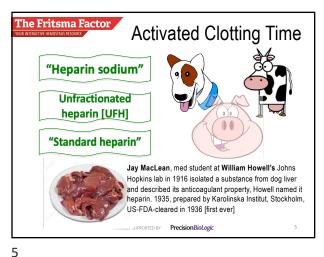
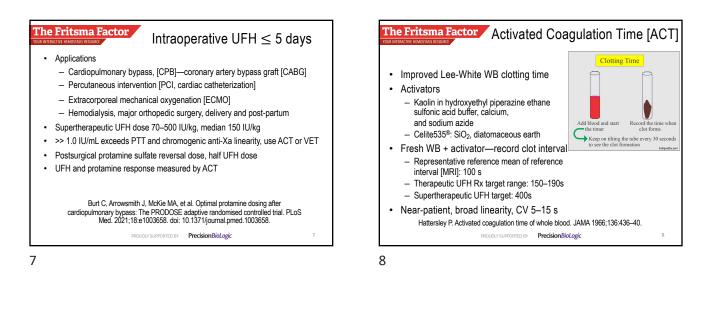


ne Fritsma Fa	ctor Preoperat	ive Testing	
INTERACTIVE HEMOSTASIS RESOURCE	Only When Hx/Px	Provide Indications	
Test	Indication	Comments	
HGB/HCT/MCV/RB0	Anemia, blood loss	Iron, erythropoietin	
WBC count, diff	Fever, infection, hematologic diso	rder	
PLT count, function	Liver disorder, systemic bleeding	PLTs, TPA, factors	
Pregnancy test	Women of child-bearing age		
Urinalysis, creatinine	Renal or gyny disorder, meds that	t damage kidneys	
Liver enzymes	Liver disorder, meds that damage	liver	
Electrolytes	Systemic or metabolic disorder	IV Rx	
Glucose, HGB A1C	Diabetes, metabolic syndrome	IV Rx	
Coagulation studies	Hemorrhage	Factor replacement	
Thrombosis studies	VTE—DVT and PE	Anticoagulation	
ncreased downstream he	piro LM, et al. Is low-value testing before l althcare use and reimbursements? A nation doi: 10.1097/CORR.00000000000022	onal claims database analysis. Cli	with n
	PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY PrecisionBioLo	ogic 4	

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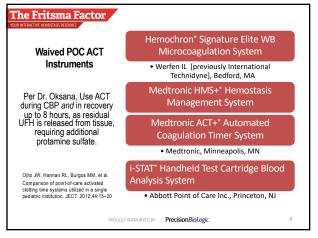
The Fritsma Factor UFH Rx \leq 5 days Venous Thromboembolic Disease [VTE] · Prevent 2° thrombosis in VTE Bolus: 5000–10,000 units or 80 IU/kg Maintenance: 1600 U/hour or 18 IU/kg/h, ≥ 30,000/24 h Rx PTT target: ~85-120s • • Chromogenic anti-Xa Rx target: 0.3-0.7 IU/mL Rasoli S, Zeinah M, Athanasiou T, Kourliouros A. Optimal intraoperative anticoagulation strategy in patients undergoing off-pump coronary artery bypass. Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2012;14: 629–33 PROUDLY SUPPORTED BY PrecisionBioLogic 6



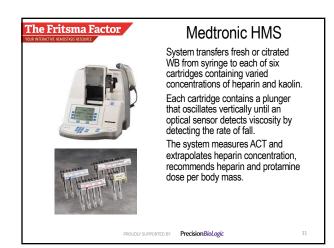
The Fritsma Factor

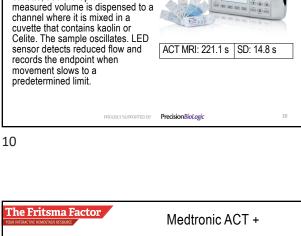
Handheld device. Using testspecific cuvettes, system computes PT, PTT, or ACT. Select desired test

cuvette, add a drop of WB. A



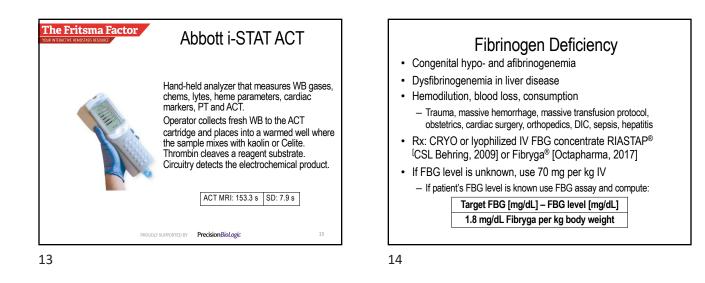
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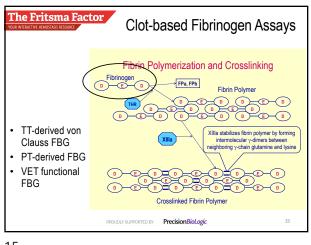




