**TEG Medtraining Questions**

1. The Haemoscope thromboelastograph (TEG) is intended for the monitoring of patient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by recording the kinetic changes in a sample of whole blood, plasma, or platelet-rich plasma as the sample clots, retracts and/or lyses.
2. Hematopoiesis
3. Erythropoiesis
4. Hemorrhaging
5. Hemostasis
6. Preparing the two levels of controls for the TEG analyzer consist of which of the following:
7. Allowing the control vials to reach room temperature.
8. Ensuring the control material is on the bottom of the vial.
9. Slowly pouring the 1 mL vial of diluent water provided, making sure no water drips out.
10. Shaking the vial vigorously and letting stand for 5 minutes at room temperature.
11. Shaking the vial vigorously and letting stand for 5 more minutes.
12. Gently inverting each vial prior to testing.
13. If more than 1 vial of each control level is reconstituted, pooling each level prior to testing. Pouring from 1 vial to the other to ensure homogeneity.
14. All of the above
15. Each reconstituted control vial is viable for \_\_\_\_\_ hour(s) at room temperature.
16. 1
17. 2
18. 3
19. 4
20. A patient has the following TEG values:

R = 7 min

K = 2 min

ANG = 67 deg

MA = 66 mm

G = 9.5K d/sc

Coag Index = 0.1

SP = 6 min

EPL = 1%

Ly30 = 1%

How would you report the G value to the patient’s chart?

1. 9.5 d/sc
2. 95 d/sc
3. 950 d/sc
4. 9500 d/sc
5. What are the two types of tubes drawn for Platelet Mapping patient testing?
6. Sodium Citrate and Sodium Heparin with Separator Gel.
7. Sodium Citrate and Sodium Heparin without Separator Gel.
8. Sodium Citrate and EDTA
9. Sodium Citrate and Lithium Heparin
10. None of the above