

Hemostatic Serum

A Superior Standardized Coagulant

IN the emergency of treating hemorrhage due to defective coagulability, precious time can be saved by the injection of Hemostatic Serum.

Suppose the bleeding is due to absence or insufficiency of prothrombin in the blood. Hemostatic Serum is indicated because it supplies the necessary prothrombin.

Suppose that your patient bleeds because the natural tissue kinases are not available. Hemostatic Serum is indicated because it supplies active thrombokinase.

Some hemorrhages are undoubtedly caused by a relative excess of antithrombin—the substance that maintains the intravascular fluidity of the blood. Even in these cases Hemostatic Serum is indicated because it contains a neutralizer of antithrombin.

Most of the other coagulants which are offered to the profession are solutions containing either prothrombin or kinase. The range of applicability of any one of them is

naturally limited to a small percentage of cases. Hemostatic Serum does not suffer from such limitations. It takes into account and combats all of the probable causes of non-coagulation.

The dose is 2 cc to 5 cc injected subcutaneously or intravenously. The serum may also be applied locally to the bleeding point, if accessible.

The effect of one dose of Hemostatic Serum reaches its maximum intensity in one to two hours after the injection and lasts with slow and gradual diminution for about ten weeks. Four or five doses at six- to twelve-hour intervals are advised, especially in cases of hemophilia.

As a preventive of hemorrhage which sometimes follows operations on the tonsils, bones, gall-bladder, spleen, etc., a few doses should be injected before the proposed operation.

Hemostatic Serum is marketed in packages of 2 cc and 5 cc. It is well to have a supply on hand.

Parke, Davis & Company