

# Thromboelastography Maximum Amplitude Predicts Postoperative Thrombotic Complications Including

continue to support this concept (2,3). Hypercoagulable states, including both inherited and acquired conditions, have been shown to be a potential mechanism in postoperative ischemic stroke (4-7).

Classically, in the medical (nonsurgical) setting, coronary atherosclerosis and plaque rupture are thought to be the main factors in the initial pathogenesis of the majority of MIs. The role of the coagulation system in acute coronary syndromes has been well recognized in the field of cardiology, hence the widespread use of prophylactic therapies, such as aspirin and heparin, in nonsurgical patients. The process of undergoing a major surgical procedure has been demonstrated to induce an acquired postoperative hypercoagulable state.

conducted examining the occurrence of new postoperative MI. For all analyses a significance level of  $P$  0.05, two-tailed, was assumed.

Given the observed association between the TEG<sup>®</sup> variable MA and postoperative MI and the availability



states. The utility of TEG<sup>®</sup> in the measurement of





