

Segítség.... vérzik a betegem....

Viszkoelasztikus tesztek (TEG®, ROTEM®)

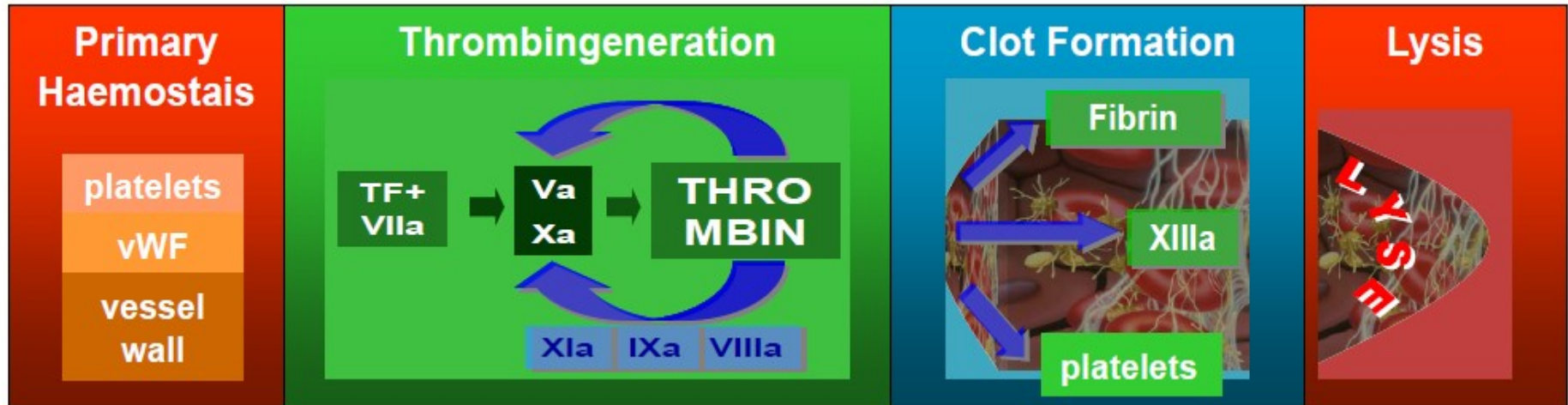


Dr. Tánczos Krisztián

SZTE Aneszteziológiai és Intenzív Terápiás Intézet

Szeged, 2013. szeptember 20-21.

Hemosztázis alapjai



Dr. Dietmar Fries: Basics of coagulation 2013; CSL Behring Symposium

Standard plazmatikus tesztek

British Journal of Anaesthesia 108 (1): 36–41 (2012)
Advance Access publication 14 November 2011 · doi:10.1093/bja/aer342

BJA

Comparison of thromboelastometry (ROTEM®) with standard plasmatic coagulation testing in paediatric surgery

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Standard coagulation test results were available after a median of **53 min** [inter-quartile range (IQR): 45–63 min], whereas **10 min values of ROTEM results** were available online after **23 min** (IQR: 21–24 min).

