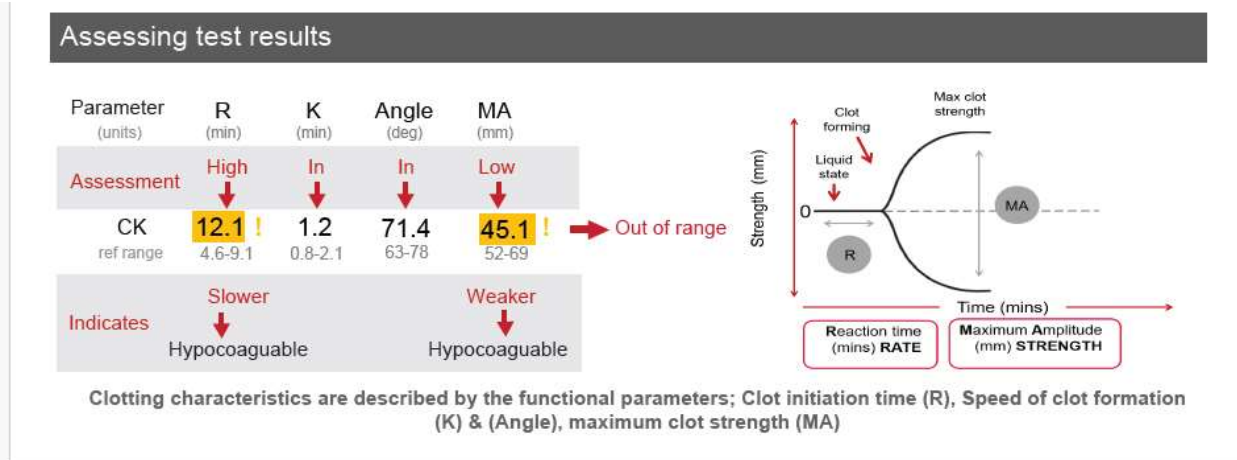


TEG, Rapid Global with Lysis (Trauma)

Intended use:

Real time assessment of a patient's anticoagulation status.

The Lysis cartridge will evaluate clot lysis and coagulation status.

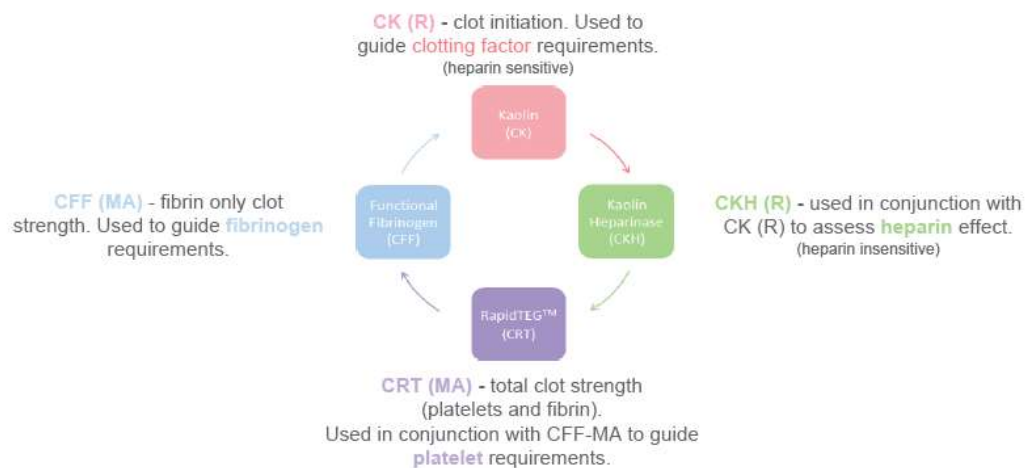


TEG[®]6s Clinical Aid

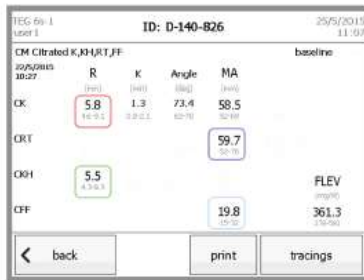
HAEMONETICS[®]
The Blood Management Company

Cyclic interpretation - guide

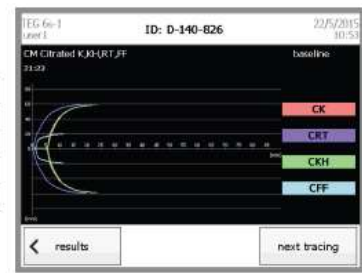
All tests are run simultaneously providing the advantage to select only the *most specific and timely information*. The greatest sensitivity to clotting factors and heparin is achieved with the R parameter of the CK and CKH tests. Clot strength is most rapidly assessed with CRT, while CFF isolates fibrin contribution. See the simple cyclic interpretation guide to assist in determination of specific deficiencies.



