



A rapid solution for the  
assessment and evaluation of  
patients suspected of having  
thromboembolic events



Biosite



## Diagnostic approach to suspected Pulmonary Embolism (PE)

### WELLS Score (PE)

■ Clinical signs & symptoms of DVT (objective swelling & pain)	3
■ PE likely, or more likely, than alternative diagnosis	3
■ Immobilization (bed rest > 3 consecutive days or surgery in previous 4 weeks)	1.5
■ Previous DVT or PE	1.5
■ Heart rate > 100 beats/min	1.5
■ Hemoptysis	1
■ Malignancy (Receiving treatment in the last 6 months or palliative treatment)	1

**0-2: LOW pre-test probability**

**3-6: MODERATE pre-test probability**

**> 6: HIGH pre-test probability**

### GENEVA Score (PE)

■ Age:	60-79 years	1
	80 years	2
■ Previous PE/DVT		2
■ Recent surgery inferior to 3 months		3
■ Pulse rate superior to 100/min		1
■ PaCO <sub>2</sub> :	< 4.8 kPa (36 mm Hg)	2
	4.8 - 5.19 kPa (36-39 mm Hg)	1
■ Pa O <sub>2</sub> :	< 6.5 kPa (49 mm Hg)	4
	6.5 - 7.99 kPa (49-60 mm Hg)	3
	8 - 9.49 kPa (> 60 ≤ 71 mm Hg)	2
	9.5 - 10.99 kPa (> 71 ≤ 82 mm Hg)	1
■ Chest X-ray		
	• Plate-like atelectasis on chest X-ray	1
	• Elevated hemidiaphragm on chest X-ray	1

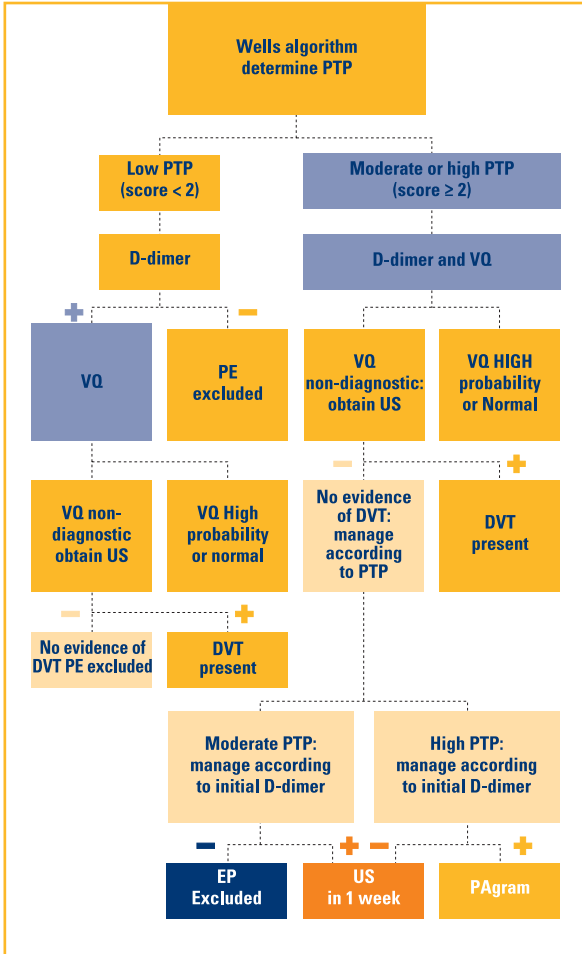
**0-4: LOW pre-test probability**

**5-8: MODERATE pre-test probability**

**≥ 9 : HIGH pre-test probability**

DVT (Deep Venous Thrombosis), PE (Pulmonary Embolism),  
 PTP (Pre-Test Probability), US (Bi-lateral leg vein Ultrasonography),  
 VQ (Ventilation/Perfusion Scan) PAgam (Pulmonary Angiogram).

## PE Algorithm



References: Wells et al. Excluding Pulmonary Embolism at the Bedside without Diagnostic Imaging: Management of Patients with Suspected Pulmonary Embolism Presenting to the Emergency Department by Using a Simple Clinical Model and D-Dimer. *Ann Intern Med.* 2001;135:98-107.

Wells et al. Evaluation of D-dimer in the Diagnosis of Suspected Deep Vein Thrombosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2003;349:1227-35.

Wicki et al. Assessing clinical probability of pulmonary embolism in the emergency ward: a simple score. *Arch Intern Med.* 2001;161:92-7.

## Diagnostic approach to suspected Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT)

### WELLS Score (DVT)

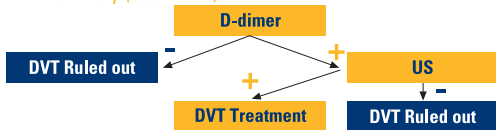
- Active cancer (receiving treatment in the last 6 months or palliative treatment) 1
- Paralysis, paresis, or recent plaster immobilization of the lower extremities 1
- Recently bedridden more than 3 days or major surgery within the previous 4 weeks 1
- Localized tenderness along the distribution of the deep venous system 1
- Entire leg swollen 1
- Calf swelling > 3 cm compared to asymptomatic leg (measuring 10 cm below tibial tuberosity leg) 1
- Pitting edema (confined to the symptomatic leg) 1
- Nonvaricose collateral superficial veins 1
- Previous documented DVT 1
- Alternative diagnosis at least as likely as DVT -2

< 2: DVT Unlikely

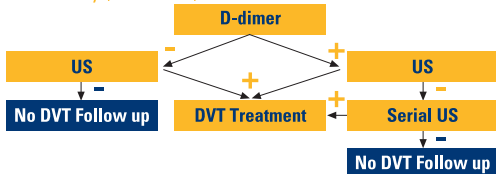
≥ 2: DVT Likely

### DVT Algorithm

#### DVT Unlikely (Score < 2)



#### DVT Likely (Score ≥ 2)



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