

CE ® Hemochron®

Whole Blood Microcoagulation Systems

Activated Clotting Time Plus (ACT+)

Package Insert

English

INTENDED USE
The Hemochron® ACT+ is a quantitative assay for monitoring heparin anticoagulation during various medical procedures. The ACT+ demonstrates linear correlation to the anticoagulation effects of heparin between 1.0 and 6.0 units/ml of blood. It is intended for use in monitoring moderate to high heparin doses frequently associated with cardiac catheterization and cardiopulmonary bypass. The test is unaffected by heparin boluses and is unaffected by thrombolytic agents such as those encountered in critical care. The Hemochron® APTT and ACT-LR are available for monitoring low heparin levels. The ACT+ test is performed using a cartridge format 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 of control of anticoagulation is desirable to ensure clot free blood flow while minimizing bleeding complications following the procedure. The Activated Clotting Time (ACT) test, first described by Hatterley in 1969, is the method of choice for monitoring heparin therapy during cardiac surgery and cardiac angioplasty. While heparin therapy is essential to prevent thrombosis, its administration can pose significant risk to patient. Patients can vary as much as twelve fold in heparin sensitivity. Overdosing heparin can result in dangerous bleeding, whereas underdosing heparin may result in thrombosis. Therefore, monitoring heparin therapy is vital in guarding against these undesirable side effects.

The ACT+ test is automatically converted to a reference Celite® ACT+ value and is reported as a ratio. The ACT+ test is unaffected by the Celite equivalent ACT+ value in seconds. Display of this Celite equivalent ACT+ value improves the ease of test interpretation.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION
The Hemochron® J instruments utilize a mechanical optical clotting mechanism in which testing occurs within the disposable ACT+ cuvette. Following whole blood sample introduction, the instrument precisely measures 15 microliters of blood and automatically mixes it into the test chamber. The ACT+ cuvette, the remainder of the blood sample, not needed for testing, is automatically drawn into the waste channel of the cuvette. Sample mixing method and test initiation are performed the same. Sample mixing method is performed after mixing with the reagent. The sample is then moved back and forth within the test channel and monitored for clot formation.

The clot detection mechanism consists of a series of LED optical detectors aligned with the test chamber of the cuvette. The speed at which the blood sample moves between the detectors is measured. As clot formation begins, blood flow is impeded and the test chamber is filled. The instrument recognizes that the clot endpoint has been achieved when the movement decreases below a predetermined rate. The instrument reports Celite equivalent ACT+ values in seconds.

REAGENTS

Each box of ACT+ test cuvettes contains:

- 45 cuvettes, each containing one Hemochron® J, ACT+ test cuvette and one desiccant
- The ACT+ test cuvette is a self contained disposable test chamber preloaded with a dry preparation of silica, calcium, phospholipid, stabilizers and buffers. Each cuvette is individually packaged in a pouch. Cuvette reservoirs are stamped with a self specific expiration date.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any material from attempting further use of the instrument (see Service and Maintenance in the appropriate Hemochron® J Operator's Manual for more information).

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

As with all diagnostic tests, Hemochron® J test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any result exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test results.

Interference of Aspirin
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

Fresh blood was obtained from normal donors (N=4) and heparinized in vitro to 6.0 units of heparin/ml. An appropriate amount of aspirin was added to the blood samples to attain 500 KU/ml concentration. Each sample was aliquoted and tested with the Hemochron® J, ACT+ test and the reference Hemochron kaolin ACT+ (FTK-ACT). Each sample was also tested with the ACT+ prior to the addition of aspirin. In these evaluations the ACT+ test was not influenced by the presence of aspirin up to 500 KU/ml of blood.

The ACT+ is affected by poor technique including blood collection and the transfer of blood to the sample well. The quality of the blood specimen may be affected by:

- Foaming or hemolysis of the sample
- Clotted or partially clotted blood
- Unsuspected anticoagulant
- Lipus anticoagulant

As with all diagnostic tests, Hemochron® J test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any result exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test results.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any material from attempting further use of the instrument (see Service and Maintenance in the appropriate Hemochron® J Operator's Manual for more information).

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

Fresh blood was obtained from normal donors (N=4) and heparinized in vitro to 6.0 units of heparin/ml. An appropriate amount of aspirin was added to the blood samples to attain 500 KU/ml concentration. Each sample was aliquoted and tested with the Hemochron® J, ACT+ test and the reference Hemochron kaolin ACT+ (FTK-ACT). Each sample was also tested with the ACT+ prior to the addition of aspirin. In these evaluations the ACT+ test was not influenced by the presence of aspirin up to 500 KU/ml of blood.

