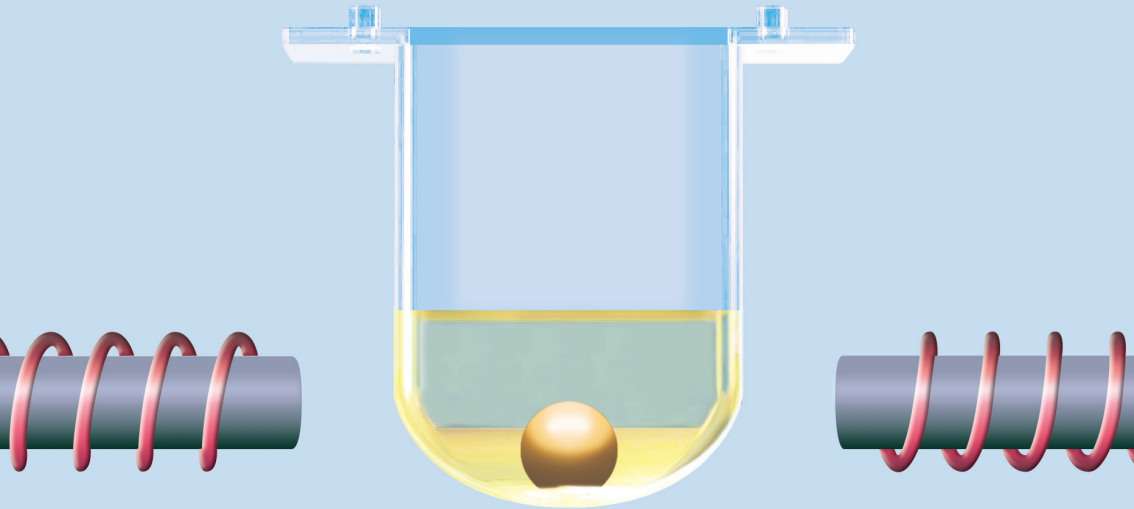


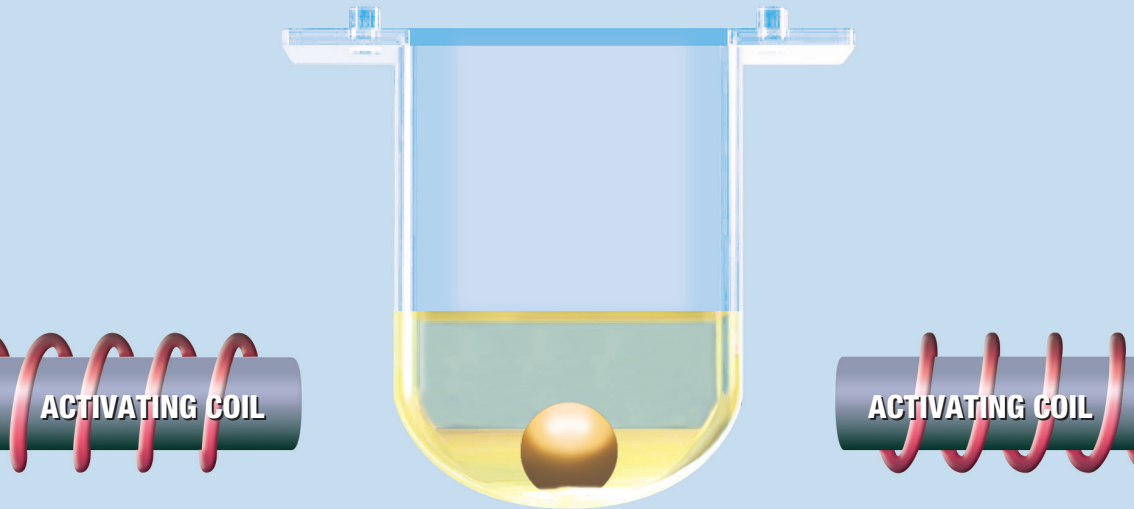
Viscosity-based detection system



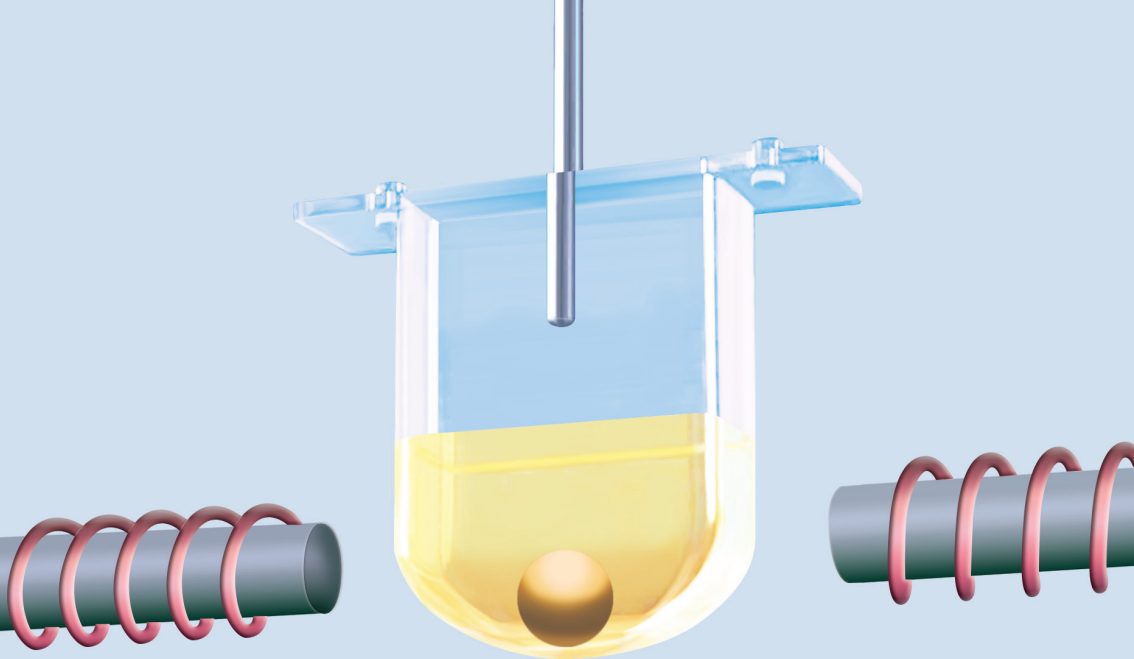
Clot detection is based on the increase in