

### Appendix 1: Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index (PESI)

Parameter	Score	Risk class	Total points
<b>Demographic features</b>			
Age	Age in years	<b>I: Very low</b>	<b>≤65</b>
Male sex	+10	<b>II: Low</b>	<b>66-85</b>
<b>Comorbid conditions</b>		<b>III: Intermediate</b>	<b>86-105</b>
Cancer	+30	<b>IV: High</b>	<b>106-125</b>
Heart failure	+10	<b>V: Very high</b>	<b>≥126</b>
Chronic lung disease	+10		
<b>Clinical findings</b>			
Pulse ≥ 110 bpm	+20		
SBP < 100mmHg	+30		
RR ≥ 30/min	+20		
Temp < 36°C	+20		
Altered mental status*	+60		
Arterial blood oxygen saturation < 90%†	+20		

\*Defined as disorientation, lethargy, stupor, or coma

†With and without the administration of supplemental oxygen

Aujesky D, Obrosky DS, Stone RA, et al. Derivation and validation of a prognostic model for pulmonary embolism. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2005;172:1041–6.[6]

**Appendix 2: Simplified Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index (s-PESI)**

Parameter	Score	Risk class	Total points
Age > 80 years	1	<b>Low</b> <b>High</b>	<b>0</b> <b>≥ 1</b>
Cancer*	1		
Chronic cardiopulmonary disease	1		
Pulse ≥110 bpm	1		
SBP < 100mmHg	1		
Arterial blood oxygen saturation < 90%	1		

\*defined as active cancer (diagnosed within last 12 months or undergoing treatment).

Jiménez D, et al. Simplification of the Pulmonary Embolism Severity Index for Prognostication in Patients with Acute Symptomatic Pulmonary Embolism. Arch Intern Med 2010;170:1383–9.[7]

### Appendix 3: HESTIA criteria

Is the patient haemodynamically unstable?*	Yes/ No
Is thrombolysis or embolectomy necessary?	Yes/ No
Active bleeding or high risk of bleeding?***	Yes/ No
More than 24 hours of oxygen supply to maintain oxygen saturation > 90%?	Yes/ No
Is PE diagnosed during anticoagulant treatment?	Yes/ No
Severe pain needing intravenous pain medication for > 24 hours?	Yes/ No
Medical or social reason for treatment in hospital > 24 hours?	Yes/ No
Does the patient have a creatinine clearance < 30mls/min?	Yes/ No
Does the patient have severe liver impairment? (discretion of clinician)	Yes/ No
Is the patient pregnant?	Yes/ No
Does the patient have a documented history of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT)?	Yes/ No
<b>Eligible for outpatient treatment – no risk factors</b> <b>Ineligible for outpatient treatment – at least one risk factor present</b>	
*SBP <100mmHg with HR > 100bpm; condition requiring admission to Intensive Care Unit (ICU) ** Gastrointestinal bleeding in the preceding 14 days, recent stroke (< 4 weeks ago), recent operation (< 2 weeks ago), bleeding disorder, thrombocytopenia (platelet count < 75 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /l), uncontrolled hypertension (SBP > 180mmHg or DBP >110mmHg)	

Zondag W, Mos IC, Creemers-Schild D, et al. Outpatient treatment in patients with acute pulmonary embolism: the Hestia Study. J Thromb Haemost 2011;9:1500–7.[8]