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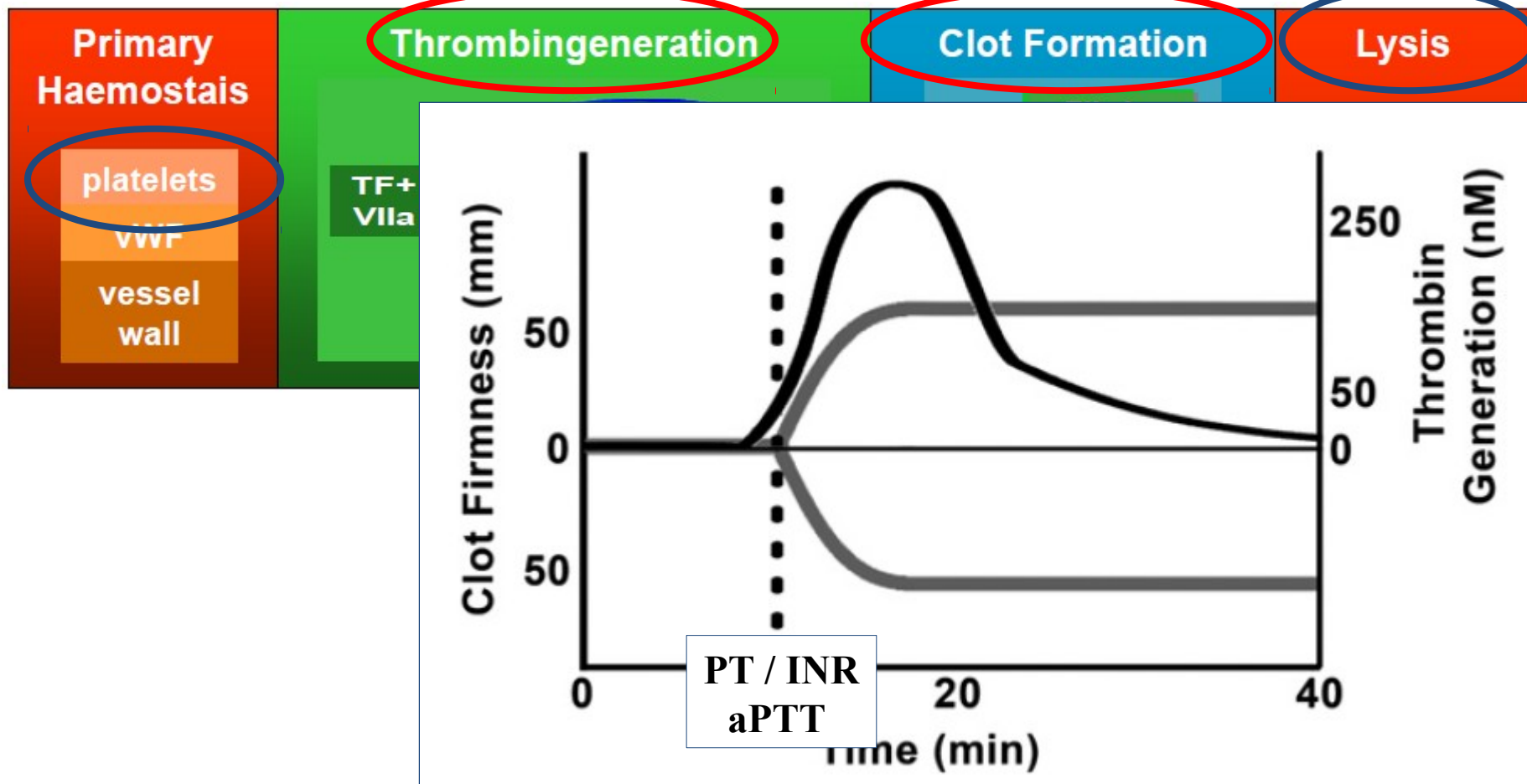
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Viszkoelasztikus tesztek (TEG®, ROTEM®)

