**Тест 1.**

Special Operations Forces Tactical Tourniquet (SOFTT) – SCORE: 34.17.

The original SOFTT is a windlass (metal) tourniquet with a strap and single-routed gripping buckle. Based on reviewed data, it was recommended that the original SOFTT be re-moved from the CoTCCC-recommended tourniquets list. In contrast, the SOFTT-Wide is CoTCCC-recommended and based on available data seems to be the device predominantly fielded since circa 2012. Only two studies in 2015 by Heldenberg et al.25 and in 2013 by Savage et al.30 involved the SOFTT whereas all others were circa 2005 to 2007. Compression pressure data were scored only 1 point as there was no pressure data on the SOFTT found in the medical literature. Further, the SOFTT is only 1 inch wide which does not meet the 1.5 inches minimum width requirements established by the tourniquet working group and previous consensus.

TABLE 82 *SOFTT Occlusion Efficacy*

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Score** | **Score** |  | **Occlusion Efficacy** | | **n =** | **Citation** |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  | 6 | Arm application 80% occlusion | | | 46 | 25 |
|  | success. | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  | 4 | Leg application 77% occlusion | | | 46 | 25 |
|  | success. | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  | 4 | 72.7% occlusion. | | | 22 | 30 |
| **4.33** |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 2 | Arm applications with 68.18% | | | 25 | 67 |
|  | occlusion. | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  | 0 | Leg applications with 48.0% | | | 25 | 67 |
|  | occlusion. | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  | 10 | Leg and arm applications with | | | 30 | 1 |
|  | 100% occlusion. | | |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |

**Тест 2.**

1. Identification LH

The test “identification LH” is performed by an external contract laboratory, for example by the external laboratory LPT (Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology), Hamburg, Germany.

HMG is administered to rats.

LH increases the weight of the seminal vesicles or of the prostate gland of immature male rats. The increase of the weight of the seminal vesicles or of the prostate gland is checked.

1. Water

The determination of the water content of the drug substance HMG is performed by an external laboratory, for example by the external laboratory CBA, Kirkel-Limbach, Germany. The method used is according to B.P. Appendix IX C Method III, Karl Fischer, coulometric titration (E.P. 2.5.32., Karl Fischer, coulometric titration).

Principle: The coulometric titration of water is based upon the quantitative reaction of water with sulphur dioxide and iodine in an anhydrous medium in the presence of a base with sufficient buffering capacity. In contrast to the volumetric method described under B.P. Appendix IX C, Method I (E.P. 2.5.12.), iodine is produced electrochemically in the reaction cell by oxidation of iodide. The iodine produced at the anode reacts immediately with the water and the sulphur dioxide contained in the reaction cell. The amount of water in the substance is directly proportional to the quantity of electricity up until the titration end-point. When all of the water in the cell has been consumed, the end-point is reached and thus an excess of iodine appears. 1 mole of iodine corresponds to 1 mole of water; a quantity of electricity of 10.71 C corresponds to 1 mg of water.