**INDICATIONS FOR TESTING**
Symptoms of first episode of DVT\(^a\) (eg, unilateral limb pain, redness, swelling, warmth, tenderness, edema)

**PERFORM**
Pretest probability assessment that is appropriate for the clinical situation (eg, Wells' criteria for DVT)

Potential lower-extremity DVT
- **Low risk**
  - ORDER
    - High-sensitivity D-dimer testing\(^c\)
      - Negative
        - DVT ruled out
      - Positive
        - Perform appropriate imaging studies\(^d\)
          - Negative
            - DVT ruled out
          - Positive
            - DVT confirmed

- **Intermediate risk\(^b\)**
  - ORDER
    - High-sensitivity D-dimer testing\(^c\)
      - Negative
        - DVT ruled out
      - Positive
        - Perform appropriate imaging studies\(^d\)
          - Negative
            - DVT ruled out
          - Positive
            - DVT confirmed

Potential upper-extremity DVT
- **Unlikely**
  - EITHER D-dimer testing or imaging studies may be appropriate for initial assessment
  - ORDER
    - High-sensitivity D-dimer testing\(^c\)
      - Negative
        - DVT ruled out
      - Positive
        - Perform appropriate imaging studies\(^d\)
          - Negative
            - DVT ruled out
          - Positive
            - DVT confirmed

- **Likely**
  - ORDER
    - High-sensitivity D-dimer testing\(^c\)
      - Negative
        - DVT ruled out
      - Positive
        - Perform appropriate imaging studies\(^d\)
          - Negative
            - DVT ruled out
          - Positive
            - DVT confirmed

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\(^a\)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 probability assessment.

\(^b\)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.

\(^c\)If 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.

\(^d\)For the specific recommended imaging studies, see the ASH 2018 Guidelines for Management of Venous Thromboembolism: Diagnosis of Venous Thromboembolism.

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**References**