**TEST FOR THE D-DIMER PROCEDURE**

1. The value of the DDimer Test as a diagnostic tool is its “Negative Predictive Value”, further enhanced using the Pretest Probability Assessment. This means:
	1. A high DDimer confirms that a patient has DVT/PE.
	2. That high DDimer level are not observed in other disease processes
	3. DDimer values less than 0.5 mg/L FEU with low Pretest Probability Assessment can serve as a basis for not performing more expensive diagnostic tests for DVT and PE; and patients with greater than the cut-off require further testing to establish the diagnosis.
2. The principle for DDimer testing is based on:
	1. Chemiluminescence
	2. ELISA
	3. Agglutination using a monoclonal antibody detected turbidimetrically and the numerical value is based on a calibration curve.
3. If the patient’s hematocrit is above 55%, citrate concentration adjustment is not necessary. T F
4. Why is it important to check for clot?
5. Patient plasma must be tested up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if frozen.
6. The purpose for preparing Platelet Poor Plasma PPP defined as plasma with a platelet count <10,000/mcL, is to ensure no platelet secretions affect coagulation test results. Platelets may become activated in vitro and secrete, for example platelet factor 4, which neutralizes heparin and artifactually shortens the PTT. Platelets also secrete factor V, VIII, and von Willebrand factor, and release plasma membrane phospholipids that interfere with lupus anticoagulant testing. The longer a non-PPP specimen stands, the more the platelets secrete, and platelet materials become especially critical when plasma is frozen, as cells become ruptured. Should the specimen for DDimer Testing be PPP? **Yes NO**
7. At room temperature, DDimer can be tested for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hrs.
8. Why is it important to use a plastic pipette to transfer plasma to a plastic tube when freezing the plasma sample for future testing?
9. Frozen plasma samples must be thawed within \_\_\_\_minutes at 37oC and tested within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. How is the DDimer reagent reconstituted? Calibrator?
11. How are the DDimer controls prepared?
12. DDimer Controls are stable for:
	1. 2-8oC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. 15-25oC\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. ≤ 18 o C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. What is the Owren Buffer for? Opened bottle is stable for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_o C
14. Calibration:
	1. Frequency of Calibration Verification
	2. How is Cal Ver done?
	3. How would you determine if the calibration is good?