

Study description for: "Rotational Thromboelastometry predicts care level in Covid-19"

The objective of the study was to test whether Rotational Thromboelastometry (ROTEM) data indicate hypercoagulopathy at hospitalization of COVID-19 patients, and whether patients with severe disease have a more pronounced hypercoagulopathy compared with less severely ill patients.

The study was designed as a prospective observational study where COVID-19 positive patients over 18 years admitted to Capho St Göran's Hospital in Stockholm, Sweden, were eligible for inclusion. Patients were divided into two groups depending on care level: 1) regular wards (40 patients) or 2) wards with specialized ventilation support (20 patients). ROTEM and other coagulation tests (see table for a list and explanation of variables) was taken after admission and the data were compared with ROTEM in healthy controls.

For details, see preprint at: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.06.11.20128710v2>

Table, explanation of variables for: "ROTEM_COVID19_data"

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
MCF_FIBTEM	Maximum Clot Firmness, tissue factor and platelet inhibitor cytochalasin D
MCF_EXTM	Maximum Clot Firmness, extrinsically activated assays with tissue factor
CT_EXTM	Coagulation Time, extrinsically activated assays with tissue factor
CFT_EXTM	Clot Formation Time, extrinsically activated assays with tissue factor
hb	Hemoglobin
d_dimer	D-dimer
platelet	Platelet count
aptt	Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time
inr	International Normalized Ratio
fibrinogen	P-Fibrinogen
antitromb	Antithrombin