The ACT+ is affected by poor technique including blood collection and the transfer of blood to the sample well. The quality of the blood specimen may be affected by:

- Foaming or hemolysis of the sample
- Clotted or partially clotted blood
- Unsuspected anticoagulant
- Lipus anticoagulant

As with all diagnostic tests, Hemochron® J test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any result exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test results.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any material from attempting further use of the instrument (see Service and Maintenance in the appropriate Hemochron® J Operator's Manual for more information).

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

Fresh blood was obtained from normal donors (N=4) and heparinized in vitro to 6.0 units of heparin/ml. An appropriate amount of aspirin was added to the blood samples to attain 500 KU/ml concentration. Each sample was aliquoted and tested with the Hemochron® J, ACT+ test and the reference Hemochron kaolin ACT+ (FTK-ACT). Each sample was also tested with the ACT+ prior to the addition of aspirin. In these evaluations the ACT+ test was not influenced by the presence of aspirin up to 500 KU/ml of blood.

The ACT+ is affected by poor technique including blood collection and the transfer of blood to the sample well. The quality of the blood specimen may be affected by:

- Foaming or hemolysis of the sample
- Clotted or partially clotted blood
- Unsuspected anticoagulant
- Lipus anticoagulant

As with all diagnostic tests, Hemochron® J test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any result exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test results.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any material from attempting further use of the instrument (see Service and Maintenance in the appropriate Hemochron® J Operator's Manual for more information).

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

Activated Clotting Time Plus Tiempo de coagulación activada Plus (ACT+)

Folleto Español / Spanish

APLICACIÓN
El Hemochron® J, ACT+ es un ensayo cuantitativo para el seguimiento de la anticoagulación de heparina durante varios procedimientos médicos. El ACT+ demuestra una correlación lineal con los efectos de anticoagulación de heparina entre 1.0 y 6.0 unidades/ml de sangre. El ACT+ no es sensible a niveles muy bajos de heparina tales como los que se encuentran en cuidados intensivos. El Hemochron® J, APTT y el ACT-LR se encuentran disponibles para el seguimiento de los niveles bajos de heparina.

La prueba del ACT+ se lleva a cabo en cualquier momento. El Hemochron® J utiliza una muestra de sangre total de sangre. Cada uno de los instrumentos es portátil y pensado para su uso a pie de cama. El instrumento no está diseñado para uso doméstico.

Para uso diagnóstico in vitro

RESUMEN Y EXPLICACIÓN
Este describe un seguimiento y control cercanos de la anticoagulación para asegurar un flujo de sangre libre de coágulos al tiempo que se minimizan las complicaciones hemorrágicas después del procedimiento.^{1,2}

La prueba del tiempo de coagulación activada (ACT+), descrito por primera vez por Hatterley en 1969,³ es el procedimiento elegido para el seguimiento de la terapia con heparina durante cirugía cardíaca y angioplastia coronaria. Mientras que la terapia con heparina requiere precauciones para mantener la hemostasia durante estos procedimientos, su administración puede plantear riesgos significativos para el paciente. Los pacientes pueden tener una sensibilidad a la heparina que varía hasta diez veces de uno a otro.⁴ La toxicidad de heparina puede tener como resultado una hemorragia peligrosa, mientras que una dosis insuficiente de heparina puede conducir a una trombosis. Por consiguiente, el seguimiento de la terapia con heparina resulta vital para proteger frente a estos efectos secundarios no deseados.

El resultado de la prueba del ACT+ se convierte de forma automática en un valor del ACT Celite® de referencia. Al terminar la prueba, el cronómetro muestra los resultados numéricamente en segundos y Celite equivalente (ACT+ en segundos). La indicación de este valor del ACT equivalente de Celite mejora la facilidad de la interpretación del resultado de la prueba.

PRINCIPIO DE OPERACIÓN
Los instrumentos Hemochron® J utilizan un mecanismo de coagulación de punto final mecánico en el que tiene lugar la prueba dentro de la célula de heparinización. Tras la introducción de la muestra, la coagulación comienza. El instrumento mide con precisión 15 microlitros de sangre y se mueve de forma automática hacia el canal de prueba que se encuentra dentro de la célula de heparinización. El exceso de sangre se extrae automáticamente a la cámara de residuos de la prueba. Se vierte de forma automática en el canal de residuos de la prueba. Se lleva a cabo la mezcla de la muestra interior y el comienzo de la prueba de heparinización, sin necesidad de aspirar. Una vez que se ha alcanzado el punto final de coagulación, la muestra se mueve adelante y atrás dentro del canal de prueba y se controla la formación del coágulo.

