

ankaferd
BLOODSTOPPER
Hemostatik Ajan



ankaferd
BLOODSTOPPER[®]
Hemostatik Ajan

Kanamayı Durdurmaya Yardımcı Emilebilen Tampon



- EMİLEBİLEN ISLAK TAMPON
1Adet - 1Kutu

ankaferd
BLOODSTOPPER[®]
Hemostatik Ajan

Kanamayı Durdurmaya Yardımcı Ampul



• AMPUL
24 adet - 1 kutu

ankaferd BLOODSTOPPER® Hemostatik Ajan

Diş Hekimleri neden Ankaferd BloodStopper (ABS) kullanmayı tercih ederler?

Kanama kontrolünde yüz yılın ürünü olarak kabul edilen Ankaferd BloodStopper, kontrol altına alınamayan kanamalarda dahi kısa sürede kanama kontrolü sağlayarak hekime büyük kolaylık sağlar. Bu durum hekime müdahale rahatlığı sağlarken hastanın da konforunu arttırır.

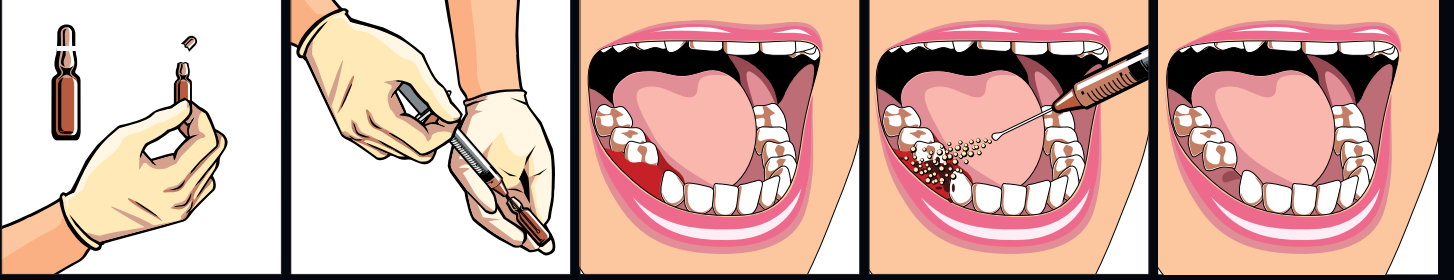
Dental Girişimlerde Gelişen Kanamaların Kontrolünde Ankaferd BloodStopper Uygulamaları

Cerrahi girişim sonrasında oluşan kanamalı bölgeye dental anestezi için kullandığınız enjektör yardımıyla kuvvetlice püskürtün. 'İLK' püskürtmenin kuvveti ve bu ilk püskürtme ile doku hasarının olduğu kanama bölgesi kaplanır. Canlı şekilli kan elemanlarından ve ABS'den oluşan ağ (network) ilgili bölgeyi kaplar. Kanamanın olduğu bölge, tek püskürtme ile kaplanamayacak kadar büyükse aynı biçimde diğer bölgelere de püskürtmeler yapılabilir. ABS, püskürtme gerçekleştirilen kanama alanlarında oluturduğu ağ çerçevesinde canlı eritrosit aggregasyonu ve fizyolojik hemostaz regülasyonu yaparak kanamayı kontrol altına alacaktır. Bu süreci olumsuz etkileyecek tarzda etkin bir ilk püskürtmeyi takiben aynı alana ardı ardına püskürtmeler yapılması, gelişen fizyolojik ağ olumsuz etkileyebilir. Bu nedenle aynı alana tekrar püskürtme yapma ihtiyacı hissedilirse ilk püskürtmenin etkinliğine izin verecek tarzda 45 saniye kadar beklenmesi yararlı olur. İlk püskürtmenin kuvvetli ve kaplayıcı etkinliğinin olmadığı düşünülüyorsa kanamalı bölgeye dental enjektör ile kuvvetlice tekrar 'İLK' püskürtme kabul edecek tarzda uygulama mümkündür. Uygulamaların bilinen herhangi bir yan etkisi yoktur. Ancak diş beyazlatma girişimleri sırasında tekrarlayan püskürtmeler yapıldığında ürünün bitkisel içeriği bu işlemde kullanılan kimyasal maddelerle etkileşerek patolojik önemi olmayan diş yüzeylerinde fırçalama ile çıkabilen renklenmelere yol açabilir. Bu nedenle izole olarak diş beyazlatma girişimi yapılacak hastalarda kontrolsüz kanama beklenmiyorsa standart kan durdurucu yöntemler tercih edilebilir.

Dental Girişimlerde Kullanım Alanları

- Komplikasyonlu ya da normal diş çekimi operasyonlarında
- Süt dişlerinde, kron pulpa amputasyonunu takiben oluşan kanamalarda
- Detartraj ve küretaj işlemleri sonrası oluşan diş eti kanamalarında
- Diş eti flap operasyonları sonrasında
- İmplantasyon işlemleri sırasında ve sonrasında oluşan kanamalarda
- Perimplantitis tedavisinde
- Sistemik medikal sorunlu dental hastalıklarda; ilgili tıbbi branşın konsültasyonu ile, hemorajik komplikasyon riskli diş ve diş eti hastalıklarına kanama kontrol amaçlı lokal dental girişimlerde
- Yara iyileşmesinin gecikeceğinin düşünüldüğü sistemik hastalıkları bulunan hastalarda iyileşmeyi hızlandırmak amacıyla
- Kanama problemi oluşturacak hemofili gibi bir hastalığı olan hastalarda kullanılan faktör miktarını azaltmak amacıyla
- Antikuagülan tedavi altında bulunan ve çeşitli nedenlerle ilaç tedavisi kesilemeyen hastalarda kanama kontrolü amacıyla

ankaferd BLOODSTOPPER® Hemostatik Ajan



Ampülü OPC işaretli yerinden kırınız

Enjektöre çekiniz. Lütfen dental enjektör kullanınız.

Kanamalı bölge

Kanamalı bölgeye damlatarak veya püskürterek uygulayınız.
Kesinlikle enjekte edilmez

Etkisini gösterip kanamayı durdurana kadar uygulamayı sürdürünüz

Birim Formülü:

1 ml'lik ürün içerisinde; Urtica dioica (kurutulmuş kök ekstresi) 0.06 mg, Vitis vinifera (kurutulmuş yaprak ekstresi) 0.08 mg, Glycyrrhiza glabra (kurutulmuş yaprak ekstresi) 0.09 mg, Alpinia officinarum (kurutulmuş yaprak ekstresi) 0.07 mg, Thymus vulgaris (kurutulmuş toprak üstü ekstresi) 0.05 mg bulunmaktadır.

Tıbbi Özellikleri:

"Ankaferd BloodStopper Ampul"; plazma ve serum içerisinde kısa sürede hemostazı fizyolojik olarak yönlendiren özgül bir eritrosit-protein ağı oluşturur. Kan durdurulması işlemi temel olarak doku onarıcı bu ağ üzerinden yürütülmektedir. "Ankaferd BloodStopper Ampul" hem normal hemostatik değerlere sahip bireylerde hem de birincil ya da ikincil hemostaz bozukluğu olan hemorajik diyatezli hastalarda, örneğin hemofili hastalarında, kanamayı durdurmaya yardımcıdır. In vitro çalışmalarında çok sayıda bakterilere (A.baumannii, E.coli, K.pneumonia, Paeruginosa, Enterobacter spp., Stenotrophomonas maltophilia, Metisilin dirençli Staph. aureus (MRSA), Metisilin dirençli coagulase negatif Staphylococcus, ve vankomisin-rezistan enterokok (VRE) gibi) ve mantarlara (Zygosaccharomyces bailii, Candida albicans, Mucor rouxii, Mucor brunnea, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus parasiticus gibi) karşı etkili olduğu gösterilmiştir. Bu nedenle infekte hemorajik dokularda tedaviye yardımcı kullanımı yararlı olabilir.

"Ankaferd BloodStopper Ampul" kanamayı durdurucu ürün olarak; spontan, travmatik ve-veya cerrahiye sekonder yoğun dış kanamaların durdurulmasında yardımcıdır.

"Ankaferd BloodStopper Ampul" damar içine ya da kan dolaşım sistemine yerleştirilmemelidir.

- Hemofili, diabetes mellitus ve hipertansiyon hastalarında hekim gözetiminde güvenle kullanılabilir.

Önerilen Kullanım Yeri:

Dış tedavisi ve dış operasyonları sonrası oluşabilecek dış kanamalarda ve cerrahi sekonder dış kanamalarda kanamayı durdurmaya yardımcı olarak kullanılır.

Aktas, Alper
Er, Nuray
Kiris, Serkan
Koseoglu, Osman T.
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim C.

The Efficiency of Ankaferd Blood Stopper During the Dental Surgery in Hemorrhagic Diathesis: Case Series

UHOD-ULUSLARARASI HEMATOLOJİ-ONKOLOJİ DERGİSİ

24,1,60,6410.4999/uhod.12046,2014

Dental surgery in patients with hemorrhagic diathesis represents a great clinical challenge regarding the bleeding and complicated infections. There are various methods and materials for haemostasis of these patients. One of them is ABS (Ankaferd Blood Stopper), which has been approved for the clinical management of external post-surgical and dental surgery bleedings in Turkey. ABS could be effectively used both in individuals with normal haemostatic parameters and in patients with deficient primary hemostasis and/or secondary hemostasis. In this case series, total 11 patients who have various illnesses especially hemorrhagic diathesis are presented. ABS application demonstrated successful clinical management of the patients with various types of hemorrhagic diathesis.

Aktop, Sertac
Emekli-Alturfan, Ebru
Ozer, Cuneyt
Gonul, Onur
Garip, Hasan
Yarat, Aysen
Goker, Kamil

Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper and Celox on the Tissue Factor Activities of Warfarin-Treated Rats

CLINICAL AND APPLIED THROMBOSIS-HEMOSTASIS

20,1,16,2110.1177/1076029613490254

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of these new generation hemostatic agents on early-stage soft tissue healing of warfarin-treated rats by measuring the tissue factor (TF) activities. Rats in the warfarin group were treated intraperitoneally with 0.1 mg/kg warfarin, and rats in the control group were treated with 1 mL/kg saline. All rats had 3 incisions on dorsal dermal tissue applied Celox, Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS), or no hemostatic agent. Six rats from each group were killed on day 4, and the other 6 were killed on day 8. Prothrombin time (PT) and TF activities were evaluated, respectively. Both the hemostatic agents positively affected the hemostasis. Warfarin treatment increased the PT levels as expected. Celox-treated dermal tissues had higher TF activity when compared to ABS-treated ones. The ABS affected the early-stage healing positively in clinical aspect, whereas Celox was more effective on hemostasis by means of increasing TF activities.

Kazancioglu, Hakki Oguz
Cakir, Onur
Ak, Gulsum
Zulfikar, Bulent

The Effectiveness of a New Hemostatic Agent (Ankaferd Blood Stopper) for the Control of Bleeding following Tooth

Extraction in Hemophilia: A Controlled Clinical Trial

TURKISH JOURNAL OF HEMATOLOGY

30, 1, 19, 2410.4274/tjh.2012.0036

Objective: To assess the hemostatic efficacy of a new local hemostatic agent, Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS), for the control of bleeding following tooth extraction in hemophiliacs.

Materials and Methods: Simple tooth extractions were performed in 27 hemophilia A patients. In the treatment group (n=17) local hemostasis was achieved via application of ABS to the extraction sockets, whereas in the control group (n=10) local hemostasis was achieved via direct packing with gauze. **Results:** In all, 57 (21 primary and 36 permanent) teeth extractions were performed in 27 hemophilia A patients. There were no significant differences in age or factor VIII level distribution between the 2 groups ($p>0.05$). The most significant clinical difference between the groups was associated with the use of ABS; those in the treatment group had significantly shorter duration of bleeding ($p=0.002$). **Conclusion:** This is the first study to evaluate the efficacy of ABS for the control of bleeding following tooth extraction in hemophiliacs. ABS can be considered an alternative local hemostatic agent for reducing clotting factor concentrates in hemophilia patients.

**Cakarer, Sirmahan
Eyupoglu, Esra
Gunes, Cigdem Ozcamur
Kuseoglu, Banu Gurkan
Berberoglu, Hulya Kocak
Keskin, Cengizhan**

Evaluation of the Hemostatic Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper During Dental Extractions in Patients on Antithrombotic Therapy

CLINICAL AND APPLIED THROMBOSIS-HEMOSTASIS

19, 1, 96, 9910.1177/1076029611435836

This study evaluated the early hemostatic effects of a novel hemostatic agent (Ankaferd blood stopper [ABS]) during dental extractions in patients on antithrombotic therapy, without interruption or diminution of the medication. In total, 25 patients, who are on antithrombotic therapy and in need of simple dental extractions, were randomized into 2 groups. In group I (control group), which consisted of 10 patients, local hemostasis was achieved with direct packing with gauze. In group II, which consisted of 15 patients, local hemostasis was achieved by the local application of ABS on the extraction sockets. The bleeding time was compared between 2 groups following the tooth extraction. The bleeding time in the dental sockets treated with ABS was statistically lower compared to the sockets of the control group ($p = 0.0001$). It is concluded that the dental extractions could be performed without interruption of the medication in patients on antithrombotic therapy. The ABS appears to be sufficient as an alternative hemostatic agent.

