



Easy and rapid detection of
prematurely ruptured foetal
membranes during pregnancy.

Amnicator.com



Intact Membranes

Ruptured Membranes

Amnicator[®] CE

Amnicator®

Visible negative results gives quick reassurance to the mother

- **Easy to use**
- **Highly sensitive indicator**
- **Non invasive (no needles)**
- **Non threatening to patient**
- **Room temperature storage**
- **2 year shelf life**
- **Easy to read colour change visible in seconds.**

Amnicator® - a rapid and simple method for detecting ruptured amniotic membranes. Amnicators® are individually wrapped sterile swabs impregnated with a sensitive pH indicator, nitrazine yellow. The principle of the Amnicator® test is that normal vaginal pH at term ranges between 4.5-6.0 and amniotic fluid is usually 7.0-7.5. By means of a simple pH colour change of nitrazine yellow, which has a sharp end point, (6.4-6.8), exactly in the desired pH range, the obstetrician can accurately detect the presence of amniotic fluid. Amnicators® will reliably distinguish neutral or slightly alkaline amniotic fluid from acidic cervical and vaginal mucus or urine.

Using a sterile speculum an Amnicator® is introduced into the vagina and any fluid coming from the cervix or pooled in the posterior vaginal fornix is sampled. The Amnicator® is then simply withdrawn and examined for a colour change. Leakage of even a small amount of fluid is sufficient to change the nitrazine yellow indicator. The Amnicator® test is far quicker and simpler to perform than resorting to the microscopic examination of escaping fluid, detecting the presence of protein or using orally administered dyes to stain urine, to distinguish amniotic fluid from normal secretions and urine.

References

Interpretation of Amnicator® colour change			
Intact membranes		Ruptured membranes	
pH 5.0 yellow		pH 6.5 blue-green	
pH 5.5 yellow		pH 7.0 blue-green	
pH 6.0 yellow		pH 7.5 blue-black	

1. ABE, T. The detection of the rupture of foetal membranes with the nitrazine indicator. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 1940, **39**:400-404
2. Drife, J. Preterm rupture of the membranes. *British Medical Journal* 1982; **285**:583
3. Mills, A., Ganloch D., Use of the nitrazine yellow swab test in the diagnosis of the ruptured membranes. *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 1977; **84**: 138-140
4. Pauersterin, C., Premature rupture of the membranes. In: *Clinical Obstetrics*, Anonymous, ed., John Wiley & Sons and Churchill Livingstone, 1987; 367-381
5. Pritchard, J., Macdonald P., *Williams Obstetrics*, Anonymous, ed., New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1960; 407-408
6. Filet, J.P., More, N., Librati, C., Ruffie, A., Delouis, P., Cluzeau, M.H., Hocke, C., Lang, J.J., Evaluation de trois methodes diagnostiques dans la rapture premature des membranes. *Rev. Fr. Gynecol. Obstet.* 1994, **89**:123-128 (English abstract).

NB Antibiotic therapy or the presence of a vaginal infection can alter the normal vaginal pH which may lead to false positive results.

Code	Description	Quantity
MWAM1	Amnicator®, amniotic fluid indicator swab	100
MWAM5	Amnicator®, amniotic fluid indicator swab	50
MWAM2	Amnicator®, amniotic fluid indicator swab	20

Dealer stamp



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