

FIBRILLAR COLLAGEN HEMOSTAT

Removal of excess Hemocoll:

After five to ten minutes, excess Hemocoll should be removed, either by teasing away or by irrigation with saline, followed by aspiration. If breakthrough bleeding occurs in areas of thin application, additional Hemocoll may be applied. The amount required will depend on the severity of the bleeding.

Available Sizes:

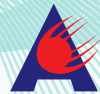
Individual Pack Sizes

0.25 gm (approx. 2.5 ml in Dry Fibrillar Form)

0.50 gm (approx. 5.0 ml in Dry Fibrillar Form)

Mfg. Lic. Number : 675

Manufactured & Marketed by:



Advanced Biotech Products (P) Ltd.

77, First Cross Street,
Ragavan Colony, Chennai - 600083, India.

Under the Licence from :



Contact

For Andhra Pradesh

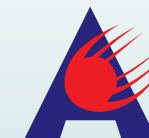
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HEMOCOLL™

Description

Hemocoll is an effective hemostat made of 100% bio-active native collagen fibres. Unlike passive hemostats, hemocoll collagen fibres physiologically interact with the body's own clotting mechanism to stop bleeding. The result is a quick cessation of bleeding that is achieved more rapidly and more effectively than either Gelfoam or Surgicel. The high purity collagen fibres of Hemocoll naturally attracts and aggregates platelets, enhancing the clotting process better than the partially denatured or gelatinized microfibrillar Avitene. It needs only minimal preparation time because, unlike other agents, the native collagen fibrillar Hemocoll does not require thrombin to enhance its efficacy.

Instructions for Use

Hemocoll works best when applied dry. However, when this is not possible, the technique described below under "Neurosurgery", or a similar technique, should be used.

Surface to be treated should first be compressed with dry gauze, remove the gauze carefully, and immediately cover the surface with Hemocoll. The amount required will depend on the force applied and severity of the bleeding. It is necessary to apply moderate pressure over the Hemocoll with a dry gauze.

Apply the fibrillar Hemocoll directly to the source of bleeding, otherwise Hemocoll may seal over the exit site of deeper hemorrhage and might conceal an underlying hematoma.

It is necessary to apply moderate pressure over the Hemocoll with dry gauze. In Neurosurgery, apply pressure with a moist cottonoid or sponge. The period of time required to apply pressure will vary with the severity of the bleeding and may range from a minute (for capillary bleeding) to three to five minutes (for brisk bleeding or arterial leaks). For control of oozing from cancellous bone, Hemocoll should be firmly packed into the spongy bone surface.

Note for Neurosurgery: In the case of copious pooled blood, a dense mass of Hemocoll fibres are cut into an appropriate size and placed on the surface of the pool. A moist cottonoid or sponge should then be placed over the Hemocoll and the pool of blood is then aspirated through the cottonoid and Hemocoll. This will achieve firm adhesion of the Hemocoll to the bleeding site.