



- Lyophilized reagents
- Thrombin (TT and Fib) of human origin
- Low volume reagents consumption
- PT ISI values. 1.2 - 1.3

BioSystems
REAGENTS & INSTRUMENTS

Prothrombin Time

Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time

Fibrinogen Clauss

Thrombin Time

Ginper Group **BioSystems**

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Coagulation is a change of physical state of the blood due to the conversion of a soluble plasma protein, fibrinogen, into a solid gel, fibrin.

The management and control of anticoagulant therapy and the assessment of pre and post surgical states, among others, requires a proper evaluation of the coagulation cascade. Several tests help the physician in the diagnosis of alterate coagulation states and management of coagulopathy.

Coagulation reagents line includes the main diagnostic tests: **Prothrombin Time Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time, Fibrinogen and Thrombin Time.**

Presentation	Code
PT 4x5 mL	61001

Prothrombin Time (PT)

• Principle of the Method:

The addition of calcium thromboplastin to plasma induces the formation of the fibrin clot. The method measures the clot formation time.

• Intended use:

- Screening assay used in the monitoring of heparin therapy
- It helps detect and diagnose a bleeding disorder

PROCEDURE

Rabbit Brain Thromboplastin 100 µL

Plasma +37 °C
2 min
50 µL

Plasma

CLOT



Presentation	Code
APTT 4x4 mL	61004
APTT B (CaCl ₂) 4x16 mL	61005

Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT)

• Principle of the method:

The addition of the phospholipid cephalin to plasma samples in the presence of calcium and an activator induces the formation of the fibrin clot. The method measures the clot formation time.

• Intended use:

- Screening assay used in the monitoring of heparin therapy
- As part of investigation of a possible bleeding disorder

PROCEDURE

Rabbit Brain Cephalin
and Micronized Silica 50 µL

APTTB (CaCl₂)
50 µL

Plasma
50 µL

Plasma + APT +
37 °C
3 min

Plasma + APT

CLOT



Presentation	Code
Fib 4x2 mL	61002
Fib B (imidazol) 4x15 mL	61003

Fibrinogen Clauss

• Principle of the method:

The Clauss method measures the rate of conversion of fibrinogen into fibrin in a diluted plasma in the presence of excess of thrombin. The measured clotting time is inversely proportional to fibrinogen concentration.

• Intended use:

- To help evaluate the risk of developing cardiovascular disease
- As part of an investigation of a possible bleeding disorder or thrombotic episode

PROCEDURE

Human Thrombin 50 µL

Diluted Plasma
1:10
2 min
100 µL

Diluted Plasma

CLOT



Presentation	Code
TT 4x3 mL	61000

Thrombin Time (TT)

• Principle of the method :

Addition of human thrombin to plasma samples induces de formation of fibrin clot. The method measures the clot formation time.

• Intended use:

- To evaluate the level and function of fibrinogen
- To detect heparin contamination
- As part of investigation of a bleeding or thrombotic episode

PROCEDURE

Human Thrombin 100 µL

Plasma +37 °C
2 min
50 µL

Plasma

CLOT



Presentation	Code
Calibrator 4x1 mL	61006
Control I 4x1 mL	61007
Control II 4x1 mL	61008

Calibrator and Controls

The Coagulation Calibrator is a lyophilized pooled human plasma containing component concentrations suitable for the calibration of measurement procedures.

The Coagulation Control is a lyophilized human plasma with stabilizer suitable for the quality control of the clinical laboratories. The product is intended for intralaboratory quality control purposes only and is supplied with intervals of suggested acceptable values.

