

TEG[®] PlateletMapping[®] Assay

Personalized assessment of platelet function



Understanding a patient's true platelet function can provide insight into the risk of bleeding and greater confidence in therapeutic decisions.

The TEG PlateletMapping assay overcomes the limitations of thrombin generated viscoelastic testing to reliably and accurately measure the ability of platelets to participate in clot formation, with and without the effect of anti-platelet drugs relative to the overall clot strength.

The TEG hemostasis analyzer with PlateletMapping assay provides valuable information to help you answer:

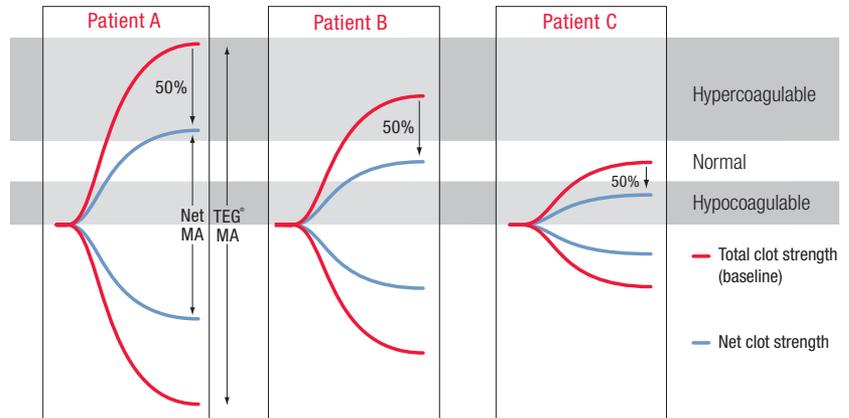
- How is the patient's platelet function responding to their anti-platelet therapy?
- What is the effect on coagulation?
- What is their risk of bleeding during surgery?
- What is their risk of thrombotic or ischemic events?



The TEG[®] analyzer with PlateletMapping[®] assay provides a comprehensive view of the patient's hemostasis to help assess risk and direct therapy. The assay system shows underlying hemostasis — including contribution of coagulation factors to clotting, baseline platelet function, clot breakdown and potential pro-thrombotic qualities—plus receptor-specific platelet function and inhibition.

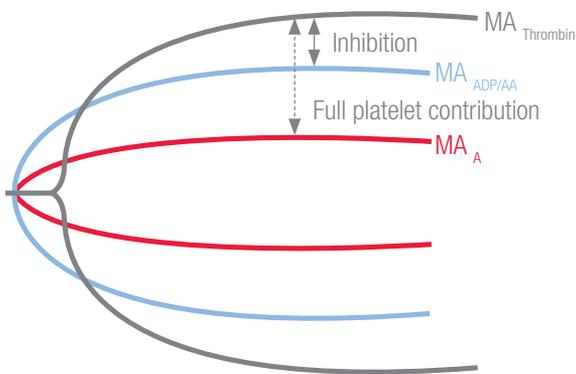
“Percent inhibition” does not tell the full story of bleeding risk

Individual patient response to platelet inhibiting drugs has been shown to be variable, with up to 30% of patients on clopidogrel achieving sub-therapeutic inhibition. And depending on the patient's starting point, a 50% reduction in platelet activity can put them still in a hyper-, normo-, or hypocoagulable state.



How TEG PlateletMapping works

A full TEG PlateletMapping assay kit provides information about platelets through four different whole blood tests. A Kaolin activated sample produces a strong thrombin response to maximally activate all platelets and cleave all available fibrinogen demonstrating the underlying potential for maximum clot strength (MA_{Thrombin}). A second assay blocks all thrombin and uses a special activator to demonstrate the clot strength coming from fibrin (MA_A). The 3rd and 4th assays also block all thrombin and activate platelets at either the ADP-activated receptor (that thienopyridines like clopidogrel inhibit) or Thromboxane A₂ receptor (that aspirin affects), thus demonstrating the clot strength when platelets are activated only through those specific receptors (MA_{ADP} or MA_{AA}). The degree of inhibition is calculated using the patient's full hemostatic potential as the baseline and contribution of platelets activated through specific receptors, yielding a personalized platelet function analysis.



ORDERING INFORMATION

| Description | Item Code |
|--|-----------|
| TEG 6s System | |
| PlateletMapping Cartridge ADP & AA (box/10) | 07-614 |
| PlateletMapping ADP Cartridge (box/10) | 07-615 |
| TEG 5000 System | |
| PlateletMapping Full Assay Kit (ea) | 07-014 |
| PlateletMapping ADP Assay Kit (ea) | 07-015 |
| PlateletMapping Arachidonic Acid (AA) Assay Kit (ea) | 07-016 |

This document is cleared for use outside the United States only.

Results from the TEG analyzer should not be the sole basis for a patient diagnosis. Please consult the TEG Operator's Manual and/or Package Insert for complete information.

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