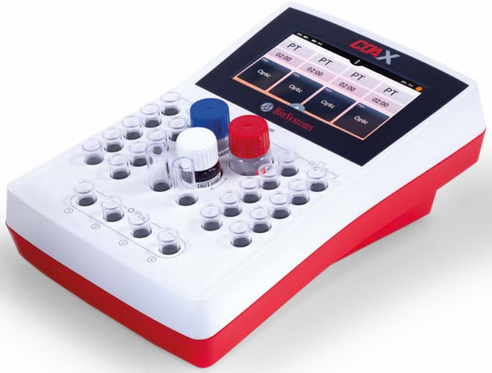
COAX

Semi-automated Coagulometers

With 1, 2 or 4 optical channel

- Prepared for the daily routine and the upcoming requirements.
- High quality in the results.
- Nearly maintenance free.



Specifications

Code	85001	85002	85004
Optical channels	1	2	4
Wavelenght (µm)	620 (red)	405 (UV)	405 (UV)
Global Coag. Tests	PT, APTT, TT, FIB	PT, APTT, TT, FIB	PT, APTT, TT, FIB
Specific Coag. Tests	-	individual factors	
Chromogenic Coag. Tests	-	AT,PC	
Latex based tests	D-Dimer		
Display	Color touch screen display		
Dimensions	230 x 140 x 90 mm (l,b,h)		
Interfaces: RS 232 (2x)	Printer, Barcode reader		
USB (2x)	Network, Firmware update		

Consumables

Product	Code
1 pack 500 cuvettes	85020

BTS/03-22 99820

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Management System
ISO 9001:2015
ISO 13485:2016
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Coagulation Line

BioSystems

Coagulation is a change of physical state of the blood due to the conversion of a soluble plasma protein, fibrinogen, into a solid gel, fibrin.

The management and control of anticoagulant therapy and the assessment of pre and post surgical states, among others requires a proper evaluation of the coagulation cascade.

Several tests help the physician in the diagnosis of alterate coagulation states and management of coagulopathy.

The coagulation reagents have been specifically validated to BioSystems coagulometers.

Prothrombin Time (PT)

	Presentation	Code
PT	4x5 mL	61001

Principle of the method:

The addition of calcium thromboplastin to plasma induces the formation of the fibrin clot.
The method measures the clot formation time.

Intended use:

- Screening assay used to monitor oral anticoagulant therapy.
- It helps detect and diagnose a bleeding disorder.

Procedure

PT 100 µL

Plasma 50 µL
2 min / 37 °C → Plasma → CLOT

Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT)

	Presentation	Code
APTT A	4x4 mL	61004
APTT B ($CaCl_2$)	4x16 mL	61005
APTT	A (4x4 mL) + B (1x16 mL)	61009

Principle of the method:

The addition of the phospholipid cephalin to plasma samples in the presence of calcium and an activator induces the formation of the fibrin clot. The method measures the clot formation time.

Intended use:

- Screening assay used in the monitoring of heparin therapy.
- As part of investigation of a possible bleeding disorder.

Procedure

APPTA 50 µL — APPTB ($CaCl_2$) 50 µL

Plasma 50 µL → Plasma 3 min / 37 °C → Plasma + APT → CLOT

Fibrinogen Clauss

	Presentation	Code
FIB A	4x2 mL	61002
FIB B (Imidazol)	4x15 mL	61003
FIB	A (4x2 mL) + B (4x15 mL)	61020

Principle of the method:

The addition of calcium thromboplastin to plasma induces the formation of the fibrin clot.
The method measures the clot formation time.

Intended use:

- Screening assay used to monitor oral anticoagulant therapy.
- It helps detect and diagnose a bleeding disorder.

Procedure

FIB A 50 µL

1:10 Diluted Plasma
100 µL
2 min / 37 °C → Plasma → CLOT

Thrombin Time (TT)

	Presentation	Code
TT	4x3 mL	61000

Principle of the method:

Additon of human thrombin to plasma samples induces the formation of fibrin clot. The method measures the clot formation time.

Intended use:

- To evaluate the level and function of fibrinogen.
- To detect heparin contamination.
- As part of investigation of a bleeding or thrombotic episode.

Procedure

TT (Human Thrombin) 100µL

Plasma 50 µL
2 min / 37 °C → Plasma → CLOT

Calibrators and Controls

	Presentation	Code
Calibrator	4x1 mL	61006
Calibrator	2x1 mL	61015
Control I	4x1 mL	61007
Control II	4x1 mL	61008
Control level I	2x1 mL	61012
Control level II	2x1 mL	61013

The Coagulation Calibrator is a lyophilized pooled human plasma containing component concentrations suitable for the calibration of measurement procedures.

The Coagulation Control is a lyophilized human plasma with stabilizer suitable for the quality control of the clinical laboratories. The product is intended for intralaboratory quality control purposes only and is supplied with intervals of suggested acceptable values.