The new standard of care in hemostasis management
Traditional coagulation testing is proven, but limited

How often are platelets or fresh frozen plasma (FFP) transfused without a complete picture of the patient’s coagulation status?

What’s your cost to treat an infection caused by an avoidable allogeneic transfusion?

How often is your patient at risk for thrombosis?

Traditional coagulation testing is proven, but limited

Routine coagulation tests are used as a starting place when investigating the cause of bleeding. They indicate the time of fibrin formation through the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways of the coagulation cascade.

While standard tests like PT, PTT, and platelet count have limited capacity to reveal a patient’s risk for bleeding, they don’t reveal the patient’s risk for thrombosis. Nor do standard tests provide specific data about clot quality or stability. The power of the TEG® System is that it reveals the nature of the patient’s coagulopathy — such as whether the patient is hemorrhagic, hypercoagulable, or fibrinolytic.

Effective hemostasis and treatment require that physicians have the most complete information to make medical decisions on how to best maintain a patient’s coagulation equilibrium.

The TEG® System helps you keep hemostasis in balance
A new standard of care

The TEG® 5000 Hemostasis Analyzer System provides a more complete picture of patients’ hemostasis, thus helping you deliver more targeted treatment. The TEG System facilitates your understanding of hemorrhagic or thrombotic risk by revealing:

- Rate of clot formation
- Strength and stability of clot
- Effect of platelet, coagulation factor, and cellular interactions
- Maximum platelet function
- Functional Fibrinogen level - Platelet: Fibrinogen ratio
- Risk of hemorrhage and thrombosis, and identification of fibrinolysis
- If a patient has been inhibited too much or too little

![Diagram](image)

The TEG System provides visual representation of your patient’s hemostasis

The process is simple:

- Small sample of whole blood is collected and placed in the TEG analyzer
- Torsion wire and pin is suspended in sample
- Sample cup rotates
- Clot begins to form and bind the cup and pin
- Time to clot, maximum clot strength, and clot breakdown are measured and analyzed
How do you know if 50% inhibition is good or bad, if you don’t know the patient’s baseline risk?

Many protocols require patients to come off Plavix® and Aspirin® prior to surgery in order to minimize the risk of bleeding. But what if you interrupt anti-platelet medication on a patient who is already predisposed to thrombotic events?

Facilitating or inhibiting platelet function before surgery — without understanding the patient’s baseline function — could put your patient at risk for a thrombotic or hemorrhagic event, and increase the cost of patient care: administering too little could lead to clotting, while administering too much could lead to bleeding.

The TEG PlateletMapping® Assay measures platelet function and tells you the patient’s level of inhibition as it relates to his baseline function, providing insight into his relative thrombotic or hemorrhagic risk. With this information at hand, you can be more confident making treatment decisions.

The TEG System tells you more than the level of inhibition

**Patient A’s** PlateletMapping baseline shows that he was hypercoagulable. The results show that even though he has been inhibited 50%, he remains hypercoagulable.

**Patient B’s** PlateletMapping baseline shows that he was hypercoagulable. At 50% inhibition, he is now within the normal coagulation range.

**Patient C’s** PlateletMapping baseline shows that he was normal. But after 50% inhibition, he is now hypocoagulable.

PlateletMapping Assays can show you the patient’s baseline coagulopathy BEFORE inhibition, and compares that baseline to his current coagulation state. The PlateletMapping Assay enables you to deliver personalized treatment that is based on empirical data specific to that patient.
Improving patient outcomes

Adding the TEG® 5000 Hemostasis Analyzer System to your hemostasis management can help improve patient outcomes and may decrease healthcare costs.

Patients regularly treated with red blood cells (RBCs) because of bleeding — are then also administered FFP, PCC’s, Fibrinogen and platelets because the underlying reason for the bleeding is unknown. By simply having a more thorough understanding of patients’ hemostasis, unnecessary allogeneic transfusions could be avoided.

Given that a TEG analysis can aid the prediction of a surgical bleed greater than 95% of the time,¹ you can more appropriately decide whether to re-explore or administer component therapy.

Hospitals can realize cost savings based simply on the reduction of unnecessary blood component transfusions. However, since allogeneic transfusions are associated with greater infection rates, greater complication risks, and longer lengths of stay,² ³ actual savings may be even more significant.

