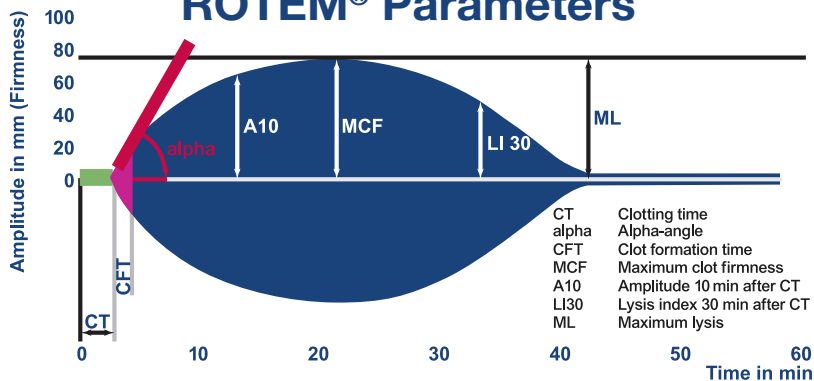


ROTEM® Parameters

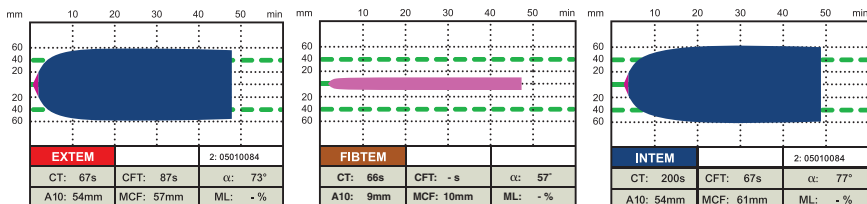


Parameter Reference Range¹

	CT	CFT	a angle	A10 ²	A20	MCF
INTEM	122-208	45-110	70-81	40-60	51-72	51-72
EXTEM	43-82	48-127	65-80	40-60	50-70	52-70
FIBTEM						7-24
HEPTEM	Compare to INTEM					
APTEM	Compare to EXTEM					

“Normal” TEMograms Shapes

(example of normal clot onset, propagation rate and amplitude shape)

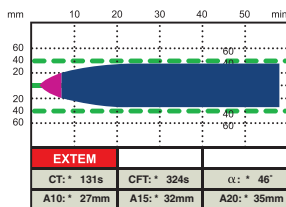


Disclaimer: This Pocket Guide is intended for use by qualified and trained ROTEM® users to assist in the safe use and interpretation of the results of the ROTEM® *delta* Thromboelastometry System. Results from the ROTEM® *delta* should not be the sole basis for a patient diagnosis; ROTEM® *delta* results should be considered along with a clinical assessment of the patient's condition and other coagulation laboratory tests.

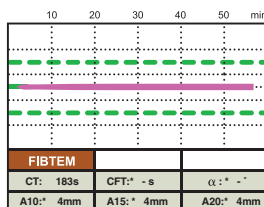
ROTEM® Results in Clinically Significant Bleeding

CT _{IN}	Prolonged	Suggests	Heparin influence or intrinsic factor deficiency
CT _{EX}	Prolonged	Suggests	extrinsic factor deficiency
A10 _{IN, EX}	Reduced	Suggests	poor clot firmness as a result of decreased: Platelets, fibrinogen and/or FXIII
MCF _{IN, EX}	Reduced	Suggests	poor clot firmness as a result of decreased: Platelets, fibrinogen and/or FXIII
MCF _{FIB}	Reduced	Suggests	poor fibrin contribution to clot firmness
ML _{IN, EX, FIB}	> 15%	Suggests	hyperfibrinolysis

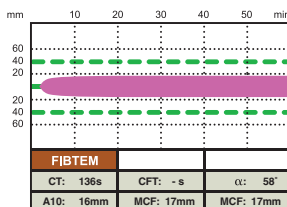
ROTEM® TEMograms in Clinically Significant Bleeding



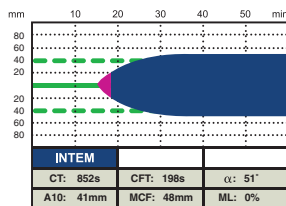
Low Amplitude
Poor Clot Firmness



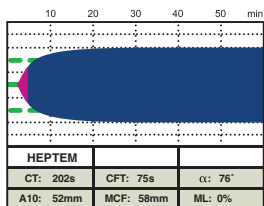
Low Amplitude
Poor Fibrin Contribution



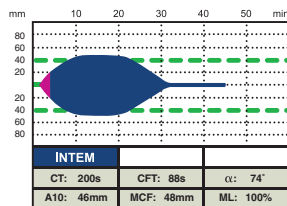
Normal Amplitude
Adequate Fibrin Contribution



Prolonged CT_{IN}
Factor deficiency or Heparin
*Prolonged CT_{EX} indicates
factor deficiency



Corrected CT_{HEP} vs CT_{IN}
= Heparin effect



Demonstrated
Hyperfibrinolysis

References – (1) ROTEM® *delta* reference ranges (adult values listed in the above table) have been determined in 3 US clinical centers on reference group samples with no signs of impaired coagulation. These values are for orientation only. They are not binding and may vary from lab to lab. Please note that reference ranges for coagulation parameters depend on the reference population, the blood sampling technique and other pre-analytical factors. It is recommended to confirm the ranges with a hospital specific reference group. (2) Dirkmann D et al. Early thromboelastometric variables reliably predict maximum clot firmness in patients undergoing cardiac surgery: a step towards earlier decision making. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand. 2012 Dec 14. doi:10.1111/aas.12040.