

VitaLab

FAST

SENSITIVE

RELIABLE



D-Dimer Test Kit

(Dry Fluorescence Immunoassay)



Reference <<<

- [1] A Test in Context: D-Dimer.
- [2] D-Dimer for Long-Term Risk Prediction in Patients After Acute Coronary Syndrome.
- [3] What is the D-Dimer Test?
- [4] How to use D-dimer in acute cardiovascular care.
- [5] D-Dimer test, Fragment D-dimer, Diagnosis of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy (DIC).
- [6] D-dimer levels and risk of recurrence following provoked venous thromboembolism: Findings from the RIETE registry.

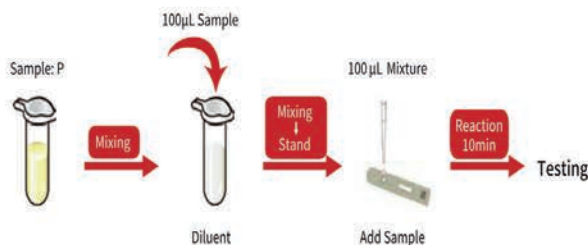
D-Dimer is a polymeric body of fibrin molecule D-D fragments that are crosslinked under the action of plasminolysis.

D-Dimer test can not only be used for the diagnosis of thrombotic diseases, but also can be used as an indicator for monitoring the dose of thrombolytic drugs and observing the efficacy of thrombolytic drugs

Clinical significance of D-Dimer

- ▶ The clinical detection of D-dimer is mainly used in the diagnosis of venous thromboembolism (VTE), diffuse intravascular coagulation (DIC), deep vein thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction and so on.
- ▶ Increased D-dimer values are seen in secondary hyperfibrinolysis, such as hypercoagulability, DIC, kidney disease, organ transplant rejection, and thrombolytic therapy.
- ▶ Myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction, PE, venous thrombosis, surgery, tumor, infection, and tissue necrosis may also lead to the elevation of D-dimer.

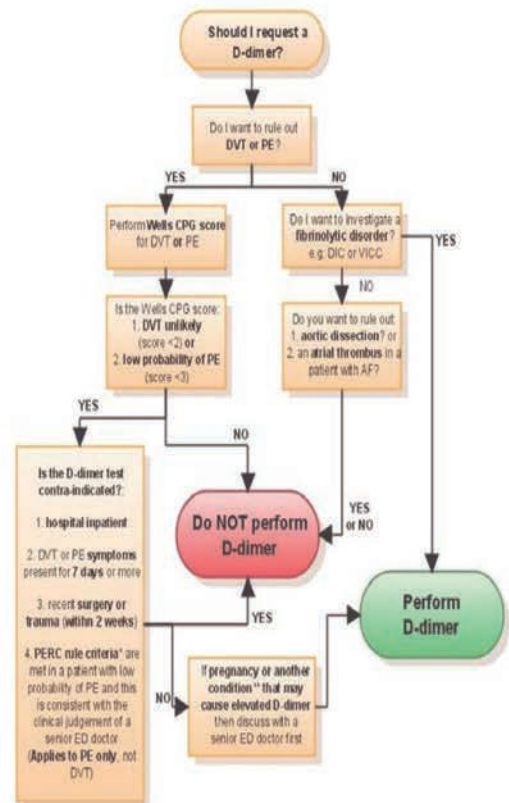
Steps of Operation



Interpretation of Result

D-Dimer	Measuring Range	0.1-10µg/mL
	Cut-Off Value	0.5µg/mL

“ This is approach to the use of the d-dimer assay in the emergency department ”



The D-dimer assay can be used as a "rule out" test in the emergency department when the pre-test probability of venous thromboembolism (VTE) is low.