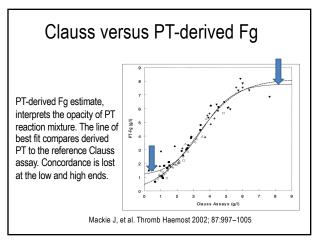
Hemochron Signature Elite

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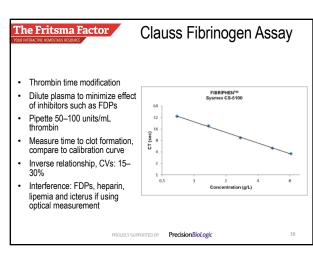


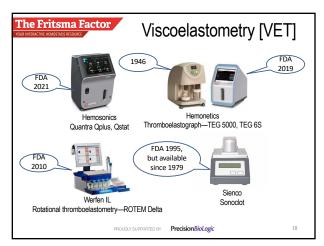


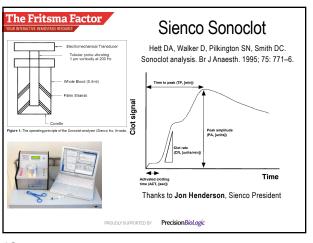
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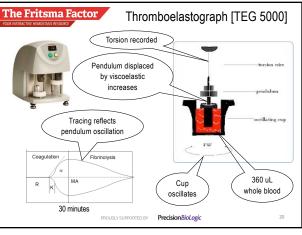


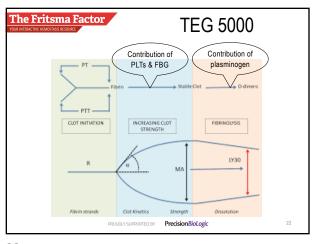


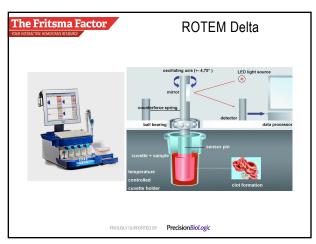


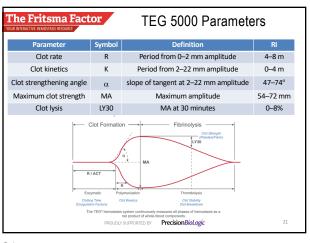


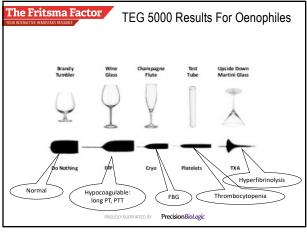


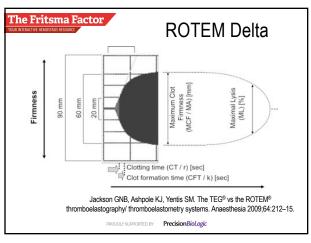


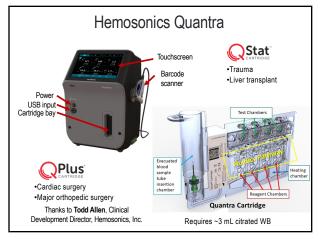




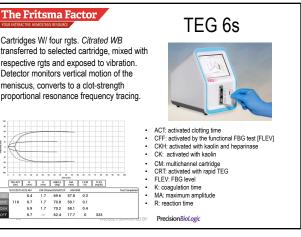


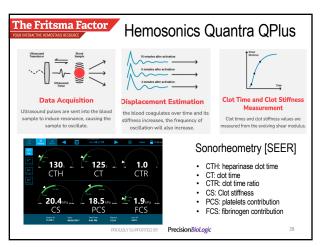


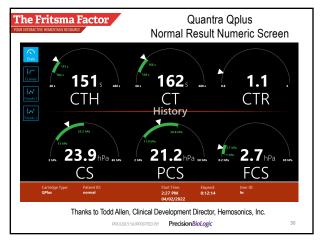


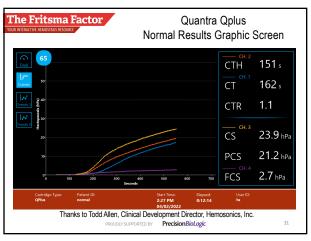


Parameter [Units]	Measurement
CT [s]	Intrinsic system clot time
CTH [s]	Intrinsic system clot time with heparinase neutralizer
CS [hPa]	Clot stiffness of WB, extrinsic activation [maximum amplitude
FCS [hPa]	FBG contribution to clot stiffness
PCS [hPa, calculated]	PLT contribution to clot stiffness
CTR [ratio, calculated]	Clotting time ratio [CT/CTH]: Indicates intrinsic pathway function or UFH influence
Citrated WB; CT	H, CS, FCS, and PCS are measureable while on bypass

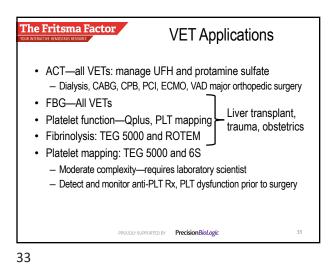








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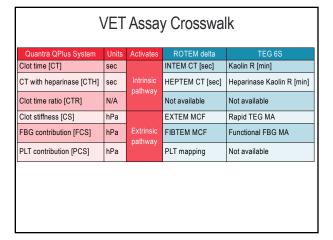
VET Applications Non-surgical Cardiology