**Balcik, Ozlem S.
Koroglu, Mustafa
Cipil, Handan
Kaftan, Osman
Maral, Senem
Gurel, Ayse
Goker, Hakan
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim C.
Kosar, Ali**

A Placebo-Controlled, Randomized, Double-Blinded, Cross-Over Phase-I Clinical Study Indicating the Safety of Topical Ankaferd Hemostat in Healthy Volunteers

UHOD-ULUSLARARASI HEMATOLOJİ-ONKOLOJİ DERGISİ

22, 4, 267, 27410.4999/uhod.10124

Ankaferd is a folkloric medicinal plant extract which has historically been used as an hemostatic agent in traditional Turkish medicine. Ankaferd Hemostat (ABS, Ankaferd BloodStopper (R)) includes the plants of *Thymus vulgaris*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Vitis vinifera*, *Alpinia officinarum* and *Urtica dioica*. The hemostatic effects of ABS have been established in the in vitro and in vivo studies in the Literature. The basic mechanism of action for ABS is the formation of an encapsulated protein network representing the focal points for the vital erythroid aggregation. The topical usage of ABS as a hemostatic agent in clinical hemorrhages and during dental interventions provided the first clues about the safety and efficacy of ABS in humans. The aim of this study is to search topical safety of ABS in a phase I randomized, double-blinded, cross-over, placebo controlled clinical study in healthy volunteers. Twenty-four healthy volunteers (11 males and 13 females, aged 18-44 years) compatible with the study protocol were enrolled into the study. In this study, topical ABS application for 120 minutes is not different from the placebo, in terms of both the local skin findings and systemic laboratory tests. Based on those data, it is concluded that topical application of ABS is safe and tolerable in humans.

Aktas, Alper
Er, Nuray
Onur, Mehmet A.
Tan, Gamze
Hayran, Mutlu

Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on Nerve Conductance: An Experimental Study on the Rat Sciatic Nerve

UHOD-ULUSLARARASI HEMATOLOJİ-ONKOLOJİ DERGISİ

22, 1, 9, 1410.4999/uhod.10112

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) (ABS) on nerve conductance. ABS consists of traditional haemstatic ingredients, and has been officially approved for topical use in the management of external hemorrhage and dental surgical procedures. The basic mechanism of action for ABS is the formation of an encapsulated protein network that provides focal points for vital erythrocyte aggregation. Total of 6 albino rats were used for nerve conduction experiments. Isolated rat sciatic nerves were placed in two suction electrodes in a pyrex bath containing a tyrode solution. Concentration-dependent evoked compound action potentials (CAP) of the nerves were recorded for 60 minutes within the ABS solution. The readings were conducted for 60 more minutes after washing the nerves. A significant reduction cAP voltage in 1000 μ l test groups was recorded. The pairwise comparisons showed that the only significant differences were between 1000 μ l and the rest of the solutions, but this effect was totally reversible after washing with tyrode solution at 120 min readings. No significant difference exists among groups for any other parameters. Observation of recovery of the cAPs on washed specimens, demonstrating that ABS has a reversible adverse effect on nerve conductance irrespective of the concentration applied.

Yilmaz, Erkan
Gulec, Sukru
Torun, Didem
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim Celalettin
Akar, Nejat

The effects of Ankaferd (R) Blood Stopper on transcription factors in HUVEC and the erythrocyte protein profile

TURKISH JOURNAL OF HEMATOLOGY

28, 4, 276, 28510.5152/tjh.2011.39

Objective: Ankaferd (R) Blood Stopper (ABS) is an herbal extract that has historically been used as a hemostatic agent in traditional Turkish medicine. ABS is comprised of a standardized herbal mixture of *T. vulgaris*, *G. glabra*, *V. vinifera*, *A. officinarum*, and *U. dioica*. ABS's basic mechanism of action is the formation of an encapsulated protein web, which represents the focal point for vital erythrocyte masses. The hemostatic effects of ABS have been observed in vitro and in vivo. ABS was registered as a hemostatic agent for external hemorrhages and dental bleeding following phase I randomized, double-blind crossover placebo-controlled clinical research, and safety and efficacy reports. In terms of the potential use of ABS, transcription factors may be novel factors that play a role in the hemostatic and other pleiotropic effects of ABS. Materials and Methods: Hence, the present study aimed to investigate the effects of ABS on endothelium, and possible transcription factor changes in HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cells) and the erythrocyte membrane profile. ABS (5 μ l and 50 μ l) was administered to HUVEC (in 75 cm²); similar to 75% fullness) for 5 min and 15 min. Results: ABS caused significant increases in the level of activation of the following transcription factors; AP2, AR, CRE/ATF1, CREB, E2F1-5, E2F6, EGR, GATA, HNF-1, ISRE, Myc-Max, NF-1, NFkB, p53, PPAR, SMAD 2/3, SP1, TRE/AP1, and YY1. Following erythrocyte

membrane isolation, protein complexes were undissolved, but denatured. The protein complex formed was resistant to heat and detergent. Trypsin and sonication were used in order to break this complex; the complex dissolved and erythrocyte membrane proteins were released in SDS-PAGE. Conclusion: ABS established a very fast and solid protein web, and increased the level of transcription factor activation. Therefore the cellular effects of ABS could be related to different intracellular biological pathways. (Turk J Hematol 2011; 28: 276-85)

Odabas, M. E.
Cinar, C.
Tulunoglu, O.
Isik, B.

A New Haemostatic Agent's Effect on the Success of Calcium Hydroxide Pulpotomy in Primary Molars

PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

33, 7, 529, 534

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of the application of a new hemostatic agent, Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS), on the clinical and radiographic success of calcium hydroxide (CH) pulpotomies in primary molars. Methods: Patients with bilateral vital mandibular primary molar teeth that required pulpotomies, because of pulpal exposure to caries, were selected for this study. After initial hemorrhage control, complete hemostasis into the canal orifice was achieved by: (1) applying a solution of ABS for 10 to 15 seconds; or (2) placing sterile, saline-wetted cotton pellets. Forty teeth in 2 groups were followed up clinically and radiographic at 1, 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Results: CH group teeth had a total success rate of 90% at 12 months. CH+ABS group teeth had a total success rate of 95% at 12 months. There were no statistically significant differences between CH and CH+ABS group regarding both clinical and radiographic success rates. Conclusion: Ankaferd Blood Stopper may be a useful product in the management of pulpal bleeding during a calcium hydroxide pulpotomy. (Pediatr Dent 2011;33:529-34) Received April 7 2010 vertical bar Last Revision August 7, 2010 vertical bar Accepted August 8, 2010

Ciftci, Sevgi
Keskin, Fahriye
Ozcan, Sema Keceli
Erdem, Mehmet Ali
Cankaya, Burak
Bingol, Recep
Kasapoglu, Cetin

In Vitro Antifungal Activity of Ankaferd Blood Stopper Against Candida Albicans

CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH-CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL

72, 3, 120, 12610.1016/j.curtheres.2011.04.003

BACKGROUND: Candida albicans is a member of the oral flora that can lead to various complications in immunosuppressive patients after oral surgery processes. Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) (ABS) is a medical plant extract that is safe to use in patients with dental surgery bleedings in Turkey.

OBJECTIVE: The study evaluated the antifungal activity of ABS medicinal plant extract against C albicans using the agar diffusion and broth microdilution methods.

METHODS: The plant extract antifungal activity was assessed in vitro either by applying the ABS extract directly and by applying different concentrations of ABS onto Candida culture. For these experiments, an agar diffusion method was used. To determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), a broth microdilution method was used.

RESULTS: Different volumes of the active substance (10, 20, 30, and 40 µl) were applied onto Candida (0.5 McFarland solution) cultivated plate; Candida growth was inhibited in accordance with the volumes of ABS. However, when various dilutions of ABS (1:2, 1:20, 1:40, and 1:80) were added as drops containing 20 µl, no antifungal effects were found. No MIC values were identified using broth microdilution. When different dilutions of ABS containing 100 µg of 0.5 McFarland solution of C albicans were cultured depending on the time (10, 20, 30, and 40 minutes), the effect of the duration was not significant.

CONCLUSION: The various tests were carried out to investigate antifungal effects of ABS on Candida, but none were found. (Curr Ther Res Clin Exp. 2011;72: 120-126) (C) 2011 Elsevier HS Journals, Inc. All rights reserved.

Yasar, Husamettin
Ozkul, Haluk

HAEMOSTATIC EFFECT OF ANKAFERD BLOOD STOPPER (R) SEEN DURING ADENOIDECTOMY

AFRICAN JOURNAL OF TRADITIONAL COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINES

8, 4, 444, 44610.4314/ajtcam.v8i4.16

In Turkey, Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) (ABS) has been approved for the management of external haemorrhages and bleedings occurring during dental surgeries (Goker et al., 2008). Ankaferd comprises a standardized mixture of plants, including *Thymus vulgaris*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Vitis vinifera*, *Alpinia officinarum*, and *Urtica diodica*. This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of ABS tamponade in the control of intra-operative bleeding occurring during adenoidectomy performed in children under the age of 12. Sixty children were randomized to receive 1 to 5 minute-tamponade with either ABS or topical gauze sponges soaked in saline solution (SS) during their adenoidectomy.. Time-to-haemostasis and the number of packs required were recorded. A visual analog scale was used by the operating surgeon to record subjective data, including the rate of bleeding following the first adenoid pack removal (0=none, 3=brisk). Compared to the children in the SS group (n=30), time-to-haemostasis seen in ABS patients (n=30) was significantly shorter (mean +/- standard deviation, 1.93 +/- 1.39 min vs 3.20 +/- 1.50 min; p<0.0001); they required a lower number of packs (mean, 1.93 vs. 3.20), and appeared to bleed less (53.3% vs 6.7%; p=0.0001). ABS aids in the control of intra-operative bleeding and reduces the number of packs required to achieve haemostasis, so that it can be recommended for tamponades performed during paediatric adenoidectomies.

Turgut, Mehmet
Tutkun, Ferda
Celebi, Nukhet
Muglali, Mehtap
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim C.
Goker, Hakan

Topical Ankaferd Bloodstopper in the Management of Critical Bleedings due to Hemorrhagic Diathesis

UHOD-ULUSLARARASI HEMATOLOJİ-ONKOLOJİ DERGİSİ

21, 3, 160, 16510.4999/uhod.09104

Ankaferd BloodStopper (R) (ABS) is an herbal extract which has been used historically as a haemostatic agent in traditional Turkish medicine. ABS comprises of standardized mixture of herbs *Thymus vulgaris*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Vitis vinifera*, *Alpinia officinarum* and *Unica dioica*. Basic effect mechanism of ABS is the formation of an encapsulated protein web which represents the focus points for the vital erythrocyte masses. The haemostatic effects have been demonstrated by in vitro and in vivo studies. The usage of ABS as a hemostatic agent in external hemorrhages and in dental treatment in humans constitutes the first hints on ABS's safety and efficacy in humans. A phase I randomized, double-blinded, cross-over, placebo controlled clinical study in healthy volunteers indicated the safety of ABS. The aim of this report is to depict hemostatic effects of ABS in critical bleedings due to hemorrhagic diathesis, refractory to conventional measures in distinct clinical settings.

Okten, S.
Kurt, M.
Onal, I. K.
Haznedaroglu, I. C.

Use of Ankaferd Blood Stopper for controlling actively bleeding fundal Varices

SINGAPORE MEDICAL JOURNAL

52, 1, E10, E11

Variceal bleeding is one of the most important and life-threatening complications of portal hypertension. Although less common than oesophageal varices that have a lower frequency of bleeding, gastric varices tend to result in more severe and mortal bleeding. The AnkaferBlood Stopper (ABS) has been used with varying success in recent years for the management of bleeding from skin lesions and after dental surgery, and in other clinical conditions in which conventional haemostatic measures have proved to be deficient. In serious bleeding gastric fundal varices, ABS can also act as a bridge in the absence or unavailability of definitive therapies.

Turhan, Nesrin
Bilgili, Hasan
Captug, Ozge
Kurt, Mevlut
Shorbagi, Ali
Beyazit, Yavuz
Kurt, Ozlem Kar
Kosar, Ali
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim Celalettin

EVALUATION OF A HAEMOSTATIC AGENT IN RABBITS

AFRICAN JOURNAL OF TRADITIONAL COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINES

8, 1, 61, 65

Topical hemostatic agents are applied locally to areas of injured vascular endothelium to control local bleeding. Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS) has gained approval in Turkey and Bosnia-Herzegovina as a topical haemostatic agent for external post-surgical and post-dental surgery bleeding. The safety of topical use of ABS has been demonstrated in numerous in vitro and in vivo animal models, as well as in a clinical Phase I trial in humans. ABS, besides its haemostatic activity, also has in vitro anti-infectious and anti-neoplastic effects. To assess potential detrimental effects of intravenous administration of ABS into intact systemic circulation in a rabbit experimental model, one milliliter of ABS was administered intravenously into the systemic circulation of twelve rabbits which were included in the study via the marginal ear vein. Animals were observed for 1 hr before euthanasia was performed by administering 40 mg of intracardiac suxamethonium chloride. In the event of death (cardiopulmonary arrest) before the end of the planned observation period of 60 minutes, time of death was recorded and histopathological examination of the liver and spleen was commenced. Ten rabbits were alive by the end of the planned observation period, without showing any clear signs of discomfort, whereas two animals died within five minutes after systemic administration of intravenous ABS. Postmortem histopathological examination of the livers and spleens of all animals' revealed findings consistent with hepatic venous outflow obstruction. Systemic intravascular administration of ABS into intact vascular endothelium should never be performed in any setting. Further experimental and clinical studies on this liquid hemostatic agent should proceed by accepting ABS as purely a topical haemostatic agent, to be applied solely to areas of injured vascular endothelium.

