

# BMBT-Vet. Dog / Cat

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*In vivo diagnosticum*


Standardised screening test for the detection of primary hemostasis disorders in the dog and cat

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Supplied Exclusively To The UK Veterinary Market By  
**Vetlab Supplies Ltd**  
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Manufacturer:




## 1. INFORMATION ON THE TEST-KIT

### TEST-KIT COMPONENTS

- 1 Test-kit **BMBT-Vet. Dog** contains:
- 10 disposable incision lancets (W×D 3.0 × 1.0 mm)
  - 10 filter papers
  - 1 instructions for use
- 1 Test-kit **BMBT-Vet. Cat** contains:
- 10 disposable incision lancets (W×D 2.2 × 0.6 mm)
  - 10 filter papers
  - 1 instructions for use

### STABILITY AND STORAGE

 Store at  
 15–25°C

 Expiry date  
 – see label

### APPLICATION



For veterinary use only



Lot number

*In vivo* diagnosticum

Do not use test-kit components from different kits, lot numbers or beyond stated expiry date.



Follow instructions for use precisely

### LIABILITY

The entire risk due to the performance of this product is assumed by the purchaser. The manufacturer shall not be liable for indirect, special or consequential damages of any kind resulting from the use of this product.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Hemostasis is a complex physiological reaction on bleedings of all kind. Hemostasis disorders can base on primary and secondary defects or causes.

The buccal mucosal bleeding time (BMBT) is the time that passes by after placement of a defined incision by means of **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat**, respectively, until hemostasis occurs. It is an important coagulation marker for validation of the individual primary state of hemostasis.

With help of BMBT, suspicion of disorders of the primary hemostasis can be confirmed quickly and simply. Characteristics normally are surface bleedings, but also chirurgical reasons, especially in cats. They are caused by infectious and/or immunological reasoned thrombocytopenias, thrombocytopathies, vasculopathies and the genetically inherited von Willebrand disease (vWD) type 1–3.

With help of **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat**, respectively, by a standardised depth and length of the cut, the veterinarian is enabled on-site to obtain constant and reproducible BMBT results and to give a specific statement about the status of hemostasis in the dog and cat.

## 3. PATIENT PREPARATION

### a. DOG

- Optimally, bring the patient into lateral position.
- Uncover the mucosal side turning up carefully the upper chaps. Fix the turned chaps carefully with a gauze bandage around the upper jaw (just enough to prevent the venous return partially).

### b. CAT

- Optimally, bring the patient into lateral position. With uncooperative animals, a sedation is recommended. When choosing an anaesthetic, care should be taken to ensure that no drugs lowering the blood pressure are used, as these may affect the bleeding time.
- Uncover the mucosal side turning up carefully the upper chaps. Fix the turned chaps carefully with a gauze bandage around the upper jaw (just enough to prevent the venous return partially).

## 4. TEST PREPARATION

- a. Remove the **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat**, respectively, from its sterile foil pouch immediately before use. Take care that the sterile blade slot surface will not be contaminated by

touching (fig.1).

- b. Remove the safety clip (fig.2). This can be replaced in its position in case of test start delay for a short period of time.

## 5. TEST PROCEDURE

1. Search a healthy and secure incision place. Be aware not to damage bigger blood vessels (e.g. Arteria labialis).
2. Place the **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat** with the entire contact surface lightly on the mucosa surface. Push the trigger (fig.3). Immediately remove the **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat** and start the stop watch simultaneously with start of bleeding (fig.4).
3. Let the incision site **bleed freely and undisturbed** (fig.5). Take care that no blood flows into the mouth or that the patient licks the site with its tongue.
4. Absorb the draining blood every 10 seconds with the filter paper without touching the bleeding site (fig.6).
5. Measure the time until the bleeding stands.

## 6. READING OF THE TEST RESULT

Stop the stop-watch as soon as the bleeding stands and read the BMBT (fig.7).

fig.1



fig.2



fig.3



fig.4



fig.5



fig.6



fig.7



## 7. PRECAUTIONS FOR USERS

- For single use only!
- The guidelines for working in medical laboratories must be observed. It is recommended to wear disposable gloves and other personal protective equipment (protective clothing, possibly a face mask). Wash and disinfect hands after completing the test.
- The **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat** must be seen as potentially infectious after use and disposed of accordingly, together with the used test-kit components.

## 8. TEST PRINCIPLE

The determination of the BMBT is a useful screening test in the veterinary clinic for the identification of thrombocytic and vascular bleeding disorders. The incision using the **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat** only leads to a superficial capillary bleeding.


With the **BMBT-Vet. Dog** or **Cat**, with the help of an easy to handle, automatic triggered chirurgical blade (incision lancet), a defined cut depth of 1.0 mm (dog) or 0.6 mm (cat) and a cut width of 3.0 mm (dog) or 2.2 mm (cat) is set quickly (1/1000 s) and painless. After planar placing on the mucosa and manual release (steel spring), a precise cut in the mucosa of the patient is set. Due to automatic retraction of the steel blade after setting the incision, there is no possibility of injuries neither for the patient nor for the veterinarian.


The duration of the bleeding depends on the formation rate and stability of the thrombus and therefore is mainly based on the number and function of available platelets. The plasmatic coagulation system is not activated, the coagulation factors are not needed stopping this kind of bleeding.

Standardised incision depth and length enables the veterinarian to produce constant and repeatable measurements under practice conditions.

## 9. INFORMATION FOR THE INTERPRETATION

### Physiological values:

 dog: < 4 minutes  
 (reference range: 0.75–2.25 min)

 cat: < 1.5 minutes

### Prolonged values:

- Von Willebrand disease
- Thrombocytopathy
  - inherited
  - acquired (e.g. aspirin)
- Thrombocytopenia (< 100,000/μl)
  - immune mediated
  - infection mediated (e.g. ehrlichiosis)
  - bone marrow diseases
- Vascular disease
- Uraemia