### Data Obtained from a 710-bed Hospital in the Southwestern United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfused Product</th>
<th>Cost Before TEG ($)</th>
<th>Cost After TEG ($)</th>
<th>Reduction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packed Red Cells</td>
<td>$26,775</td>
<td>$15,750</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Frozen Plasma</td>
<td>$4,872</td>
<td>$966</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Donor Platelets</td>
<td>$31,498</td>
<td>$10,100</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryoprecipitate</td>
<td>$2,720</td>
<td>$640</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$65,865</td>
<td>$27,456</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58% Total Cost Reduction after TEG® Implementation

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1. Johansson P. ISBT Science Series (2007);2;159-167
TEG® 5000 technical specifications

Device specifications

- Two (2) independent measuring channels per analyzer, up to eight (8) channels per computer
- Cables included; software sold separately
- **Cup drive** — Line-synchronized, with synchronous motor
- **Temperature control** — Individual temperature control for each channel
- **Measuring technique** — Shear elasticity of a coagulating sample, determined by motion of the pin
- **Transducer** — Electrical-mechanical transducer of movement of torsion wire connected to the suspended pin
- **Sample volume** — 360 μL
- **Power** — External power supply, CSA listed, 120V model @ 60 Hz or 220V model @ 50 Hz
- **Initial warm-up time** — Less than five (5) minutes to warm sample
- **Operating position** — Setting verified with spirit level
- **Dimensions** — 11.4 in. × 8.6 in. × 7.0 in. (29 cm × 22 cm × 18 cm)
- **Weight** — 12 lbs (5.4 kg)

Computer hardware/software requirements

Computer required for TEG system operation to be obtained from your IT department or purchasing departments or through another external source. To be configured as follows:

**Supported configurations**

A. **TEG enabled version** (e.g. Laboratory, OR, ICU/CCU, ER, etc.)
   - 1.6 GHz Pentium 4 processor or higher
   - 1 GB RAM or higher
   - 10 GB hard drive
   - Available COM port (RS232 9-pin serial port)
   - SVGA video adapter running 24-bit color settings in Windows
   - CD-ROM drive for installation; recommend CD-RW instead for backup and data transfer
   - Network adapter, if network access required
   - Windows 2000 Professional – SP4 or higher
   - Windows XP Professional – SP2 or higher
   - Windows-compatible printer, if hard copy is required
   - Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)
   - Optional: Touch screen interface (requires either additional COM port or USB port)
   - Bar code scanner for patient ID and operator ID information (requires additional COM port)
   - TCP/IP connection required if LIS interface is anticipated

B. **TEG remote version** (e.g. Laboratory, OR, ICU/CCU, ER, etc.)
   - To install and use TAS on a TEG remote version, all of the above is needed except for having an available com port and UPS
### Ordering information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>List Number</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEG® 5000 Hemostasis Analyzer</td>
<td>07-033</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation Kit</td>
<td>07-047</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analytical Software, Remote version</td>
<td>07-031</td>
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<tr>
<td>Installation Kit</td>
<td>07-047</td>
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<td>Kaolin</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>Calcium Chloride</td>
<td>7003</td>
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<td>RapidTEG™ Reagent</td>
<td>07-032</td>
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<tr>
<td>Functional Fibrinogen Test</td>
<td>07-034</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>PlateletMapping® Assay, ADP &amp; AA</td>
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<td>1 test/Kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PlateletMapping® MultiPak, ADP &amp; AA</td>
<td>07-040</td>
<td>up to 4 tests/Kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PlateletMapping® Assay, ADP</td>
<td>07-015</td>
<td>1 test/Kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PlateletMapping® MultiPak ADP</td>
<td>07-041</td>
<td>up to 4 tests/Kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PlateletMapping® Assay, AA</td>
<td>07-016</td>
<td>1 test/Kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PlateletMapping® MultiPak AA</td>
<td>07-042</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level I Control</td>
<td>8001</td>
<td>12 vials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level II Control</td>
<td>8002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposable Cups and Pins</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposable Cups and Pins with Heparinase</td>
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<td>User’s Manual</td>
<td>06-510-IE</td>
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<td>Site Administrator’s Guide</td>
<td>06-520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipette Kit 1000ul</td>
<td>01-097</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipette Kit 100ul</td>
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</tbody>
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### Technical information

- **Dimensions**: 11.4 in. × 8.6 in. × 7.0 in. (29 cm × 22 cm × 18 cm)
- **Weight**: 12 lbs (5.4 kg)
- **Voltage and Operating Frequency**
  - 120 V @ 60 Hz
  - 220 V @ 50 Hz