Haznedaroglu, Berat Z.
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim C.
Walker, Sharon L.
Bilgili, Hasan
Goker, Hakan
Kosar, Ali
Aktas, Alper
Captug, Ozge
Kurt, Mevlut
Oezdemir, Oktay
Kirazli, Serafettin
Firat, Huseyin C.

Ultrastructural and Morphological Analyses of the In Vitro and In Vivo Hemostatic Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper

CLINICAL AND APPLIED THROMBOSIS-HEMOSTASIS

16, 4, 446, 45310.1177/1076029609343706

Ultrastructural and morphological analyses of a novel hemostatic agent, Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS), in comparison to its in vitro and in vivo hemostatic effects were investigated. High-resolution scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images accompanied with morphological analysis after topical application of ABS revealed a very rapid (<1 second) protein network formation within concurrent vital erythroid aggregation covering the classical coagulation cascade. Histopathological examination revealed similar in vivo ABS-induced hemostatic network at the porcine hepatic tissue injury model. Instantaneous control of bleeding was achieved in human surgery-induced dental tissue injury associated with primary and secondary hemostatic abnormalities. Ankaferd Blood Stopper could hold a great premise for clinical management of surgery bleedings as well as immediate cessation of bleeding on external injuries based on upcoming clinical trials.

Tokgoz, Husnu
Karakaya, Kemal
Hanci, Volkan
Abdusoglu, Mustafa
Erol, Buelent
Turksoy, Ozlem
Akduman, Buelent
Mungan, Necmettin Aydin

Protective Value of a Folkloric Medicinal Plant Extract Against Mortality and Hemorrhage in a Life-threatening Renal Trauma Model
UROLOGY

75, 6, 1515.e910.1016/j.urology.2009.12.016

OBJECTIVES To compare the efficacy of a folkloric medicinal plant extract (Ankaferd Blood Stopper [ABS]) with that of oxidized cellulose (Surgicel) in a life-threatening renal injury model. ABS is a mixture of 5 plants that has historically been used in Turkish traditional medicine. It has been approved by the Ministry of Health to manage external hemorrhage and dental surgery bleeding in Turkey.

METHODS Twenty-two Wistar albino rats underwent partial nephrectomy after intravenous heparin anticoagulation (2000 U/kg). The cut surface received 1 of 3 therapies, namely no treatment, Surgicel (Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, NJ) or ABS (Trend Teknoloji I. la AS,, Istanbul, Turkey). Blood pressure was continually monitored. Survival time, total blood loss, and mean arterial pressure were recorded for 60 minute or until death. Rats that were alive (mean arterial pressure \geq 20 mm Hg) at the end of 60 minutes were sacrificed with blood withdrawal with the help of catheters.

RESULTS All animals that received no treatment died within 60 minutes of follow-up. One of 7 in the Surgicel group, and 5 of 7 animals in the ABS group, survived. Mean survival times for the Surgicel and ABS groups were 42.7 and 53.4 minutes, respectively. Rats in the ABS and Surgicel groups survived significantly longer than rats in the control group ($P < .05$). There were no significant differences between the ABS and the Surgicel groups in survival ($P = .128$).

CONCLUSIONS ABS is as effective as Surgicel in achieving hemostasis and lengthening survival time following partial nephrectomy in an experimental rat model. UROLOGY 75: 1515.e9-1515.e14, 2010. (c) 2010 Elsevier Inc.

Ercetin, Sevil
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim C.
Kurt, Mevlut
Onal, Ibrahim K.
Aktas, Alper
Kurt, Ozlem K.
Goker, Hakan
Ozdemir, Oktay
Kirazli, Serafettin
Firat, Huseyin C.

Safety and Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Dental Surgery

UHOD-ULUSLARARASI HEMATOLOJİ-ONKOLOJİ DERGISİ

20, 1, 1, 5

The aim of this study was to assess retrospectively the hemostatic efficacy and safety of the topical use of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS) in the setting of dental surgery. ABS was topically applied by homogeneously spraying to the 25 patients during dental interventions. Based on this retrospective evaluation; Tissue healing was evaluated at the 48th hour. The patients received 1 to 5 mL of ABS; the median dose was 2 mL. Bleeding stopped in median 1.8 seconds (1 to 3 seconds) in the first ABS application in 20 patients. Five patients needed a second dose of ABS; four of them were given 5 mL ABS totally. No patient had wound infection and the healing process appeared to be normal. ABS is useful for the local hemostasis and wound healing in periodontal surgeries.

Germiyanoglu, Cankon
Huri, Emre
Akgul, Turgay
Ayyildiz, Ali
Ustun, Huseyin

In vivo Hemostatic Effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Rat Major Renal Trauma Model: Controlled Trial of Novel Hemostatic Agent

UHOD-ULUSLARARASI HEMATOLOJİ-ONKOLOJİ DERGİSİ

20, 4, 206, 211

Ankaferd Bloodstopper (ABS) which is a medicinal product has been approved in the control of hemorrhage externally, dental surgery bleedings in Turkey to control the bleeding in renal trauma model was evaluated. Twelve Wistar rats were divided into two groups. Group (G1), control, Group II (GII), study group. One cm(2) tissue was resected. ABS solution was applied to resected area in study group. Standard suture was applied to control group. Bleeding time, number of ABS, live condition were evaluated. Histopathologic evaluations were completed. Mean time of bleeding control was 3.2 (2.4-3.6) min in GII, no difference with G1 ($p > 0.05$). In GII, active hemostasis was provided. Mean number of ABS gout was 6.0 (5-8). Glomerular necrosis was detected with higher rate in G1 compared with GII. Erythrocyte aggregation was confirmed in GII. Calcification was formed significantly in G1 compared GII ($p < 0.05$). ABS could be an effective agent to stop active major bleeding in renal trauma model.

Huri, Emre
Akgul, Turgay
Ayyildiz, Ali
Germiyanoglu, Cankon

HEMOSTASIS IN RETROPUBIC RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY WITH ANKAFERD BLOODSTOPPER (R): A CASE REPORT

KAOHSIUNG JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

25, 8, 445, 447

Ankaferd BloodStopper (R) (ABS) is a licensed medicinal plant product that provides active hemostasis in external, postsurgical and dental bleeding, and is approved in Turkey by the Ministry of Health. The use of ABS for internal organ hemorrhage is under investigation. Our clinic is one of the certified centers conducting a phase II trial investigating the effects and reliability of ABS in urogenital surgery. We have used ABS to stop bleeding during radical retropubic prostatectomy in one patient, presented here as a case report.

Kurt, Mevlut
Oztaş, Erkin
Kuran, Sedef
Onal, İbrahim K.
Kekilli, Murat
Haznedaroglu, İbrahim C.

Tandem oral, rectal, and nasal administrations of Ankaferd Blood Stopper to control profuse bleeding leading to hemodynamic instability

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE

27, 5, 631.e1,10.1016/j.ajem.2008.09.003

Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS) (Ankaferd Health Products Ltd., Istanbul, Turkey) is a standardized unique combined medicinal plant extract, which has been approved in the management of postsurgery dental bleeding and external hemorrhage in Turkey [1]. ABS induces a very rapid formation (<1 second) of a specific hemostatic protein network within vital erythroid aggregation in the injured vascular area [1]. The data on the efficacy of ABS in gastrointestinal (GI) system bleeding is limited to case reports only [2-4]. Here, we present a patient with a severe GI mucosal bleeding and nasal hemorrhage leading to hemodynamic instability, which was successfully controlled via the topical application of high-dose ABS.

Huri, Emre
Akguel, Turgay
Ayyildiz, Ali
Uestuen, Hueseyin
Germiyanoglu, Cankon

Hemostatic Role of a Folkloric Medicinal Plant Extract in a Rat Partial Nephrectomy Model: Controlled Experimental Trial

JOURNAL OF UROLOGY

181, 5, 2349, 2354, 10.1016/j.juro.2009.01.016

Purpose: Ankaferd BloodStopper (R) is a mixture of 5 plants used in traditional Turkish medicine as hemostatic agent for external traumatic, postoperative and dental bleeding. We investigated the hemostatic efficacy of Ankaferd BloodStopper for partial nephrectomy. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 24 Wistar rats were divided into 4 groups of 6 each. Group 1 underwent partial nephrectomy with hilar control as the conventional technique. Group 2 underwent the conventional technique with hemostatic agent application. Group 3 underwent hemostatic agent application to the renal parenchyma. In Group 4 partial nephrectomy was performed and the hemostatic agent was used without hilar control. Warm ischemia and partial nephrectomy times, and the number of hemostatic agent applications were recorded. Histopathological evaluations were completed. The Fisher, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests were used for statistical analysis. **Results:** Mean kidney size was 2 x 2.5 x 0.05 cm. Mean partial nephrectomy time was 3.7, 2.7, 1.8 and 3.2 minutes in groups 1 to 4, respectively, which was significantly different between groups 1 and 3 ($p = 0.007$). Warm ischemia time in group 3 was less than in group 1 ($p = 0.011$). The number of hemostatic agent applications was higher in groups 3 and 4 compared to those in group 2 ($p = 0.003$). Glomerular necrosis was detected at a higher rate in group 1 compared to that in groups 3 and 4 ($p = 0.015$). Calcification formed significantly more in group 1 than in groups 2 to 4 ($p < 0.05$). Erythrocyte aggregation was greater in groups 2 to 4 than in group 1 ($p = 0.015$). Giant cell reaction, fibrosis, inflammation and microvascular proliferation were not statistically different among the groups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: Ankaferd BloodStopper decreases partial nephrectomy and warm ischemia times, and provides hemostasis. Erythrocyte aggregation confirmed the hemostatic action of the agent, while the absence of glomerular necrosis and calcification may have positive relevance.

Kosar, Ali
Cipil, Handan S.
Kaya, Arif
Uz, Burak
Haznedaroglu, Ibrahim C.
Goker, Hakan
Ozdemir, Oktay
Ercetin, Sevil
Kirazli, Serafettin
Firat, Huseyin Cahit

The efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in antithrombotic drug-induced primary and secondary hemostatic abnormalities of a rat-bleeding model

BLOOD COAGULATION & FIBRINOLYSIS

20, 3, 185, 190, 10.1097/MBC.0b013e32831c4cb0

Ankaferd comprises a standardized mixture of plants *Thymus vulgaris*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Vitis vinifera*, *Alpinia officinarum* and *Urtica dioica*. Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS) as a medicinal product has been approved in the management of external hemorrhage and dental surgery bleedings in Turkey. This study aimed to evaluate the in-vivo hemostatic effect of ABS in rats pretreated with acetylsalicylic acid or enoxaparin. Wistar rats (210-270 g) of both sexes were used in this study. The animals were pretreated with acetylsalicylic acid (10 mg/kg) orally for 4 days or enoxaparin sodium (8 mg/kg) subcutaneously for 3 days or did not receive any anticoagulant before tail cut at 4th day. ABS was administered topically [a total of 4 ml (1 ml/puff x 4)] to the cut tail in the studied animals. The duration of bleeding and the amount of bleeding were measured in order to evaluate the hemostatic effect of ABS. In acetylsalicylic acid-treated animals, topical ABS reduced both the duration and also the amount of bleeding volume by 68.4 and 54.6%, respectively. It was also effective in shortening the duration of bleeding (30.6%) and decreasing the amount of bleeding (32.8%) in enoxaparin-treated animals. ABS, a traditional folkloric medicinal plant extract, has in-vivo hemostatic actions, which may provide a therapeutic potential for the management of patients with deficient hemostasis in the clinical medicine. Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis 20:185-190 2009 Wolters Kluwer Health vertical bar Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Germiyanoglu, Cankon
Huri, Emre
Akgul, Turgay
Ayyildiz, Ali
Ustun, Huseyin

In Vivo Hemostatic Effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Rat Major Renal Trauma Model: Controlled Trial of Novel Hemostatic Agent

UHOD-ULUSLARARASI HEMATOLOJİ-ONKOLOJİ DERGİSİ

20, 4, 206, 211

Ankaferd Bloodstopper (ABS) which is a medicinal product has been approved in the control of hemorrhage externally, dental surgery bleedings in Turkey to control the bleeding in renal trauma model was evaluated. Twelve Wistar rats were divided into two groups. Group (GI), control, Group II (GII), study group. One cm(2) tissue was resected. ABS solution was applied to resected area in study group. Standard suture was applied to control group. Bleeding time, number of ABS, live condition were evaluated. Histopathologic evaluations were completed. Mean time of bleeding control was 3.2 (2.4-3.6) min in GII, no difference with CI ($p > 0.05$). In GII, active hemostasis was provided. Mean number of ABS gout was 6.0 (5-8). Glomerular necrosis was detected with higher rate in GI compared with GII. Erythrocyte aggregation was confirmed in GII. Calcification was formed significantly in GI compared GII ($p < 0.05$). ABS could be an effective agent to stop active major bleeding in renal trauma model.

