We say STOP to haemolytic samples!

S-Monovette® - Minimises haemolysis rates

- Combines the advantages of Aspiration- and Vacuum systems*
- Suitable for all vein conditions
- Reduces repeated blood collection
- Cost and time-saving
- Optimal sample quality
- Patient friendly

* The S-Monovette® is a 2 in1 System. When collecting blood from an IV cannula use the aspiration technique only.
Haemolytic Samples
The most frequent reason for repeated blood collection in EDs

The risk of haemolysis
Vacuum technique vs. Aspiration technique

S-Monovette®
The optimum product for all challenges

S-Monovette®
The blood collection system proven to reduce haemolysis

Haemolysis rates using an IV catheter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood collection tube</th>
<th>Vacuum technique</th>
<th>Aspiration technique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-Monovette®</td>
<td>31 %</td>
<td>&lt;2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional tube</td>
<td>29 %</td>
<td>not possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Prevention of hemolysis in blood samples collected from intravenous catheters

Prevention of hemolysis in blood samples collected from intravenous catheters.  

Critical review and meta-analysis of spurious hemolysis in blood samples collected from intravenous catheters.  

Hemolyzed specimens: a major challenge for emergency departments and clinical laboratories.  

Effectiveness of practices to reduce blood sample hemolysis in EDs: A laboratory medicine best practices systematic review and meta-analysis  

Obtaining blood samples from peripheral Intravenous Catheters: Best Practice?  

Observational study to determine factors associated with blood sample haemolysis in the emergency department.  

Reducing blood sample hemolysis at a tertiary hospital emergency department.  

The Effect of Blood Drawing Techniques and Equipment on the Hemolysis of ED Laboratory Blood Samples.  
*Grant* MS J Emerg Nurs 29: 116-121, 2003

Use of separate veniunctures for IV access and laboratory studies decreases hemolysis rates.  

Factors Affecting Hemolysis Rates in Blood Samples Drawn from Newly Placed IV Sites in the Emergency Department.  