El mecanismo de detección del coágulo consiste en una serie de detectores de heparinización y se activa automáticamente cuando se detecta la velocidad a la que la muestra de sangre se mueve entre los detectores. Una vez que comienza la formación del coágulo, se impide el flujo de la sangre y el sistema de medición registra el tiempo de coagulación posterior al punto final de coagulación cuando el movimiento disminuye por debajo de una velocidad predefinida. El instrumento registra el valor del ACT equivalente de Celite en segundos.

REAGENTES
Cada caja de células de prueba del ACT+ contiene:

- 45 células, cada una de las cuales contiene una célula de prueba desechable
- Un desecante

La célula de prueba del ACT+ es una cámara de prueba desechable diseñada que contiene una preparación de una preparación seca de sílice, calcio, fosfolípidos, estabilizantes y disolventes tampón. Cada célula está estéril empacada en una bolsa de plástico. Las bolsas de las células tienen estampada la fecha de caducidad específica del lote.

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PRECAUCIONES DURANTE LA OPERACIÓN
NO utilice células que hayan superado su fecha de caducidad indicada en el paquete, o que se hayan almacenado de forma inapropiada.

Almacénalo en frío. No fuerce la inserción de una célula en el instrumento. Si encuentra resistencia a la inserción, retire con cuidado la célula y examine la ranura de la célula. Retire cualquier obstrucción antes de intentar volver a utilizar el instrumento (consulte Servicio y Mantenimiento en el manual del operador de Hemochron® J apropiado).

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The following data was collected using the Hemochron® J, with ACT+ cuvettes.

Normal Range
The Hemochron® J, was evaluated using fresh whole blood from normal volunteers donors (N=20) and hospitalized patients not receiving heparin treatment (N=100). The results are shown in Celite equivalent Hemochron ACT values.

	N	Mean	SD	Range	(Mean, 2SD)
Normal Donors	20	103	11	81-125	
Patients	100	124	14	96-152	

NOTE: Each institution should establish its own normal range and target range of therapeutic anticoagulation based on their patient population. Celite equivalent ACT values are in direct correlation established in a clinical study. The linear regression describing the relationship of the two tests has been programmed into the Hemochron® J, Hemochron® J, II and the Hemochron® J, Signature. The linear regression corresponding Celite ACT clotting time is displayed upon completion of the assay.

Celite Equivalent Clotting Values
The unique ACT+ reagent clots a blood specimen more quickly than the corresponding Celite reagent. The ACT+ clotting time is displayed as a Celite equivalent ACT+ value based on a correlation established in a clinical study. The linear regression describing the relationship of the two tests has been programmed into the Hemochron® J, Hemochron® J, II and the Hemochron® J, Signature. The linear regression corresponding Celite ACT clotting time is displayed upon completion of the assay.

Heparin Sensitivity
The ACT+ test is optimized for sensitivity of response over a range of heparin concentrations from 1.0 to 6.0 heparin units/ml of blood. The ACT+ is not sensitive to heparin levels below the 1.0 unit/ml threshold. Heparin sensitivity is established in a laboratory study in which heparin is added in vitro in increasing concentrations to aliquots of a single donor blood specimen. Sensitivity is defined as the slope of a plot of the ACT+ clotting time to the heparin concentration. It is well known that sensitivity varies among individual normal donors. In vitro studies employing heparinized normal donor blood demonstrate a positive correlation (r=0.95) of the ACT+ to the reference Celite ACT (Hemochron CAS10).

Correlation of the Hemochron® J, ACT+ and a reference Hemochron Celite ACT® (Fig. 1)
Clinical studies were conducted using blood specimens collected from cardiac surgery patients (N=79) before and following heparinization and while on cardiopulmonary bypass. Additional specimens were collected from cardiology patients (N=53) before and following heparinization for catheterization and angioplasty. A total of 574 samples were collected from the patients and simultaneously evaluated using the Hemochron® J, ACT+ and the reference Celite ACT+. 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 time increases.

