

Deep Vein Thrombosis Testing

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initial test for those with a **likely** pretest probably assessment. ^bHigh-sensitivity D-dimer testing may be considered for some intermediate-risk patients if prevalence is estimated at <15%. If D-dimer testing is performed and positive, proceed to imaging studies. ^cIf D-dimer testing is not available in a timely manner or if the patient has another underlying condition that would cause a baseline elevation of D-dimer, proceed directly to imaging

^aIn cases of suspected recurrent lower-extremity DVT, a D-dimer test should be the initial test for those with an unlikely pretest probability assessment, and imaging should be the

studies. ^dFor the specific recommended imaging studies, see the <u>ASH 2018 Guidelines for Management of Venous Thromboembolism</u>. Diagnosis of Venous Thromboembolism.

Reference

Lim W, Le Gal G, Bates SM, et al. <u>American Society of Hematology 2018 guidelines for management of venous thromboembolism: diagnosis of venous thromboembolism</u>. *Blood Adv.* 2018;2(22):3226-3256.