



## A “Gold Standard” Test for Diagnosing & Quantifying Hemolysis in Neonates and Infants

"The test most deserving of the designation “gold standard” is ETCOc measurement. Moreover, this method is the one we judge best fulfills the AAP 2022 recommendation to “identify neonates with hemolysis from any cause”.

- Christensen, Robert, Et Al.

Journal of Perinatology, 2023. Authored by leading experts in the field: Bhutani, Christensen, Bahr, and Stevenson.



Jaundice management is complex, but improving outcomes is easier than you think with CoSense® ETCOc testing. A simple breath test provides early and accurate measurement of hemolysis and neurotoxic risk that can lead to hemolytic hyperbilirubinemia (HB) and kernicterus.

### Diagnose and Quantify Hemolysis Early, Send Them Home With Confidence



#### CoSense® Highlights

##### 15-30 Seconds

To collect a breath sample with the CoSense® ETCOc Monitor

##### 100%

Simple and non-Invasive; performed at the bedside with results in <5 minutes

##### <5 Minutes

For the CoSense® ETCOc Monitor to analyze the baby’s breath sample and accurately measure hemolysis

##### 3 Easy Steps

To operate and no calibration required

##### 50% Decrease

In blood tests on newborns for managing hyperbilirubinemia

##### 20% Decrease

In phototherapy and improved utilization

##### \$200K Savings

Savings from the 50% decrease in blood tests on newborns (University of Utah, 2021 Study)

**Decreased** readmissions

**Decreased** length of stay in the hospital

#### Supports Best Practices. AAP Recommends the Use of ETCOc

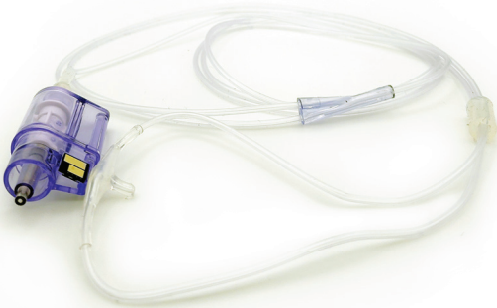
- **AAP Guideline:** “ETCOc is the only test that can confirm the presence or absence of hemolysis and measure the rate of bilirubin production.”
- **Extensively Researched:** Supported by numerous studies demonstrating its effectiveness and reliability in neonatal care.
- ETCOc testing **EVERY newborn** before discharge, as evidenced by extensive independent studies, significantly decreases readmissions, blood tests, phototherapy, and costs.
- Universal testing with the portable, **non-invasive** CoSense® ETCOc monitor before discharge identifies babies with hemolytic condition that may be at high risk of hemolytic hyperbilirubinemia.

Order No.	Description	Qty
C20112	CoSense® ETCOc Monitor	1/EA
C20206	CoSense® Precision Sampling Set	4 BX/CS
C20411	CoSense® 1 Year Service Agreement	1/EA
C20413	CoSense® 3 Year Service Agreement	1/EA
C20510	Rolling Stand for CoSense® ETCOc Monitor	1/EA

**Call 508-881-6400 or Your HCT Sales Rep for Pricing**

## ETCOc Measures the Production of Unconjugated Bilirubin and is the **“Gold Standard”** Test for Diagnosing and Quantifying Hemolysis

- Carbon monoxide and unconjugated bilirubin (UCB) are produced in a 1:1 ratio during red blood cell breakdown. Carbon monoxide is eliminated from the body through the lungs as ETCOc.
- Elevated levels of ETCOc indicate high production of UCB and the presence of hemolysis in newborns. The increased concentration of UCB can cross the blood-brain barrier, and deposit in the basal ganglia or cerebellum causing a bilirubin-induced encephalopathy or kernicterus.
- Hemolysis in neonates confers a higher risk for adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes.
- The 2004 AAP Guidelines state that ETCOc is the ONLY clinical test that measures the rate of bilirubin production and confirms the presence or absence of hemolysis.
- When compared to all available tests for hemolysis, ETCOc is recommended as the “Gold Standard” test for diagnosing and qualifying hemolysis in neonates and infants, and the one that best fulfills the AAP 2022 recommendation to “identify neonates with hemolysis from any cause”



- Babies with both UNCONJUGATED HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA and HEMOLYSIS are at greatest risk for adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes.
- According to the AAP Guidelines, newborns with a hemolytic condition need to receive phototherapy at lower levels of bilirubin than other newborns.

Since **2004**, the American Academy of Pediatrics has recommended the use of ETCOc in **Hyperbilirubinemia Management**.

### TSB/TcB TESTING:

Provides the bilirubin level at a single point in time.



### ETCOc TESTING:

Measures Bilirubin production. Diagnoses and quantifies hemolysis.

**BETTER OUTCOMES**

### How Do You Know if this is Normal Newborn Jaundice?

TODAY, physicians order different tests:



BUT, these tests aren't reliable in newborns. So hemolysis can continue to go undetected, placing the newborn at risk for ADVERSE NEUROLOGICAL OUTCOMES.