Discover the power of MPACT

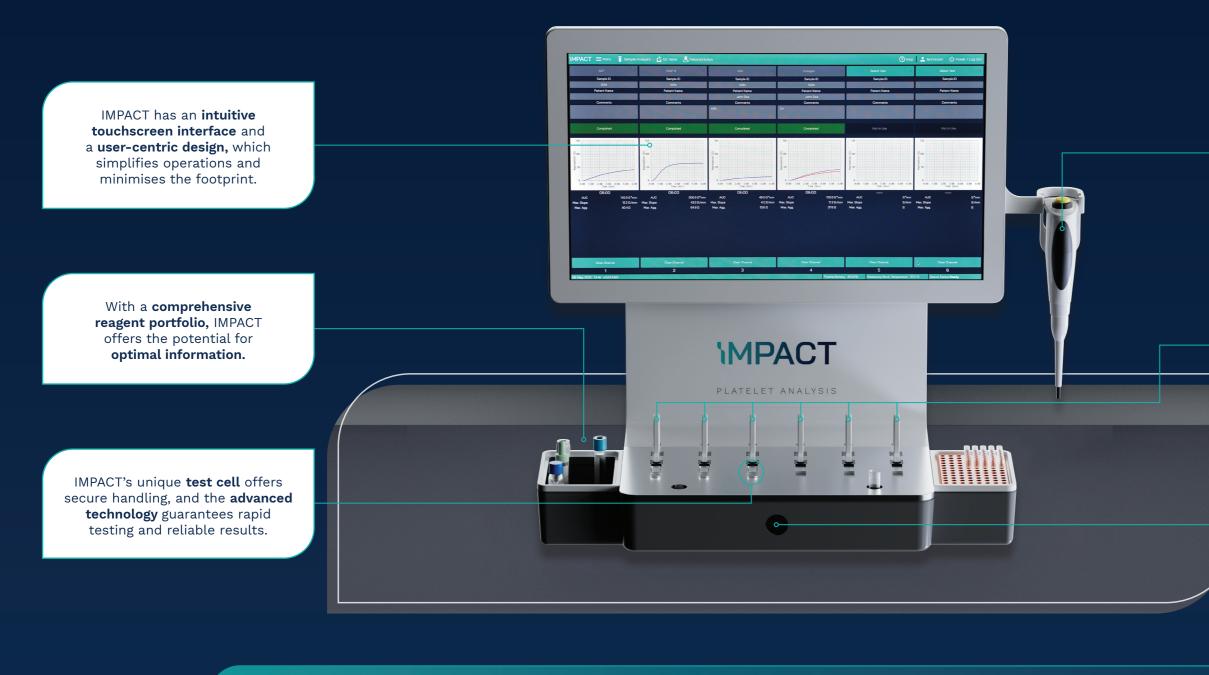


Experience the next generation of platelet function testing

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures

Introducing IMPACT

Your solution for rapid and accurate platelet function testing for cardiac surgery, interventional cardiology, neuroradiology research.





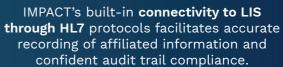
IMPACT delivers results in under 10 minutes, allowing for timely, informed decisions.



IMPACT verifies every measurement by monitoring electrical signals to ensure consistent, reliable results.



IMPACT is supported by responsive and proactive expert support.



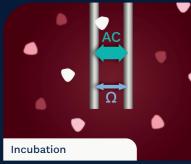
An electronic wireless pipette aids the consistent management of sample and reagent, eliminating the potential for volume errors, ensuring standardised platelet function results.

With six measuring channels, IMPACT provides flexible test combinations and enables parallel processing to maximise sample throughput.

A built-in **label scanner** allows for rapid and accurate data entry, facilitating precise recording of information and audit trail compliance.

IMPACT technology

IMPACT utilises whole blood impedance aggregometry (WBIA), an established technology for platelet function testing that has been widely used for many years.¹⁻³ This is a rapid and standardised option for platelet function testing.³





In the test cell alternating current flows between two pairs of sensor wires. Platelets circulate within a physiological environment, mixed by a Teflon coated stir bar. The whole blood is warmed up to 37°C.



