

INDIGO CARMINE

Sterile
Safe
Economical



Indigo Carmine is derived from a blue plant dye (indigo) and a red colouring agent (carmine). Unlike the vital stains (which are taken up by tissues), Indigo Carmine is not absorbed by gastrointestinal epithelium. It pools in crevices between epithelial cells, highlighting small or flat lesions and defining irregularities in mucosal architecture, particularly when used with high-magnification or high-resolution endoscopy. It is used primarily in the colon for the detection and evaluation of colorectal neoplasia and is the most common form of Chromoendoscopy applied in the colon.

spray catheter - During continuous extubation, Indigo Carmine (0.4%) is gently applied to achieve diffuse coverage of the entire mucosal surface. Only a small volume of dye is applied to avoid excess dye accumulation. Re-examine after excess dye has been aspirated. Indigo Carmine is easily applied using a special dye-spray catheter. Prior application of acetic acid has also been used in the upper gastrointestinal tract in some studies.

INJECTION FOR POLYP DELINEATION - To perform EMR a fluid is injected beneath the lesion to produce a sub-mucosal lift. A plasma expander is routinely used, as there is evidence to suggest that this lasts longer and leads to fewer resection pieces than saline. A small amount of adrenaline in the solution is used to avoid oozing and ensure a bloodless field. Indigo Carmine in the solution is used to stain the submucosa. The ideal solution should produce: 1) A long lasting high elevation 2) An avascular field 3) Good delineation of tissue planes. The ratio of Indigo Carmine in this formula can vary based on users' preference for colour contrast. Industry standards see the following used routinely: 500 mL Gelofusine, to 5mL Indigo Carmine 0.4% + adrenaline as per manufacturers own dosage instruction.



Product Code	Description	UOM
PDYZ-0405	Indigo Carmine 5mL pre-filled syringe	Box 5
DYZ-0415	Indigo Carmine 15mL bottle	Box 10

CK Surgitech Pty Ltd