

## **CASE DEFINITION FOR PAEDIATRIC PULMONARY THROMBOEMBOLISM**

Report any patient less than 18 years of age (up to their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday) with a new diagnosis of confirmed or suspected pulmonary thromboembolism. Pulmonary thromboembolism is defined as in situ thrombus or embolism, including fragments and fat embolism, situated anywhere in the pulmonary arterial circulation from the right ventricle (RV), through the outflow tract, to the peripheral and subsegmental regions of the pulmonary arteries. Report patients including, but not limited to, asymptomatic patients, post-operative patients, pregnant or recently pregnant patients, and deceased patients.

**Confirmed pulmonary thromboembolism** – patient fulfills one of four criteria:

1. Pulmonary thromboembolism diagnosed on computerized tomography (CT) pulmonary angiography OR conventional pulmonary angiography OR magnetic resonance imaging/magnetic resonance pulmonary angiography
2. Ventilation–perfusion (V/Q) scan reporting high probability of pulmonary thromboembolism
3. Echocardiogram demonstrating thrombus in the RV OR outflow tract OR main pulmonary artery/branch pulmonary arteries OR in transit
4. Pulmonary thromboembolism identified on autopsy

**Suspected pulmonary embolism** – patient fulfills one of two criteria:

1. Clinical suspicion of pulmonary thromboembolism AND V/Q scan reporting intermediate probability of pulmonary thromboembolism
2. Clinical suspicion of pulmonary thromboembolism AND echocardiogram demonstrating RV dysfunction with no other explanation