Platelet activation

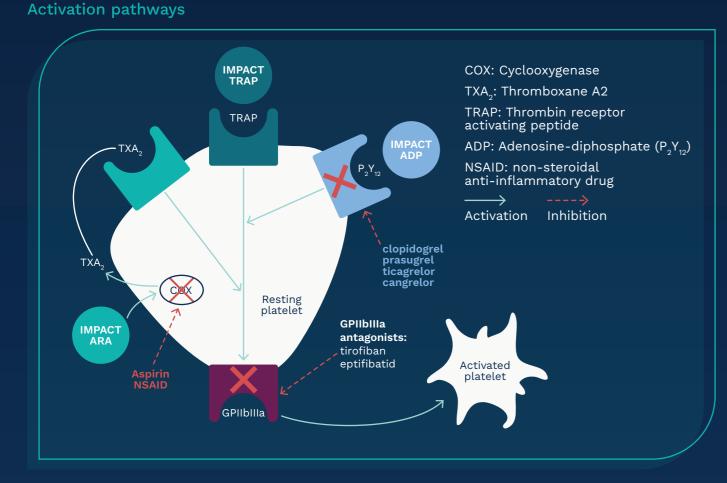
Upon activation by reagent, platelets attach to the wires and form aggregates in the blood sample. Aggregates both directly in the blood and on the wires increase electrical impedance.



Platelet aggregation

The impedance is measured numerically in ohms and displayed graphically and numerically on the screen. Two measurements are performed in parallel in each test cell to provide internal verification and assurance.

WBIA has been established for over 45 years¹ and been widely used in platelet function testing.⁴



IMPACT reagents

IMPACT caters to diverse testing needs, with an extended portfolio of standardised reagents based on the recommendations for platelet function testing from the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH).

Reagent	Product number	Concentrati
IMPACT ARA	HB-2103-FG	5 mg/ml (16
IMPACT ADP	HB-2102-FG	200 µM
IMPACT TRAP	HB-2107-FG	1 mM
IMPACT Collagen	HB-2104-FG	100 µg/ml
IMPACT Ristocetin High	HB-2105-FG	23.87 mg/m
IMPACT Ristocetin Low	HB-2106-FG	6.2 mg/ml
IMPACT U46619	HB-2108-FG	100 µM
IMPACT PGE1	HB-2112-FG	300 nM
IMPACT ASA	HB-2109-FG	30 mg/ml
IMPACT P ₂ Y ₁₂	HB-2111-FG	TBD
IMPACT GPIIbIIIa	HB-2110-FG	50 µg/ml

All reagents come in a package size of 6 x 210 µl.

on (vial)	Action
4 mM)	Sensitive to aspirin and NSAIDs
	Sensitive to all P ₂ Y ₁₂ receptor blockers
	Sensitive to GPIIbIIIa antagonists
	Congenital or acquired defects of platelet function
	Sensitive to inherited and acquired platelet disorders
	Sensitive to vWS type 2b
	Activation directly via Thromboxane A2 receptor
	Used together with ADP to increase the sensitivity of the ADP assay
	Positive control for IMPACT ARA
	Positive control for IMPACT ADP
	Positive control for IMPACT TRAP

Platelet function testing supports research in a multitude of fields like cardiac surgery, trauma, and blood banking

Advantages in cardiac surgery and trauma research

Platelet function testing is used to investigate bleeding risk before major surgery⁵ in subjects who have been on antiplatelet therapy prior to cardiac surgery to examine the bleeding risk.6

Research applications of WBIA in cardiac surgery include:6

- Bleeding and platelet transfusions
- Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) studies⁷
- Measuring platelet function during Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CPB) and Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO)^{8,9}
- Investigating platelet transfusion¹⁰



Laboratory, haemotology and blood bank research

- Whole blood rapid platelet function testing
- Research of platelet diseases (von Willebrand Disease. Glanzmann Thrombasthenia, Bernard-SoulierSyndrome and Receptor defects)^{16,17}
- Quality control of platelet concentrates¹⁸



Advantages in interventional cardiology and neuroradiology research

An appropriate response to P_2Y_{12} receptor blocker therapy is required to avoid in-stent thromboses or increased bleeding risk after:

- Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)^{5,11-13}
- The placement of intracerebral flow diverters14
- Carotid stents¹⁵

Investigation of platelet function facilitates research of optimisation of medication and identification of non-compliance.^{13,14}