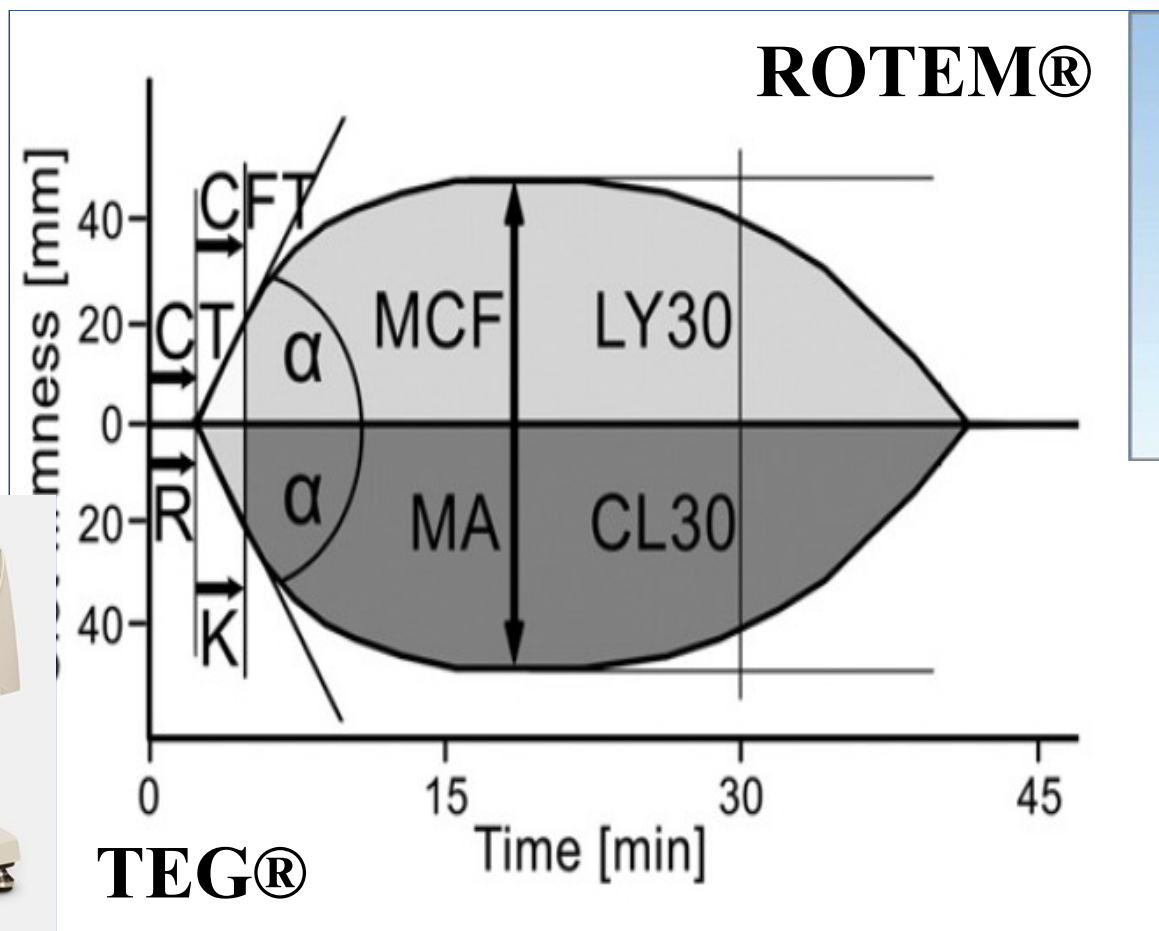
Bolliger D et al Transfusion Medicine Reviews 2012; 26: 1-13

