



CVs (Coefficient of Variation)

And why they matter

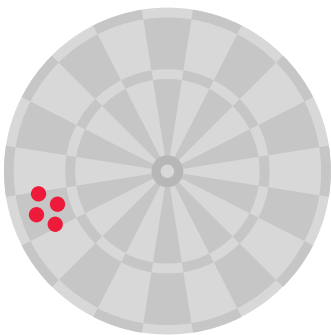


Precision means confidence in results

In the clinical laboratory, the Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a way to measure how consistent, reliable, or “tight” your lab test results are.

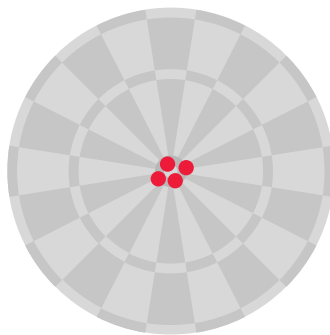
Think of throwing darts at a target:

- If all darts land close together, that’s precision.
- Consistency delivers results you can trust.



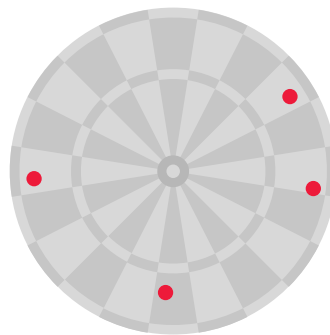
Good Precision

Bad Accuracy



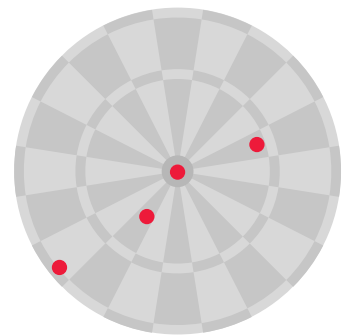
Good Precision

Good Accuracy



Bad Precision

Bad Accuracy



Bad Precision

Borderline Accuracy

Why It Matters for Customers:

- **Reliable Results:** Results can be trusted, as the retest will show the same result.
- **Faster Decisions:** Consistent results speed up diagnosis and treatment.
- **Better Outcomes:** Especially critical when results are near diagnostic thresholds.

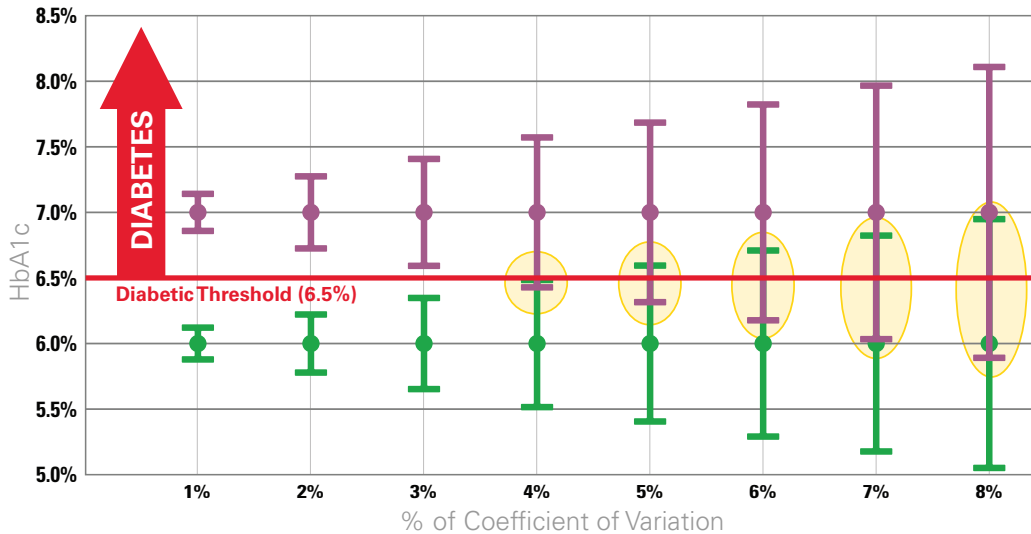
Precision ensures that every test gives you results you can trust - every time.

CVs (Coefficient of Variation)

And why they matter

Less is More: Effects of Precision on HbA1c

With less overlap you can be confident of your HbA1c results

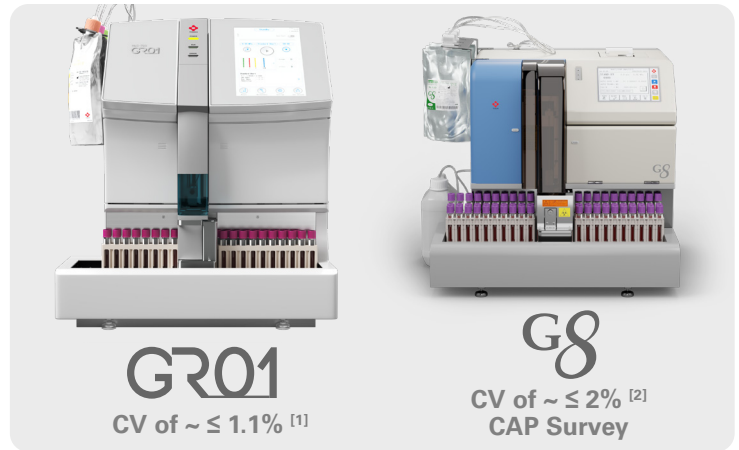


Graph showing how higher %CV increases result overlap across multiple

HbA1c concentrations, reducing precision and clarity in clinical interpretation

The reported value may reflect analytical variation rather than a true indication of the patient's condition.

Because every result shapes a patient's story, precision matters



Tosoh HPLC analyzers deliver consistently low %CVs for confident, reliable HbA1c reporting



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References

1. Tosoh GR01 Instructions For Use
2. NGSF, College of American Pathologists (CAP) Survey Data: ngsp.org/CAPdata.asp