

### Absorbable haemostats

**Oxidised regenerated cellulose with haemostatic effect.**

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

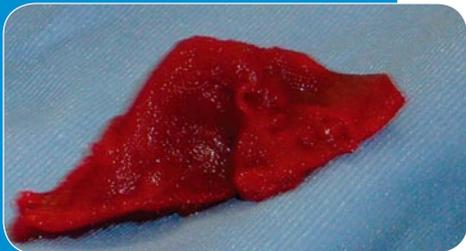
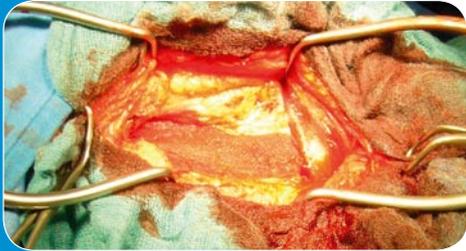
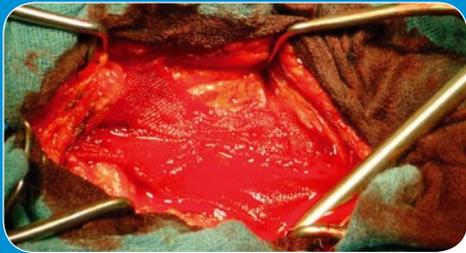
Equitamp is prepared by oxidising a suitable form of cellulose, pure viscose. This is followed by additional processes in order to obtain a pure and high-quality form of oxidised and regenerated cellulose. It is strong and although a slight discoloration may occur with age, this does not affect performance.

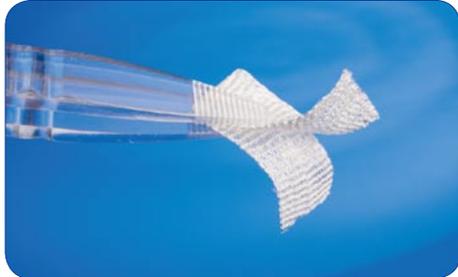
Equitamp is immediately available for use in the operating theatre and does not require any sterilisation by dry heat or autoclaving. Equitamp can be sutured or cut without fraying. The products are double packed, double sterile.

Although Equitamp has a pH value just below neutral (pH = 7.0), the lower Equitamp pH value of pH = 5.5 – 6.0 has proven not to inactivate thrombin.

With Equitamp, haemostasis is achieved within a few minutes. Once implanted into tissue, Equitamp is fully resorbed, independent of the circumstances. In addition to its local haemostatic properties, Equitamp is a proven bactericide in vitro against a wide range of gram positive and gram negative organisms including aerobes and anaerobes.

The main difference between Equitamp and Equicel is that Equitamp is made from viscose (a more velvet structure), whereas Equicel is made from cotton. Besides this, Equicel has a neutral pH, pH = 7.0, whereas Equitamp has an acidic pH value, pH = 5.5. – 6.0. Due to the immediate hemostatic effect of Equicel, Equicel can not be removed once the bleeding has stopped. Equitamp however, can be removed once bleeding has stopped.





### Equitamp

20 x	1,25 x 5 cm	(1/2 x 2 inch)
20 x	5 x 7,5 cm	(2 x 3 inch)
10 x	10 x 7,5 cm	(4 x 3 inch)
10 x	5 x 35 cm	(2 x 14 inch)
10 x	10 x 20 cm	(4 x 8 inch)

	Density (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Thickness (mm)
Equitamp	120	0,4
Equicel	140	0,6
Equicel Silk	240	0,8
Equicel Fibrillar	980	4,2

## Equitamp

### Indication:

Equitamp 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. Equitamp can be cut to size for use in endoscopic procedures. With Equitamp, haemostasis is achieved within a few minutes.

Equitamp 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.

Equitamp is indicated also for adjunctive use in dental applications to assist in the control of bleeding in exodontias and oral surgery. It may also be used to help achieve haemostasis after single or multiple tooth extractions, alveoloplasty, gingival haemorrhage, impactions, biopsies, and other procedures in the oral cavity.

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

### Haemostatic mechanism:

When Equitamp 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, Equitamp is absorbed within 5 - 8 days. Equitamp is completely bio-absorbable.

### Mode of application:

Equitamp may be used in dry form or after immersion in physiological saline. Equitamp 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.

Equitamp does not provoke any harmful tissue reaction or any reaction of hypersensitivity. Due to its neutral pH, Equicel does not inactivate thrombin. Although Equitamp has a pH value just below neutral (pH = 7.0), the lower Equitamp pH value of pH = 5.5 - 6.0 has proven not to 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). Equitamp may swell to its original size and absorbed fluids may increase the risk of nerve damage. For this reason, Equitamp should not be used in eye surgery. Due to the fact that Equitamp 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.

