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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The clinical value of fibrinogen and thromboelastography in the predictive assessment of the progression of persistent postpartum hemorrhage

Huicong Yin, Huili Fan, Wenjuan Ma

Obstetrics Department, Second Central Hospital of Baoding, Zhuozhou, China

Correspondence: Huicong Yin, Obstetrics Department, Second Central Hospital of Baoding, Zhuozhou 072750, China. Email: 15130326560@163.com

Key words: fibrinogen, TEG, persistent postpartum hemorrhage, predictive assessment, clinical analysis.

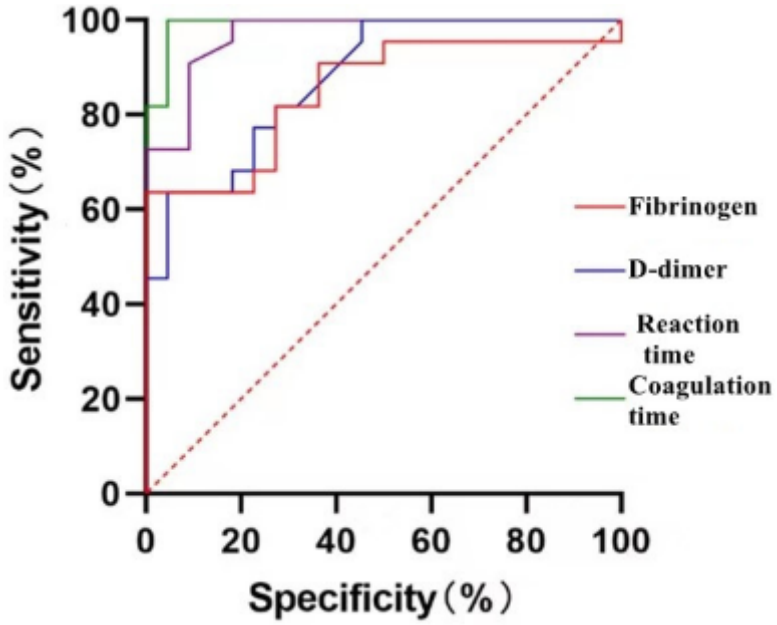
Supplementary Table 1. Study on the correlation between coagulation index and thromboelastography index in parturients with persistent bleeding.

Correlation index	Fibrinogen	Reaction time r	Coagulation time k	D-dimer
Fibrinogen	1.00	-0.957(p<0.001)	-0.921(p<0.001)	-
Reaction time	-0.957(p<0.001)	1.00	-	0.943(p<0.001)
Clotting time	-0.921(p<0.001)	-	1.00	0.968(p<0.001)
D- dimer	-	0.943(p<0.001)	0.968(p<0.001)	1.00

Supplementary Table 2. Comparison of coagulation indexes and thromboelastography indexes in women with persistent bleeding.

Variable	AUC	95%CI	p
Fibrinogen	0.861	0.632-0.975	0.004
D-dimer	0.892	0.615-0.883	0.002
Reaction time	0.943	0.916-1.157	0.001
Clotting time	0.976	0.963-1.204	0.001

AUC, area under the curve; CI, confidence interval.



Supplementary Figure 1. X-ray plain film analysis of the receiver operator characteristic curve predicted by coagulation and thromboelastography indexes for persistent bleeding.