

Title: Perc component value

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What is the PERC rule?

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 specificity. Low-risk patients who are PERC-negative avoid the risks associated with unnecessary testing and treatment for PE.

What is PERC sensitivity and specificity?

Application of the PERC rule to patients at "very-low risk" resulted in a sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 15%. Note: Very low-risk patients (presenting with chief complaint of dyspnea or some other breathing complaint and where PE is not suspected, but met the PERC rule criteria) have a prevalence of PE of 0% (95% CI, 0 - 6.2%).

What is a perc test?

Click the thumbnail above to access the calculator. The PERC (Pulmonary Embolism Rule-out Criteria) Rule is a "rule-out" tool - all variables must receive a "no" to be negative. The test is unidirectional. While PERC negative typically allows the clinician to avoid further testing, failing the rule does not force the clinician to order tests.

Is a perc test unidirectional?

The test is unidirectional. While PERC negative typically allows the clinician to avoid further testing, failing the rule does not force the clinician to order tests. As rule-out criteria, the PERC Rule is not meant for risk stratification.

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, ...

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 ...

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.

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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: ...

In patients with a low probability of PE who fulfill 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 ...

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

To determine the diagnostic performance of pulmonary embolism rule-out criteria (PERC), to rule out pulmonary embolism, without the need for D-dimer testing, in the emergency department.

PERC Rule: If all 8 criteria are negative, PE is unlikely. If any are positive, further testing is needed. Which test can best diagnose pulmonary embolism in a pediatric patient? Utilize the PERC Rule, a ...

PERC is an established clinical rule by which low-risk patients can be safely ruled out for the diagnosis of PE without the use of any ancillary testing. Our CDS was designed to incorporate this validated ...

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