Huri, Emre
Akgul, Turgay
Ayyildiz, Ali
Germiyanoglu, Cankon

HEMOSTASIS IN RETROPUBIC RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY WITH ANKAFERD BLOODSTOPPER (R): A CASE REPORT

KAOHSIUNG JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

25, 8, 445, 447

Ankaferd BloodStopper (R) (ABS) is a licensed medicinal plant product that provides active hemostasis in external, postsurgical and dental bleeding, and is approved in Turkey by the Ministry of Health. The use of ABS for internal organ hemorrhage is under investigation. Our clinic is one of the certified centers conducting a phase II trial investigating the effects and reliability of ABS in urogenital surgery. We have used ABS to stop bleeding during radical retropubic prostatectomy in one patient, presented here as a case report.

Kurt, Mevlut
Oztaş, Erkin
Kuran, Sedef
Onal, İbrahim K.
Kekilli, Murat
Haznedaroglu, İbrahim C.

Tandem oral, rectal, and nasal administrations of Ankaferd Blood Stopper to control profuse bleeding leading to hemodynamic instability

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE

27, 5, 631.e1,10.1016/j.ajem.2008.09.003

Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS) (Ankaferd Health Products Ltd., Istanbul, Turkey) is a standardized unique combined medicinal plant extract, which has been approved in the management of postsurgery dental bleeding and external hemorrhage in Turkey [1]. ABS induces a very rapid formation (<1 second) of a specific hemostatic protein network within vital erythroid aggregation in the injured vascular area [1]. The data on the efficacy of ABS in gastrointestinal (GI) system bleeding is limited to case reports only [2-4]. Here, we present a patient with a severe GI mucosal bleeding and nasal hemorrhage leading to hemodynamic instability, which was successfully controlled via the topical application of high-dose ABS.



T.C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI
TÜRKİYE İLAÇ VE TIBBİ CİHAZ KURUMU
RUHSATNAME

07.11.2017 tarih ve 2017/848 sayılı bu ruhsatname ANKAFERD
BLOODSTOPPER HARİCEN KULLANILMAK ÜZERE ÇÖZELTİ İÇEREN
AMPUL isimli beşeri tıbbi ürün için İMMÜN GIDA İLAÇ KOZMETİK SANAYİ VE
TİCARİET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ firması adına tahsis edilmiştir.

Eki : Sertifika
Ruhsatname ID : 10000920
İş bu ruhsatname eki sertifika ile geçerlidir





TÜRK STANDARDLARI ENSTİTÜSÜ
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Full Quality Assurance Certificate

Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical devices, Annex II excluding (4)

Notified Body	: Türk Standardları Enstitüsü (TSE) - Necatibey Cad. No:112 Bakanlıklar Ankara Türkiye (NB 1783)
Company Name	: İMMÜN GIDA İLAÇ KOZMETİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
Company Address	: KİREÇBURNU MAH. KİREÇBURNU CD. RAİFBEY SOK. NO:8/A SARIYER/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Manufacturing Site	: MAHMUTBEY MAH. HACI BOSTAN CAD. ERBAY CENTRE NO.4 KAT 1 BAĞCILAR/İSTANBUL TURKEY BİKAR İLAÇ SAN. ve TİC. LTD. ŞTİ. GÜLLÜBAĞLAR MAH. ANKARA CAD. ŞİRİN SOKAK. NO:14 PENDİK/İSTANBUL TURKEY FERHATPAŞA MAH. YEDİTEPE CAD. 14.SOKAK NO:11-13 ATAŞEHİR/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Scope	: BLOOD STOPPER PUSH & STOP TAMPON (ABS-ANKAFERD BLOOD STOPPER®)
GMDN Code	: 38771
Classification Rule	: Rule 4 and 13, Class III
Inspection Report Number	: 1039-MDD-054/2018-01
First Issue Date	: 22.05.2019
Validity Date	: 22.05.2024

The manufacturer's quality system is inspected in accordance with Annex II of the Medical Device Directive and the quality system meets the requirements of Medical Device Directive Annex II. The Notified Body has the right to carry out the necessary inspections in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 5. For Class III products covered by this certificate, a EC Design Examination Certificate issued in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 4 is also required.

Certificate No: 1783- MDD-122



Fırat HACIOĞLU

Deputy Director of Directives
ANKARA Rev 02, 25/05/2021

Please check the validity of certificate from TSE's web page "<https://basvuruportal.tse.org.tr/Genel/FirmaArama.aspx?ref=en#open>"

www.tse.org.tr / Necatibey Cad. No: 112 Bakanlıklar - ANKARA / +90 312 416 62 00

Bu belge hiçbir suretle tahrif edilemez, kısmen veya bütünüyle okunmasını zorlaştırarak şekilde çoğaltılamaz, kopyası ve silini yapılamaz.
This certificate cannot be altered, partially duplicated or creased for misunderstanding.



TÜRK STANDARTLARI ENSTİTÜSÜ
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Full Quality Assurance Certificate

Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical devices, Annex II excluding (4)

Notified Body	: Türk Standartları Enstitüsü (TSE) - Necatibey Cad. No:112 Bakanlıklar Ankara Türkiye (NB 1783)
Company Name	: İMMÜN GIDA İLAÇ KOZMETİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
Company Address	: KİREÇBURNU MAH. KİREÇBURNU CD. RAİFBEY SOK. NO:8/A SARIYER/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Manufacturing Site	: BİKAR İLAÇ SAN. ve TİC. LTD. ŞTİ. GÜLLÜBAĞLAR MAH. ANKARA CAD. ŞİRİN SOKAK. NO:14 PENDİK/İSTANBUL TURKEY FERHATPAŞA MAH. YEDİTEPE CAD. 14.SOKAK NO:11-13 ATAŞEHİR/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Scope	: BLOOD STOPPER WET TAMPON and WET TAMPON (FOAM) (ABS-ANKAFERD BLOOD STOPPER®)
GMDN Code	: 38771
Classification Rule	: Rule 4 and 13, Class III
Inspection Report Number	: 394-MDD-002/2018-01
First Issue Date	: 26.10.2017
Validity Date	: 26.10.2022

The manufacturer's quality system is inspected in accordance with Annex II of the Medical Device Directive and the quality system meets the requirements of Medical Device Directive Annex II. The Notified Body has the right to carry out the necessary inspections in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 5. For Class III products covered by this certificate, a EC Design Examination Certificate issued in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 4 is also required.

Certificate No: 1783- MDD-003



Fırat HACIOĞLU

Deputy Director of Directives
ANKARA Rev 07, 25/05/2021

Please check the validity of certificate from TSE's web page "<https://basvuruportal.tse.org.tr/Genel/FirmaArama.aspx?ref=en#open>"

www.tse.org.tr / Necatibey Cad. No: 112 Bakanlıklar - ANKARA / +90 312 416 62 00

Bu belge hiçbir suretle tahrif edilemez, kısmen veya tamamen zorlaştıracak şekilde çoğaltılamaz, kazınmaz ve silinmez.
This certificate cannot be altered, partially duplicated or erased for misunderstanding.



TÜRK STANDARTLARI ENSTİTÜSÜ
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Full Quality Assurance Certificate

Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical devices, Annex II excluding (4)

Notified Body	: Türk Standartları Enstitüsü (TSE) - Necatibey Cad. No:112 Bakanlıklar Ankara Turkey (NB 1783)
Company Name	: İMMÜN GIDA İLAÇ KOZMETİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
Company Address	: KİREÇBURNU MAH. KİREÇBURNU CD. RAİFBEY SOK. NO:8/A SARIYER/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Manufacturing Site	: BİKAR İLAÇ SAN. ve TİC. LTD. ŞTİ. GÜLLÜBAĞLAR MAH. ANKARA CAD. ŞİRİN SOKAK. NO:14 PENDİK/İSTANBUL TURKEY FERHATPAŞA MAH. YEDİTEPE CAD. 14.SOKAK NO:11-13 ATAŞEHİR/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Scope	: ABSORBABLE BLOOD STOPPER WET TAMPON (ABS-ANKAFERD BLOOD STOPPER®)
GMDN Code	: 38771
Classification Rule	: Rule 8 and 13, Class III
Inspection Report Number	: 1478-MDD-103/2018-01
First Issue Date	: 02.07.2019
Validity Date	: 26.05.2024

The manufacturer's quality system is inspected in accordance with Annex II of the Medical Device Directive and the quality system meets the requirements of Medical Device Directive Annex II. The Notified Body has the right to carry out the necessary inspections in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 5. For Class III products covered by this certificate, a EC Design Examination Certificate issued in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 4 is also required.

Certificate No: 1783- MDD-130


Firat HACIOĞLU

Deputy Director of Directives
ANKARA Rev 01, 25/05/2021



Please check the validity of certificate from TSE's web page "<https://basvuruportal.tse.org.tr/Genel/FirmaArama.aspx?ref=en#open>"

www.tse.org.tr / Necatibey Cad. No: 112 Bakanlıklar - ANKARA / +90 312 416 62 00

Bu belge hiçbir suretle tahrif edilemez, kısmen veya okunmasını zorlaştıracak şekilde çoğaltılamaz, kazıntı ve silinti yapılamaz.
This certificate cannot be altered, partially duplicated or creased for misunderstanding.



TÜRK STANDARTLARI ENSTİTÜSÜ
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

EC Design-Examination Certificate

Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical Devices, Annex II (4) (Devices in Class III)

Notified Body	: Türk Standartları Enstitüsü (TSE) - Necatibey Cad. No:112 Bakanlıklar Ankara Türkiye (NB 1783)
Company Name	: İMMÜN GIDA İLAÇ KOZMETİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
Company Address	: KİREÇBURNU MAH. KİREÇBURNU CD. RAİFBEY SOK. NO:8/A SARIYER/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Manufacturing Site	: MAHMUTBEY MAH. HACI BOSTAN CAD. ERBAY CENTRE NO.4 KAT 1 BAĞCILAR/İSTANBUL TURKEY BİKAR İLAÇ SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ. GÜLLÜBAĞLAR MAH. ANKARA CAD. ŞİRİN SOKAK. NO:14 PENDİK/İSTANBUL TURKEY FERHATPAŞA MAH. YEDİTEPE CAD. 14.SOKAK NO:11-13 ATAŞEHİR/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Scope	: BLOOD STOPPER PUSH & STOP TAMPON (ABS-ANKAFERD BLOOD STOPPER®)
GMDN Code	: 38771
Classification Rule	: Rule 4 and 13, Class III
Inspection Report Number	: 1039-MDD-054/2018-01
First Issue Date	: 22.05.2019
Validity Date	: 22.05.2024
Full Quality Assurance Certificate Number	: 1783-MDD-122

Above scope has been examined and certified according to the requirements of 93/42 / EC - Medical Device Directive Annex-II Section 4. This certificate is valid with its annexes. It is totally 2 pages, including this page. The products included in the scope mentioned above must also have a certificate of Full Quality Assurance (Annex II excluding Section 4). The Notified Body has the right to carry out the necessary inspections in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 5.

Certificate No: 1783- MDD-123




Fırat HACIOĞLU

Direktifler Müdürü V.
ANKARA Rev02, 25/05/2021

Please check the validity of certificate from TSE's web page "<https://basvuruportal.tse.org.tr/Genel/FirmaArama.aspx?ref=en#open>"

www.tse.org.tr / Necatibey Cad. No: 112 Bakanlıklar - ANKARA / +90 312 416 62 00

Bu belge hiçbir suretle tahrif edilemez, kısmen veya okunmasını zorlaştıracak şekilde çoğaltılamaz, kızıltı ve silinti yapılamaz.
This certificate cannot be altered, partially duplicated or erased for misunderstanding.



