies
- Serum Amyloid A (SAA) – Feline
- Somatic Cell Count (microscopy)
- RDT (Biochemistry, Coagulation: Canine and Glucose)
- Urinalysis (Biochemistry I and II, Abnormal Elements and Sedimentoscopy)[2]

FEBRUARY - MAY - AUGUST - NOVEMBER

FEBRUARY and AUGUST

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

- Condutivity (I and II)
- Density (I and II)
- Dynamic Viscosity
- Ethanol Fuels (I, Condutivity and pH)
- Fusion Point
- Humidity (I and II)
- pH
- Refractometry
- Sanitizing agents: Bleach Water
- Titration Acid/Base

MAY and NOVEMBER

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

- Honey (Ash, Color (Pfund Scale), Fiehe reaction, Free Acidity and Total Acidity, Hydroxymethylfurfural, Humidity, Lund reaction and pH)
- Oral Solution (Paracetamol and Sodium Dipyrone)
- Purified Water and Injectables (I and II-TOC)
- Salt (Humidity, Iodate and Iodide)
- Sugar: Polarization
- Tablets (Acetylsalicylic Acid, Atenolol, Hydrochlorothiazide, Mebendazole, Nimesulide, Paracetamol and Sodium dipyrone)
- Tests Limits (I and II)

MARCH - JUNE - SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER

CLINICAL

- Adenovirus
- Allergies (I to IX)
- Amino acids (plasma and urine)
- Anemia
- Automated Reticulocytes (General I, II and III, Manual and Sysmex)2
- Blood Gas and Blood Gas: Hematocrit
- Bordetella sp. Culture
- Catecholamines
- Cavity Fluids (Biochemistry, Cellular Count by Chamber and Automation and Immunology)
- Coagulation (I to V)
- Coenzyme Q10
- Dengue and Dengue NS1
- Drugs of Abuse (hair and/or fur, saliva and urine by automatization)
- Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (Alifax, General I to IV)[2]
- Ethanol Metabolite (hair and urine)
- Fecal Occult Blood
- Fetal Sexing
- Food Intolerance [3]
- Gasometry
- Genetic Lactose Intolerance [3]
- Glycated Hemoglobin (I, II[2], III and IV)
- HbS: Sickle Test[2]
- Helicobacter pylori (antigen and urease)
- Hematoscopy I
- Hemochromatosis - Mutation Screening
- Hemoparasitology
- Immunofixation of Proteins (serum and urine)
- Immunoproteins (I and II)
- Immunosuppressant Drugs (I and II)
- Legionella pneumophila: Culture
- Leprosy
- Meningitis Panel
- Molecular Biology (*Acinetobacter baumannii, Aspergillus spp., Campylobacter, Candida,* Cytomegalovirus, *Clostridium Difficile, Epstein-Barr*, Herpes Virus, *Klebsiella, Legionella,* Mayaro, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae,* Oropouche Virus, Parvovirus B19, *Salmonella, Sporothrix schenckii, Staphylococcus, Toxoplasma gondii* and Varicella Zoster)
- Molecular Diagnostics (*Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Clostridium difficile*: antigen)
- Neonatal Bilirubin
- Norovirus
- Osmotic Fragility [2]
- Oximetry
- Platelet Aggregation (I and II)
- Porphobilinogen
- Porphyrins
- Premature Rupture of Membranes: Fern Test
- Protein Electrophoresis (serum and urine)
- Renal Calculus
- Research of (LE Cells, Hemoglobin H, Indican (Dysbiosis Test) and Reducing Substances)
- Rotavirus
- Serology V
- Specific Proteins
- Synovial Fluid: Crystal Identification
- Therapeutic Drugs (I, II and III)
- Urinalysis (Abnormal Urinalysis, Automated Sedimentoscopy, Biochemistry, Manual and Special Biochemistry)
- Visceral Leishmaniasis

MARCH - JUNE - SEPTEMBER - DEC

MARCH and SEPTEMBER

MICROBIOLOGY

- Foods II
- Meat Products (I and II)
- Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- Non-sterile Pharmaceutical Products II
- Sterile Pharmaceutical Products II

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

- Alcoholic Beverages: Wine
- Fruit Juice (Ascorbic Acid, Density, pH, Soluble Solids (ºBrix), Sorbitol, Total Sugars and Total Titratable Acidity)
- Oils and Fats (Determination of Soaps, Kreis Reaction, Acidity Index, Iodine, Peroxides, Refractive Index and Saponification)
- Olive Oil: Specific Extinction
- Wheat Flour (Granulometry, Humidity and Total Fat)

JUNE and DECEMBER

MICROBIOLOGY

- Coffees, Teas and Infusion Products
- Foods (I, Flour and Similar and Milk and Derivatives)
- Molecular Biology Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2): Foods
- Non-sterile Pharmaceutical Products I
- Sterile Pharmaceutical Products I

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

- Fish (Ammonia Test, Histamine, pH, and Sulfidic Gas Test)
- Fluid Milk - Identification (of Alkaline Phosphatase , Chlorides, Chlorine/Hypochlorite, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen Peroxide, Neutralizers, Peroxidase, Starch and Sucrose)
- Fluid Milk Quantitative (I to IV)
- Fluid Milk - Stability to Ethanol
- Meat Products (I, III, IV, VI, VII, Starch and Carbohydrates and Qualitative Starch)
- Milk Powder
- Milk Somatic Cell Count (Microscopy)

FEBRUARY - JUNE - OCTOBER

- POCT Anti-HBs
- POCT Anti-HCV
- POCT Anti-HIV
- POCT Biochemistry V
- POCT Chagas
- POCT *Chlamydia*: Antigen
- POCT *Clostridium difficile* (antigen and toxin A/B)
- POCT Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2): antigen (I and II)
- POCT D-Dimer (Qualitative and
- Quantitative)
- POCT HBsAg
- POCT Immunology Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2)
- POCT Influenza A and B
- POCT Ketone
- POCT Metabolism Bone/Growth Markers - Serum
- POCT Molecular Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2)
- POCT Molecular Influenza A and B
- POCT Molecular Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- POCT Panel for Respiratory Infections
- POCT Procalcitonin (Qualitative and Quantitative)
- POCT Research for Neutralizing Antibodies: Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2)
- POCT Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- POCT Syphilis
- POCT Tumor Markers (I and II)

MARCH – JULY - NOVEMBER

- POCT BNP
- POCT Cardiac Panel (Qualitative and Quantitative)
- POCT Dengue and Dengue NS1
- POCT Giardia antigen
- POCT Hematology
- POCT Hemoglobinopathies
- POCT Hormones
- POCT Hormones - AMH
- POCT Immunohematology
- POCT Immunology (Cardiac C-Reactive Protein, Chikungunya, Leptospirosis, Yellow Fever and Zika Vírus)
- POCT Lactoferrin
- POCT *Legionella pneumophila*: antigen
- POCT Malaria: antígen
- POCT M. tuberculosis complex: antigen
- POCT Troponin T

APRIL - AUGUST - DECEMBER

- POCT Biochemistry (I and IV)
- POCT Cystatin C
- POCT Coagulation (I and II)
- POCT Drugs of Abuse: Urine
- POCT Ethanol Metabolite - Urine
- POCT Glucose
- POCT Glycated Hemoglobin (I, II and IV)
- POCT HCG (serum and urine)
- POCT *Helicobacter pylori*: antigen
- POCT Premature Rupture of Membranes
- POCT Group A *Streptococcus*: antigen
- POCT Urine Biochemistry