

# Hemochron® Jr.

Whole Blood Microcoagulation Systems



## Activated Clotting Time Plus (ACT+)

### Package Insert

English

## INTENDED USE

The Hemochron Jr. ACT+ is a quantitative assay for monitoring heparin anticoagulation during medical procedures. The ACT+ demonstrates linear correlation to the anticoagulant effects of heparin between 1.0 and 6.0 minutes of clotting. It is intended for use in monitoring heparin to high heparin levels. The test is unaffected by aspirin. The ACT+ is not sensitive to very low levels of heparin such as those encountered in critical care. The reference Hemochron Jr. APTT and ACT-MR are available for monitoring low levels of heparin.

The ACT+ test is performed on any Hemochron Jr. model using a fresh whole blood sample. Each instrument is portable and intended for bedside use. The instrument is not intended for home use.

**For in vitro Diagnostic Use. For Professional Use. Rx Only**

## SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Close monitoring and control of anticoagulation is desirable to ensure clot formation does not occur during therapeutic interventions.<sup>1,2</sup>

The Activated Clotting Time (ACT) test has described its usefulness in the method of choice for monitoring heparin therapy during cardiac surgery and cardiac angioplasty.

Monitoring heparin therapy is essential in maintaining hemostasis during these procedures. Its administration can pose significant risk to the patient. Patients can vary as much as 10-fold in heparin sensitivity.

Overdosing heparin can lead to thrombosis, whereas underdosing heparin can lead to hemorrhage. Therefore, monitoring heparin therapy is vital in guarding against these undesirable side effects.

The ACT+ test remains unaffected by aspirin when the appropriate Hemochron Jr. instruments are used.

Performance of the instrument is displayed directly on the Celite® ACT+ test cassette.

Each box contains one test cassette for monitoring heparin anticoagulation during various medical procedures.

The test is a quantitative assay of clotting time. It uses a standard technique of adding a specific amount of thrombin to a sample of whole blood.

Each instrument is portable and intended for bedside use. The instrument is not intended for home use.

**For in vitro Diagnostic Use. For Professional Use. Rx Only**

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**NOTE:** The following data was collected using the Hemochron Jr. with ACT+ cassettes.

## Normal Range

The Hemochron Jr. was evaluated using fresh whole blood from normal volunteer donors (n=20) and hospitalized patients not receiving heparin treatment (n=100). The results are shown in Table I below.

Normal 36 155.5 9.8 6.3  
(sec) (sec) (%)

Abnormal 36 397.1 31.8 8.0  
(sec) (sec) (%)

Note: Each institution should establish its own normal range and target range of therapeutic anticoagulation based on their patient population.

## Celite® Equivalent Clotting Time Values

The unique ACT+ reagent has a blood specimen time slightly shorter than the corresponding Celite® ACT. The ACT+ testing time displayed as a Celite® equivalent ACT is based on the results obtained with the Celite® ACT. The linear regression describing the relationship of the two tests has been programmed into the Hemochron Jr. Hemochron Jr. II and the Hemochron Jr. Signature such that the corresponding Celite® ACT clotting time is displayed upon completion of the test.

**REPORTING OF THE TEST:**

## QUALITY CONTROL (QC)

Routine quality control testing and tracking should be part of a comprehensive quality assurance program. Hemochron Jr. quality control products are available to make routine QC convenient and affordable.

## Daily QC of the Instruments

The Hemochron Jr. instruments are controlled to two levels of control once a hour of operation. To assist in accomplishing daily QC, Electronic Quality Control is available and can provide a two-level check of the instrument. Refer to the Operator's Manual for the specific Hemochron Instrument in use for detailed instructions.

## QC of the Hemochron Jr. ACT+ and a reference Hemochron

Celite ACT (Fig. 1)

Each institution should establish its own reference normal range and desired target time for specific intervention procedures.<sup>1,2</sup> Analysis of the post-operative clotting times of patients undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery and carotid angioplasty.

Additional specimens were collected from cardiology patients (n=35) before and following heparinization for catheterization and angioplasty. A total of 54 clotting times were obtained from the patients and compared to the corresponding Celite® ACT values.

The results shown on Fig. 1 demonstrate a high degree of correlation (r=0.93) between the two tests. In spite of the high correlation between the two tests, differences of more than 100 seconds have been observed as the clotting times of the two instruments differ.

## Anticoagulation Target Times

Each institution should establish its own reference normal range and desired target time for specific intervention procedures.<sup>1,2</sup> Analysis of the post-operative clotting times of patients undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery and carotid angioplasty.

A total of 54 clotting times were obtained from the patients and compared to the corresponding Celite® ACT values.

The results shown on Fig. 1 demonstrate a high degree of correlation (r=0.93) between the two tests. In spite of the high correlation between the two tests, differences of more than 100 seconds have been observed as the clotting times of the two instruments differ.

## LIMITATIONS

The Hemochron Jr. ACT+ is tested for use in monitoring patients receiving heparin anticoagulation therapy with a heparin concentration of more than 1.0 µU/ml of heparin or blood less than 6.0 units of thrombin.

The test is a quantitative assay of clotting time. The test is not intended for use in monitoring heparin therapy during cardiac surgery and cardiac angioplasty.

Monitoring heparin therapy is essential in maintaining hemostasis during these procedures. Its administration can pose significant risk to the patient. Patients can vary as much as 10-fold in heparin sensitivity.

Overdosing heparin can lead to thrombosis, whereas underdosing heparin can lead to hemorrhage. Therefore, monitoring heparin therapy is vital in guarding against these undesirable side effects.

The ACT+ test remains unaffected by aspirin when the appropriate Hemochron Jr. instruments are used.

Performance of the instrument is displayed directly on the Celite® ACT+ test cassette.

Each box contains one test cassette for monitoring heparin anticoagulation during various medical procedures.

The test is a quantitative assay of clotting time. It uses a standard technique of adding a specific amount of thrombin to a sample of whole blood.

Each instrument is portable and intended for bedside use. The instrument is not intended for home use.

**PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION**

The Hemochron Jr. instruments utilize a mechanical endpoint clotting mechanism which test occurs within the disposable cassette.

The test is a quantitative assay of clotting time. The test is not intended for use in monitoring heparin therapy during cardiac surgery and cardiac angioplasty.

Monitoring heparin therapy is essential in maintaining hemostasis during these procedures. Its administration can pose significant risk to the patient. Patients can vary as much as 10-fold in heparin sensitivity.

Overdosing heparin can lead to thrombosis, whereas underdosing heparin can lead to hemorrhage. Therefore, monitoring heparin therapy is vital in guarding against these undesirable side effects.

Each box of ACT+ test cassettes contains:

- 45 test strips, each containing one Hemochron Jr. ACT+ test cassette and one dropper bottle.

The ACT+ test is a self contained disposable test chamber preloaded with a dried prepared of silica, kaolin, phospholipid, stabilizers and buffers. Each cassette is individually packaged in a pouch. Cuvette pouches are stamped with a lot number.

The lot number is stamped on the pouch. The sample is then mixed and packed with the test chamber and mixed with the reagent.

The test chamber is then inserted into the cuvette.

The dropper bottle is then inserted into the cuvette.

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