

AnsCare ChitoClot Pad is indicated for the control of bleeding at percutaneous needle access, vascular access and percutaneous catheter access sites. AnsCare ChitoClot Pad is made from chitosan, which can significantly shorten hemostasis and restraint time, thus reduce the risk of complications.



- Help accelerate control of bleeding
- Provide an antibacterial barrier
- Better patient outcomes
- Biocompatible polysaccharide
- Easy to remove

Specifications

Composition	Chitosan sponge
Absorption rate	>30X
Sterilization	γ-ray Sterilization

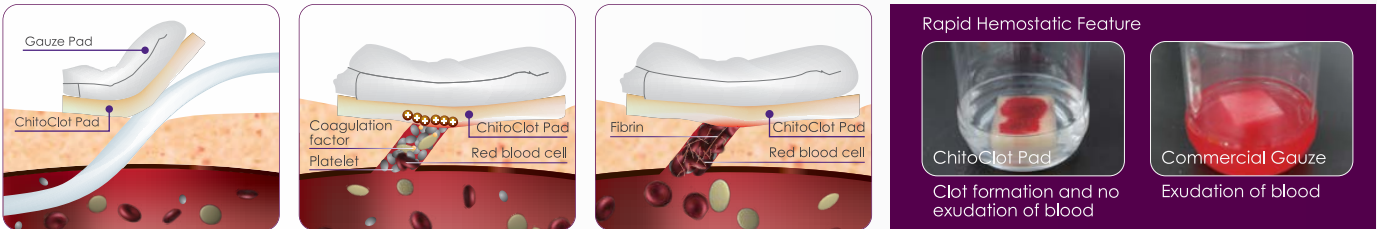
Applications

Rapid control of arterial bleeding wounds caused by trauma, interventional radiology, catheterization labs, catheters hemodialysis therapy, etc



How ChitoClot Pad Works

AnsCare ChitoClot Pad is made from chitosan, a naturally occurring polysaccharide which provide excellent hemostatic efficacy. Cationic chitosan (chitosan; -NH₃⁺) enhances the platelet aggergation to accelerate blood coagulation. That activates coagulation molecules, thrombin, serotonin, ADP, TxA₂, and induces aggregation of fibrin and blood clot.



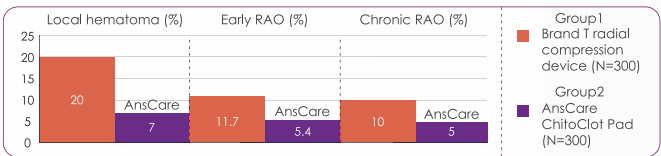
Reduction of Microorganisms

The AnsCare ChitoClot Pad was tested for reduction of microorganisms against the following species. The data demonstrates the antibacterial barrier effect.

Organism Species	Gram Stain	Antimicrobial Activity	Log Reduction	Organism Species	Gram Stain	Antimicrobial Activity	Log Reduction
Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus	+	>99.99%	4.51	Citrobacter freundii	-	>99.99%	4.38
Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus	+	>99.99%	4.72	Moraxella catarrhalis	-	>99.99%	4.40
Acinetobacter baumannii	-	>99.99%	4.69	Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	-	>99.99%	4.40
Escherichia coli	-	>99.99%	4.67	Enterococcus faecalis	+	>99.99%	4.47
Moraxella pneumoniae	-	>99.99%	4.62	Serratia marcescens	-	>99.99%	4.58
Streptococcus pyogenes	+	>99.99%	4.46	Streptococcus mutans	+	>99.99%	4.62
Staphylococcus epidermidis	+	>99.99%	4.40	Clostridium difficile	+	>99.99%	4.52
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	-	>99.99%	4.49	Streptococcus pneumonia	+	>99.99%	4.78
Micrococcus luteus	+	>99.99%	4.65	Shigella sonnei	-	>99.99%	4.66
Enterobacter aerogenes	-	>99.99%	4.67	Proteus mirabilis	-	>99.99%	4.65
Proteus vulgaris	-	>99.99%	4.46	Enterobacter cloacae	-	>99.99%	4.76

Clinical Trial

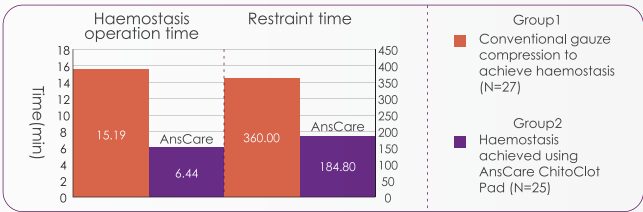
Radial artery hemostasis



The clinical result* indicated that chitosan-based pad could provide better haemostatic efficacy after TRI compared with the Brand T compression device. The study* also found that chitosan-based pad could lower the incidence of RAO (both early and chronic radial artery occlusion) after TRI compared with the Brand T compression device.

Femoral artery hemostasis

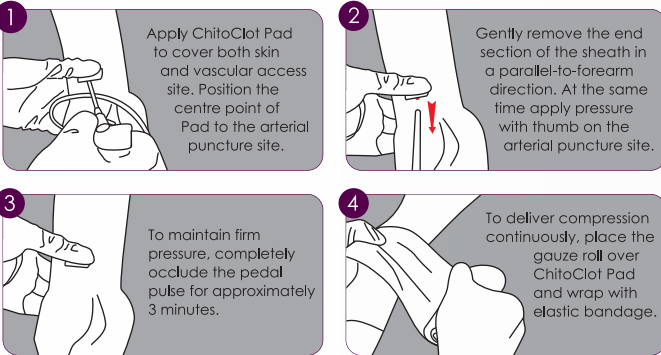
AnsCare ChitoClot Pad helps accelerate control of bleeding, which decreases haemostasis operation time and restraint time. It rapidly allows patients to walk and be discharged**.



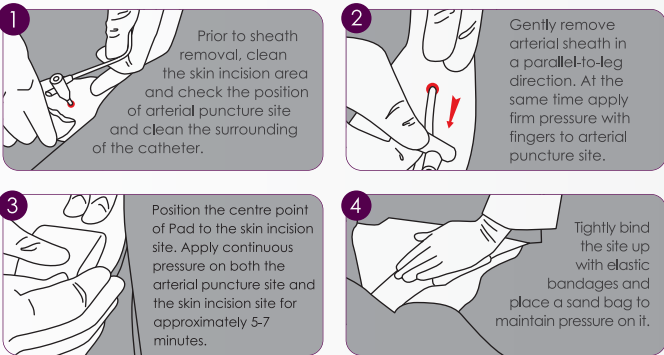
* A Comparison of 2 Devices for Radial Artery Hemostasis After Transradial Coronary Intervention. Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing, 2015, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 192-196
** Efficient and Safe Hemostasis by Using Chitosan Pad after Transfemoral Cardiac Catheterization. (Department of Cardiology, Tri-Service General Hospital, Taiwan)

Instruction for use

Hemorrhage of radial artery



Hemorrhage of femoral artery



Order Information

CS-212-1 (2cm×3cm)	CS-212-2 (2cm×6cm)	CS-212-3 (6cm×6cm)	CS-212-4 (3cm×3cm)
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