TÜRK STANDARTLARI ENSTİTÜSÜ
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

EC Design-Examination Certificate

Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical Devices, Annex II (4) (Devices in Class III)

Notified Body	: Türk Standartları Enstitüsü (TSE) - Necatibey Cad. No:112 Bakanlıklar Ankara Türkiye (NB 1783)
Company Name	: İMMÜN GIDA İLAÇ KOZMETİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
Company Address	: KİREÇBURNU MAH. KİREÇBURNU CD. RAİFBEY SOK. NO:8/A SARIYER/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Manufacturing Site	: BİKAR İLAÇ SAN. ve TİC. LTD. ŞTİ. GÜLLÜBAĞLAR MAH. ANKARA CAD. ŞİRİN SOKAK. NO:14 PENDİK/İSTANBUL TURKEY FERHATPAŞA MAH. YEDİTEPE CAD. 14.SOKAK NO:11-13 ATAŞEHİR/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Scope	: BLOOD STOPPER WET TAMPON and WET TAMPON (FOAM) (ABS-ANKAFERD BLOOD STOPPER®)
GMDN Code	: 38771
Classification Rule	: Rule 4 and 13, Class III
Inspection Report Number	: 394-MDD-002/2018-01
First Issue Date	: 26.10.2017
Validity Date	: 26.10.2022
Full Quality Assurance Certificate Number	: 1783-MDD-003

Above scope has been examined and certified according to the requirements of 93/42 / EC - Medical Device Directive Annex-II Section 4. This certificate is valid with its annexes. It is totally 3 pages, including this page. The products included in the scope mentioned above must also have a certificate of Full Quality Assurance (Annex II excluding Section 4). The Notified Body has the right to carry out the necessary inspections in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 5.

Certificate No: 1783- MDD-004



Fırat HACIOĞLU

Deputy Director of Directives
ANKARA Rev 07, 25/05/2021

Please check the validity of certificate from TSE's web page "<https://basvuruportal.tse.org.tr/Genel/FirmaArama.aspx?ref=en#open>"

www.tse.org.tr / Necatibey Cad. No: 112 Bakanlıklar - ANKARA / +90 312 416 62 00

Bu belge hiçbir suretle tahrif edilemez, kısmen veya okunmasını zorlaştıracak şekilde çoğaltılamaz, kazıntı ve silinti yapılamaz.
This certificate cannot be altered, partially duplicated or creased for misunderstanding.



TÜRK STANDARDLARI ENSTİTÜSÜ
TURKISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

EC Design-Examination Certificate

Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical Devices, Annex II (4) (Devices in Class III)

Notified Body	: Türk Standardları Enstitüsü (TSE) - Necatibey Cad. No:112 Bakanlıklar Ankara Turkey (NB 1783)
Company Name	: İMMÜN GIDA İLAÇ KOZMETİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
Company Address	: KİREÇBURNU MAH. KİREÇBURNU CD. RAİFBEY SOK. NO:8/A SARIYER/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Manufacturing Site	: BİKAR İLAÇ SAN. ve TİC. LTD. ŞTİ. GÜLLÜBAĞLAR MAH. ANKARA CAD. ŞİRİN SOKAK. NO:14 PENDİK/İSTANBUL TURKEY FERHATPAŞA MAH. YEDİTEPE CAD. 14.SOKAK NO:11-13 ATAŞEHİR/İSTANBUL TURKEY
Scope	: ABSORBABLE BLOOD STOPPER WET TAMPON (ABS-ANKAFERD BLOOD STOPPER®)
GMDN Code	: 38771
Classification Rule	: Rule 8 and 13, Class III
Inspection Report Number	: 1478-MDD-103/2018-01
First Issue Date	: 02.07.2019
Validity Date	: 26.05.2024
Full Quality Assurance Certificate Number	: 1783-MDD-130

Above scope has been examined and certified according to the requirements of 93/42 / EC - Medical Device Directive Annex-II Section 4. This certificate is valid with its annexes. It is totally 3 pages, including this page. The products included in the scope mentioned above must also have a certificate of Full Quality Assurance (Annex II excluding Section 4). The Notified Body has the right to carry out the necessary inspections in accordance with Medical Device Directive Annex II Section 5.

Certificate No: 1783- MDD-131

Turat HACIOĞLU
Deputy Director of Directives
ANKARA Rev 01, 25/05/2021



Please check the validity of certificate from TSE's web page "<https://basvuruportal.tse.org.tr/Genel/FirmaArama.aspx?ref=en#open>"

ANKAFERD-WEB OF SCIENCE YAZILARI (OCAK 2015)

1. Ak G, Cakir O, Kazancioglu HO, Zulfikar B (2010). The use of a new hemostatic agent: Ankaferd Blood Stopper in hemophiliacs. *Haemophilia* 16: 51-51.
2. Akalin C, Kuru S, Barlas AM, Kismet K, Kaptanoglu B, Demir A, et al. (2014). Beneficial effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on dermal wound healing: an experimental study. *Int Wound J* 11(1): 64-68.
3. Akarsu C, Kalayci MU, Yavuz E, Ozkara S, Gokcek B, Ozdenkaya Y, et al. (2011). Comparison of the hemostatic efficiency of Ankaferd Blood Stopper and fibrin glue on a liver laceration model in rats. *Ulus Travma Acil Cer* 17(4): 308-312.
4. Akbal E, Kocak E, Karaca G, Astarci HM, Tas A, Beyazit Y, et al. (2011). Beneficial Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on Caustic Esophageal Injuries: An Experimental Model. *Gastroenterology* 140(5): S317-S317.
5. Akbal E, Koklu S, Astarci HM, Kocak E, Karaca G, Beyazit Y, et al. (2013). Oral High-Dose Ankaferd Administration Effects on Gastrointestinal System. *Int J Med Sci* 10(4): 451-456.
6. Akbal E, Koklu S, Karaca G, Astarci HM, Kocak E, Tas A, et al. (2012). Beneficial effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on caustic esophageal injuries: an experimental model. *Dis Esophagus* 25(3): 188-194.
7. Akgul T, Huri E, Ayyildiz A, Ustun H, Germiyanoglu C (2009). Haemostatic and Histopathological Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper, on Penile Cavernosal Tissue in Rats. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 19(3): 159-165.
8. Akkoc N, Akceik M, Haznedaroglu I, Goker H, Aksu S, Kirazli S, et al. (2008). In vitro anti-bacterial activities of ankaferd blood stopper. *Int J Lab Hematol* 30: 95-95.
9. Akkoc N, Akcelik M, Haznedaroglu IC, Goker H, Turgut M, Aksu S, et al. (2009). In Vitro Anti-Bacterial Activities of Ankaferd Medicinal Plant Extract. *Turk Klin Tip Bilim* 29(2): 410-415.
10. Aktas A, Er N, Kiris S, Koseoglu OT, Haznedaroglu IC (2014). The Efficiency of Ankaferd Blood Stopper During the Dental Surgery in Hemorrhagic Diathesis: Case Series. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 24(1): 60-64.
11. Aktas A, Er N, Onur MA (2010). Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) on Vascular Response in Rat Carotid Artery. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 20(3): 156-162.
12. Aktas A, Er N, Onur MA, Tan G, Hayran M (2012). Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on Nerve Conductance: An Experimental Study on the Rat Sciatic Nerve. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 22(1): 9-14.
13. Aktas B, Basar O, Yilmaz B, Ekiz F, Altinbas A, Coban S, et al. (2014). Serum M30 and M65 levels and effects of Ankaferd blood stopper in cerulein induced experimental acute pancreatitis model in rats. *Int J Clin Exp Med* 7(7): 1676-1683.
14. Aktop S, Emekli-Alturfan E, Ozer C, Gonul O, Garip H, Yarat A, et al. (2014). Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper and Celox on the Tissue Factor Activities of Warfarin-Treated Rats. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 20(1): 16-21.
15. Al B, Yidirim C, Cavdar M, Zengin S, Buyukaslani H, Kalender ME (2009). Effectiveness of Ankaferd blood stopper in the topical control of active bleeding due to cutaneous-subcutaneous incisions. *Saudi Med J* 30(12): 1520-1525.
16. Albayrak CU, Caliskan U (2008). Haemostatic actions of the folkloric medicinal plant extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *J Int Med Res* 36(6): 1447-1448.
17. Albayrak M, Aksu S, Celebi H, Albayrak A, Ginis Z, Yagci S, et al. (2012). Striking Promotion of the In Vitro Myeloma Monoclonal Immunoglobulin Aggregation by Ankaferd Hemostat. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 22(1): 15-22.
18. Alpay A, Bektas S, Alpay A, Ugurbas SC, Evren C, Ugurbas SH (2012). Effects of a new hemostatic agent Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) on the intraocular tissues in rat model. *Cutan Ocul Toxicol* 31(2): 128-131.
19. Alpay A, Evren C, Bektas S, Ugurbas SC, Ugurbas SH, Cinar F (2011). Effects of the folk medicinal plant extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) on the ocular surface. *Cutan Ocul Toxicol* 30(4): 280-285.
20. Alpay A, Ugurbas SC, Evren C, Bektas S, Caliskan S, Ugurbas SH (2011). Use of a novel haemostatic agent: ankaferd blood stopper in conjunctival incisions. *Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 39(8): 793-798.
21. Altunhan H, Annagur A, Tokgoz H, Caliskan U, Ors R (2011). Persistent Nasal Bleeding Due to Nasal CPAP Application in 2 Premature Newborns Successfully Treated With Topical "Ankaferd Blood Stopper". *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 17(6): E181-E182.
22. Amanvermez R, Gunay M, Piskin A, Keles G, Tomak L (2013). TNF-alpha, IL-1 beta, and oxidative stress during fracture healing with or without ankaferd. *Bratisl Med J* 114(11): 621-624.
23. Amer MZ, Mourad SI, Salem AS, Abdelfadil E (2014). Correlation between International Normalized Ratio values and sufficiency of two different local hemostatic measures in anticoagulated patients. *European journal of dentistry* 8(4): 475-480.
24. Annagur A, Altunhan H, Konak M, Ors R (2012). Successful use of topical "Ankaferd Blood Stopper" for repetitive bleedings in an infant with infantile hemangioma. *Int J Clin Exp Med* 5(4): 342-345.
25. Arslan S, Ertas H, Zorba YO (2013). Effect of a plant-based hemostatic agent on microleakage of self-etching adhesives. *Med Oral Patol Oral* 18(1): E124-E129.
26. Arslan S, Ertas H, Zorba YO (2012). Influence of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on shear bond strength of bonding systems. *Dent Mater J* 31(2): 226-231.
27. Aslan E, Akyuz U, Pata C (2013). The use of Ankaferd in diverticular bleeding: Two case reports. *Turk J Gastroenterol* 24(5): 441-443.
28. Aydin S (2009). Haemostatic actions of the folkloric medicinal plant extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R). *J Int Med Res* 37(1): 279-279.
29. Aysan E, Bektas H, Ersoz F, Sari S, Kaygusuz A, Huq GE (2010). Ability of the ankaferd blood stopper (R) to prevent parenchymal bleeding in an experimental hepatic trauma model. *Int J Clin Exp Med* 3(3): 186-191.
30. Bagcioglu M, Huri E, Dadali M, Astarci HM, Sargon MF, Eroglu M (2014). Comparison of herbal-based and synthetic hemostatic agents for efficacy on a rat partial nephrectomy model Experimental study. *Saudi Med J* 35(1): 33-38.
31. Balcik OS, Koroglu M, Cipil H, Kaftan O, Maral S, Gurel A, et al. (2012). A Placebo-Controlled, Randomized, Double-Blinded, Cross-Over Phase-I Clinical Study Indicating the Safety of Topical Ankaferd Hemostat in Healthy Volunteers. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 22(4): 267-274.
32. Barkun AN, Moosavi S, Martel M (2013). Topical hemostatic agents: a systematic review with particular emphasis on endoscopic application in GI bleeding. *Gastrointest Endosc* 77(5): 692-700.
33. Behcet AL, Kilic H, Zengin S, Guler M, Taysi S, Yildirim C, et al. (2014). Efficiency of Ankaferd Blood Stopper Used in Bleeding Control on Intraabdominal Adhesions Formed Postoperatively. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 20(5): 524-529.
34. Bernades KD, Hilgert LA, Ribeiro APD, Garcia FCP, Pereira PNR (2014). The influence of hemostatic agents on dentin and enamel surfaces and dental bonding A systematic review. *J Am Dent Assoc* 145(11): 1120-1128.
35. Beyazit Y, Akdogan M, Sayilir A, Torun S, Suvak B, Kurt M (2012). Successful topical application of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in a patient with life-threatening fundal variceal bleeding despite cyanoacrilate injection. *Clin Res Hepatol Gas* 36(1): E9-E11.
36. Beyazit Y, Huri E, Purnak T, Guler MO, Haznedaroglu IC (2014). Next Generation Nanomedicine in the Genesis of "Ankaferd Blood Stopper Nanohemostat" A Novel Chimeric Topical Hemostatic Agent for Clinical Hemorrhages. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 20(4): 456-457.
37. Beyazit Y, Kekilli M, Haznedaroglu IC, Kayacetin E, Basaranoglu M (2011). Ankaferd hemostat in the management of gastrointestinal hemorrhages. *World J Gastroenterol* 17(35): 3962-3970.
38. Beyazit Y, Kekilli M, Kurt M, Sayilir A, Haznedaroglu IC (2011). Ankaferd hemostat for the management of tumoral GI bleeding. *Gastrointest Endosc* 73(5): 1072-1073.
39. Beyazit Y, Koklu S, Akbal E, Kurt M, Kekilli M, Haznedaroglu IC (2010). Successful treatment of endoscopic sphincterotomy-induced early hemorrhage with application of Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Gastrointest Endosc* 72(6): 1325-1326.
40. Beyazit Y, Kurt M, Kekilli M, Goker H, Haznedaroglu IC (2010). Evaluation of Hemostatic Effects of Ankaferd as an Alternative Medicine. *Altern Med Rev* 15(4): 329-336.
41. Beyazit Y, Kurt M, Sayilir A, Suvak B, Ozderin YO (2011). Successful Application of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in a Patient with Lower Gastrointestinal Bleeding. *Saudi J Gastroenterol* 17(6): 424-425.
42. Beyazit Y, Onder FO, Torun S, Tas A, Purnak T, Tenlik I, et al. (2013). Topical application of ankaferd hemostat in a patient with gastroduodenal amyloidosis complicated with gastrointestinal bleeding. *Blood Coagul Fibrin* 24(7): 762-765.
43. Beyazit Y, Sayilir A, Suvak B, Kekilli M, Tas A (2011). Comment On: Use of Ankaferd Blood Stopper for Controlling Actively Bleeding Fundal Varices. *Singap Med J* 52(4): 317-318.
44. Beyazit Y, Sayilir A, Suvak B, Torun S, Haznedaroglu IC (2012). Molecular Basis of Ankaferd-Induced Hemostasis in the Management of Sternal Bleeding. *Heart Surg Forum* 15(6): E305-E305.
45. Bilirdincin FD, Bicakci U, Tosun M, Tander B, Aydin BK, Cetinkaya M, et al. (2010). Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R): Is The Source of Intraperitoneal Adhesion? *Gineco Ro* 6(3): 183-185.
46. Bilgili H, Captug O, Kosar A, Kurt M, Kekilli M, Shorbagi A, et al. (2010). Oral Systemic Administration of Ankaferd Blood Stopper Has No Short-Term Toxicity in an In Vivo Rabbit Experimental Model. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 16(5): 533-536.
47. Bilgili H, Kosar A, Kurt M, Onal IK, Goker H, Captug O, et al. (2009). Hemostatic Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) in a Swine Bleeding Model. *Med Prin Pract* 18(3): 165-169.
48. Boskoski I, Familiari P, Costamagna G (2014). New and emerging endoscopic therapies for gastrointestinal bleeding. *Curr Opin Gastroen* 30(5): 439-443.
49. Bulut E, Bas B, Altunkaynak BZ, Bekcioglu B, Koc GE, Gonulol E, et al. (2014). Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on bone healing in diabetic rats: a stereological and histopathological study. *Biotech Histochem* 89(7): 535-543.
50. Cakarar S, Eyupoglu E, Gunes CO, Kuseoglu BG, Berberoglu HK, Keskin C (2013). Evaluation of the Hemostatic Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper During Dental Extractions in Patients on Antithrombotic Therapy. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 19(1): 96-99.

