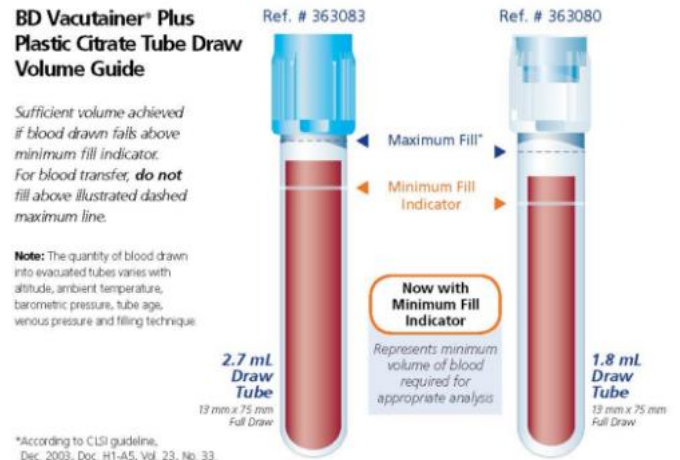


Coagulation Specimen Collection and Processing Guidelines

Coagulation test results can be greatly affected by pre-analytical variables such as improper collection, processing or transport of the specimen to the laboratory. To maintain specimen integrity, the following guidelines must be followed.

Specimen Collection:

- Collect specimen using standard venipuncture techniques
 - Avoid slow flowing draw and/or traumatic venipunctures
 - Do not use needles smaller than 23 gauge
 - Do not leave the tourniquet on for an extended length of time before drawing the specimen
- Collect specimen in Light Blue Top Tube containing 3.2% Sodium Citrate
 - Fill the tube as far as the vacuum will allow to obtain a 9:1 blood: anti-coagulant
 - The tube must be filled to between the minimum and maximum fill lines ($\pm 10\%$ of stated draw)



Coagulation Specimen Processing Stability Table			
Note: If unable to deliver whole blood to laboratory within stability time, it is best practice to submit frozen platelet poor plasma			
Test	Whole Blood Room Temp (15-25°C)	Whole Blood Refrigerated (2-8°C)	Platelet Poor Plasma Frozen ($\leq -20^\circ\text{C}$)
Protine (PT/INR)	24 hours	Not Recommended	2 weeks
APTT	4 hours	4 hours (plasma)*	2 weeks
APTT Mixing Study	4 hours	Not Recommended	2 weeks**
PT Mixing Study	8 hours	Not Recommended	2 weeks**
Fibrinogen	8 hours	Not Recommended	2 weeks
Thrombin Time	8 hours	Not Recommended	2 weeks
D-Dimer	8 hours	Not Recommended	1 month
Protein C / Protein S	4 hours	Unacceptable	1 month**
ATIII	8 hours	Unacceptable	1 month**
LMWH / UNF	1 hour	Unacceptable	2 weeks**
UNF	1 hour	Unacceptable	2 weeks

* Whole blood should not be refrigerated per CLSI recommendations
 ** Two aliquots are preferred

Note: Check test catalog for specimen processing stability for send out tests

Coagulation Specimen Collection and Processing Guidelines

Specimen Processing and Transport:

• Whole Blood

- Transport specimen to the laboratory uncentrifuged within specified time frame for desired test (see stability chart)
- Specimens should remain at room temperature

• Plasma (single spin)

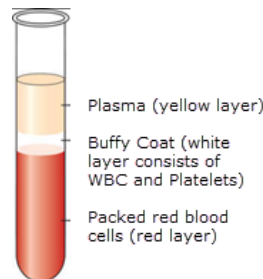
If testing will be performed within the specified time frame for the desired test (see stability chart):

- Check the specimen for clots by gently inverting the tube
- Centrifuge the specimen at a speed and time required to consistently produce a plasma platelet count of $<10 \times 10^9 / L$ (10,000/ μL)
- Transport specimen to the testing area at room temperature with the plasma remaining on top of the cells

• Platelet Poor Plasma (double spin)

If testing cannot be performed within the specified time frame for the desired test (see stability chart):

- Check the specimen for clots by gently inverting the tube
- Centrifuge the specimen at a speed and time required to consistently produce a plasma platelet count of $<10 \times 10^9 / L$ (10,000/ μL)
- Use a transfer pipette to carefully remove the plasma without disturbing the buffy coat/cell layer and transfer the plasma to a labeled polypropylene transport tube



- Re-Centrifuge the plasma in the transport tube
- Use a transfer pipette to carefully remove the plasma, without disturbing the pellet on the tube bottom, and transfer to a labeled transport tube
- Freeze the transport tube at $-20^{\circ}C$ or $-70^{\circ}C$ (specimens must remain frozen in transit)

