Algorithms for PISA 1, PISA 2 and Geneva rules

PISA 1

Pre-existing disease
- Cardiovascular
- Pulmonary
- Deep vein thrombosis (ever)

Symptoms
- Dyspnea (resting/standing)
- Chest pain
- Hemoptysis
- Fever > 38 °C (>100.4 °F)

Electrocardiogram
- Acute cor pulmonale
- Chest radiograph

Dyspnea
- Orthopnea
- Chest pain
- Fainting
- Hemoptysis

Signs
- Leg swelling (unilateral)
- Fever > 38 °C (>100.4 °F)
- Wheezes
- Crackles

Electrocardiogram
- Acute cor pulmonale

Probability %:

PISA 2

PM2 Predicting the Probability of Pulmonary Embolism

Enter the variables that apply to a given patient, and read the probability of pulmonary embolism in the box below

Sex:
- M
- F

Age:

Risk factors
- Immobilization
- Deep vein thrombosis (prior)

Pre-existing disease
- Cardiovascular
- Pulmonary

Symptoms
- Dyspnea (resting/standing)
- Orthopnea
- Chest pain
- Fainting
- Hemoptysis

Signs
- Leg swelling (unilateral)
- Fever > 38 °C (>100.4 °F)
- Wheezes
- Crackles

Electrocardiogram
- Acute cor pulmonale

Probability %:

Geneva Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Previous PE or DVT</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate &gt;100 beats/min</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent surgery</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (yr)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–79</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥80</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood gases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PaCO2 (mmHg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;36</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36–38.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PaO2 (mmHg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;48.7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.7–59.9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–71.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>71.3–82.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chest radiograph</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate-like atelectasis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevated hemidiaphragm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


https://www.ifc.cnr.it/pisamodel/pisamodel1/calcolo.html

https://www.ifc.cnr.it/pisamodel/pisamodel2/calcolo2.html