51. Cancan G, Teksoz S, Aytac E, Arian AE, Erman H, Uzun H, et al. (2014). Effects of Ankaferd on Anastomotic Healing of Colon. *J Invest Surg* 27(1): 1-6.
52. Ciftci S, Keskin F, Ozcan SK, Erdem MA, Cankaya B, Bingol R, et al. (2011). In Vitro Antifungal Activity of Ankaferd Blood Stopper Against *Candida albicans*. *Curr Ther Res Clin E* 72(3): 120-126.
53. Cipil HS, Kosar A, Kaya A, Uz B, Haznedaroglu IC, Goker H, et al. (2009). In Vivo Hemostatic Effect of the Medicinal Plant Extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Rats Pretreated With Warfarin. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 15(3): 270-276.
54. Comert M, Karakaya K, Barut F, Cakmak GK, Ucan HB, Gultekin FA, et al. (2010). Does intraabdominal use of Ankaferd Blood Stopper cause increased intraperitoneal adhesions? *Ulus Travma Acil Cer* 16(5): 383-389.
55. Demiralp DO, Haznedaroglu IC, Akar N (2010). Functional proteomic analysis of Ankaferd (R) Blood Stopper. *Turk J Hematol* 27(2): 70-77.
56. Demiralp DO, Igci N, Ozturk Y, Beyazit Y, Haznedaroglu IC (2013). The Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopic and Mass Spectrometric Metabolomics Studies of Ankaferd Hemostat. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 23(3): 171-177.
57. Deveci A, Coban AY, Tanriverdi Cayci Y, Acicbe O, Tasdelen Fisgin N, Akgunes A, et al. (2013). In Vitro Effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R), a Plant Extract Against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Isolates. *Mikrobiyol Bul* 47(1): 71-78.
58. Durhan A, Tuncal S, Kismet K, Kilicoglu B, Barlas AM, Onalan AK, et al. (2014). Evaluation of intraabdominal adhesion generating potentials of ankaferd and calcium alginate used as hemostatic agents. *Bratisl Med J* 115(9): 544-549.
59. Duz E, Aslan L, Alkan I, Bayram I, Kaya A, Ayhan H, et al. (2010). The Investigation on the Effect of the Vegetal Origin Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Experimental Intra-Abdominal Surgery Over Rabbits. *J Anim Vet Adv* 9(10): 1491-1494.
60. Elalfy MS, Elbarbary NS, Eldebeiky MS, El Danasoury AS (2012). Risk of Bleeding and Inhibitor Development After Circumcision of Previously Untreated or Minimally Treated Severe Hemophilia A Children. *Pediatr Hemat Oncol* 29(5): 485-493.
61. Emes Y, Aybar B, Vural P, Issever H, Yalcin S, Atalay B, et al. (2014). Effects of Hemostatic Agents on Fibroblast Cells. *Implant Dent* 23(6): 641-647.
62. Ercetin S, Haznedaroglu IC, Kurt M, Onal IK, Aktas A, Kurt OK, et al. (2010). Safety and Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Dental Surgery. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 20(1): 1-5.
63. Eren E, Basoglu MS, Kulduk E, Simsek F, Inan S (2014). Mucosal trauma induced apoptosis in guinea pig middle ear: Comparison of hemostatic agents. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol* 78(12): 2222-2228.
64. Ergenoglu MU, Yerebakan H, Kucukaksu DS (2010). A New Practical Alternative for the Control of Sternal Bleeding during Cardiac Surgery: Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Heart Surg Forum* 13(6): E379-E380.
65. Eyi EGY, Engin-Ustun Y, Kaba M, Mollamahmutoglu L (2013). Ankaferd blood stopper in episiotomy repair. *Clin Exp Obstet Gyn* 40(1): 141-143.
66. Fisgin NT, Cayci YT, Coban AY, Ozatli D, Tanyel E, Durupinar B, et al. (2009). Antimicrobial activity of plant extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R). *Fitoterapia* 80(1): 48-50.
67. Germiyanoglu C, Huri E, Akgul T, Ayyildiz A, Ustun H (2009). In-vivo haemostatic effect of Ankaferd Bloodstopper in rat major renal trauma model: controlled trial of novel haemostatic agent. *Eur Urol Suppl* 8(8): 646-646.
68. Germiyanoglu C, Huri E, Akgul T, Ayyildiz A, Ustun H (2010). In vivo Hemostatic Effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Rat Major Renal Trauma Model: Controlled Trial of Novel Hemostatic Agent. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 20(4): 206-211.
69. Goker H, Haznedaroglu IC, Ercetin S, Kirazli S, Akman U, Ozturk Y, et al. (2007). Haemostatic actions of the folkloric medicinal plant extract, Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Blood* 110(11): 53b-53b.
70. Goker H, Haznedaroglu IC, Ercetin S, Kirazli S, Akman U, Ozturk Y, et al. (2008). Haemostatic actions of the folkloric medicinal plant extract ankaferd blood Stopper (R). *J Int Med Res* 36(1): 163-170.
71. Gul S, Bahadir B, Kalayci M, Ankarali H, Erdem O, Karakaya K, et al. (2011). Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) on Bone Regeneration in Rat Calvarial Defects. *Turk Klin Tip Bilim* 31(2): 390-396.
72. Gul Satar NY, Cangul IT, Topal A, Oktay A, Inan K, Akgul MB (2014). Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS) and Topical Tripeptide Copper Complex (TCC) on Wound Healing in Rats: An Experimental Study. *Kafkas Univ Vet Fak* 20(4): 545-551.
73. Guler M, Maralcan G, Kul S, Baskonus I, Yilmaz M (2011). The Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper for the Management of Bleeding Following Total Thyroidectomy. *J Invest Surg* 24(5): 205-210.
74. Gunay M, Amanvermez R (2011). The Effect of Ankaferd on Bone Fracture Healing. *Clin Chem Lab Med* 49: S828-S828.
75. Gunay M, Amanvermez R, Keles G (2013). Ankaferd Blood Stopper: Does it have a role in fracture healing? *Turk J Med Sci* 43(5): 733-738.
76. Hasgul R, Uysal S, Haldas H, Akyol S, Yuksel Y, Gurel A, et al. (2014). Protective effects of Ankaferd blood stopper on aspirin-induced oxidative mucosal damage in a rat model of gastric injury. *Toxicol Ind Health* 30(10): 888-895.
77. Haznedaroglu BZ, Beyazit Y, Walker SL, Haznedaroglu IC (2012). Pleiotropic cellular, hemostatic, and biological actions of Ankaferd hemostat. *Crit Rev Oncol Hemat* 83(1): 21-34.
78. Haznedaroglu BZ, Haznedaroglu IC, Walker SL, Bilgili H, Goker H, Kosar A, et al. (2010). Ultrastructural and Morphological Analyses of the In Vitro and In Vivo Hemostatic Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 16(4): 446-453.
79. Haznedaroglu IC (2009). Molecular Basis of the Pleiotropic Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Iubmb Life* 61(3): 290-290.
80. Haznedaroglu IC, Beyazit Y, Ozturk Y, Demiralp DO, Igci N (2014). Clarification Letter Regarding the Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analyses of Ankaferd Hemostat, Published in *UHO* 23: 171-177, 2013. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 24(2): 148-148.
81. Haznedaroglu IC, Goker H (2008). Haemostatic actions of the folkloric medicinal plant extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper Response. *J Int Med Res* 36(6): 1448-1449.
82. Huri E, Akgul KT, Yucel MO, Astarci HM, Ustun H, Germiyanoglu RC (2011). The second step in vitro trial of Ankaferd (R) Bloodstopper (R): comparison with other hemostatic agents. *Turk J Med Sci* 41(1): 7-15.
83. Huri E, Akgul T, Astarci M, Ustun H, Germiyanoglu C (2009). The Effect of a Novel Hemostatic Agent, Ankaferd Bloodstopper (R) (Abs), on Renal Tubular Apoptosis in Rat Partial Nephrectomy Model. *J Endourol* 23: A2-A2.
84. Huri E, Akgul T, Astarci M, Ustun H, Germiyanoglu C (2009). The effect of a novel hemostatic agent, Ankaferd Bloodstopper (R) (ABS), on renal tubular apoptosis in rat partial nephrectomy model. *Eur Urol Suppl* 8(8): 631-631.
85. Huri E, Akgul T, Ayyildiz A, Bagcioglu M, Germiyanoglu C (2010). First Clinical Experience of Ankaferd Bloodstopper as a Hemostatic Agent in Partial Nephrectomy. *Kaohsiung J Med Sci* 26(9): 493-495.
86. Huri E, Akgul T, Ayyildiz A, Germiyanoglu C (2009). Hemostasis in Retropubic Radical Prostatectomy with Ankaferd Bloodstopper (R): A Case Report. *Kaohsiung J Med Sci* 25(8): 445-447.
87. Huri E, Akgul T, Ayyildiz A, Ustun H, Germiyanoglu C (2009). Hemostatic Role of a Folkloric Medicinal Plant Extract in a Rat Partial Nephrectomy Model: Controlled Experimental Trial. *J Urology* 181(5): 2349-2354.
88. Huri E, Akgul T, Yucel O, Astarci M, Ustun H, Germiyanoglu C (2009). The Second Step in Vitro Trial of Ankaferd Bloodstopper: Comparison with the Other Hemostatic Agents, Glubran 2, Floseal and Celox. *J Endourol* 23: A189-A189.
89. Huri E, Akgul T, Yucel O, Astarci M, Ustun H, Germiyanoglu C (2009). The second step in vitro trial of Ankaferd bloodstopper: comparison with the other hemostatic agents, Glubran 2, Floseal and Celox. *Eur Urol Suppl* 8(8): 630-630.
90. Huri E, Beyazit Y, Mammadov R, Toksoz S, Tekinay A, Guler M, et al. (2012). Generation of Chimeric 'Abs Nano-Hemostat' Complex and Comparing Its Histo-Morphological in Vivo Effects to the Traditional Ankaferd Hemostat in Controlled Experimental Partial Nephrectomy Model. *J Endourol* 26: A248-A248.
91. Huri E, Beyazit Y, Mammadov R, Toksoz S, Tekinay AB, Guler MO, et al. (2013). Generation of Chimeric "ABS Nano-Hemostat" Complex and Comparing Its Histomorphological In Vivo Effects to the Traditional Ankaferd Hemostat in Controlled Experimental Partial Nephrectomy Model. *International journal of biomaterials* 2013: 949460.
92. Huri E, Haznedaroglu IC, Akgul T, Astarci M, Ustun H, Germiyanoulu C (2010). Biphasic effects of ankaferd blood stopper on renal tubular apoptosis in the rat partial nephrectomy model representing distinct levels of hemorrhage. *Saudi Med J* 31(8): 864-868.
93. Ibis M, Kurt M, Onal IK, Haznedaroglu IC (2008). Successful Management of Bleeding Due to Solitary Rectal Ulcer via Topical Application of Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *J Altern Complem Med* 14(9): 1073-1074.
94. Isler SC, Demircan S, Cakarar S, Cebi Z, Keskin C, Soluk M, et al. (2010). Effects of folk medicinal plant extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) on early bone healing. *J Appl Oral Sci* 18(4): 409-414.
95. Istanbuluoglu MO, Kaynar M, Cicek T, Kosan M, Ozturk B, Ozkardes H (2013). A New Hemostatic Agent (Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R)) in Tubeless Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy: A Prospective Randomized Study. *J Endourol* 27(9): 1126-1130.
96. Iynen I, Bozkus F, San I, Alatas N (2011). The hemostatic efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in adenoidectomy. *Int J Pediatr Otorhi* 75(10): 1292-1295.
97. Iynen I, Sogut O, Kose R (2011). The Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Heparin-Induced Hemostatic Abnormality in a Rat Epistaxis Model. *Otolaryng Head Neck* 145(5): 840-844.
98. Jacques J, Legros R, Chaussade S, Sautereau D (2014). Endoscopic haemostasis: An overview of procedures and clinical scenarios. *Digest Liver Dis* 46(9): 766-776.
99. Kalayci MU, Soyulu A, Eroglu HE, Kubilay D, Sancak B, Ugurloglu C, et al. (2010). Effect of ankaferd blood stopper on hemostasis and histopathological score in experimental liver injury. *Bratisl Med J* 111(4): 183-188.
100. Kalcioğlu MT, Bayindir T, Iraz M, Kaya S, Can S (2010). The Effects of a New Hemostatic Agent on Hearing in Rats. *J Int Adv Otol* 6(2): 155-159.
101. Kandemir O, Buyukates M, Kandemir NO, Aktunc E, Gul AE, Gul S, et al. (2010). Demonstration of the histopathological and immunohistochemical effects of a novel hemostatic agent, ankaferd blood stopper, on vascular tissue in a rat aortic bleeding model. *J Cardiothorac Surg* 5.
102. Karabiyik A, Gulec S, Yilmaz E, Haznedaroglu I, Akar N (2011). Reversible Protease-Activated Receptor 1 Downregulation Mediated by Ankaferd Blood Stopper Inducible

