

Viscosity-based detection system



Clot detection is based on the increase in viscosity of the plasma being tested.



The change in viscosity is measured by monitoring the amplitude of an oscillating steel ball in a specially designed cuvette.



Movement of the steel ball is mediated by 2 activating coils, working alternatively to induce and maintain a natural oscillation.



When the start reagent is added, the detection and the chronometer start immediately and simultaneously.

As the ball oscillates **left** and right, the amplitude of the motion is measured. The chronometer times the clotting of the sample.



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Amplitude is monitored during the entire clotting process. The amplitude remains constant while no clot is present.



As the clot develops the viscosity increases, and the amplitude decreases.

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Based on different algorithms, the chronometer is stopped even if the clot is weak, and even if the ball is not stopped.

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SHIIIIII IV



## **Insensitivity to:**

- Coloured plasmas
- Haemolysed plasmas
- Lipemic plasmas
- Bilirubin
- Turbid reagents

## Maximum sensitivity for:

- Weak clots
- Fibrinogen testing linearity
  1.5 to 9 g/L
- All clotting tests

## **Standardisation:**

- For each clotting process
- For the entire range of Stago analysers



STart Max



STA Compact Max



STA Satellite Max



STA R Max



This document contains information on products which is targeted to a wide range of audiences and could contain product details or information otherwise not accessible or valid in your country.

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At the Heart of Haemostasis

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