

D-dimer

D-dimer is a fibrin degradation product which is formed by fibrinolysis of fibrin. D dimer indicates that there is a presence of a thrombus in the body but it doesn't show location of the thrombus.

Why the D-dimer Test is Performed?

D-dimer test is performed to rule out the presence of a thrombus in the body.

D-dimer test is used in low and medium risk patients to rule out the pulmonary embolism and deep venous thrombosis.

D-dimer is also used with other coagulation tests for diagnosis of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). It is used to monitor the DIC treatment.

How the Test is Performed and How to Prepare for the Test?

For the test a blood sample is needed without any special preparation.

What Abnormal Results Mean?

The normal range is <400ng/ml.

Elevated D-dimer level indicates that there is a presence of a thrombus in the body but it doesn't show the location of the thrombus.

An increase in D-dimer levels may be due to:

- Pulmonary embolism
- Deep venous thrombosis
- DIC
- Aortic dissection
- Liver thrombotic disease

Alternative Names

No Alternative Names

Useful Information

D-dimer concentrations may rise in the elderly, and false positives may be seen with high levels of rheumatoid factor and hemolysis. D-dimer is increased during pregnancy.