With Lipopolysaccharides Inside the Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 17(6): E165-E170.

103. Karabiyik A, Yilmaz E, Gulec S, Haznedaroglu I, Akar N (2012). The Dual Diverse Dynamic Reversible Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on EPCR and PAT-1 Inside Vascular Endothelial Cells With and Without LPS Challenge. *Turk J Hematol* 29(4): 361-366.
104. Karakaya K, Ucan HB, Tascilar O, Emre AU, Cakmak GK, Irkorucu O, et al. (2010). Evaluation of a New Hemostatic Agent Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Experimental Liver Laceration. *J Invest Surg* 22(3): 201-206.
105. Karakoc D, Akar E, Aksu S, Uner A, Ozdemir A, Hamaloglu E, et al. (2012). Histopathological Alterations in the Kidney Tissue Following Topical Ankaferd Hemostat Application in a Rat Renal Injury Model. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 22(4): 275-281.
106. Karaman A, Baskol M, Gursoy S, Torun E, Yurci A, Celikbilek M, et al. (2012). Endoscopic Topical Application of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) in Gastrointestinal Bleeding. *J Altern Complem Med* 18(1): 65-68.
107. Karaman A, Torun E, Gursoy S, Yurci A, Ozbakir O (2010). Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Postpolypectomy Bleeding. *J Altern Complem Med* 16(10): 1027-1028.
108. Karaman K, Bostanci EB, Erkan M, Kurt M, Teke Z, Reyhan E, et al. (2010). Topical Ankaferd Application to Presacral Bleeding due to Total Mesorectal Excision in Rectal Carcinoma. *J Invest Surg* 23(3): 175-175.
109. Karaman K, Celep B, Bostanci EB, Teke Z, Ulas M, Dincer N, et al. (2010). Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on Pancreatic Fluid: An in vitro study. *Anz J Surg* 80(12): 946-947.
110. Kaya H, Gokdemir MT, Sogut O, Demr T, Kocarslan S (2013). Effects of Folk Medicinal Plant Extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper on Burn Wound Healing. *Acta Medica Mediterr* 29(3): 497-502.
111. Kazancioglu HO, Cakir O, Ak G, Zulfikar B (2013). The Effectiveness of a New Hemostatic Agent (Ankaferd Blood Stopper) for the Control of Bleeding following Tooth Extraction in Hemophilia: A Controlled Clinical Trial. *Turk J Hematol* 30(1): 19-24.
112. Kelles M, Kalcioğlu MT, Samdanci E, Selimoglu E, Iraz M, Miman MC, et al. (2011). Ankaferd Blood Stopper Is More Effective Than Adrenaline Plus Lidocaine and Gelatin Foam in the Treatment of Epistaxis in Rabbits. *Curr Ther Res Clin E* 72(5): 185-194.
113. Kilic K, Arslan S, Demetoglu GA, Zararsiz G, Kesim B (2013). Do blood contamination and haemostatic agents affect microtensile bond strength of dual cured resin cement to dentin? *J Appl Oral Sci* 21(1): 85-91.
114. Kilic O, Gonen M, Acar K, Yurdakul T, Avunduk MC, Esen HH, et al. (2010). Haemostatic role and histopathological effects of a new haemostatic agent in a rat bladder haemorrhage model: an experimental trial. *Bju Int* 105(12): 1722-1725.
115. Kilicgun A, Sarikas NG, Korkmaz T, Saydam O, Boran C, Boztas G (2011). Effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on air leakage in the lung and prevention of bleeding: an experimental study. *J Cardiothorac Surg* 6.
116. Kocak E, Akbal E, Tas A, Koklu S, Karaca G, Can M, et al. (2013). Anti-inflammatory efficiency of Ankaferd blood stopper in experimental distal colitis model. *Saudi J Gastroentero* 19(3): 126-130.
117. Kordestani SS, Noohi F, Azarnik H, Basiri H, Hashemi MJ, Abdi S, et al. (2012). A Randomized Controlled Trial on the Hemostasis of Femoral Artery Using Topical Hemostatic Agent. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 18(5): 501-505.
118. Korkmaz T, Sarikas NG, Kilicgun A, Serin E, Boran C (2012). The mechanism of activity of ankaferd blood stopper in the control of arterial bleeding and in the process of wound healing. *Healthmed* 6(11): 3736-3743.
119. Kosar A, Cipil HS, Kaya A, Uz B, Haznedaroglu IC, Goker H, et al. (2009). The efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in antithrombotic drug-induced primary and secondary hemostatic abnormalities of a rat-bleeding model. *Blood Coagul Fibrin* 20(3): 185-190.
120. Kose R, Sogut O, Demir T, Koruk I (2012). Hemostatic Efficacy of Folkloric Medicinal Plant Extract in a Rat Skin Bleeding Model. *Dermatol Surg* 38(5): 760-766.
121. Kulduk E, Eren E, Soy FK, Dundar R, Aslan M, Basoglu MS, et al. (2014). Histological analysis of the effects of anti-adhesive haemostatic agents on the middle ear of the guinea pig. *J Laryngol Otol* 128(10): 885-891.
122. Kurt M (2010). Re: Ozaslan E, Re: Kurt M, Onal I, Akdogan, et al. Ankaferd Blood Stopper for controlling gastrointestinal bleeding due to distinct benign lesions refractory to conventional antihemorrhagic measures. *Can J Gastroenterol* 2010;24:380-4. *Can J Gastroenterol* 24(10): 587-587.
123. Kurt M, Akdogan M, Ibis M, Haznedaroglu IC (2010). Ankaferd Blood Stopper for Gastrointestinal Bleeding. *J Invest Surg* 23(4): 239-239.
124. Kurt M, Akdogan M, Onal IK, Kekilli M, Arhan M, Shorbagi A, et al. (2010). Endoscopic topical application of Ankaferd Blood Stopper for neoplastic gastrointestinal bleeding: A retrospective analysis. *Digest Liver Dis* 42(3): 196-199.
125. Kurt M, Disibeyaz S, Akdogan M, Sasmaz N, Aksu S, Haznedaroglu IC (2008). Endoscopic application of Ankaferd blood stopper as a novel experimental treatment modality for upper gastrointestinal bleeding: A case report. *Am J Gastroenterol* 103(8): 2156-2158.
126. Kurt M, Onal IK, Akdogan M, Kekilli M, Arhan M, Sayilir A, et al. (2010). Ankaferd Blood Stopper for controlling gastrointestinal bleeding due to distinct benign lesions refractory to conventional antihemorrhagic measures. *Can J Gastroenterol* 24(6): 380-384.
127. Kurt M, Oztas E, Kuran S, Onal IK, Kekilli M, Haznedaroglu IC (2009). Tandem oral, rectal, and nasal administrations of Ankaferd Blood Stopper to control profuse bleeding leading to hemodynamic instability. *Am J Emerg Med* 27(5).
128. Kurtaran H, Ark N, Ugur KS, Sert H, Ozboduroglu AA, Kosar A, et al. (2010). Effects of a Topical Hemostatic Agent on an Epistaxis Model in Rabbits. *Curr Ther Res Clin E* 71(2): 105-110.
129. Kurunlu SF, Sari H, Ozturk VO (2013). Investigation of Hemostatic Effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper During Periodontal Surgery on Antithrombotic Conditioned Rats. *J Anim Vet Adv* 12(4): 547-549.
130. Leblebisatan G, Bay A, Karakus SC, Kekilli M, Beyazit Y, Kurt M, et al. (2011). Topical ankaferd hemostat application for the management of oral cavity bleedings in children with hemorrhagic diathesis. *J Thromb Haemost* 9: 967-967.
131. Leblebisatan G, Bay A, Karakus SC, Kekilli M, Haznedaroglu IC (2012). Topical Ankaferd hemostat application for the management of oral cavity bleedings in children with hemorrhagic diathesis. *Blood Coagul Fibrin* 23(6): 494-497.
132. Metin B, Altinok T, Menevse E, Esen H (2013). Evaluation of the effects of ankaferd blood stopper on rabbits with paranchyme damage: an experimental study. *Turk Gogus Kalp Dama* 21(2): 428-433.
133. Mihmanli A, Ulker Z, Alpsoy L, Ezirganli S (2012). Evaluation of cytotoxicity of a new hemostatic agent Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) using different assays. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 31(8): 780-787.
134. Nazli Y, Colak N, Alpay MF, Haltas H, Aksoy ON, Akkaya IO, et al. (2014). Assessment of the efficacy of Ankaferd blood stopper on the prevention of postoperative pericardial adhesions. *Cardiovasc J Afr* 25(3): 100-+.
135. Odabas ME, Cinar C, Tulunoglu O, Isik B (2011). A New Haemostatic Agent's Effect on the Success of Calcium Hydroxide Pulpotomy in Primary Molars. *Pediatr Dent* 33(7): 529-534.
136. Odabas ME, Ertuk M, Cinar C, Tuzuner T, Tulunoglu O (2011). Cytotoxicity of a new hemostatic agent on human pulp fibroblasts in vitro. *Med Oral Patol Oral* 16(4): E584-E587.
137. Okten S, Kurt M, Onal IK, Haznedaroglu IC (2011). Use of Ankaferd Blood Stopper for controlling actively bleeding fundal varices. *Singap Med J* 52(1): E10-E11.
138. Okumus M, Yuksel KZ, Ozbag D, Ciralik H, Yilmaz Z, Gumusalan Y, et al. (2013). Medicinal plant extract (Ankaferd Blood Stopper) application in deep tissue injuries in rats: histopathological investigation of the effect on regional and systemic tissues. *Ulus Travma Acil Cer* 19(1): 1-7.
139. Onal IK, Parlak E, Akdogan M, Yesil Y, Kuran SO, Kurt M, et al. (2013). Do aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs increase the risk of post-sphincterotomy hemorrhage - A case-control study. *Clin Res Hepatol Gas* 37(2): 171-176.
140. Oner AF, Dogan M, Kaya A, Sal E, Bektas MS, Yesilmen O, et al. (2010). New Coagulant Agent (Ankaferd Blood Stopper) for Open Hemorrhages in Hemophilia With Inhibitor. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 16(6): 705-707.
141. Oner AF, Kaya A, Temel H, Melek M, Karaman K, Epcapan S, et al. (2010). The use of superficial "Ankaferd Blood Stopper (c)" in a patient with disseminated intravascular coagulopathy. *Turk Pediatr Arsvi* 45(1): 64-66.
142. Ozaslan E (2010). Re: Kurt M, Onal I, Akdogan M, et al. Ankaferd Blood Stopper for controlling gastrointestinal bleeding due to distinct benign lesions refractory to conventional antihemorrhagic measures. *Can J Gastroenterol* 2010;24:380-4. *Can J Gastroenterol* 24(10): 585-586.
143. Ozaslan E, Purnak T, Haznedaroglu IC (2011). Ankaferd Blood Stopper in GI bleeding: alternative for everything? *Gastrointest Endosc* 73(1): 185-186.
144. Ozaslan E, Purnak T, Ozyigit G, Akyol F, Yildiz A, Haznedaroglu IC (2010). No prolonged effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on chronic radiation proctitis. *Endoscopy* 42: E271-E272.
145. Ozaslan E, Purnak T, Yildiz A, Akar T, Avcioglu U, Haznedaroglu IC (2009). The effect of Ankaferd blood stopper on severe radiation colitis. *Endoscopy* 41: E321-E322.
146. Ozaslan E, Purnak T, Yildiz A, Haznedaroglu IC (2010). The Effect of a New Hemostatic Agent for Difficult Cases of Non-variceal Gastrointestinal Bleeding: Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Hepato-Gastroenterol* 57(98): 191-194.
147. Ozaslan E, Purnak T, Yildiz A, Haznedaroglu IC (2011). A New Candidate as a Hemostatic Agent for Difficult Situations During Variceal Bleeding: Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Saudi J Gastroentero* 17(2): 145-148.
148. Ozaslan E, Purnak T, Yildiz A, Haznedaroglu IC (2010). A new practical alternative for tumoural gastrointestinal bleeding: Ankaferd blood stopper. *Digest Liver Dis* 42(8): 594-595.
149. Ozbek O, Acar K, Koc O, Saritas K, Toy H, Solak Y, et al. (2013). Short-Term Effects of Ankaferd Hemostat for Renal Artery Embolization: An Experimental Study. *Cardiovasc Inter Rad* 36(2): 498-504.
150. Ozdemir GN, Celik E, Bulut M, Uludag D, Ozcan R, Celkan T (2011). Circumcision in children with bleeding diathesis. *Turk Pediatr Arsvi* 46(4): 313-317.
151. Ozdemir N, Aksoy S, Eren T, Uncu D, Akinci MB, Alaguney ME, et al. (2011). Successful Management of Bevacizumab-Associated Surgical Bleeding with an Ankaferd Blood

