

TORAY

FILTRYZER® B1 SERIES

Hollow Fiber Dialyzer



PMMA for better quality of life

The PMMA membrane offers excellent clinical benefits to renal failure patients.

Biocompatibility

The PMMA membrane is a biocompatible membrane; no significant decrease in leukocyte (neutrophil) counts is observed during dialysis (Figure 1), complement activation is minimal (Figure 2).

Fig.1: Change in Neutrophil Counts during Dialysis¹⁾

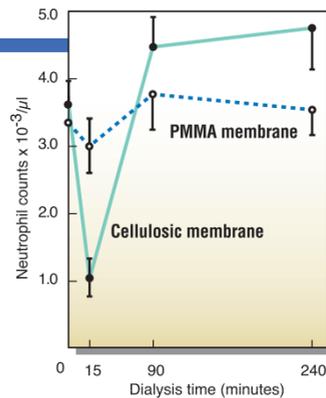
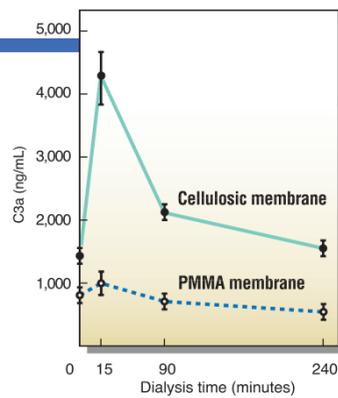
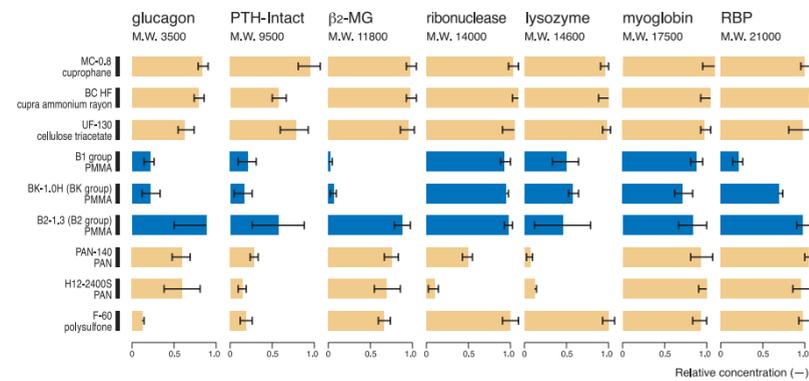


Fig.2: Change in C3a during Dialysis¹⁾



Adsorption of β₂-MG and other proteins

Fig.3: Relative concentrations of low molecular weight proteins after contacting with membranes for 3hrs²⁾



Though the PMMA membrane (B1 Group) has a low sieving coefficient (SC) for beta 2 microglobulin (β₂-MG) and the amount of β₂-MG in dialysate is minimal, the β₂-MG concentration in patients' plasma has significantly been lowered by using the PMMA membrane. As shown in Figure 3, removal of proteins such as β₂-MG has efficiently been achieved by adsorption to the PMMA membrane.

Application to patients with acute renal failure

Renal function in patients with acute renal failure (ARF) have faster recovery in dialysis with the PMMA membrane than with the cuprophane membrane (Figure 4).

Also a higher survival rate with the PMMA membrane has been reported (Figure 5).

These findings suggest that the highly biocompatible PMMA membrane facilitates recovery of renal function in ARF patients and contributes to their survival.

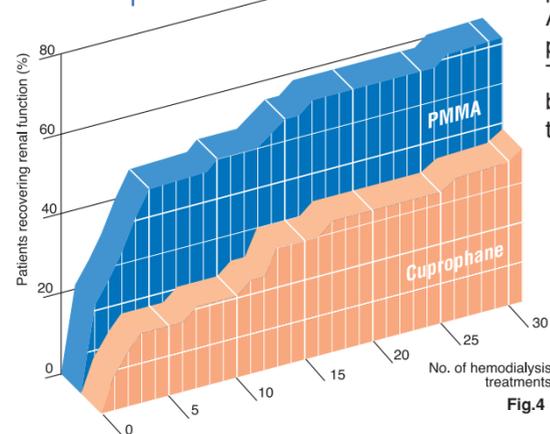


Fig.4: Recovery of renal function in patients with acute renal failure³⁾

Figure 4: This figure shows the recovery of renal function in patients with acute renal failure undergoing dialysis with the polymethylmethacrylate or cuprophane membrane, according to the number of hemodialysis treatments.

Not shown on the graph are the results for one patient in the group undergoing dialysis with the polymethylmethacrylate membrane, who recovered renal function after 72 treatments.

Fig.5: Survival of patients with acute renal failure³⁾

Figure 5: This figure shows the survival of patients with acute renal failure undergoing dialysis with the polymethylmethacrylate or cuprophane membrane.

Not shown on the graph are the results for one patient in the group undergoing dialysis with the polymethylmethacrylate membrane, who died after 81 days, and one patient in the group undergoing dialysis with the cuprophane membrane, who died after 61 days.