viscosity of the plasma being tested.



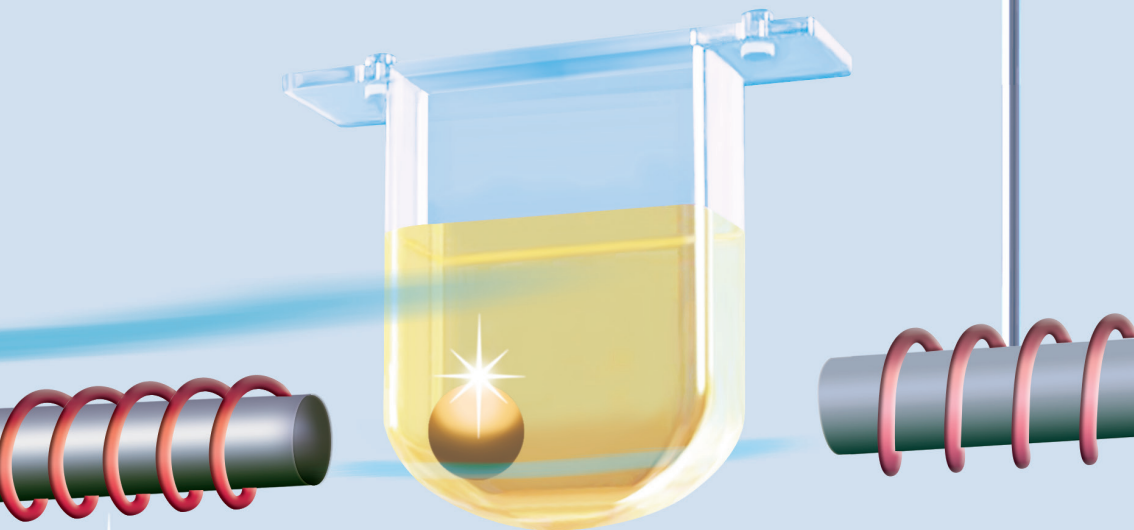
The change in viscosity is measured by monitoring the amplitude of an oscillating steel ball in a specially designed cuvette.