Anticoagulation Target Times
Each institution should establish their own reference normal range and desired target time for specific interventional procedures.^{1,2,3,4,5} Analysis of the post-heparin bolus clotting time during percutaneous transluminal cardiac angioplasty and cardiac surgery requiring cardiopulmonary bypass indicates that the ACT+ clotting time may yield target ranges approximately 10-15% shorter than corresponding Celite ACT values. This represents approximately 260-270 ACT+ seconds at a 300 second Celite ACT in percutaneous transluminal cardiac angioplasty and approximately 410-440 seconds at a 480 second Celite ACT in cardiac surgery prior to cardiopulmonary bypass initiation.

Quality of the Hemochron® J, ACT+ Cuvettes
Each lot of Hemochron® J, ACT+ Cuvettes should be validated for performance at two liquid quality control levels:

- When a liquid is received, AND
- Once per 30 consecutive deliveries.

Following successful performance validation as above, the cuvettes will not require any further liquid quality control unless a shift in clinical results is suspected.

Performance validation can be accomplished using the appropriate Hemochron® J, Microcoagulation Whole Blood Quality Control products. Acceptable performance ranges and how to apply them for the ACT+ cuvettes are included with each quality control kit.

LIMITATIONS
The Hemochron® J, ACT+ test is intended for use in monitoring patients receiving heparin anticoagulation therapy with a heparin concentration of more than 1.0 unit of heparin/ml of blood but less than 6.0 units of heparin/ml of blood. Celite equivalent ACT+ values exceeding 1005 seconds are not reported on the instrument. Instead, an "Out of Range - HI" message will be displayed on the Hemochron® J, I and Hemochron® J, Signature, automatically notifying the operator of the error. The instrument will not display an error message if the Hemochron® J, will display an ACT+1005 sec message.

The clot detection mechanism consists of a series of LED optical detectors aligned with the test chamber of the cuvette. The speed at which the blood sample moves between the detectors is measured. As clot formation begins, blood flow is impeded and the test chamber is filled. The instrument recognizes that the clot endpoint has been achieved when the movement decreases below a predetermined rate. The instrument reports Celite equivalent ACT+ values in seconds.

REAGENTS
Each box of ACT+ test cuvettes contains:

- 45 cuvettes, each containing one Hemochron® J, ACT+ test cuvette and one desiccant
- The ACT+ test cuvette is a self contained disposable test chamber preloaded with a dry preparation of silica, calcium, phospholipid, stabilizers and buffers. Each cuvette is individually packaged in a pouch. Cuvette reservoirs are stamped with a self specific expiration date.

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin Hemochron® J, Microcoagulation Whole Blood Quality Control products. Acceptable performance ranges and how to apply them for the ACT+ cuvettes are included with each quality control kit.

LIMITATIONS
The Hemochron® J, ACT+ test is intended for use in monitoring patients receiving heparin anticoagulation therapy with a heparin concentration of more than 1.0 unit of heparin/ml of blood but less than 6.0 units of heparin/ml of blood. Celite equivalent ACT+ values exceeding 1005 seconds are not reported on the instrument. Instead, an "Out of Range - HI" message will be displayed on the Hemochron® J, I and Hemochron® J, Signature, automatically notifying the operator of the error. The instrument will not display an error message if the Hemochron® J, will display an ACT+1005 sec message.

The clot detection mechanism consists of a series of LED optical detectors aligned with the test chamber of the cuvette. The speed at which the blood sample moves between the detectors is measured. As clot formation begins, blood flow is impeded and the test chamber is filled. The instrument recognizes that the clot endpoint has been achieved when the movement decreases below a predetermined rate. The instrument reports Celite equivalent ACT+ values in seconds.

REAGENTS
Each box of ACT+ test cuvettes contains:

- 45 cuvettes, each containing one Hemochron® J, ACT+ test cuvette and one desiccant
- The ACT+ test cuvette is a self contained disposable test chamber preloaded with a dry preparation of silica, calcium, phospholipid, stabilizers and buffers. Each cuvette is individually packaged in a pouch. Cuvette reservoirs are stamped with a self specific expiration date.

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin Hemochron® J, Microcoagulation Whole Blood Quality Control products. Acceptable performance ranges and how to apply them for the ACT+ cuvettes are included with each quality control kit.