Teljes vér - dinamikus



Thromboelasztográfia/metria

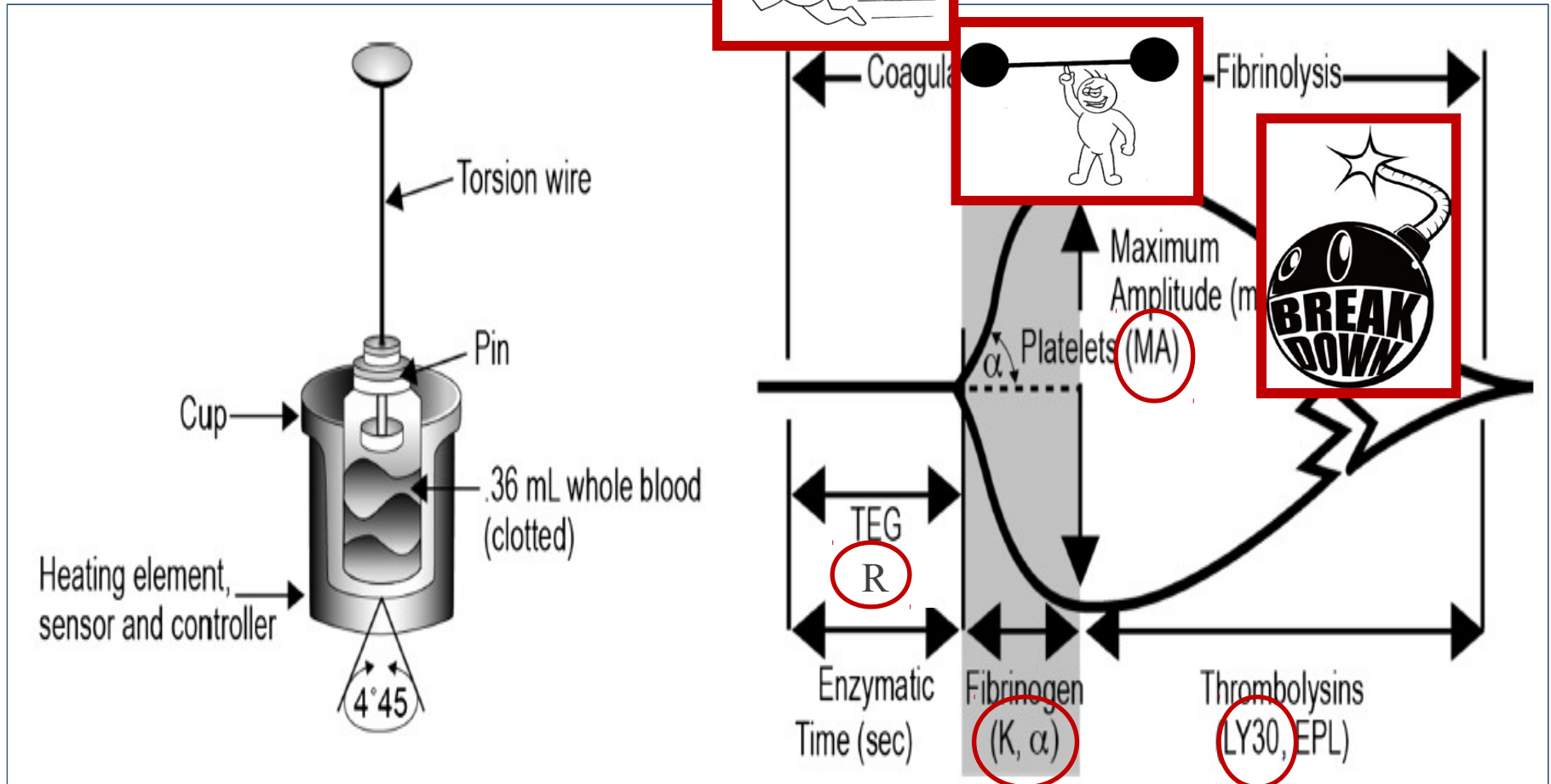
Bolliger D et al Transfusion Medicine Reviews 2012; 26: 1-13