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

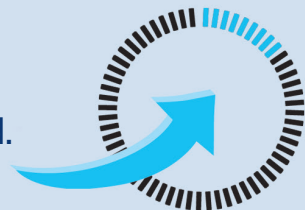


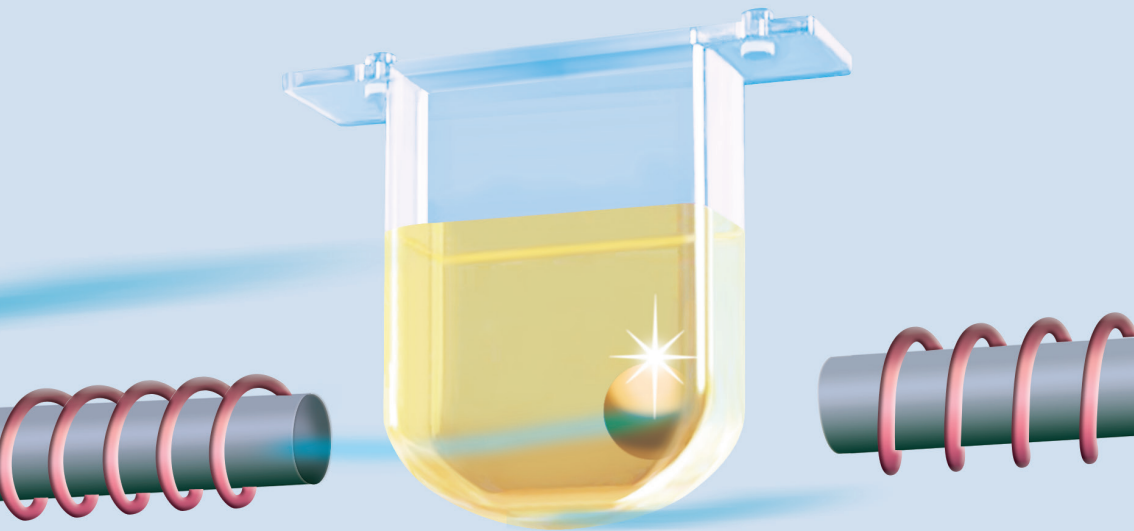
When the start reagent is added,
the detection and the chronometer start
immediately and simultaneously.



As the ball oscillates **left** and right, the amplitude of the motion is measured.

The chronometer times the clotting of the sample.

