



Perc component value





Overview

Use the PERC rule to rule out PE if no criteria are present and pre-test probability is <15%. 1.Age?

2.Heart Rate?

3.O₂ Sat on Room Air?

4.Prior History of Venous Thromboembolism?

5.Surgery or Trauma in Last 4 Weeks?

6.Hemoptysis?

7.Exogenous Estrogen?

8.Unilateral Leg Swelling?

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Rules out PE if no criteria are present and pre-test probability is $\leq 15\%$. Please fill out required fields. In the setting of a low-risk patient who is not PERC negative, the physician should consider a d-dimer for further evaluation. If the d-dimer is negative, and clinical gestalt determines a.

Check all of the following that are true: In patients with low suspicion for PE (best-guess pre-test probability $< 15\%$) AND all are true, only 0.9% had PE (n=7527) and it can be ruled-out without further testing (i.e. no need for d-dimer) [1] [2]
Pulmonary Embolism (PE) ↑ Kline JA, et al. Clinical.

DVT: deep venous thrombosis; PE: pulmonary embolus; bpm: beats per minute. * This rule is only valid in patients with a low clinical probability of PE (gestalt estimate $< 15\%$). In patients with a low probability of PE who fulfill all eight criteria, the likelihood of PE is low and no further.

Important: Inputs must be complete to perform calculation. PERC: Pulmonary Embolism Rule-out Criteria. Kline JA, Mitchell AM, Kabrhel C, Richman PB, Courtney DM. Clinical criteria to prevent unnecessary diagnostic testing in emergency department patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. J Thromb.

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The PERC rule is.

PERC Rule: If even only one variable is positive, the diagnosis of Pulmonary Embolism can NOT be ruled out. The diagnostic process must continue. (If all variables are negative, the PE diagnosis can be ruled out). PERC Rule: Sensitivity



97.4%; Specificity 21.9%; False negative rate 1% (below the.



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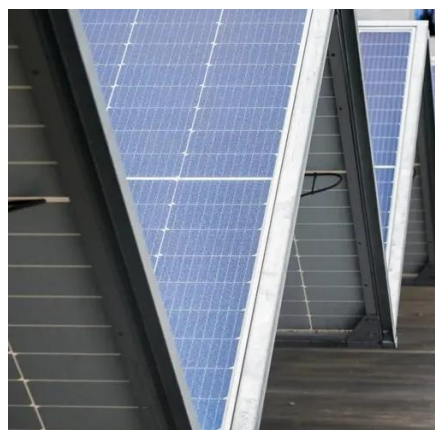


[PERC Rule for the Assessment of Possible Pulmonary Embolism](#)

Professional / Clinical calculators / PERC Rule for the Assessment of Possible Pulmonary Embolism

PERC Calculator

This PERC calculator (Pulmonary Embolism Rule-out Criteria) gives you a quick look at the PERC criteria, which can help you determine if the ...



[Knowledge Translation of the PERC Rule for Suspected ...](#)

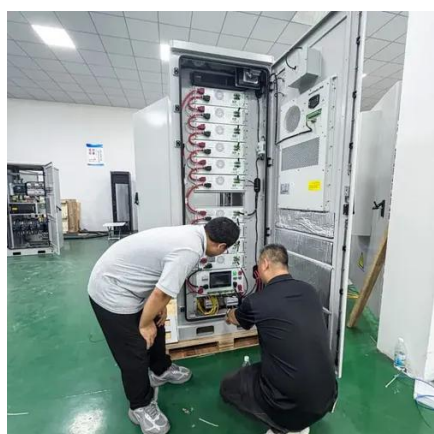
PERC is an established clinical rule by which low-risk patients can be safely ruled out for the diagnosis of PE without the use of any ancillary

PERC rule

In patients with a low probability of PE who fulfill all eight criteria, the likelihood of PE is low and no further testing is required. All other patients should be considered for further testing with ...



testing. Our CDS was designed to incorporate ...



PERC Rule :: MediCalc®

PERC Rule: Sensitivity 97.4%; Specificity 21.9%; False negative rate 1% (below the 1.8% threshold). It can help reduce unnecessary imaging tests in patients at low risk of PE. About ...

PERC Rule Calculator - Pulmonary Embolism Exclusion , DocSpot

PERC should only be used in patients with low clinical suspicion for PE. If any of the 8 criteria are positive, the patient should proceed to Wells Score assessment and potentially D-dimer testing.



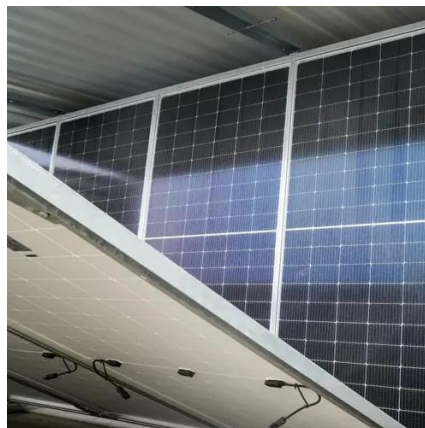
Pulmonary Embolus Rule-out Criteria (PERC)

For patients who are at low risk for acute PE, use the Pulmonary Embolism Rule-out Criteria (PERC) to exclude the diagnosis without further diagnostic testing.



PERC Rule for Pulmonary Embolism

The PERC rule is used to rule out pulmonary embolism in those patients where the clinical gestalt is that they are low risk (ie <15% risk of ...



PERC Rule for Pulmonary Embolism

There is no need to apply the PERC rule to those patients who are not being evaluated for PE. If the patient is considered low-risk, PERC may help ...

PERC Calculator

This PERC calculator (Pulmonary Embolism Rule-out Criteria) gives you a quick look at the PERC criteria, which can help you determine if the patient is likely to have a pulmonary embolism.



PERC Rule for Pulmonary Embolism

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PERC Rule for Pulmonary Embolism

There is no need to apply the PERC rule to those patients who are not being evaluated for PE. If the patient is considered low-risk, PERC may help avoid further testing.



PERC rule

Check all of the following that are true: In patients with low suspicion for PE (best-guess pre-test probability <15%) AND all are true, only 0.9% had PE (n=7527) and it can be ruled-out without ...



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