

PRODUCT FACTS

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JAUNDOFIANT

For Professional Embalming Use Only.
Before using, read Material Safety Data Sheet.

Item No. Cs. 24 16-oz. Bottles

106013

Basic

106021

Control

Description

Jaundofiant is a system of jaundice embalming that has been the choice of many experienced embalmers for years. Before the introduction of Jaundofiant, it was assumed that any arterial with sufficient formaldehyde to properly preserve a body would also have sufficient formaldehyde to react with the yellow bile (bilirubin) pigments and turn them green (biliverdin). This was the reason for an era of weak jaundice fluids and half-preserved jaundiced bodies. Jaundofiant, though containing the full standard amount of formaldehyde and assuring the embalmer of thorough preservation and regular firming, will NOT cause a green reaction.

Neither Jaundofiant – nor any other chemical available – can guarantee complete removal of all yellow in the most intense cases of jaundice. Nor can any product guarantee complete removal of green-yellow or green-brownish discoloration if conditions have progressed to that point. Jaundofiant will, however, do a more complete job of this than any competitive product. In instances of light and medium jaundice discoloration, you'll get nearly complete clearing every time, and you'll be closer to it on intensely discolored cases if Jaundofiant is used.

Additionally, the bleaching action of these chemicals will work selectively and exclusively on bile pigments. Natural pigments (melanin and melanoid) are left unbleached and “deathly, fish-white” results are total avoided.

A Three-Part System

There are two types of Jaundofiant (Basic and Control) plus a dye (Inr-Tone) in the Jaundofiant system. There are chemicals in the two versions of Jaundofiant that, if stored in the same bottle for an extended period of time, would react together and reduce the strength of some of the formulas' constituents. This is the primary reason for the existence of two types. However, the use of an additional co-injection is avoided in this system. Also, Inr-Tone tinctorial chemical is necessary for all but the mildest cases. Obviously, Jaundofiant can only be compounded with enough dye for lightly-jaundiced cases and/or individuals with fair complexions. Otherwise, it would impart too much color under these conditions. The shade and amount of Inr-Tone to use is suggested in the dilution chart which follows later in this sheet.

Pre-Embalming Treatments

Before beginning the injection of jaundice cases, and to obtain the best results, it is well to adopt a few simple pre-embalming treatments, as will here be noted.

All parts of the body should first be liberally sprayed with Dis-Spray. This is necessary for ALL cases, or course. It's especially advantageous when the body shows signs of moist tissues, as a further precaution against skin-slip (which so often tends to occur in jaundice cases).

Allow the Dis-Spray to dry thoroughly on the skin. Then wash the face, neck, arms, and hands with warm soapsuds. Make the suds with a fine-grade soap (such as Germasidol) to avoid the harsh, dehydrating effects of a cheaper grade (which may be caustic). In many instances, the soapy water will remove some of the superficial discoloration.

After washing and drying the exposed areas, a liberal amount of White Kalon Cream should be gently massaged into the skin. If the jaundice discoloration is severe, it is well to use warm towels after the Kalon Cream has been applied. But do not have the towels too hot! If they are just comfortably hot to your own touch, they will be about right.

By this means you will frequently remove some more of the jaundice pigment from the skin. After the hot towel treatment is completed, and if much or all of the White Kalon Cream has been removed, be sure to apply more of the cream. Leave it on the face, neck, arms, and hands through the whole embalming operation, and until you are ready to apply the external cosmetics.

The choice as to the best kind of external cosmetics for jaundice cases will depend on the type of case under treatment. In many instances, the yellow discoloration will be so greatly reduced by Jaundofiant that the simpler forms of cosmetics, such as the tinted Kalon Creams (and Powders) will be sufficient. In more extreme cases, where some or much of the jaundice pigment is stubbornly persistent, it may be necessary to use the opaque kinds of cosmetics, such as those in our Perma (Liquid) Cosmetic Set, or Kalon Pigments, or Kalochrome Creams. These will ensure a thorough concealment of any remaining jaundice discoloration.

General Considerations

Firming Action-Preservation: In all degrees of jaundice conditions, the arterial injection should be continued until the tissue has become slightly firm and the desired color tone (or as nearly so as seems possible in each particular case) has been obtained. The immediate action of Jaundofiant will approximate that of the medium-firming fluids, and the firming will continue gradually over a period of about 48 hours.

If in any doubt as to whether sufficient arterial solution for thorough preservation has been injected, and to make quite certain, do not hesitate to use more than may be strictly necessary. The various chemical controls in Jaundofiant will prevent all risks of leatherizing the skin texture, or of distorting the expression, or of excessive dehydration, or over-embalming.

Aspiration: Whenever conveniently possible, aspiration of the cavities should be delayed for a minimum of eight hours following the arterial injection. If this is not possible, or if conditions of the body seem to require your aspirating earlier from the trunk cavities, the embalmer should avoid entering the heart or large chest vessels with the trocar.

If the large chest vessels are kept intact, the intravascular pressure will be maintained. Thus, the fluid solution will be held in the blood vessels of the upper extremities for a more thorough diffusion and preservation and better bleaching. This is particularly desirable when the body tissue has a high liquid content or when the tissue shows senile changes or is flabby, since all these conditions affect the rate at which the tissue can assimilate the embalming solution.

