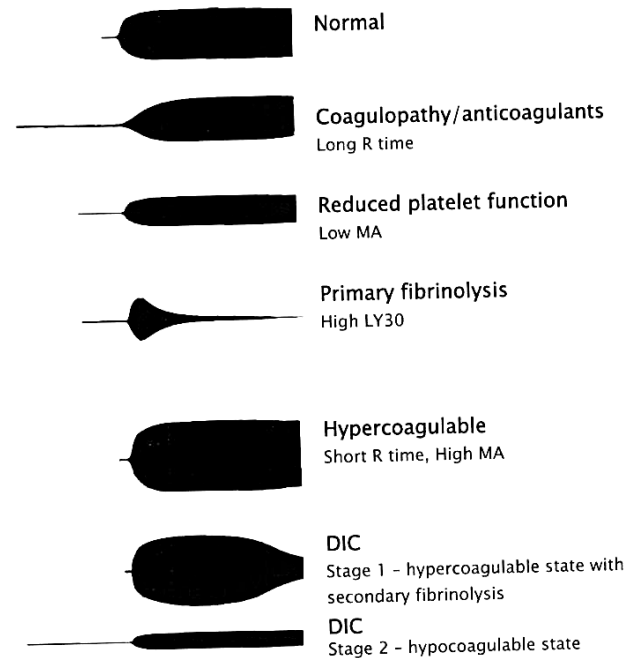
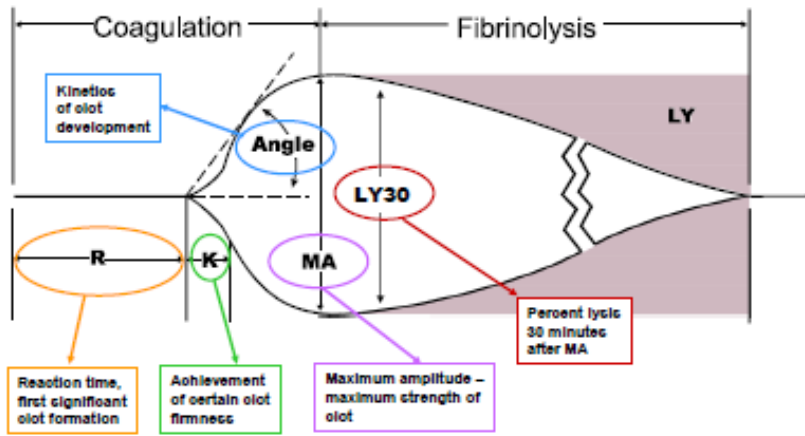


TEG[®] Parameter Definitions



Call TEG Clinical Support at 1-800- 438-2834

Parameter	Definition
R = Reaction time	Reaction Time is the time from placing blood in the TEG [®] analyser until initial fibrin formation, i.e. how long it takes for the blood to start to clot.
K = Kinetic time	The K time is a measure of the speed taken to reach a specific level of clot strength. Together with the alpha angle it is a measure of clot kinetics.
Alpha (α) Angle	Measures the rate of clot growth (speed of fibrin build-up) and cross-linking /clot strengthening.
MA = Maximum Amplitude	MA represents maximum clot strength and is a measure of platelet function.
G value	Clot strength/Sheer force
EPL = Estimated % Lysis	Estimated % of clot breakdown.
LY30 = Lysis 30 minutes after MA	It shows any breakdown of the clot and therefore gives an idea of clot stability.

TEG[®] Transfusion Triggers - ACS-COT



Rapid TEG

TEG ACT > 128 seconds	Consider Plasma
K -time > 2.5 minutes (150 sec)	Consider Plasma and/or Cryoprecipitate (fibrinogen concentrate)
Alpha (α) Angle < 60°	Consider Cryoprecipitate (fibrinogen concentrate) and/or Plasma
mA < 55 mm	Consider Platelets
LY 30 > 3 %	Consider Anti-fibrinolytics (e.g. TXA)

Standard TEG (kaolin)

R -value > 9 minutes	Consider Plasma
K -time > 4 minutes	Consider Plasma and/or Cryoprecipitate (fibrinogen concentrate)
Alpha (α) Angle < 60°	Consider Cryoprecipitate (fibrinogen concentrate) and/or Plasma
mA < 55 mm	Consider Platelets
LY 30 > 7.5 %	Consider Anti-fibrinolytics

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