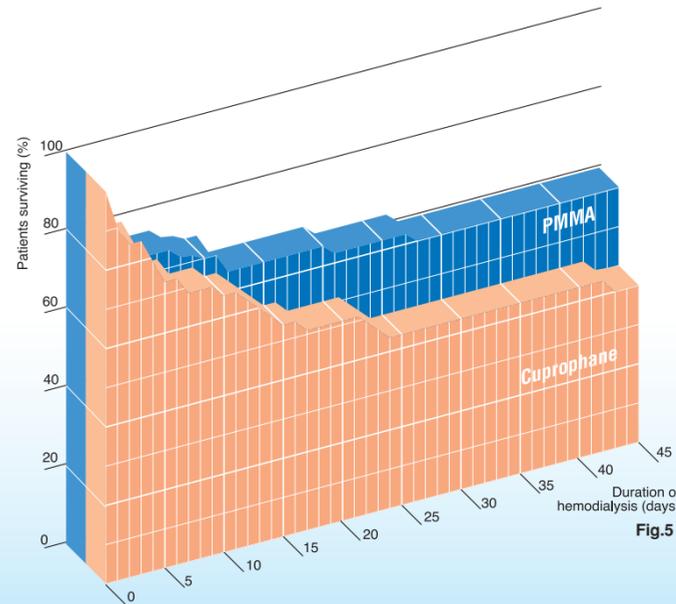


Fig.5

Technical Data; B1 Series Filtrizer

Type	B1-1.3H	B1-1.6H	B1-1.8H	B1-2.1H
Housing	Polystyrene			
Material	Polystyrene			
Length (mm)	283			
Diameter (mm)	41	45	45	53
Weight (filled) (g)	420	520	520	650
Blood volume (mL)	76	95	105	126
Filled fluid	Sterile water			
Fibers	Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)			
Material	Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)			
Quantity	10,900	13,300	14,700	17,100
Inside diameter (μm)	200			
Membrane thickness (μm)	20			
Effective surface area (m ²)	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1
Effective length (mm)	195			
Potting	Polyurethane			
Material	Polyurethane			
Sterilization	Gamma-ray irradiation			
Material	Gamma-ray irradiation			
Maximum transmembrane pressure {kPa (mmHg)}	66 (500)			
Clearance in vitro (mL/min)*				
Urea	designed	180	187	191
	not less than	170	177	181
Creatinine	designed	156	167	175
Uric acid	designed	138	150	160
Phosphate	designed	140	155	163
Vitamin B ₁₂	designed	86	98	109
UFR in vitro {mL/hr, at 13.3kPa (100mmHg)**}	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800

* Clearances are data with aqueous solution.
 Q_a: 200 ±4mL/min, Q_b: 500 ±10mL/min, TMP: 13.3 ±1.3kPa (100 ±10mmHg), Temp.: 37 ±1°C
 ** UFR is typical data with bovine blood. (Ht 30 ±3%, TP 6 ±0.5g/dL)
 Q_a: 200 ±4mL/min, TMP: 13.3 ±1.3kPa (100 ±10mmHg), Temp.: 37 ±1°C
 Allowable ranges :
 Blood volume: ±13%, Designed clearance: Urea upper limit: +6%, Lower limit: see above, Creat: ±6%, Others: ±13%, UFR in vitro: ±15%

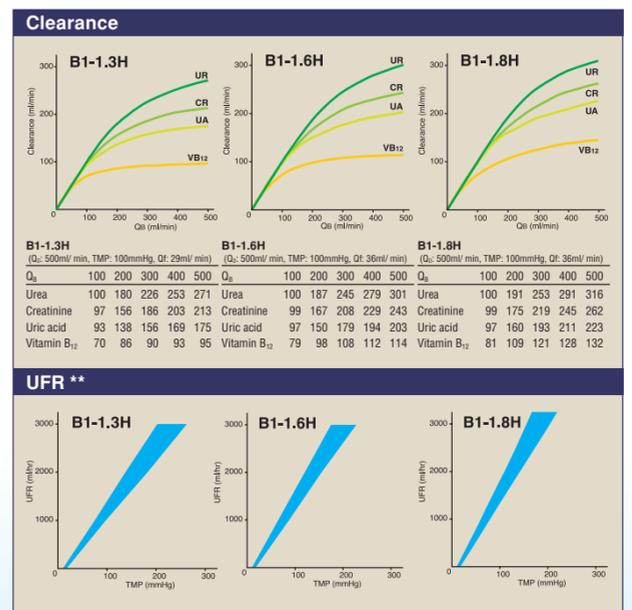
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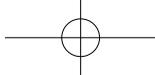
- 1) From Hakim RM, et al. Biocompatibility of dialysis membranes: Effects of chronic complement activation. *Kidney International* 1984; 26: 194-200.
- 2) Suzuki M. Recent advances of high performance membranes for hemodialysis. *MEMBRANE*. 1992; 17: 1: 3-11.
- 3) Hakim RM. Effect of the dialysis membrane in the treatment of patients with acute renal failure. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 1994; 17: 1338-1342.

INSTRUCTIONS

Filtrizer B1 series is medical devices intended for hemodialysis (HD).
 These devices must be used by or at the direction of a physician. Patients with bleeding tendencies or coagulation disorders must be carefully evaluated by the physician.
 When adverse reactions are observed, the patients must be promptly treated under the direction of the physician. For some reactions, manipulation of blood flow rate, ultrafiltration rate, and electrolytic balance can be applied.
 The "Instructions for Use" should be read thoroughly prior to the

use of the devices.
 Each unit is carefully tested, sterilized and packaged prior to shipment. Toray cannot assume any responsibility for damage that may occur during transport or due to mishandling.
 Filtrizers are filled with sterile water. Prior to dialysis, rinse with one liter or more of physiological saline solution.
 Filtrizers are designed and manufactured for single use only.
 Since Filtrizer B1series has high ultrafiltration rates, it is necessary to use dialysis machines equipped with a volumetric ultrafiltration rate controller.





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