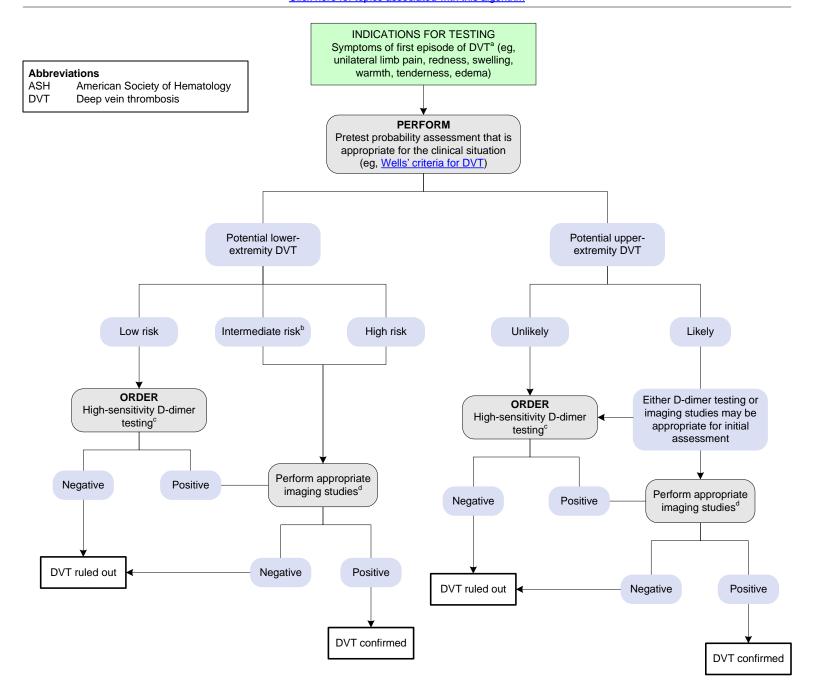


## **Deep Vein Thrombosis Testing**

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## Referenc

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>In 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 initial test for those with a **likely** pretest probably assessment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>High-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.

<sup>°</sup>lf 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 studies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>For the specific recommended imaging studies, see the <u>ASH 2018 Guidelines for Management of Venous Thromboembolism</u>: <u>Diagnosis of Venous Thromboembolism</u>.