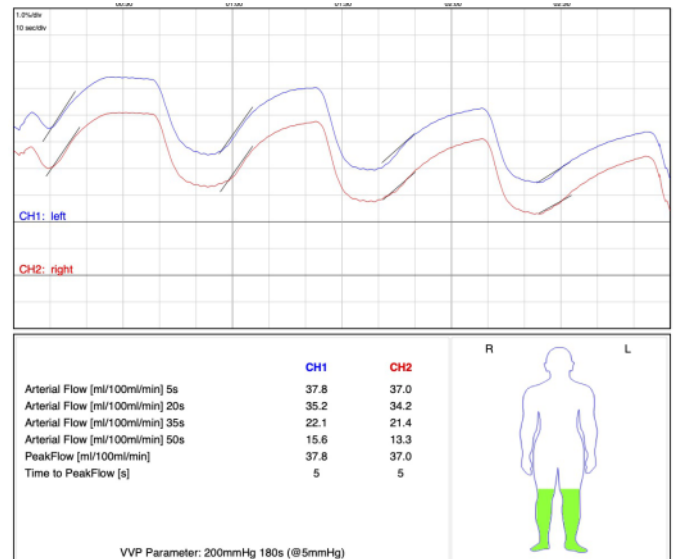
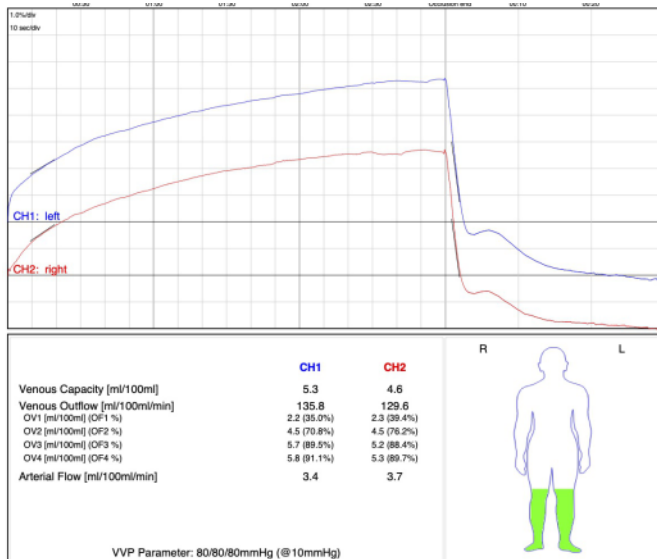


AngE™ VOP

Venous Occlusion Plethysmography

- ✓ Plethysmographic measurements using pressure cuffs only.
- ✓ Cost saving: No mercury-filled strain gauges needed.
- ✓ Reactive Hyperaemia Test and Dynamic Venous Air Plethysmography.
- ✓ Measure Venous Capacity and Arterial Inflow, even on bandages.
- ✓ Up to 6 minutes continuous measurement.



VOP – 2 Channel Venous Occlusion Plethysmography

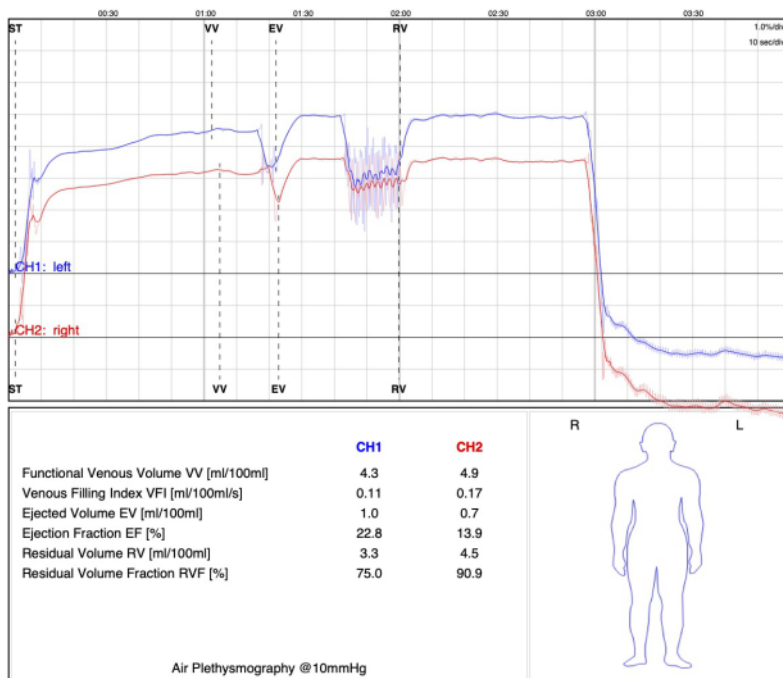
While performing a VOP test, cuffs are applied on thighs and calves. The legs of the patient are positioned over heart height. The thigh cuffs inflate up to 80mmHg in order to prevent the venous blood flow and not to affect the arterial blood inflow. At the same time, the calf cuffs act as highly sensitive sensors.

Based on the sampled measured values, the AngE VOP enables the examiner to evaluate the current status of the **arterial inflow**, the **venous capacity** and the **venous drainage**.

Reactive Hyperaemia Test

The Reactive Hyperaemia Test is used as a passive stress test to clarify patients more precisely. Such as with the VOP, cuffs are applied on thighs and calves. During the measurement, the thigh cuffs staunch the blood flow up to three minutes supra-systolically, on the other hand the calf cuffs serve as sensors. After the blood stasis, the pressure is lightened abruptly.

The AngE VOP is able to determine the **peak-flow** and the **arterial inflow** from the measured values.



Dynamic Air-Plethysmography

The venous Air-Plethysmography is a dynamic venous measurement that determines the maximum **venous capacity** as well as the **venous back flow**.

Furthermore, it is possible to determine the relation of the pumped out blood compared to the maximum venous capacity. During this procedure, cuffs are merely placed on the calves.

Your Contact:



See how it's applied

Simply scan with your smartphone camera and open the link to the video.