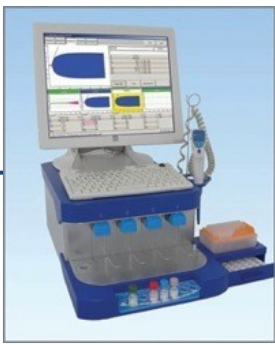




TEG®

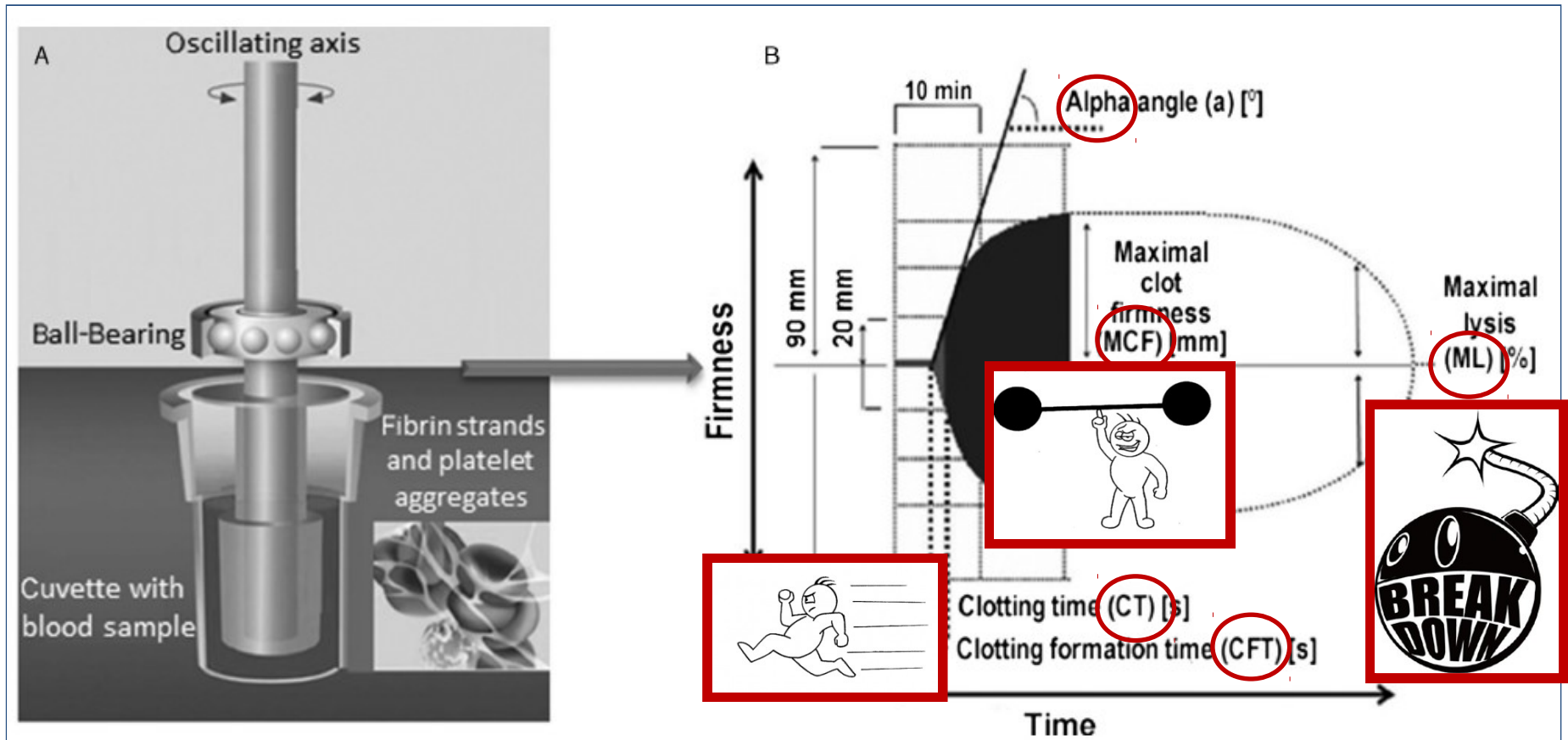
Schöchl H et al J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2013; 74 (6):1587-1598





ROTEM®

Schöchl H et al J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2013; 74 (6):1587-1598



TEG® vs. ROTEM®

Solomon C et al BJA 2012; 109 (6): 851–63

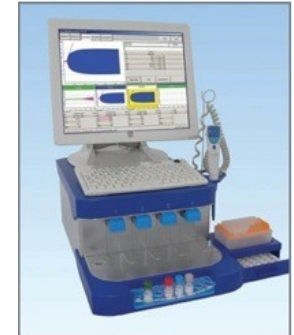
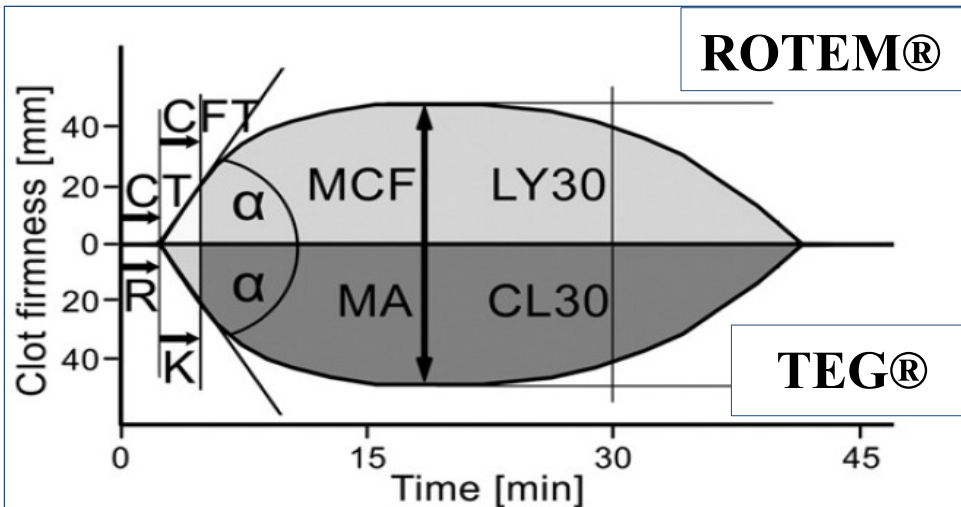