On the other hand, if too much color tone (from the tinctorial chemical) is present at the end of the arterial injection, the excessive color may be reduced by draining directly from the heart or the large chest vessels, thanks to Inr-Tone's delayed fixation. Only in such instances, however (or if the neck and face should be distended), is it recommended that immediate aspiration be made from the heart or the large chest vessels.

Injection and Drainage: These procedures need not be altered whatsoever from the usual. The carotid is generally the preferred area from which to inject. Certain circulatory obstructions, personal preferences, etc., may cause one to use other locations – or multiple sites.

Explanatory Note on the Dilutions Charts

On the last two pages of this fact sheet, you will find dilution charges (#1 and #2) for the use of these chemicals. As is stated at the top of the charts, one refers to the less extreme conditions of jaundice embalming, the other to the more extreme conditions.

In either case, however, we wish to make it clear that these charts are intended simply as a general guide. Just as varying conditions of the body require different methods of embalming treatments, there are several factors which govern both the quantity of injection and the strength of each dilution.

Among these latter conditions are the size and weight of each individual body, the cause of death, the intensity and degree of fixation of the jaundice discoloration, and, sometimes, the age and sex of the body, the muscular development, and so on.

Therefore, the best that anyone can do is to offer basic suggestions for fluid dilutions. These are useful as a general guide, but they are subject always to such variations as the embalmer, from his own experience and in his own good judgment, may deem necessary for the technical requirements of each individual case.

With those qualifications in mind, you will find the dilutions charts on the following pages a good basic guide. And then, with just a little experience in the use of these chemicals, the true simplicity of the system will be clearly evident. You will find it a most useful, practical aid in all conditions of jaundice embalming.

FLUID DILUTIONS CHART #1

For treating cases of mild to medium intensity of jaundice discolorations, which have not been dead for more than about 12 hours, and which have not been autopsied:

2-Quart Solution	Jaundofiant Basic	Jaundofiant Control	Inr-Tone	Water
1 st ½ gal.	4 to 5 oz.	4 to 5 oz.	½ oz.*	tepid
2 nd ½ gal.	4 to 5 oz.	4 to 5 oz.	½ oz.*	tepid
3 rd ½ gal.	4 to 5 oz.	4 to 5 oz.	½ oz.	tepid
4 th ½ gal.	4 to 5 oz.	4 to 5 oz.	½ oz.	tepid
5 th ½ gal.	6 to 7 oz.	6 to 7 oz.	½ oz.*	tepid
6 th ½ gal.	6 to 7 oz.	6 to 7 oz.	½ oz.*	tepid

Any subsequent solutions should be diluted the same as the 6th half gallon.

Notes:

- A. * indicates Inr-Tone is discretionary in the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th half gallons of injection.
- B. Actually, of course, all use of Inr-Tone and the amount of it to be used in each half gallon are matters for the embalmer's own judgment from his observation of the results being achieved during the embalming. This chart is intended solely as a general guide, subject to the particular needs of each individual case.
- C. Whenever too much color is becoming evident, discontinue the use of Inr-Tone in following half gallons.
- D. Use the Blonde (#1) shade of Inr-Tone for lightest complexions, Brunette (#2) for medium-light, Brunette (#3) for medium dark, Latin (#4) for dark complexions, Darker (#5) for Black/Brown complexions, and Suntan (#6) for complexions exposed to much sun or weather.

FLUID DILUTIONS CHART #2

For treating cases with severe intensity of jaundice discolorations, or which have not been dead for more than about 12 hours, and have been autopsied prior to embalming:

2-Quart Solution	Jaundofiant Basic	Jaundofiant Control	Inr-Tone	Water
1 st ½ gal.	6 to 7 oz.	6 to 7 oz.	½ oz.	warm
2 nd ½ gal.	6 to 7 oz.	6 to 7 oz.	½ oz.	warm
3 rd ½ gal.	6 to 7 oz.	6 to 7 oz.	½ oz.	warm
4 th ½ gal.	6 to 7 oz.	6 to 7 oz.	½ oz.	warm
5 th ½ gal.	6 to 8 oz.	6 to 8 oz.	½ oz.*	warm
6 th ½ gal.	6 to 8 oz.	6 to 8 oz.	½ oz.*	warm

Any subsequent solutions should be diluted the same as the 6th half gallon.

Notes:

- A. * indicates Inr-Tone is discretionary in the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th half gallons of injection.
- B. Actually, of course, all use of Inr-Tone and the amount of it to be used in each half gallon are matters for the embalmer's own judgment from his observation of the results being achieved during the embalming. This chart is intended solely as a general guide, subject to the particular needs of each individual case.
- C. Whenever too much color is becoming evident, discontinue the use of Inr-Tone in following half gallons.
- D. If greater color is desired after the fourth half-gallon, increase strength of Inr-Tone to one ounce for each following half gallon.
- E. In treating severe jaundice discolorations, it is often a good idea to use the Brownette shade (#2) of Inr-Tone for any Caucasian complexion.