

Question no. ^a	Question	Answering options	Single or multiple choice ^b	Addressed laboratories ^c	Response rate of the question (% of laboratories that received the specific question)
Q1	Email address (for receiving feedback report):		F	A	94%
Q2	Country that you are from:		F	A	100%
Q3	Given the results above, which preanalytical errors would you consider in this case?	1. Heparin contamination 2. Underfilling the tube or high hematocrit 3. Clot in the sample 4. We would not consider preanalytical errors in this case 5. Other(s), please specify:	M	A	100%
Q4	What do you usually do in your laboratory to exclude heparin contamination ?	1. Ask for a new sample 2. Ask if the sample is taken from a catheter with a heparin lock 3. Measure thrombin time (TT) and TT in the presence of polybrene or protamine sulphate 4. Measure antifactor Xa 5. Repeat activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) after the use of heparin absorbing resin or heparin cleaving enzyme 6. Perform TT and reptilase time 7. We would not consider excluding heparin contamination 8. Other strategy, please specify:	M	A	99%
Q5	Would you perform APTT mixing studies in this case?	1. Yes 2. Only if the APTT is prolonged in a repeated sample 3. Only upon physician's specific request 4. No, we do not perform mixing studies	S	A	100%
Q6	How do you report the prolonged APTT result?	1. Patient and reference range APTT result in seconds 2. Patient and reference range APTT result in seconds and a comment 3. Other way of reporting, please specify:	S	Non	100%
Q7	Would you perform any further investigations on APTT prolongation in this case?	1. No 2. No, but upon physician's request we would send the sample/the patient for further investigations to a specialized coagulation laboratory 3. Yes - tests on lupus anticoagulant 4. Yes - coagulation factor analyses 5. Yes, but only upon physician's specific request	S	Non	100%
Q8	You perform APTT mixing studies on your patient's sample. What is the source of normal plasma in the mixture?	1. Purchased frozen normal control plasma 2. Purchased lyophilized normal control plasma 3. Pooled fresh citrated plasma collected from healthy donors 4. Frozen (-20°C) pooled citrated plasma collected from apparently healthy donors 5. Frozen (-80°C) pooled citrated plasma collected from apparently healthy donors 6. Fresh citrated plasma from a single healthy donor 7. Other, please specify:	S	Mixers	87%
Q9	Is the normal plasma you use for mixing studies?	1. Buffered 2. Non-buffered 3. Do not know	S	Mixers	87%
Q10	Which is the ratio between patient and normal plasma that you use in your mixing study?	1. 1:1 2. 4:1 (4 parts patient plasma and 1 part healthy donor's plasma) 3. Other, please specify:	S	Mixers	87%

