Suppl. Figure 1: Impact of apixaban on dilute Prothrombin Time (dPT). Apixaban prolonged concentration-dependently the dPT. The relation is linear and the sensitivity depends on the reagent. Sensitivity is ranging from 613ng/mL for Triniclot PT Excel S® to 1300ng/mL for Innovin®. The use of dPT does not increase the sensitivity of the PT-reagents. . ($r^2$: Correlation Coefficient; 2xCT: 2x Clotting Time (sensitivity) expressed in ng/mL; CV: Coefficient of variation expressed in percentage [%])
Suppl. Figure 2: Impact of apixaban on activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (aPTT). There is a concentration-dependent prolongation of the aPTT. The sensitivity slightly depends on the reagent. The relation is curvilinear showing a lack of sensitivity for higher concentration in apixaban. (R^2: Correlation Coefficient; 2xCT: 2x Clotting Time (sensitivity) expressed in ng/mL; CV: Coefficient of variation expressed in percentage [%]).
Suppl. Figure 3: Impact of apixaban on PTT-LA® and STA®-Staclot LA® (with and without the addition of phospholipids). There is a concentration-dependent prolongation of clotting time. For STA®-Staclot LA® the ratio between the two conditions is slight affected only at higher concentration of apixaban (447ng/mL) normally not encountered in clinical practise. (R²: Correlation Coefficient; 2xCT: 2x Clotting Time (sensitivity) expressed in ng/mL; CV: Coefficient of variation expressed in percentage [%]).
Suppl. Figure 4: Impact of apixaban on Dilute Russell Viper Venom Time (DRVVT). Apixaban induced a concentration-dependent prolongation of DRVVT. The relation is linear with a 2xCT of 205ng/mL for DRVVT Screen® and 230ng/mL for DRVVT Confirm®. ($r^2$: Correlation coefficient; 2xCT: 2x Clotting Time (sensitivity) expressed in ng/mL; CV: Coefficient of variation expressed in percentage [%]).
Suppl. Figure 5: Concentration dependent influence of apixaban on activities of clotting factors II, V, VII, X, VIII, IX, XI and XII determined using PT or aPTT based clotting tests.