

### Preparation of Levey -Jennings (LJ) Chart

(Example: Glucose Test)

Calculate the SD (Standard Deviation) by using the formula:

1. First look at the reference chart for the IQC sample given by CMC, Vellore in which the Range and Mean values are given for each analyte/ parameter.
2. From the given Mean and Range values, find out 1 Standard Deviation (1 SD) by using the formula given below

Analyte	Mean	Range	Unit
Glucose	105	100 - 110	mg/dL
Urea	35	30 - 40	mg/dL
Creatinine	1.5	1.2 - 1.8	mg/dL

$$SD = (\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Mean}) / 2$$

3. For Example:

In Glucose analyte/parameter 1 SD value & 2 SD values are calculated as follows,

**Calculation of 1 SD:**

- Maximum Value given in the Range of the Reference Chart = 110 mg/dL
- Mean Value given = 105 mg/dL
- Hence, 1 Standard Deviation for Glucose Test =  $(110 - 105) / 2$
- **1 SD = 5/2 = 2.5**
- By using the 1 SD Value of 2.5, calculate the 1 SD of the glucose analyte / parameter by adding the mean value of 105 mg/dL (  $105 + 2.5 = 107.5$ ) which comes to 107.5 mg/dL

**Calculation of 2 SD:**

- Then proceed to Calculate 2 SD by multiplying 1 SD x 2.
- **Hence, 2 SD = 2.5 x 2 = 5**
- By using the 2 SD Value of 5, calculate the 2 SD of the glucose analyte / parameter by adding the mean value of 105 mg/dL (  $105 + 5 = 110$ ) which comes to 110 mg/dL

4. Same formula to be applied for calculating -1SD and -2SD by subtracting the Mean value.

5. Mark and draw lines for the calculated SD Values

$$2SD = 105 + (2 \times 2.5) = 110 \text{ mg /dL}$$

$$1SD = 105 + 2.5 = 107.5 \text{ mg/ dL}$$

$$\text{Mean} = 105 \text{ mg/dL}$$

$$-1SD = 105 - 2.5 = 102.5 \text{ mg/dL}$$

$$-2SD = 105 - (2 \times 2.5) = 100 \text{ mg/dL}$$