Table 1 Parameters recordable using TEG® and ROTEM®-based tests. * $G = (5000 \times MA) / (1$

Parameter recorded	TEG® value	ROTEM® value
Coagulation initiation	r (reaction time)	CT (clotting time)
Clot formation	k α° (alpha angle)	CFT (clot formation time) α° (alpha angle)
Clot strength/quality		A5, A10, A15, etc.
	MA (maximum amplitude) G (clot rigidity)	MCF (maximum clot firmness) MCE (maximum clot elasticity)
Clot lysis	LY30 (lysis)	LI30 (lysis index) ML (maximum lysis)

Correlations with standard hemostatic laboratory tests

INR, aPTT, procoagulant factor levels

Fibrinogen, platelet count

Fibrinogen, platelet count

Fibrinogen, platelet count

Fibrin degradation products

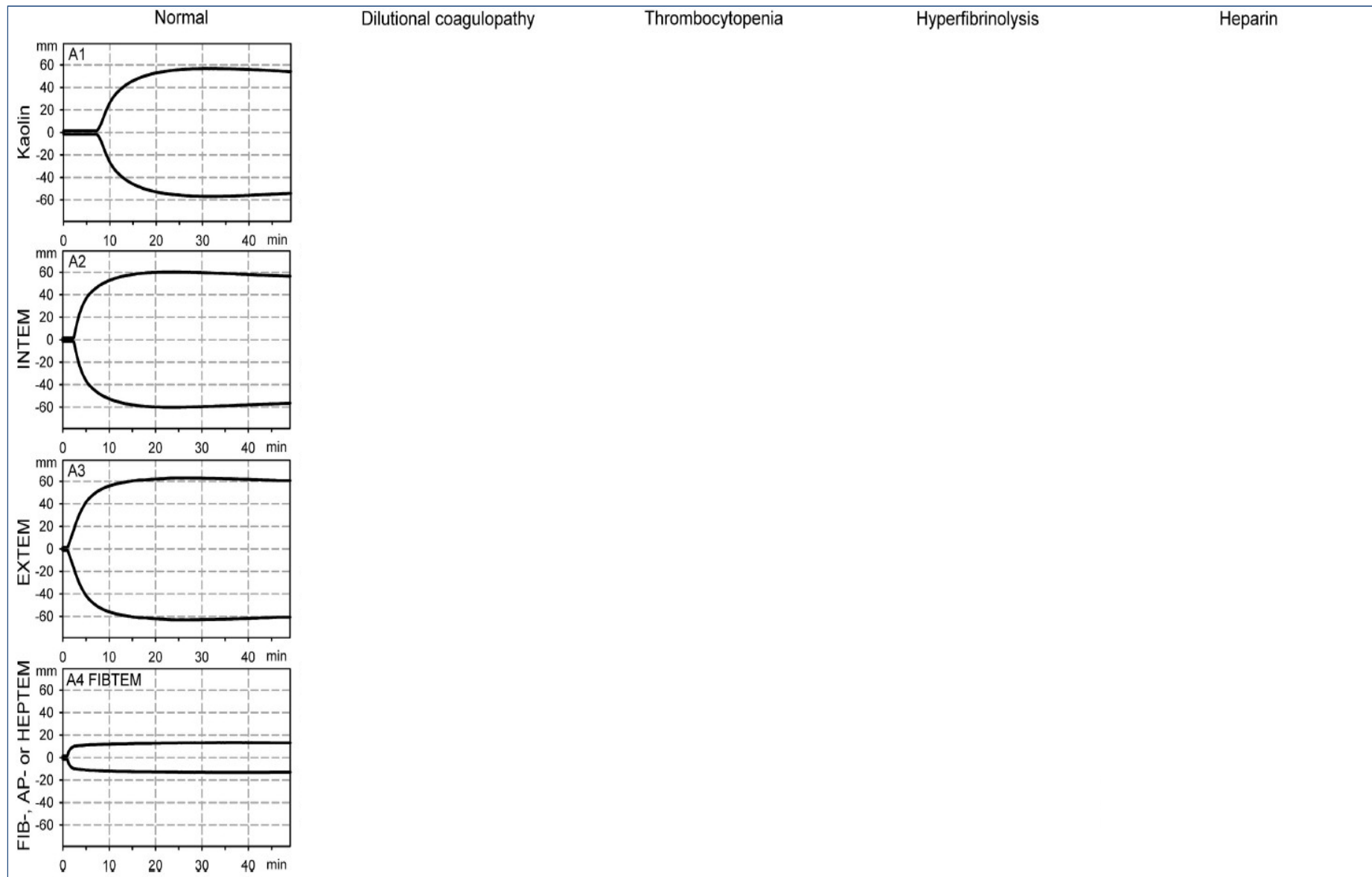
Stravicz RT et al Gastroent & Hepat 2012; 8: 513-520