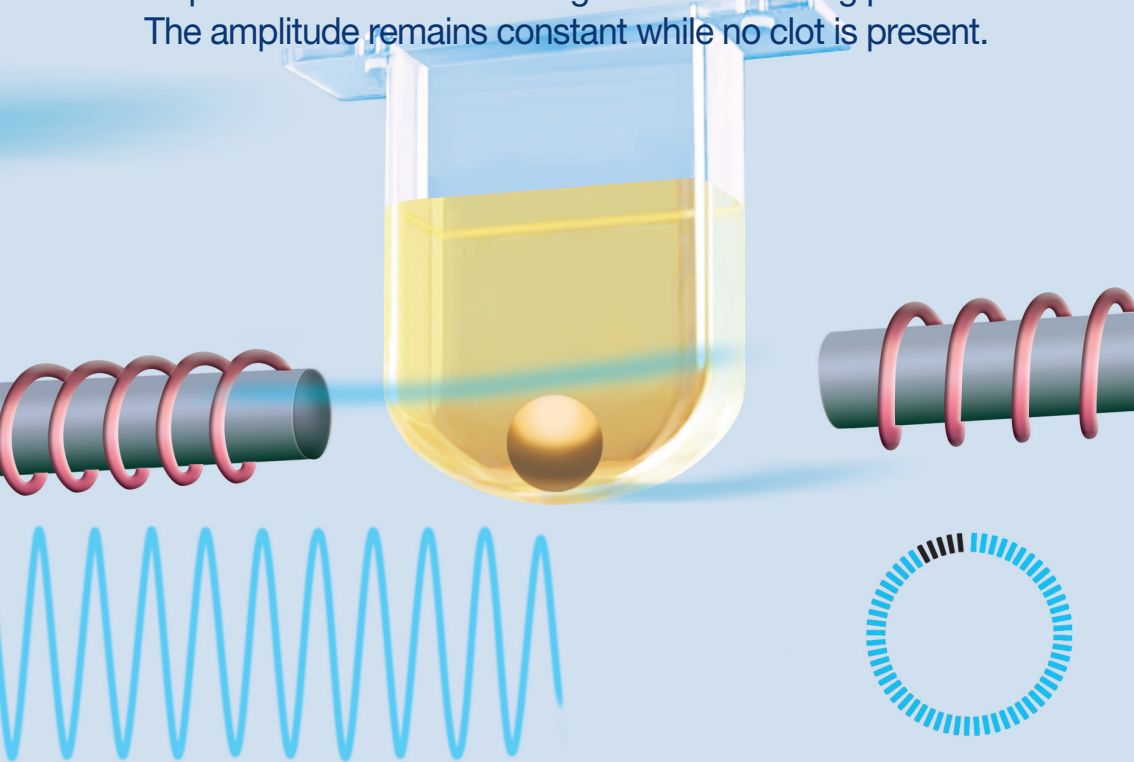




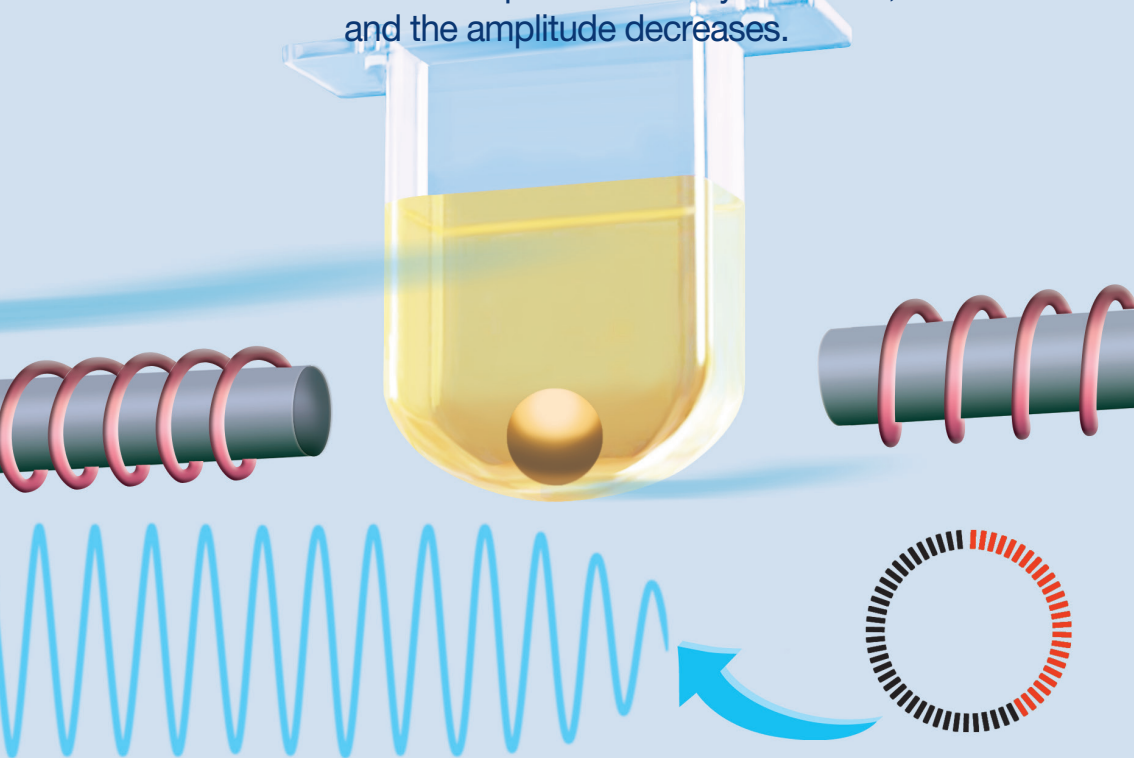
As the ball oscillates left and **right**,
the amplitude of the motion is measured.
The chronometer times
the clotting of the sample.



