Platelet mapping

Intended use: Assessment of AA [Arachidonic acid- Aspirin] and ADP [Adenosine 5 phosphate- Plavix]

TEG 6s PlateletMapping Interpretation Guide

The PlateletMapping assay specifically determines the MA (Maximum Amplitude, a measure of clot strength) and the reduction in MA due to genetics, surgical procedures and/or antiplatelet therapy.

Inhibition is calculated automatically by comparing the MAs of the agonist (AA & ADP) with that of the baseline platelet and fibrin contribution.

Platelet receptor function is assessed relative to the baseline clot strength (HKH-MA) and fibrin only (ActF-MA) clot strength.

The analyzer reports the inhibition of MA as a percentage of reduction in clot strength

	Clot Strength Baseline - Plt & Fib	Clot Strength Fibrin Only	Clot Strength AA Receptor Action	Clot Strength ADP Receptor Action
Test - Parameter	НКН - МА	ActF - MA	AA - MA	ADP - MA
Reagent	Kaolin Heparinase	Activator F	Activator F + AA	Activator F + ADP
Hemostatic Activity	Thrombin overrides the inhibitory effects of receptor specific inhibition. Provides baseline clot strength.	Activator F replaces throm- bin's role in the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin and FXIIIs role in cross-linking.	Clot strength in addition to ActF-MA is due to plate- let-fibrin bonding related to AA.	Clot strength in addition to ActF-MA is due to plate- let-fibrin bonding related to ADP.
Normal Tracings Shaded Reference Ranges for illustration only				
Reference Ranges	MA 53-68 mm	MA 2-19 mm	MA 51-71 mm	MA 45-69 mm

Results from the TEG 6s analyzer should not be the sole basis for a patient diagnosis, but should be evaluated together with the natient's medical history the clinical picture and, if necessary other cognitation tests.



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