

D-Dimer Pre-Test Probability Assessment for Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) & Pulmonary Embolism (PE) Score Card for Clinicians

D-Dimer testing is used primarily to rule out a diagnosis of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) or Pulmonary Embolism (PE). A D-Dimer Pre-Test Probability Assessment must be performed to determine if the patient has a LOW or HIGH risk score. The established D-Dimer reference range has been validated to rule out DVT or PE in patients with LOW risk scores.

***CAUTION:** D-Dimer testing should only be performed in those patients with a low risk score as calculated below.

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)	Circle the applicable scores below:	Score
Active cancer (palliative, ongoing or within last 6 months)		1
Paralysis, paresis or recent immobilization of the lower extremity (3 or more days)		1
Recently bedridden for 3 or more days or surgery within 12 weeks		1
Localized tenderness along deep veins		1
Leg swollen		1
Calf swelling greater than 3 cm on affected side (measured 10 cm below tibial tuberosity)		1
Pitting edema in symptomatic leg only		1
Collateral superficial veins (nonvaricose)		1
Previously documented DVT		1
Alternative diagnosis as likely or greater		-2
Patient's DVT Risk Score (total of applicable scores)		

DVT Risk Score Interpretation: LOW Risk Score <2 HIGH Risk Score ≥ 2

(Reference: N.ENGL J MED 349;13 WWW,NEJM.ORG SEPTEMBER 25,2003)

Pulmonary Embolism (PE)	Circle the applicable scores below:	Score
Malignancy (palliative, ongoing treatment or within last 6 months)		1
Immobilization (for 3 or more days) or recent surgery within 4 weeks		1.5
Previous DVT or PE		1.5
Hemoptysis		1
HR greater than 100 beats/minute		1.5
PE judged to be most likely		3
Signs or symptoms of DVT (objectively measured leg swelling, pain with palpation)		3
Patient's PE Risk Score (total of applicable scores)		

PE Risk Score Interpretation: LOW Risk Score ≤ 4 HIGH Risk Score > 4

(Reference: 06 JUNE 2006 Annals of Internal Medicine Volume 144. Number 11)