Figure 2. Viscoelastic coagulation testing: thromboelastography (TEG) and thromboelastometry (ROTEM). From Johansson PI et al. Thrombelastography and tromboelastometry in assessing coagulopathy in trauma. Scand J Trauma Resusc Emerg Med. 2009 Sep 23;17:45

R, CT period to 2 mm amplitude – reflects initiation (f VIIa complex with TF)

K, CFT 2-20 mm amplitude – reflects amplification (activation of platelets by thrombin)

α -angle slope between R and K – reflects thrombin burst generated by coagulation factors on activated platelets

MA, MCF maximum amplitude – reflects clot strength, decreased by reduced thrombin generation in dilution and thrombocytopenia

Ly, CL amplitude reduction at 30 and 60 minutes – reflects fibrinolysis and clot lysis
Figure 3. Thromboelastography and thromboelastometry in coagulation deficiencies. From Johansson PI et al. Thrombelastography and tromboelastometry in assessing coagulopathy in trauma. Scand J Trauma Resusc Emerg Med. 2009 Sep 23;17:45