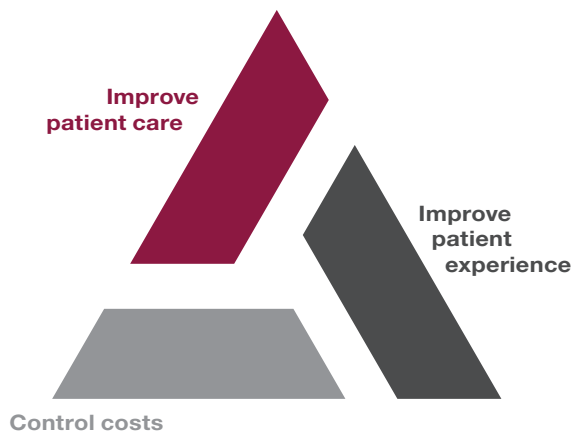


Platelet Function Testing

Clinical Impact of Antiplatelet Therapy Response Assessment



Rapid platelet function testing optimizes patient outcomes

The problem: Variability in patient response

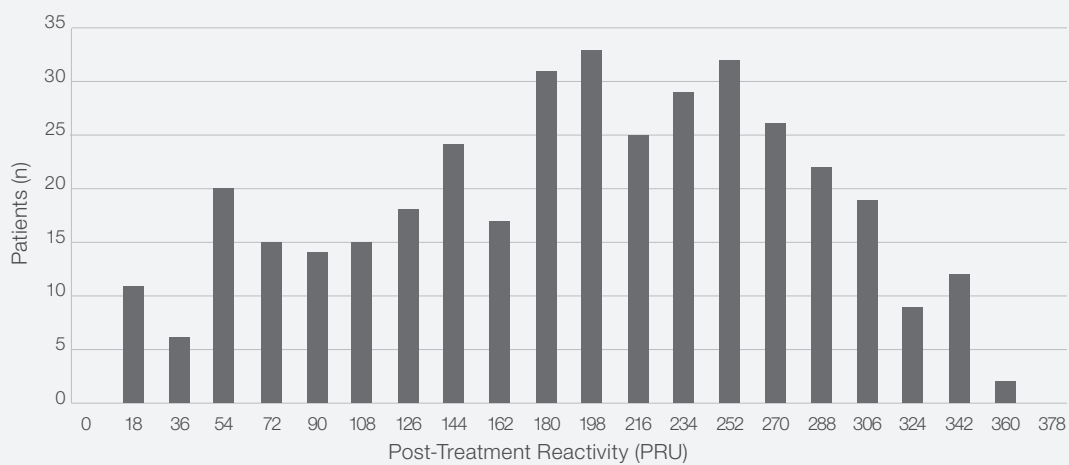
Preoperative antiplatelet therapy is common in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), but the impact of these drugs on bleeding and blood transfusion varies.¹

- At least 1 in 3 patients on antiplatelet therapies do not receive the intended physiological effect²⁻⁴
- An inadequate response may lead to thrombosis, while hyper-response may increase the risk of bleeding^{5,6}
- Response to antiplatelet therapies can also change over time⁷

Factors contributing to variation in patient response to antiplatelet medication include:⁸





- Concomitant medications
- Genetic differences
- Current health conditions
- Patient non-compliance

Variability of Platelet Reactivity in Response to Clopidogrel⁹



The solution: Platelet function testing measures individual patient response to antiplatelet therapy

The European Society of Cardiology (ESC)¹⁰ and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)¹¹ recommend platelet function testing to:

Optimize time to surgery	Minimize blood loss	Avoid inappropriate transfusions	Minimize thrombosis
 <p>“Platelet function testing may be considered in shortening the time window to CABG following P2Y12 inhibitor discontinuation.”¹⁰</p>	 <p>“Because of their high negative predictive value, preoperative point-of-care testing to assess bleeding risk may be useful in identifying patients with high residual platelet reactivity after usual doses of antiplatelet drugs, and who can undergo operation without elevated bleeding risk.”¹¹</p>	 <p>“Point-of-care testing to assess perioperative platelet function may be useful in limiting blood transfusion.”¹¹</p>	 <p>“Once postoperative bleeding risk is decreased, testing of response to antiplatelet drugs, either with genetic testing or with point-of-care platelet function testing, early after cardiac procedures, might be considered to optimize antiplatelet drug effect and minimize thrombotic risk to vein grafts.”¹¹</p>

Simple, rapid antiplatelet therapy response assessment throughout the hospital

- Intensive Care Unit
- Interventional Neuroradiology
- Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory
- Central Laboratory



VerifyNow™

VerifyNow testing for antiplatelet therapy response assessment

Improve patient care

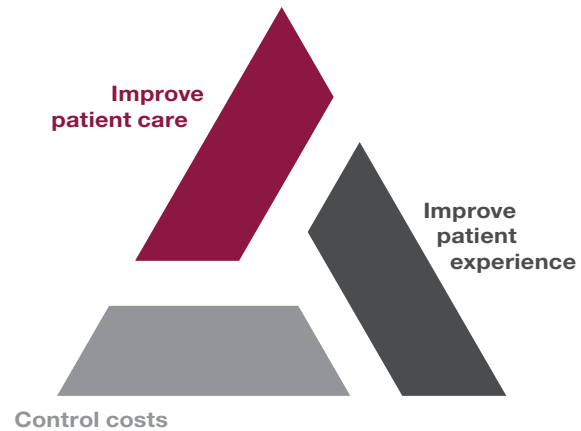
- Minimize risk of thrombosis^{7,12,13}
- Minimize bleeding complications^{7,14}
- Reduce inappropriate transfusions
- Optimize time to surgery^{14,15}

Improve patient experience

- Reduce length of stay^{14,15}
- Fewer potential preventable complications²⁻⁴

Control costs

- Decrease costs for blood products
- Reduce length of stay^{14,15}
- Reduce costs due to fewer complications¹⁴



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