TEG® vs. ROTEM®

Solomon C et al BJA 2012; 109 (6): 851–63

TEG®-based tests			ROTEM®-based tests			Diagnostic use
Test (reagent name)	Activator	Additional modifications*	Test (reagent name)	Activator	Additional modifications*	
—	—	—	NATEM (star-tem®)	None added	—	Sensitive test measuring coagulation without added activator, although not applicable in emergencies due to slow clotting times
Kaolin-activated TEG®	Kaolin	—	INTEM (in-tem®)	Ellagic acid	—	Defects in the <u>intrinsic pathway</u> of coagulation activation; heparin anticoagulation
—	—	—	EXTEM (ex-tem®)	Recombinant tissue factor	—	Defects in the <u>extrinsic pathway</u> of coagulation activation; prothrombin complex deficiency; platelet deficiency (in parallel with FIBTEM)
RapidTEG (RapidTEG™ reagent)	Kaolin + tissue factor	—	—	—	—	Defects in the <u>intrinsic and extrinsic pathways</u> of coagulation activation; more rapid assessment than using kaolin activation alone
FF/functional fibrinogen test (FF reagent)	Tissue factor	Abciximab	FIBTEM (fib-tem®)	Recombinant tissue factor	Cytochalasin D	<u>Fibrin-based clot defects, fibrin/fibrinogen deficiency</u>
—	—	—	APTEM (ap-tem®)	Recombinant tissue factor	Aprotinin	<u>Hyperfibrinolysis (in comparison with EXTEM)</u>
Kaolin-activated TEG® + heparinase	Kaolin	Heparinase	HEPTEM (hep-tem®)	Ellagic acid	Heparinase	<u>Heparin/protamine imbalance (in conjunction with INTEM or kaolin-activated TEG)</u>