Q11	Incubation of samples in APTT mixing studies	1. We analyze samples without previous incubation 2. We first incubate the mixture at 37°C before measuring APTT 3. We analyze samples with and without incubation in parallel 4. We first measure without preincubation and if APTT in the mixture is corrected, we incubate at 37°C then repeat APTT 5. <u>Other, please specify:</u>	S	Mixers	87%
Q12	If you incubate the mixture, please specify for how long:	1. 0.5 hours 2. 1 hour 3. 2 hours 4. 3 hours 5. <u>No incubation</u>	S	Mixers	87%
Q13	Which way do you report the results of APTT mixing study?	1. Patient APTT and interpretation of the mixing study 2. Patient APTT, mixture APTT, normal plasma used in the mixture APTT 3. Patient APTT, mixture APTT, normal plasma used in the mixture APTT and interpretation 4. <u>Other, please specify:</u>	S	Mixers	87%
Q14	When do you consider the results of mixing studies to be indicating factor deficiency (no inhibitor)?	1. If mixture's APTT falls in the APTT reference interval 2. You decide correction in relation to normal pool: mixture's APTT falls either in the pooled plasma APTT+5 s range, or normal pool plus 10% 3. By individual experience - if the mixture's APTT is close to the APTT of the pooled plasma 4. According to Rosner index 5. <u>Other, please specify:</u>	S	Mixers	87%
Q15	<p>You performed APTT mixing studies on your patient sample. What is your most likely laboratory diagnosis for the case history above (initial APTT= 65.0 s) if the results of the mixing study were as follows (APTT reference interval 28.0–35.0 s):</p> <p>Scenario A (more options can be selected)</p> <p>APTT measured on 1:1 mixture of patient and pooled plasma without preincubation (56.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on pooled plasma without preincubation (32.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on 1:1 mixture of patient and pooled plasma after preincubation at 37°C (59.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on pooled plasma after preincubation at 37°C (35.0 s)</p> <p>Scenario B (more options can be selected)</p>	1. Coagulation factor deficiency (no inhibitor) 2. Presence of coagulation factor specific inhibitor type I or type II 3. Presence of noncoagulation factor specific inhibitor like lupus anticoagulant 4. I do not know	M	Mixers	78%
Q16	<p>APTT measured on 1:1 mixture of patient and pooled plasma without preincubation (33.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on pooled plasma without preincubation (32.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on 1:1 mixture of patient and pooled plasma after preincubation at 37°C (38.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on pooled plasma after preincubation at 37°C (35.0 s)</p> <p>Scenario C (more options can be selected)</p>	1. Coagulation factor deficiency (no inhibitor) 2. Presence of coagulation factor specific inhibitor type I or type II 3. Presence of noncoagulation factor specific inhibitor like lupus anticoagulant 4. I do not know	M	Mixers	78%
Q17	<p>APTT measured on 1:1 mixture of patient and pooled plasma without preincubation (33.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on pooled plasma without preincubation (32.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on 1:1 mixture of patient and pooled plasma after preincubation at 37°C (59.0 s)</p> <p>APTT measured on pooled plasma after preincubation at 37°C (35.0 s)</p>	1. Coagulation factor deficiency (no inhibitor) 2. Presence of coagulation factor specific inhibitor type I or type II 3. Presence of noncoagulation factor specific inhibitor like lupus anticoagulant 4. I do not know	M	Mixers	78%
Q18	Would you perform any further investigations on APTT prolongation in this case ?	1. No 2. No, but upon physician's request we would send the sample/the patient for further investigations to a specialized coagulation laboratory 3. Yes - tests on lupus anticoagulant 4. Yes - coagulation factor analyses 5. Yes - depending on the results of the mixing studies either tests on lupus anticoagulants or coagulation factor analyses 6. <u>Yes, but only upon physician's specific request</u>	M	Mixers	78%

Q19	Age		F	A	78%
Q20	Gender	1. Male 2. Female	S	A	78%
Q21	Profession (it is possible to choose more than one option)	1. Specialist in clinical chemistry/laboratory medicine 2. Laboratory scientist 3. Medical doctor 4. Laboratory technologist 5. Other, please specify:	M	A	78%
Q22	The laboratory you work in is (it is possible to choose more than one option):	1. Hospital/university laboratory 2. Private laboratory 3. Specialized coagulation laboratory 4. Primary healthcare laboratory 5. Other, please specify:	M	A	78%
Q23	How many APTT tests are performed in your laboratory in a day?		F	A	78%
Q24	What is the most frequent reason for APTT measurements in your laboratory?	1. Screening for hemorrhagic diathesis 2. Monitoring heparin therapy 3. Lupus anticoagulant diagnosis 4. I do not know 5. Other, please specify:	S	A	78%
Q25	Do you use different APTT reagents for different purposes?	1. No 2. Yes, one for screening factor deficiencies and another one for screening lupus anticoagulant 3. Yes, I specify it in comments 4. Comment	S	A	78%
Q26	Name and producer of the APTT test that you use in your laboratory:		F	A	78%
Q27–Q28	Your APTT reagent has increased sensitivity to:	1. none 2. factor deficiencies 3. Lupus Anticoagulant 4. I do not know	S	A	78%

Supplemental data, Table 1 Questionnaire on postanalytical laboratory actions of an unexpected APTT prolongation (uAPTT).

“Q3 was found equivocal by many laboratories, which usually exclude preanalytical errors before analysis and do not reconsider these error types in the postanalytical phase, we therefore omitted this question from the final analysis. ^aS, single choice, M, multiple choice, F, fill in; ^cA, all participants; Non, participants who answered with “no” to Q5; Mixers, participants who answered “yes” to Q5.