Thromboelastography (TEG®) and rotational thromboelastometry (ROTEM®) are point-of-care viscoelastic devices that use whole blood samples to assess coagulation and fibrinolysis. These devices have been studied and applied extensively to detect and manage bleeding and guide transfusion therapy. Despite positive evidence from literature, there remains some hesitancy towards their use in thrombosis. This talk will focus on the use and potential value of TEG in detecting hypercoagulability and assessing/predicting risk of thrombosis in three areas: cancer associated thrombosis, pregnancy complications, and in relation to hormonal contraception. We will share our research data and discuss suggested future studies to improve applications.