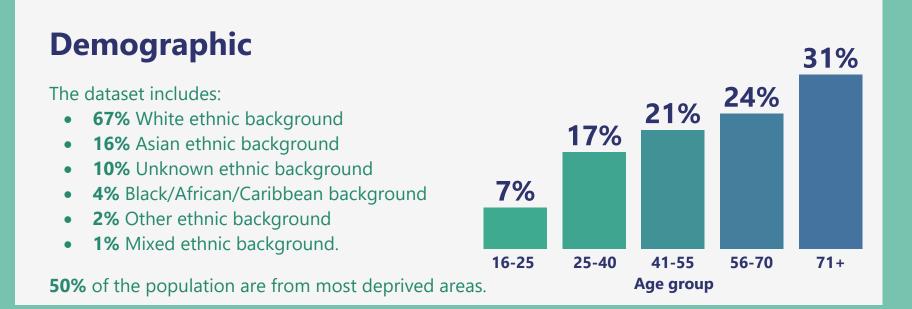


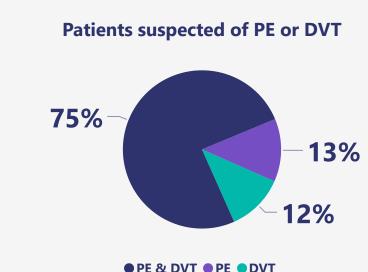


Age-Adjusted D-Dimers: Enhancing Diagnosis & Patient Safety in Thromboembolism

Data range for infographic: 01.01.2017-31.12.2021 Other extended time periods are available on request

A study on patients who were admitted to University Hospitals Birmingham (UHB) with suspected diagnosis of a Pulmonary Embolism (PE) or Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT); to determine whether a new scoring system was more accurate at diagnosing thromboembolic events in the lungs or limbs than using the standard Wells score.



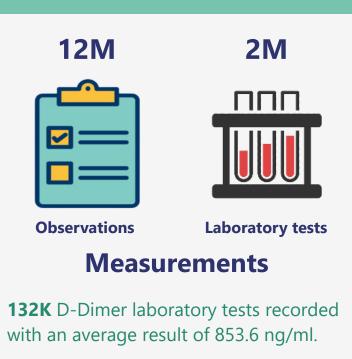


Diagnosis

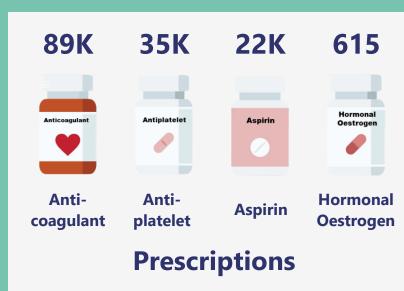
Top 5 diagnoses in patient spells are:

- **19K** Chest pain
- **14K** Essential hypertension
- 13K Pulmonary embolism
- **11K** Deep venous thrombosis
- **10K** Diabetes Mellitus

Other diagnoses are available.



Other blood tests are available.



- Over **1.5M** prescriptions recorded
- The most common DOAC is Apixaban with more than **16K** prescriptions

Inpatient care

- 45,875 Hospitalised spells; containing 34,547 unique patients with suspected PE or DVT
- **315K** days worth of hospital data with an average in-hospital length of stay of 6 days
- In-hospital mortality rate of 4% and 85% of patients surviving 12 months after discharge
- The median initial Wells score for PE is 4.5 and the median initial Wells score for DVT is 2

Medical imaging 116K medical imaging recorded **8K** CT pulmonary angiogram **255** Ventilation perfusion **9K** Ultrasounds performed Doppler Ultrasounds 287 3583 9108 3769 Right Other Left Both Left Right **Both Total** lower lower lower upper upper upper limb limb limb limb limb

Discharge locations

- **40K** Discharged home
- **1834** Patients died
- **1042** Transferred to other hospital
- 715 Discharged to care home



Other discharge locations are available