

## Equicel® Micro

### Absorbable haemostats

Oxidised regenerated cellulose with haemostatic effect.

**Made from cotton**  
**Suitable for all types of surgery**  
**Shelf life 3 years**  
**Store under 30°C**  
**CE Class III registered**

Equicel is prepared by oxidising a suitable form of cellulose, natural cotton. This is followed by additional processes in order to obtain a pure and high-quality form of oxidised and regenerated cellulose. It is strong and although a slight discoloration may occur with age, this does not affect performance.

Equicel is immediately available for use in the operating theatre and does not require any sterilisation by dry heat or autoclaving. Equicel can be sutured or cut without fraying. The products are double packed, double sterile.

Equicel Micro is developed to assist the specialist in types of surgery where small but several pieces of haemostatic agent are necessary. Neurosurgery is only one of these indications. Equicel Micro can also be used in lumbar microdiscectomy and other types of microsurgery.

The advantage is that Equicel Micro comes packed with several smaller pieces, and as such the product does not have to be cut anymore before usage.

Due to its neutral pH, Equicel does not inactivate thrombin. With Equicel, haemostasis is achieved within a few minutes. Once implanted into tissue, Equicel is fully resorbed, independent of the circumstances. In addition to its local haemostatic properties, Equicel is a proven bactericide in vitro against a wide range of gram positive and gram negative organisms including aerobes and anaerobes.





Equicel Micro

10 x 5

10 x (4x2)

7 x ø 5 mm

15 x 15 mm

## Equicel

### Indication:

Equicel is used adjunctively in surgical procedures to assist in the control of capillary, venous, and small arterial haemorrhages when ligation or other conventional methods of control are impractical or ineffective. With Equicel, haemostasis is achieved within a few minutes.

Equicel can be used in many areas of surgery, e.g. cardiovascular surgery, haemorrhoidectomy, implantation of vascular prostheses, biopsies, lung operations, surgery to the face and jaw, gastric resection, operations to the throat or nose, liver and gall bladder operations, gynaecological operations, thoracic and abdominal sympathectomies, neurosurgery, especially cerebral operations, thyroid operations, skin transplants, treatment of superficial injuries.

In addition to its local haemostatic properties, Equicel is a proven bactericide in vitro against a wide range of gram positive and gram negative organisms including aerobes and anaerobes.

### Haemostatic mechanism:

When Equicel comes into contact with blood, it will absorb the blood and gradually swell, eventually dissolving into a gelatinous material. By briefly applying pressure at this point, the material will adhere to the wound, effectively sealing the ends of the venous capillaries and resulting in a mechanical haemostatic effect. The coagulation cascade is activated, transforming soluble fibrinogen into a net of insoluble fibrin which stops the bleeding. When implanted into tissue, Equicel is absorbed within 5 - 8 days. Equicel is completely bio-absorbable.

### Mode of application:

Equicel may be used in dry form or after immersion in physiological saline. Equicel must be pressed against the haemorrhage site. The gauze may remain in situ (after strict aseptic measures have been taken) and the wound may be closed since the gauze completely decomposes within a one week.

Equicel does not provoke any harmful tissue reaction or any reaction of hypersensitivity. Due to its neutral pH, Equicel does not inactivate thrombin.

### Warning:

When placed into cavities or closed tissue spaces, minimal preliminary compression is advised and care should be exercised to avoid overpacking (the gauze expands upon absorption of liquid). Equicel may swell to its original size and absorbed fluids may increase the risk of nerve damage. For this reason, Equicel should not be used in eye surgery. Due to the fact that Equicel may form a nidus for infection, it must not be left in infected areas; it must be removed once bleeding has been controlled.



For further information visit our website or contact your local or national distributor.