Rapid platelet function testing

- Rapid platelet function testing enables: • Real-time data collection for immediate insights into platelet
- Facilitates time-sensitive research on platelet function during acute





Additional research areas

Assessment of platelet dysfunction in a variety of additional research environments:

- Pharmaceutical
- Veterinary
- Medical devices
- Academic

function in response to Dual Antiplatelet Therapy (DAPT) drugs⁶ events, including interventional cardiology and neuroradiology applications

Power supply

Operating voltage	100–130 V / 60 Hz, 200–250 V / 50 Hz
Mains frequency	50–60 Hz
Current (maximum)	1.5 A @ 100 V, 0.75 A @ 200 V
Power consumption	110 W (maximum)
Fuse	250 V, 1.5 A

Note: Mains supply voltage should not exceed recommended ranges.

Dimensions		
Dimensions	Overall height 56 cm; analyser width 35.5 cm; analyser and side boxes width 54.5 cm; front of analyser to back of power unit depth 34 cm	
Weight	25 kg	
Software		
Interface	LCD touchscreen display	
Sample identification	Label scanner	
Connectivity	HL7 LIS compatibility	
Environmental requirements		
Operating temperature	18–29 °C	
Relative/operating humidity	20-80 %	
Altitude (maximum)	2000 meters	

Learn more about IMPACT

impactplatelet.com



General Enquiries

Hart Biologicals Ltd. 2 Rivergreen Business Centre Queens Meadow Hartlepool TS25 2DL

Web: hartbio.co.uk Email: info@hartbio.co.uk

References: 1. Cardinal DC, Flower RJ. The electronic aggregometer: a novel device for assessing platelet behavior in blood. J Pharmacol Methods. 1980;3(2):135–58. 2. Calatzis A, Wittwer M, Krueger B, et al. A new approach to platelet function analysis in whole blood – the Multiplate analyzer. Platelets. 2004;15(8):479–517. 3. Sibbing D, Braun S, Jawansky S, et al. Assessment of ADP-induced platelet aggregotion with light transmission aggregometry and multiple electrode platelet aggregometry and reat-Thromb Haemost. 2007;98(4):784–9. 4. Aradi D, Komócsi A, Price MJ, et al. Efficacy and safety of intensified antiplatelet therapy on the basis of platelet reactivity testing in patients after percutaneous coronary intervention: systematic review and meta-analysis. Int J Cardiol. 2013;167(5):2140–8. 5. Larsen JB, Hvas AM, Hojbjerg JA. Platelet function testing: update and future directions. Semin Thromb Hemost. 2023;49(6):600–8. 6. Ranucci M, Baryshnikova E, Soro G, et al. Multiplate electrode value-blood aggregometry and bleeding in cardiac surgery patients receiving thienopyridines. Ann Thorac Surg. 2011;91(1):123–9. 7. Weber CF, Dietrich W, Spannagl M, et al. A point-of-care assessment of the effects of desmopressin on impaired platelet function using multiple electrode whole-blood aggregometry in patients after cardiac surgery. Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2017;24(2):196–202. 9. Garaj M, Durila M, Vajter J, et al. Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation seems to induce impairment of primary hemostasis pathology are measured by a MUltiple teal. 2023;46(5):899–907. 10. Rahe-Meyer N, Winterhalter M, Boden A, et al. Platelet Concentrates transfusion in cardiac surgery and platelet function assessment by multiple electrode aggregometry. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand. 2009;53(2):168–75. 11. Davidson S. Monitoring of antiplatelet therapy. Methods Mol Biol. 2023;26(5):381–402. 12. Sibbing D, Aradi D, Akesopulos D, et al. Updated expert consensus statement on platelet function and genetic cesting fore duivasc Interv. 2019;12(

Available from: https://practical-naemostasis.com/Piatelets/piatelet_function_lesting_introduction. html. **17.** Albanyan A, Al-Musa A, AlNounou R, et al. Diagnosis of Glanzmann thrombasthenia by whole blood impedance analyzer (MEA) vs. light transmission aggregometry. Int J Lab Hematol. 2015;37(4):503–8. **18.** Fiedler SA, Boller K, Junker AC, et al. Evaluation of the in vitro function of platelet concentrates from pooled buffy coats or apheresis. Transfus Med Hemother. 2020;47(4):314–24.





For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures. IMPACT is not yet available on the market.