Perc component value

The PERC criteria are used to help the clinician do a bedside assessment to determine if a patient is at "very low risk" for pulmonary embolism and does not warrant additional diagnostic evaluation, ...

The PERC rule is a clinical decision tool used to identify patients at very low risk of pulmonary embolism who don"t need further testing with CT scans, and ...

The PERC (Pulmonary Embolism Rule-out Criteria) rule is used to identify patients with low probability of pulmonary embolism who may not require further testing. Select all criteria that apply to the patient. ...

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 the Parameters: ...

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.

In patients with a low probability of PE who fullfil 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 sensitive D ...

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 ...

PERC Rule Fundamentals The Pulmonary Embolism Rule-out Criteria (PERC) rule is a clinical decision-making tool used to assess the likelihood of pulmonary embolism (PE) in patients presenting with ...

The PERC Rule rules out patients who are considered low-risk for PE based on clinical criteria alone. PERC-negative patients do not require utilization of the D dimer, which has a high sensitivity but low ...

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

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