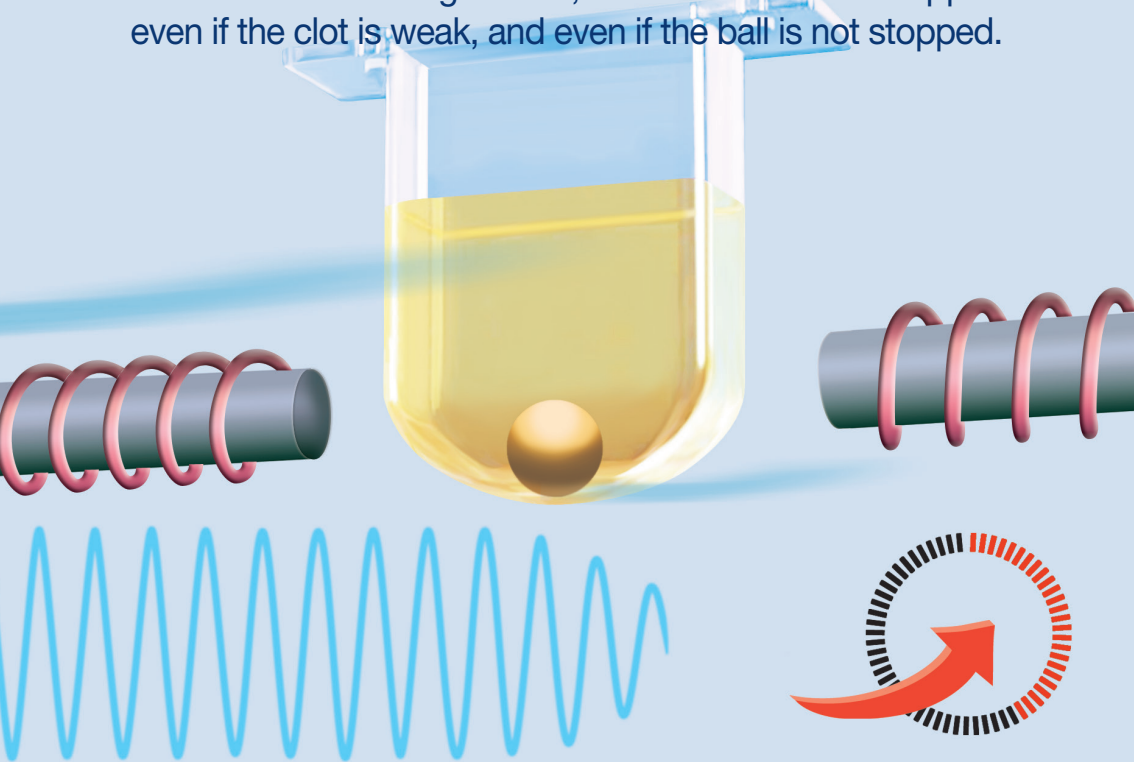
Amplitude is monitored during the entire clotting process.
The amplitude remains constant while no clot is present.

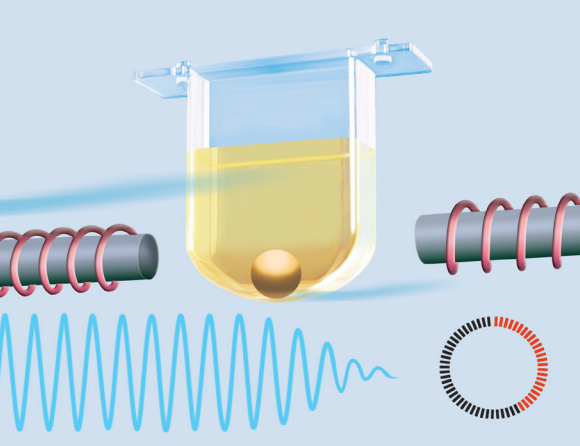


As the clot develops the viscosity increases,
and the amplitude decreases.



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





Insensitivity to:

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

Maximum sensitivity for:

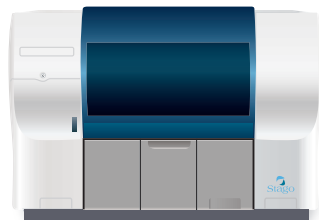
- Weak clots
- Fibrinogen testing linearity
1.5 to 9 g/L
- All clotting tests

Standardisation:

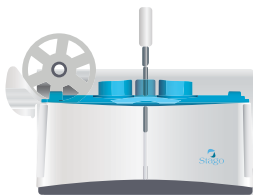
- For each clotting process
- For the entire range of
Stago analysers



STart Max



STA Compact Max



STA Satellite Max



STA R Max

