A 32 year old woman presents to your tertiary ED from her GP.

She has been referred with a letter stating:

“Thank you for reviewing this 32 year old who has recently returned from a trip to the UK, she has pleuritic chest pain and I am concerned about a possible PE”

1. Name 3 risk stratification tools that you use to guide your assessment (3 marks)
2. You calculate a Wells score of 3. What is the patient’s risk of PE (1 point)
3. A D dimer is 1100 and you need to discuss imaging with the patient, list 3 benefits and 3 negatives of CTPA (3 points)
4. The CTPA is positive for bilateral proximal PEs. The patient has a BP of 100/70, HR 98, SpO2 94% RA. How could you risk stratify her further with regards to possible treatment? (3 points)

**Answers**

1. Name 3 risk stratification tools that you use to guide your assessment (3 marks)
	1. Wells
	2. PERC
	3. Modified Geneva
2. You calculate a Wells score of 3. What is the patient’s risk of PE (1 point)
	1. 20%
3. A D dimer is 1100 and you need to discuss imaging with the patient, list 3 benefits and 3 negatives of CTPA (3 points)
	1. Benefits (any of) – effective gold standard test, sensitive compared to VQ, evaluates clot burden may give alternative diagnosis, available to ED, relatively rapid, minimally invasive (cc angiogram)
	2. Negatives (any of) – radiation, contrast allergy, contrast nephrotoxicity, difficult IV access difficult, expensive, can miss small sub-segmental (particularly if older gen CT).
4. The CTPA is positive for bilateral proximal PEs. The patient has a BP of 100/70, HR 98, SpO2 94% RA. How could you risk stratify her further with regards to possible treatment? (3 points need to only list 3 to score 2.5, 4 scores 3)
	1. Echo – signs of RV strain
	2. Troponin and/or BNP elevation
	3. Subjective distress or breathlessness
	4. ECG changes of RVH