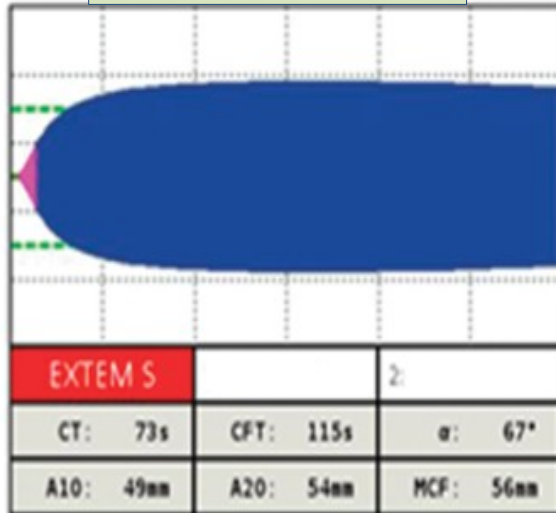
Thromboelasztográfia



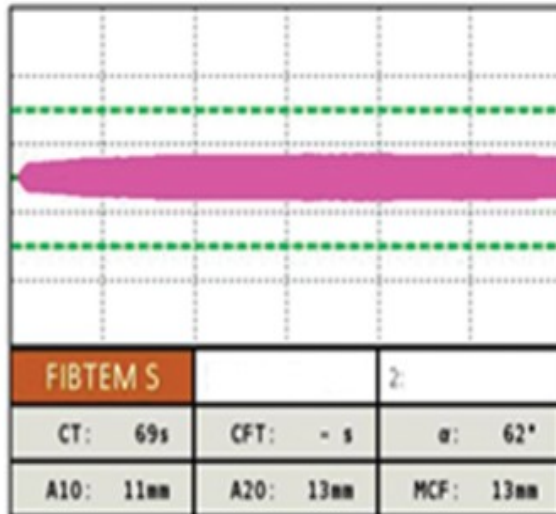
Thromboelasztográfia

Normál

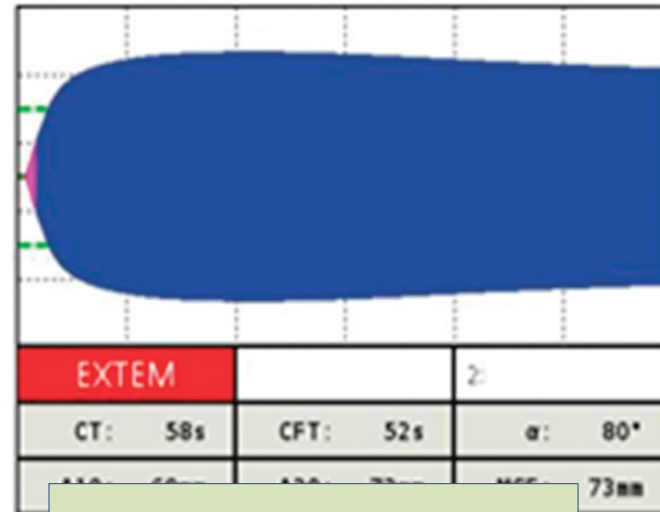
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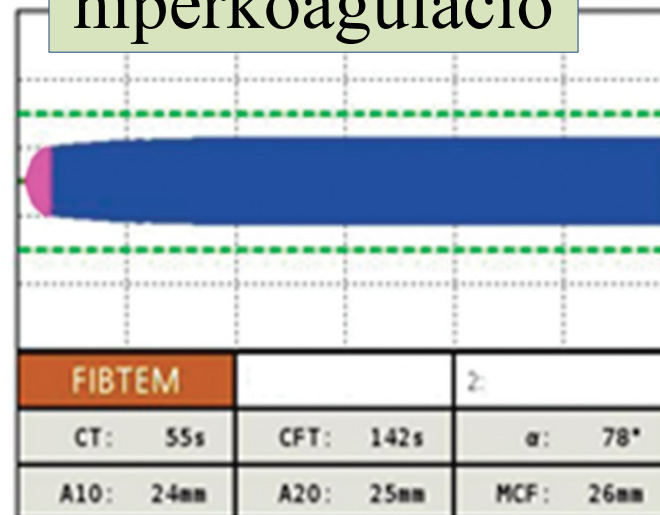
B



C



hiperkoaguláció



Thromboelasztográfia

Schöchl H et al J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2013; 74 (6):1587-1598

- ✓ Dinamikus
- ✓ Teljesebben látja a hemosztázist
- ✓ Gyors (POC)
- ✓ Előnyösebb a komplex koagulopátiát okozó kórképekben (masszív vérzés, extrakorporális keringés, transzplantáció, politrauma...)

- nem látja az endothelium szerepét
- nem veszi figyelembe az áramlási viszonyokat
- von-Willebrand betegségre nem érzékeny
- koagulációs aktivátorok: K vit. antagonistákra és Tctagg.
gátlókra kevésbé érzékeny (INR,
PlatletMapping, Multiplate..)
- Quality kontroll