

Quip Anti-M[®]

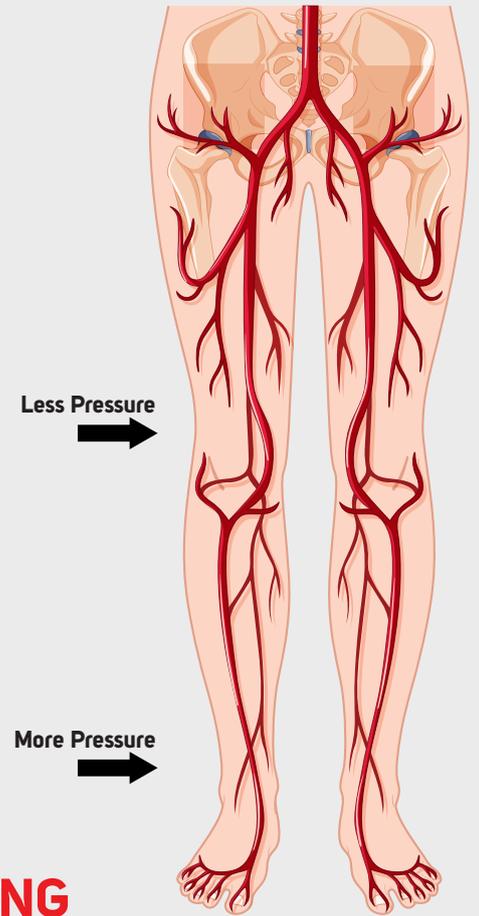
Anti-Embolism Stockings

**MICRO-
FIBRE
YARN**

soft touch | breathable | moisture-absorbent



THIGH-LENGTH
Available in white



COMPRESSION TREATMENT IN PREVENTING DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS

When a patient experiences blood clotting in the deep veins, he/she is said to be suffering from deep vein thrombosis. A thrombus refers to a clot that occurs in a blood vessel. Thrombi in superficial veins are generally not dangerous. It is those that occur in the deep veins, however, that are dangerous. This is because all or part of the thrombus (in deep vein thrombosis) can break loose and float in the bloodstream and hence block blood flow when it lodges in a narrow artery. When a thrombus is in motion, it is known as an embolus.

Deep vein thrombosis and phlebitis (in varicose veins) may be confused, but it is only the former which is potentially harmful. There are three factors that can lead to deep vein thrombosis. These are: injury to the vein lining, a propensity for blood to clot within the veins (for instance as a result of some cancers), and slowing of venous blood flow (for instance during prolonged bed rest).

About 50% of people with deep vein thrombosis may not show symptoms. The first indications of something being amiss in these people is usually chest pains as a result of pulmonary embolism. Deep vein thrombosis can cause a significant amount of inflammation and obstruction of blood flow, leading the calves to swell and lead to more pain for the patient. This region will also be tender to the touch and give off a warm sensation. There may also be swelling in the thighs, ankles or feet.

When thrombi are converted to scar tissue, they damage the venous valves and lead to oedema. The result of this is swelling in the ankles. This swelling can continue upwards until it gets to the thighs.

The risk of deep vein thrombosis is almost impossible to completely eliminate. However, there are ways to reduce it. One of these ways is to wear anti-embolism stockings, which slightly compress the veins and hence increase the pressure of blood flow up the legs. This helps to reduce the risk of clotting. Anti-embolism stockings apply pressure on the legs -- more at the ankles and less higher up at the calves and thighs -- and hence increase the velocity of blood flow in the deep veins.

Quip Anti-M[®]
Anti-Embolism Stockings

COMPRESSION CLASS 1 ANTI-EMBOLISM STOCKINGS 18mmHg

INDICATIONS:

- Prophylaxis against deep venous thrombosis in medical and surgical patients
- Improves resolution of varicose veins by providing graduated compression and increased venous blood flow return
- Improves blood flow of other venous disorders

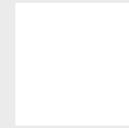
FEATURES:

- Available in white
- Maximum comfort and efficacy
- Soft to touch
- Durable material
- Easy to put on and take off
- Allows for free movement
- Good elasticity for perfect fit
- Skin friendly

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Cellulitis
- Dermatitis
- Gangrene
- Fasciitis
- Panniculitis
- Severe arteriosclerosis or other ischemic vascular diseases

COLOUR:



White

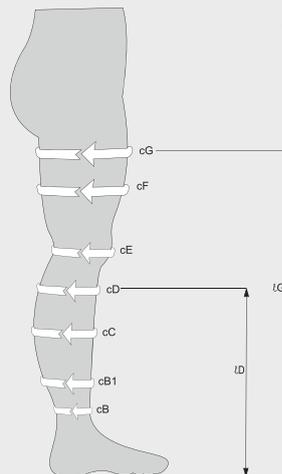


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PRODUCT	LENGTH	COLOUR	SIZE
AG - THIGH LENGTH, w/DOTTED SILICONE TOPBAND, ANTI-EMBOLISM STOCKING	Normal		Small (2)
AG - THIGH LENGTH, w/DOTTED SILICONE TOPBAND, ANTI-EMBOLISM STOCKING	Normal		Medium (3)
AG - THIGH LENGTH, w/DOTTED SILICONE TOPBAND, ANTI-EMBOLISM STOCKING	Normal		Large (4)
AG - THIGH LENGTH, w/DOTTED SILICONE TOPBAND, ANTI-EMBOLISM STOCKING	Normal		Extra Large (5)

SIZE TABLE:

LEG CIRCUMFERENCE (cm)	SIZE			
	S	M	L	XL
cB	20-23	23-26	26-29	29-32
cB1	24-30	27-34	30-37	34-40
cC	31-37	34-41	37-44	41-48
cD	30-36	33-40	36-43	40-47
cE	35-41	38-45	41-48	45-53
cF	41-53	47-58	52-62	58-71
cG	49-63	53-67	58-73	64-82



Choosing the Correct Size:

There are two measurements that one can consider when choosing the correct size. The circumference of the ankle (cB) and the length of the leg (cD) can be used when looking for knee-length stockings. Lower thigh circumference (cF) can be used when looking for mid-thigh-length stockings. The upper thigh circumference (cG) can be used when looking for thigh-length or pantyhose stockings.

The other circumference indications correspond to the selected stocking size. When choosing stockings, one should compare the measurements with the figures in the table above. The above data will not work in cases where the patient's whole leg measurements do not correspond to the above data.