Deficiency assessment - guide



Test	Parameter	Deficiency
CK	↑ R	Clotting factors
CKH	R < CK-R	Heparin effect
CRT	↓ MA	Platelets (if CFF-MA normal)
CFF	↓ MA	Fibrinogen



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

Citrated - K, KH, RT, FF

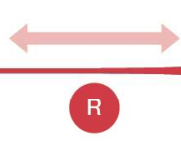


Test	Parameter	Deficiency
CK	Citrated Kaolin	Kaolin & CaCl
CKH	Citrated Kaolin Heparinase	Kaolin, Heparinase & CaCl
CRT	Citrated Rapid® TEG	Kaolin, tissue factor & CaCl
CFF	Citrated Functional Fibrinogen	Tissue factor, ReoPro® & CaCl

The TEG® 6s Analyzer is a non-invasive diagnostic instrument designed to monitor and analyze the hemostasis state of a blood sample in order to assist in the assessment of patient clinical hemostasis conditions. The TEG analyzer is indicated for use with adult patients where an evaluation of properties is desired.

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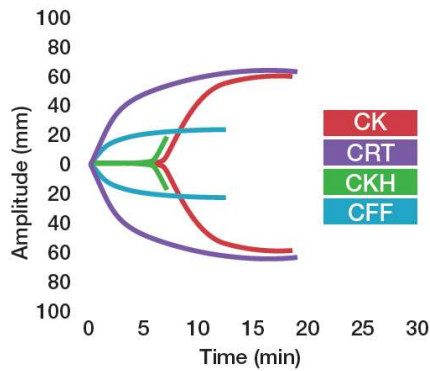
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TEG® 6s Pocket Reference Guide

	Clot Rate	Clot Strength (Fibrin)	Clot Strength (Overall)
Hemostatic Activity	Thrombin generation Fibrin formation	Fibrin contribution to clot strength	Platelet - fibrin clot strength
Hemostatic Component	Coagulation Factors + Heparin	Cross-linked fibrin clot	Cross-linked fibrin and aggregated platelets
			
Hypo-coagulable	↑ R _{CK} (min)	↓ MA _{CFF} (mm)	↓ MA _{CRT} (mm)
Hyper-coagulable	↓ R _{CK} (min)	↑ MA _{CFF} (mm)	↑ MA _{CRT} (mm)
Ref. Range	4.6 - 9.1 min	15 - 32 mm	52 - 70 mm
Notes			

The TEG 6s analyzer runs four tests simultaneously, providing specific and timely information.

The greatest sensitivity to clotting factors and heparin is achieved with the R parameter of the **CK** and **CKH** tests. Clot strength is most rapidly assessed with the MA parameter of the **CRT** test, while **CFF** isolates fibrinogen contribution.



TEG 6s-1 user 1		ID: D-140-826		22/5/2011 10:53	
CM Citrated K,KH,RT,FF				baseline	
27/8/2014 06:54	R (min)	K (min)	Angle (deg)	MA (mm)	
CK	5.8 4.6-9.1	1.3 0.8-2.1	73.4 69-78	58.5 52-69	
CRT				59.7 52-70	
CKH	5.5 4.3-6.3				FLEV (mg/dl)
CFF				19.8 15-32	361.3 278-581
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Assay	Parameter (units)	Ref Range	Parameter Readout	Hemostatic significance of parameter	Interpretation for consideration
CK	R (min)	4.6-9.1	CK-R > RR	<u>Hypocoagulable</u>	↓ Coagulation factor activity and/or present of heparin at sufficiently high concentrations
			CK-R < RR	<u>Hypercoagulable</u>	
	LY-30 (%)	0-2.6	CK-LY30 < RR	<u>Hypocoagulable</u>	Hyper fibrinolysis
CRT	MA (mm)	52-70	CRT-MA < RR	<u>Hypocoagulable</u>	↓ Fibrinogen or ↓ platelet contribution
			CRT-MA > RR	<u>Hypercoagulable</u>	↑ Platelet contribution
CFF			CFF-MA < RR	<u>Hypocoagulable</u>	↓ Fibrinogen
			CFF-MA > RR	<u>Hypercoagulable</u>	↑ Fibrinogen

RR = Reference Range



Normal
R;K;MA;Angle=Normal



Anticoagulants/hemophilia
Factor Deficiency
R;K = Prolonged
MA;Angle = Decreased



Platelet Blockers
Thrombocytopenia/Thrombocytopathy
R ~ Normal; K = Prolonged
MA = Decreased



Fibrinolysis
R ~ Normal;
MA = Continuous Decrease



Hypercoagulation
R;K = Decreased
MA;Angle = Increased



D.I.C.
Stage 1 - Hypercoagulable state with
secondary fibrinolysis



State 2 - Hypocoagulable state