LIMITATIONS
The Hemochron® J, ACT+ test is intended for use in monitoring patients receiving heparin anticoagulation therapy with a heparin concentration of more than 1.0 unit of heparin/ml of blood but less than 6.0 units of heparin/ml of blood. Celite equivalent ACT+ values exceeding 1005 seconds are not reported on the instrument. Instead, an "Out of Range - HI" message will be displayed on the Hemochron® J, I and Hemochron® J, Signature, automatically notifying the operator of the error. The instrument will not display an error message if the Hemochron® J, will display an ACT+1005 sec message.

The clot detection mechanism consists of a series of LED optical detectors aligned with the test chamber of the cuvette. The speed at which the blood sample moves between the detectors is measured. As clot formation begins, blood flow is impeded and the test chamber is filled. The instrument recognizes that the clot endpoint has been achieved when the movement decreases below a predetermined rate. The instrument reports Celite equivalent ACT+ values in seconds.

REAGENTS
Each box of ACT+ test cuvettes contains:

- 45 cuvettes, each containing one Hemochron® J, ACT+ test cuvette and one desiccant
- The ACT+ test cuvette is a self contained disposable test chamber preloaded with a dry preparation of silica, calcium, phospholipid, stabilizers and buffers. Each cuvette is individually packaged in a pouch. Cuvette reservoirs are stamped with a self specific expiration date.

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

As with all diagnostic tests, Hemochron® J test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any result exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test results.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any material from attempting further use of the instrument (see Service and Maintenance in the appropriate Hemochron® J Operator's Manual for more information).

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

Fresh blood was obtained from normal donors (N=4) and heparinized in vitro to 6.0 units of heparin/ml. An appropriate amount of aspirin was added to the blood samples to attain 500 KU/ml concentration. Each sample was aliquoted and tested with the Hemochron® J, ACT+ test and the reference Hemochron kaolin ACT+ (FTK-ACT). Each sample was also tested with the ACT+ prior to the addition of aspirin. In these evaluations the ACT+ test was not influenced by the presence of aspirin up to 500 KU/ml of blood.

The ACT+ is affected by poor technique including blood collection and the transfer of blood to the sample well. The quality of the blood specimen may be affected by:

- Foaming or hemolysis of the sample
- Clotted or partially clotted blood
- Unsuspected anticoagulant
- Lipus anticoagulant

As with all diagnostic tests, Hemochron® J test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any result exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test results.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any material from attempting further use of the instrument (see Service and Maintenance in the appropriate Hemochron® J Operator's Manual for more information).

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

Fresh blood was obtained from normal donors (N=4) and heparinized in vitro to 6.0 units of heparin/ml. An appropriate amount of aspirin was added to the blood samples to attain 500 KU/ml concentration. Each sample was aliquoted and tested with the Hemochron® J, ACT+ test and the reference Hemochron kaolin ACT+ (FTK-ACT). Each sample was also tested with the ACT+ prior to the addition of aspirin. In these evaluations the ACT+ test was not influenced by the presence of aspirin up to 500 KU/ml of blood.

The ACT+ is affected by poor technique including blood collection and the transfer of blood to the sample well. The quality of the blood specimen may be affected by:

- Foaming or hemolysis of the sample
- Clotted or partially clotted blood
- Unsuspected anticoagulant
- Lipus anticoagulant

As with all diagnostic tests, Hemochron® J test results should be scrutinized in light of a specific patient's condition and anticoagulant therapy. Any result exhibiting inconsistency with the patient's clinical status should be repeated or supplemented with additional test results.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Do NOT force a cuvette into the instrument. If resistance to insertion is encountered, gently remove the cuvette and examine the cuvette slot. Remove any material from attempting further use of the instrument (see Service and Maintenance in the appropriate Hemochron® J Operator's Manual for more information).

CAUTION: All used test cuvettes should be considered as potentially infectious, handled with care and disposed of using standard medical waste disposal policy.

INTERFERENCE
The ACT+ test is unaffected by the varying degrees by aspirin depending on the ACT+ equivalent employed. The ACT+ test is artifactually prolonged when the kaolin ACT+ is introduced.

Fresh blood was obtained from normal donors (N=4) and heparinized in vitro to 6.0 units of heparin/ml. An appropriate amount of aspirin was added to the blood samples to attain 500 KU/ml concentration. Each sample was aliquoted and tested with the Hemochron® J, ACT+ test and the reference Hemochron kaolin ACT+ (FTK-ACT). Each sample was also tested with the ACT+ prior to the addition of aspirin. In these evaluations the ACT+ test was not influenced by the presence of aspirin up to 500 KU/ml of blood.

