Supplementary Material to Ratnayake et al. “Performance of the 20-min whole blood clotting test in detecting venom induced consumption coagulopathy from Russell’s viper (*Daboia russelii*) bites” (Thromb Haemost 2017; 117.3)

Analysis of PT ratio

Of the 987 patients, 79 patients developed VICC based on a PT ratio > 1.4 during their admission. The WBCT20 was positive in 65/79 patients with a PT ratio > 1.4 and 13/908 patients with a PT ratio < 1.5. This equated to a sensitivity of 82% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 72 to 90%) and a positive predictive value of 83% (95% CI: 73 to 90%). The WBCT20 was negative in 895/908 snakebites with a PT ratio < 1.5 and 14/79 patients with a PT ratio > 1.4. This equated to a specificity of 98% (95% CI: 97 to 99%) and a negative predictive value of 98% (95% CI: 97 to 99%).

The PT ratio was > 14 in 61/79 patients (77%) who developed coagulopathy, median PT ratio of >24 (1.5 to >14). Patients who did not develop VICC had a median PT ratio of 1.0 (0.8 to 1.4). A comparison of the PT ratio values for patients with a positive WBCT20 versus those with a negative WBCT20 is shown in Suppl. Figure 1.
Suppl. Figure 1: (A) Proportion of WBCT20 tests (%) that were positive or negative for four different ranges of PT ratio values; (B) Comparison of the PT ratio values for patients with a positive WBCT20 versus a negative WBCT20.