

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2012

**Abstract Number:** 298

**Publication Number:** P3885

**Abstract Group:** 4.3. Pulmonary Circulation and Pulmonary Vascular Disease

**Keyword 1:** Embolism **Keyword 2:** No keyword **Keyword 3:** No keyword

**Title:** The PESI, the simplified PESI and the shock index for identification of high-risk and low-risk patients with acute pulmonary embolism

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**Body:** We compared the test characteristics of the pulmonary embolism severity index (PESI), the simplified pulmonary embolism severity index (sPESI) and shock index (SI) for predicting 30-day outcomes in a prospective study of 132 patients with objectively confirmed pulmonary embolism (PE). The primary outcome of the study was 30-day mortality. Overall, 13 (9,8%) out of 132 patients died during the first month. The SI classified fewer patients as high-risk (41 (31,1%) out of 132 patients, compared to sPESI (45 (34,1%) and compared to PESI (57 (43,2%)). High-risk patients based on the SI had a higher mortality than those based on the sPESI and PESI (31,7% versus 22,2% and 17,5%). Low-risk patients based on the SI had a lower mortality than those based on sPESI and PESI (0% versus 3,4% and 4%). The SI quantified the prognosis of patients with PE better than sPESI and PESI.