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**Title:** Comparison of the original and simplified pulmonary embolism severity index according to predictive value for mortality and morbidity

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**Body:** Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index(PESI) that is simple and practical has been shown to be successful risk stratification tool for patients with pulmonary embolism (PE).Also simplified PESI can be used for this purpose. We aimed to investigate the power of simplified PESI to estimate the prognosis of patients with PE. A retrospective cohort study,patients with acute PE hospitalized at Celal Bayar University Chest Disease Clinic between July 2008-January 2013 were included.PESI scores and simplified PESI scores,complication due to treatment,presence of mortality(hospital,30and 90 day),and reason of mortality were recorded. 190 patient were included study.There were 96 male(50,5%) and mean age was 61,9±16,4 years.43(22,6%) were assigned to PESI class 1,39(20,5%)to PESI class 2, 30(15,8%)to PESI class 3,30(15,8%)to PESI class 4,and 48(25,3%)to PESI class 5.According to simplified PESI, 52 patients(27,4%) were assigned to low risk, 138 (72,6%)to high risk group. Also classification according to clinical and laboratory findings, 30 patients(15,8%) were massive, 92 (48,4%) were submassive, and 68 (35,8%) were nonmassive.When these 3 classification, PESI and simplified PESI were useful to predict the complication due to treatment( $p<0.001$ ).Also these two index were found useful to predict the mortality although clinical classification were not. Simplified PESI score was found as effective as original PESI score to predict the complication due to treatment and hospital,30,and 90-day mortality although classification according to clinical and laboratory findings was not useful.Simplified PESI can be used to predict the short term prognosis of patients with PE.