



TEG®

Platelet Mapping™ Assay

a drop of blood... the whole picture



**New assay
measures platelet
function and
platelet inhibition**

- *Determine total platelet function*
- *Provide guidance in anti-platelet therapy*
- *Measure the effect of platelet inhibiting drugs*
- *Anticipate which patients on anti-platelet drugs will bleed intra- and post-op.*



monitor
anti-platelet
therapy

Platelet Image Copyright Dennis Kunkel Microscopy, Inc.

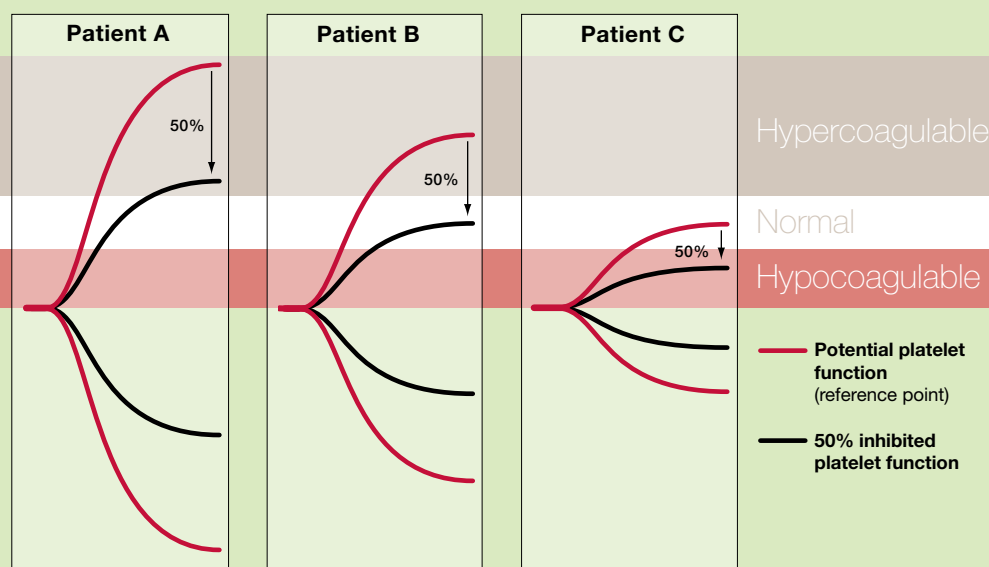




We are not equals...Not when it comes to platelet function and platelet inhibition.

What if all these people have 50% platelet inhibition?

How can you tell which ones will bleed and which will suffer an ischemic event?



TEG tracings showing the effect of 50% platelet function reduction in three patients:

Patient A: This patient's reference point is extremely prothrombotic and he remains prothrombotic and at risk of an ischemic event, even at 50% reduction in platelet function.

Patient B: This patient begins as moderately prothrombotic, and a 50% reduction takes him to normal platelet function, reducing the probability of an ischemic event.

Patient C: This patient starts with normal platelet function, and reducing it by 50% makes him hypocoagulable with increased risk of hemorrhage.

The TEG system with Platelet Mapping shows both the potential platelet function (reference point) and the platelet dysfunction from a single whole blood sample.

Haemoscope's TEG Hemostasis System, together with new assays for platelet inhibition, provides a vital clinical analysis package that can:

- Determine total platelet function
- Provide guidance in anti-platelet therapy
- Measure the effect of platelet inhibiting drugs.

For more details, contact your local representative.

TEG® Platelet Mapping™ Assay

Platelet function, prothrombotic state and platelet inhibition

The TEG Hemostasis System helps you assess:

- Bleeding risk
- Ischemic risk
- Need for antiplatelet therapy.

In addition, Platelet Mapping measures the reduction in platelet function against a patient's own "potential" platelet function from a single sample. This provides more meaningful information than a simple "platelet inhibition" value, which does not relate the inhibition to any benchmark. By comparing the "inhibited" value against the potential value, you can decide

- which therapy to choose
- whether therapy is sufficient
- if the patient is resistant.

The two new assays measure the inhibiting effect of these antiplatelet agents:

- TxA2 inhibitors such as aspirin
- ADP inhibitors such as clopidogrel (Plavix)
- GPIIb/IIIa inhibitors such as abciximab (ReoPro), eptifibatid (Integrilin), and tirofiban (Aggrastat).

Surgical scenario

In surgical patients, when you can accurately assess levels of induced platelet dysfunction, you can lower risk of bleeding while avoiding increased ischemia.

Common practice is to interrupt antiplatelet therapy before surgery to allow recovery of platelet function to prevent bleeding intra- and post-operatively.

Interrupting antiplatelet therapy can increase the patient's risk for ischemia, and appropriate counter-measures (such as aspirin instead of clopidogrel) may need to be considered.

Platelet Mapping can assist in deciding to proceed with or delay surgery, or administer prophylactic treatment.

Prothrombotic scenario

In hypercoagulable patients, when you can assess the extent of the prothrombotic state during therapy, you can determine the efficacy of antiplatelet therapy and/or evaluate resistance to antiplatelet drugs.

This group of patients includes those who:

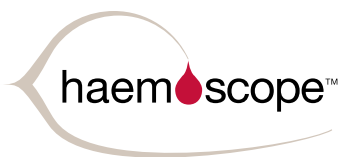
- Require prothrombotic screening
- Are scheduled for interventional cardiology or out-patient post-intervention follow up
- Receive implants of artificial surface devices such as valves, heart assist devices, and total artificial heart.

Why Platelet Mapping?

Administering insufficient antiplatelet drugs leaves the patient exposed to ischemic risks, while unneeded or excessive amounts can lead to life-threatening bleeding.

Platelet Mapping in an antiplatelet-treated patient assists you in:

- Monitoring the efficacy of therapy and evaluating resistance
- Assessing bleeding and ischemic risk factors, and
- Planning surgical and prophylactic intervention.



Haemoscope Corporation
6231 West Howard Street
Niles, Illinois 60714-3403 USA
www.haemoscope.com

800 GET A TEG (438 2 834)
847.588.0453 phone
847.588.0455 fax
info@haemoscope.com

home of the TEG® hemostasis system

Availability

The Platelet Mapping Assay is available in single-sample kits:



Full Assay **REF 07-014**
Combination kit for both ADP and aspirin



ADP Assay **REF 07-015**
ADP kit



AA Assay **REF 07-016**
Arachidonic acid kit for aspirin

Requirements

- Arachidonic acid or ADP kits: 3 TEG channels
- Combination kit: 4 TEG channels
- Version 4 TEG analytical software