Stopper. *Asian Pac J Cancer P* 12(4): 1103-1104.

- 152.** Ozel-Demiralp D, Igci N, Ayhan B, Egin Y, Haznedaroglu IC, Akar N (2012). Prohemostatic and Antithrombin Activities of Ankaferd Hemostat Are Linked to Fibrinogen Gamma Chain and Prothrombin by Functional Proteomic Analyses. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 18(6): 604-610.
- 153.** Ozseker B, Shorbagi A, Efe C, Haznedaroglu IC, Bayraktar Y (2012). Controlling of upper gastrointestinal bleeding associated with severe immune thrombocytopenia via topical adjunctive application of Ankaferd blood stopper. *Blood Coagul Fibrin* 23(5): 464-464.
- 154.** Ozturk MA, Tufan ZK, Demirg MD, Haznedaroglu IC (2012). Effects of Ankaferd hemostat on the synovial fluid of patients with osteoarthritis. *Turk J Med Sci* 42(5): 768-772.
- 155.** Pampu AA, Yildirim M, Tuzuner T, Baygin O, Abidin I, Dayisoğlu EH, et al. (2013). Comparison of the effects of new folkloric hemostatic agent on peripheral nerve function: an electrophysiologic study in rats. *Or Surg or Med or Pa* 115(4): E1-E6.
- 156.** Purnak T, Ozaslan E, Beyazit Y, Haznedaroglu IC (2011). Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding in a Patient With Defective Hemostasis Successfully Treated with Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Phytother Res* 25(2): 312-313.
- 157.** Sacak B, Akdeniz ZD, Sirinoglu H, Cilingir OT, Celebiler OB, Ercan F, et al. (2014). Microvascular anastomosis using Ankaferd blood stopper: demonstration of long-term histopathologic effects on vascular tissue. *Blood Coagul Fibrin* 25(7): 721-725.
- 158.** Saribas Z, Sener B, Haznedaroglu IC, Hascelik G, Kirazli S, Goker H (2010). Antimicrobial activity of Ankaferd Blood StopperA (R) against nosocomial bacterial pathogens. *Cent Eur J Med* 5(2): 198-202.
- 159.** Satar NYG, Akkoc A, Oktay A, Topal A, Inan K (2013). Evaluation of the hemostatic and histopathological effects of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in experimental liver injury in rats. *Blood Coagul Fibrin* 24(5): 518-524.
- 160.** Sen V, Uluca U, Ece A, Gunes A, Zeytun H, Arslan S, et al. (2014). Role of Ankaferd on bacterial translocation and inflammatory response in an experimental rat model of intestinal obstruction. *Int J Clin Exp Med* 7(9): 2677-2686.
- 161.** Shorbagi A, Sivri B (2010). Successful management of a difficult case of radiation proctopathy with Ankaferd Blood Stopper: a novel indication. *Gastrointest Endosc* 72(3): 666-667.
- 162.** Simsek HO, Tuzum MS, Baykul T, Gurer IE, Bassorgun CI (2013). Experimental Investigation of the Effects of a Blood Stopper Agent (Ankaferd Blood Stopper) on Bone Surfaces. *Turk J Hematol* 30(2): 177-183.
- 163.** Song LMWK, Banerjee S, Barth BA, Bhat Y, Desilets D, Gottlieb KT, et al. (2012). Emerging technologies for endoscopic hemostasis. *Gastrointest Endosc* 75(5): 933-937.
- 164.** Sonmez M, Baltacioglu E, Sarac O, Erkut N (2010). The use of Ankaferd blood stopper in a patient with Glanzmann's thrombasthenia with gingival bleeding. *Blood Coagul Fibrin* 21(4): 382-383.
- 165.** Tas A, Koklu S, Beyazit Y, Karaca G, Astarci HM, Akbal E, et al. (2011). Percutaneous ankaferd injection to in vivo liver tissue in comparison to ethanol in an experimental rat model. *Clin Res Hepatol Gas* 35(8-9): 549-553.
- 166.** Tek M, Akkas I, Toptas O, Ozan F, Sener I, Bereket C (2014). Effects of the topical hemostatic agent Ankaferd Blood Stopper on the incidence of alveolar osteitis after surgical removal of an impacted mandibular third molar. *Niger J Clin Pract* 17(1): 75-80.
- 167.** Teker AM, Korkut AY, Gedikli O, Kahya V (2009). Prospective, controlled clinical trial of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in children undergoing tonsillectomy. *Int J Pediatr Otorhi* 73(12): 1742-1745.
- 168.** Teker AM, Korkut AY, Kahya V, Gedikli O (2010). Prospective, randomized, controlled clinical trial of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in patients with acute anterior epistaxis. *Eur Arch Oto-Rhino-L* 267(9): 1377-1381.
- 169.** Tokgoz H, Bektas S, Hanci V, Erol B, Akduman B, Karakaya K, et al. (2011). Postoperative Adhesions After Application of Topical Hemostatic Agents: Outcomes in a Rat Partial Nephrectomy Model. *Urology* 78(4).
- 170.** Tokgoz H, Karakaya K, Hanci V, Abdusoglu M, Erol B, Turksoy O, et al. (2010). Protective Value of a Folkloric Medicinal Plant Extract Against Mortality and Hemorrhage in a Life-threatening Renal Trauma Model. *Urology* 75(6).
- 171.** Trakyalı G, Oztoprak MO (2010). Plant Extract Ankaferd Blood Stopper Effect on Bond Strength. *Angle Orthod* 80(3): 570-574.
- 172.** Tuncer I, Doganay L (2011). Ankaferd Blood Stopper in GI bleeding: alternative for everything? Response. *Gastrointest Endosc* 73(1): 186-187.
- 173.** Tuncer I, Doganay L, Ozturk O (2010). Instant control of fundal variceal bleeding with a folkloric medicinal plant extract: Ankaferd Blood Stopper. *Gastrointest Endosc* 71(4): 873-875.
- 174.** Turgut M, Tutkun F, Celebi N, Muglali M, Haznedaroglu IC, Goker H (2011). Topical Ankaferd Bloodstopper in the Management of Critical Bleedings due to Hemorrhagic Diathesis. *Uhod-Uluslar Hematol* 21(3): 160-165.
- 175.** Turhan N, Bilgili H, Captug O, Kurt M, Shorbagi A, Beyazit Y, et al. (2011). Evaluation of a Haemostatic Agent in Rabbits. *Afr J Tradit Complem* 8(1): 61-65.
- 176.** Turhan N, Kurt M, Shorbagi A, Akdogan M, Haznedaroglu IC (2009). Topical Ankaferd Blood Stopper Administration to Bleeding Gastrointestinal Carcinomas Decreases Tumor Vascularization. *Am J Gastroenterol* 104(11): 2874-2877.
- 177.** Ulus AT, Turan NN, Ozyalcin S, Aydog G, Ulus F, Goker H, et al. (2011). Surgical and histopathological effects of topical Ankaferd (R) hemostat on major arterial vessel injury related to elevated intra-arterial blood pressure. *Turk J Hematol* 28(3): 206-212.
- 178.** Ulusoy AT, Bayrak S, Tunc ES, Tuzuner T (2011). Effect of new haemostatic agent on microtensile bond strength of two adhesive systems to dentin. *Mater Res Innov* 15(5): 330-333.
- 179.** Uz B, Guven GS, Isik A, Kuyumcu ME, Bektas O, Eliacik E, et al. (2013). Long-Term Sustained Hemorrhage Due to Bone Marrow Biopsy Successfully Treated With Topical Ankaferd Hemostat in a Bleeding-Prone Patient With Secondary Amyloidosis. *Clin Appl Thromb-Hem* 19(3): 338-340.
- 180.** Uzun O, Erkan L, Haznedaroglu IC (2014). Effective Management of Hemoptysis Via Endobronchial Application of Ankaferd Hemostat. *Arch Bronconeumol* 50(9): 407-409.
- 181.** Yalcinkaya FR, Kerem M, Guven EO, Gokce A, Davarci M (2011). The effect of ankaferd to stop bleeding in experimental partial nephrectomy. *Bratisl Med J* 112(12): 676-678.
- 182.** Yarali N, Oruc M, Bay A, Dalgic B, Bozkaya IO, Arikoglu T, et al. (2010). A New Hemostatic Agent-Ankaferd Blood Stopper: Management of Gastrointestinal Bleeding in an Infant and Other Experiences in Children. *Pediatr Hemat Oncol* 27(8): 592-596.
- 183.** Yarali N, Oruc M, Bay A, Dalgic B, Bozkaya IO, Arikoglu T, et al. (2014). A new haemostatic agent-Ankaferd Blood Stopper: Management of gastrointestinal bleeding in an infant and other experiences in children (vol 27, pg 592, 2010). *Pediatr Hemat Oncol* 31(1): 107-107.
- 184.** Yasar H, Ozkul H (2011). Haemostatic Effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper (R) Seen during Adenoidectomy. *Afr J Tradit Complem* 8(4): 444-446.
- 185.** Yavuz E, Kalayci MU, Kesici S, Kesici U, Ozkara S, Yalcin O (2012). Efficacy of Ankaferd Blood Stopper in Bleeding Control in Experimental Partial Splenectomy Model. *Kafkas Univ Vet Fak* 18(5): 753-758.
- 186.** Yesilada AK, Bayraktaroglu SB, Sevim KZ, Sakiz D, Tatlıdede HS (2014). The efficacy of the hemostatic agent Ankaferd blood stopper on end-to-end unilateral sleeve fish-mouth anastomosis. *Acta Orthop Traumatol* 48(1): 92-97.
- 187.** Yilmaz E, Gulec S, Torun D, Haznedaroglu IC, Akar N (2011). The effects of Ankaferd (R) Blood Stopper on transcription factors in HUVEC and the erythrocyte protein profile. *Turk J Hematol* 28(4): 276-285.
- 188.** Yuca S, Candirli C, Yenidunya S, Muslu B (2014). New hemostatic agent: the effect of Ankaferd Blood Stopper on healing wounds in experimental skin incision model. *Turk J Med Sci* 44(2): 288-294.
- 189.** Zulfikar OB, Emiroglu HH, Kebudi R (2011). Nasogastric application of topical Ankaferd Blood Stopper for bleeding from primary esophageal adenocarcinoma in a child with disseminated intravascular coagulation. *Digest Liver Dis* 43(3): 247-248.
- 190.** Mumcuoglu M, Akin DF, Ezer U, Akar N Ankaferd Blood Stopper induces apoptosis and regulates PAR1 and EPCR expression in human leukemia cells. *Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics* (in press).

www.ankaferd.com

CE
1783

ankaferd
BLOODSTOPPER®
Hemostatik Ajan

Ferhatpaşa Mah. Yeditepe Cad. 14. Sokak No:11-13 Ataşehir/İstanbul
info@ankaferd.com Tel: 0216 455 43 43

KOSGEB
(0216) 339 78 33


KOSGEB
www.kosgeb.gov.tr
BASIM TARİHİ:
03.08.2021