

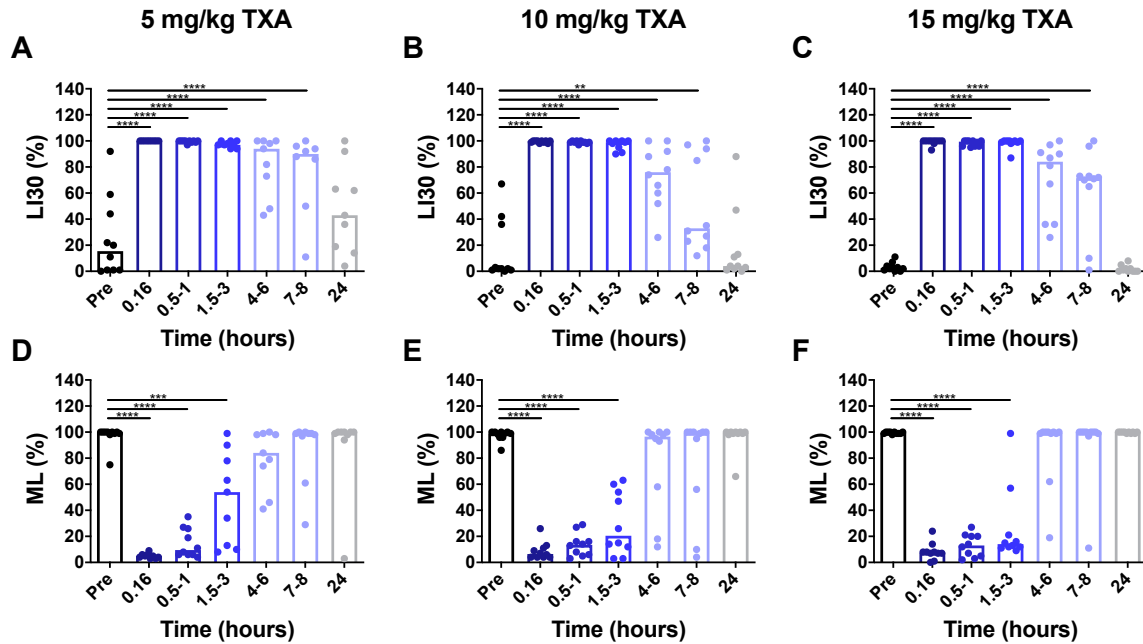
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS for “Application of a plasmin generation assay to define pharmacodynamic effects of tranexamic acid in women undergoing cesarean delivery”

Authors: Adam Miszta, Homa K. Ahmadzia, Naomi L. C. Luban, Shuhui Li, Dong Guo, Lori A. Holle, Jeffrey S. Berger, Andra H. James, Jogarao V.S. Gobburu, John van den Anker, Bas de Laat, Alisa S. Wolberg

Supplemental Table 1. Demographic characteristics of study group.

	All Groups (N=30)	5 mg/kg TXA (N=10)	10 mg/kg TXA (N=10)	15 mg/kg TXA (N=10)
Biometrics				
Age (years)	31.9±5.1	33.3±4.7	30.4±4.9	32.1±5.8
Height (cm)	162.6 (157.5-170.8)	163.8 (154.9-172.1)	160.0 (156.8-163.2)	165.1 (161.4-172.7)
Weight (kg)	86.5 (80.0-98.1)	83.3 (79.4-101.3)	85.36 (68.2-106.5)	93.5 (81.8-118.8)
BMI (kg/cm ²)	31.2 (29.1-40.9)	30.2 (28.9-37.3)	32.4 (25.4-42.2)	31.46 (30.9-44.0)
Gestational age (wks)	39 (34-39)	39 (34-39)	39 (37-39)	39 (37-39)
Preoperative laboratory assays				
Hematocrit (%)	34.4±3.6	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	34.5 (31.0-36.5)	36.3 (33.7-38.6)
Platelets (x10 ³)	210 (185-314)	209 (185.3-258.5)	212 (184-314)	251 (180-324)
Ethnicity				
Caucasian	12	5	4	3
African American	16	5	5	6
Asian	1	0	0	1
Other	1	0	1	0
Hispanic	2	1	1	0
Comorbidities				
Diabetes	9/30	3/10	2/10	4/10
Hypertension	5/30	2/10	1/10	2/10

Normality testing was performed by D’Agostino-Pearson testing. Continuous data show means ± standard deviation or medians (interquartile range), as appropriate. Groups were not significantly different.



Supplemental Figure 1. ROTEM detects TXA up to 6 hours post-administration. Clot formation and lysis were measured by rtPA-triggered ROTEM in whole blood from women who received TXA. (A-C) LI30 and (D-F) ML for samples from women who received 5, 10, or 15 mg/kg TXA, respectively. Bars indicate medians, each dot represents a separate subject. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, and **** $P < 0.0001$