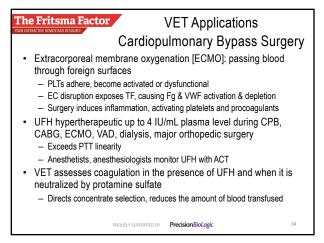
- Patient function monitoring when on antiplatelet therapy, such as GP IIb/IIIa antagonists [clopidogrel] or aspirin.
- VET is used in patients who appear to be "ASA resistant" as it permits *ex vivo* optimization of treatment

 Raise ASA dosage, switch to clopidogrel, ticagrelor
- Platelet mapping predicts blood loss in CPB patients. This helps clinicians avoid or activate massive transfusion protocols.

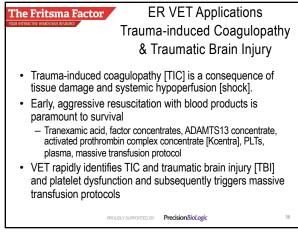
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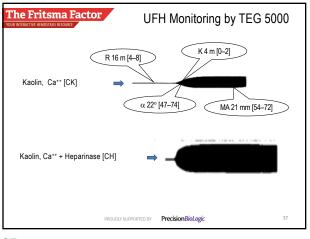


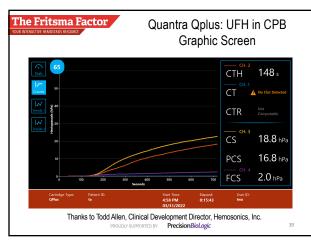


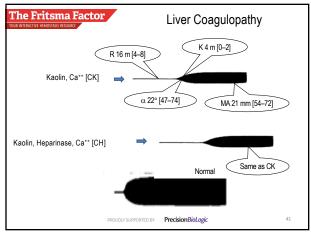


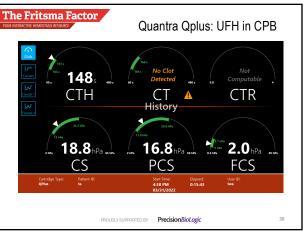


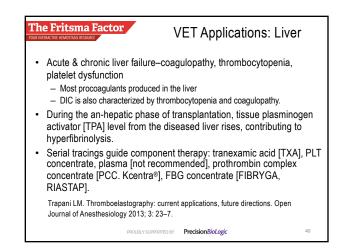
6-29-22



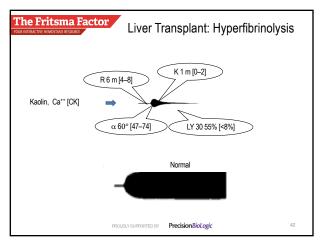




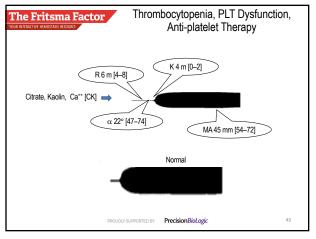




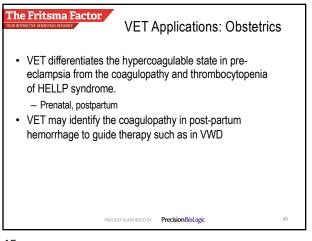


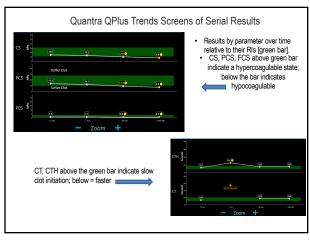


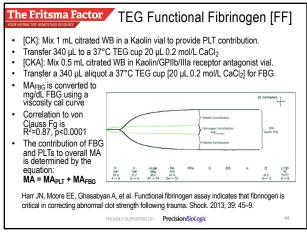
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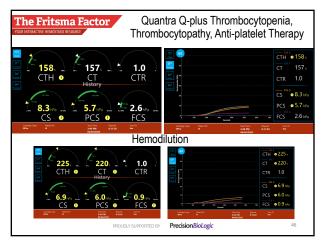


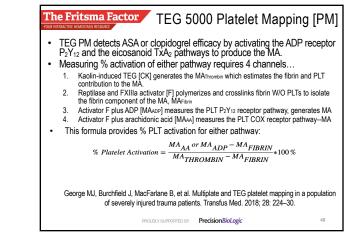












Parameter	MRI All	MRI Female	MRI Male
MA _{Thrombin}	61 mm	63 mm	58 mm
MA _{Fibrin}	7.5 mm	8.1 mm	6.6 mm
MA _{ADP}	41 mm	53 mm	49 mm
MA _{AA}	65 mm	66 mm	63 mm
% ADP	18.6%	18.2%	19,4%
% TxA ₂	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%
		et al. Evaluation of the 7; 5, https://doi.org/10.1	



