The ASH Research Collaborative COVID-19 Registry for Hematology

This form is to be completed by a health care professional caring for a patient with documented coronavirus (COVID-19) and a hematologic condition or complication in one or more of three categories: 1) underlying hematologic malignancy preceding a COVID-19 diagnosis; 2) underlying non-malignant hematologic condition preceding a COVID-19 diagnosis; or 3) hematologic complication following a COVID-19 diagnosis. If you are a patient or family member of a patient who would like to contribute data, please speak with your healthcare provider and ask them to submit data on your behalf. Please report only confirmed COVID-19 cases. A login is required to complete cases. This allows you to save a draft version of the submission. **Submissions should only be finalized after the reported case of COVID-19 has run its course.**

Data flow:

Reporter Information \rightarrow select category or categories (malignant hematology, non-malignant hematology, new post-COVID-19 hematologic complication) \rightarrow patient information \rightarrow COVID-19 information \rightarrow non-malignant hematologic condition information AND/OR hematologic malignancy information AND/OR new post-COVID-19 hematologic complication information

Fields marked with a red asterisk (*) are required.

	Reporter In	formation		
Name of reporter:*				
Email address of reporter:*				
Name of physician providing care for	the patient's hemat	ologic condition:*		
Name of center/practice providing ca	are for the patient's	hematologic conditior	1: *	
Country and state (if USA) where the	reporter is located:	k		
Your role:*				
O I am the primary treating physician fo	or the patient's hemat	ologic condition or com	ıplication	
O I am reporting on behalf of the prima	, ,,	•	ologic condition	n or complication
Has this case been submitted to anot	her COVID-19 regist	r y?		
☐ SECURE-SCD Registry	☐ COVID-19 and C	ancer Consortium (CCC	19)	☐ Other
☐ ASCO Registry	☐ NCI COVID-19 in	Cancer Patients, NCCA	PS Study	
	Category	Selection		
Please indicate the patient's hematol	logic condition and/	or complication:		
☐ Malignant hematologic condition		New post-COVID-19 h	nematologic co	omplication
☐ Non-malignant hematologic conditi	ion			
	Patient Inf	ormation		
Country of residence at time of COVII	D-19 diagnosis:* List	of countries		
Age in years at time of COVID-19 diag	gnosis:* O Unkn	own		
O Younger than 18 → If Yes: O <5	O 5-10 O 11-14	O 15-18		
O 19-29 O 30-39 O 40-49	O 50-59 O 60-69	O 70-79	O 80-89	O Older than 90
Sex:* O Female O Male	O Other			
Race/Ethnicity:				
O White/Caucasian O Black/Africar	n/African American	O Asian	O Hispanic/La	atino/Latina
O American Indian/Native Alaskan/Ind	digenous Persons	O Native Hawaiian	or Other Pacif	ic Islander
O Other O Prefer not to	report			
Smoking status: O Current smoker	O Former smoker	O Never smoker	r O Unl	known
Vaping status: O Current vaper	O Former vaper	O Never vaper	O Unl	known
Comorbidities: □ Non-hematologic c	ancer →If Yes: O	Lung cancer O Pulmo	onary metasta	ises

\square Other chronic lung disease	☐ Coronary artery disease
\square Hypertension	□ HIV
☐ Chronic renal insufficiency	\square Hepatic dysfunction
☐ Hepatitis C virus	\square Venous thromboembolism
☐ Diabetes	☐ Autoimmune disease
aglobulinemia	☐ Unknown
COVID-19 Information	
of COVID-19 diagnosis*	
with:*	
tive based on history / CT O Pr	resumptive based on history / chest X-ray
st acuity experienced)	
· ·	equired) O Severe (ICU admission required)
	w oxygen (> 5 l/min)
	☐ Invasive mechanical ventilation
(intermittent or continuous)	☐ Vasopressors and/or inotropes
☐ Fatigue	☐ Headache
☐ Myalgias	☐ Confusion
☐ Abdominal pain	☐ Anosmia
☐ Diarrhea	☐ Shortness of breath
☐ Nausea and/or vomiting	\square None (patient was asymptomatic)
nt specifically to treat COVID-19?*	O Yes O No O Unknown
owing COVID-19-directed treatmer	nts did the patient receive?
☐ remdesivir	\square mesenchymal stem cells
☐ losartan	□ convalescent plasma
□ IVIG	☐ tocilizumab
☐ siltuximab	☐ azithromycin
☐ Other	☐ dexamethasone
red at the time of this report?*	
-	ole
ptoms, from time of first onset to	resolution or death?
Patient never had symptoms (posi	tive test only) O Unknown
was the natient neutronenic? O Y	es O No O Unknown
-	es one online
	ells x 10 ⁹ /L O Unknown
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	es O NO O OTIKITOWIT
	ells x 10 ⁹ /L O Unknown
dmission in favor of a palliative ap	·
	☐ Hypertension ☐ Chronic renal insufficiency ☐ Hepatitis C virus ☐ Diabetes aglobulinemia COVID-19 Information of COVID-19 diagnosis* with:* tive based on history / CT

Non-Malignant Hematologic Condition Information What is your patient's non-malignant hematologic condition? * \Box Hemophilia A \rightarrow If Yes, what treatment(s) did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis? O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year O Patient DID have treatment in the past year **Last Prior to COVID-19 Treatment Last 12 Months Diagnosis Prophylaxis** Standard half-life (SHL) FVIII product Extended half-life (EHL) FVIII product Emicizumab \Box П On-demand Standard half-life (SHL) FVIII product П Extended half-life (EHL) FVIII product П П Gene therapy П П Clinical trial therapy \Box Hemophilia B \rightarrow If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis? O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year O Patient DID have treatment in the past year **Last Prior to COVID-19 Treatment Last 12 Months Diagnosis Prophylaxis** Standard half-life (SHL) FVIII product Extended half-life (EHL) FVIII product Emicizumab On-demand Standard half-life (SHL) FVIII product П П Extended half-life (EHL) FVIII product П Gene therapy Clinical trial therapy \square Von Willebrand Disease (VWD) \rightarrow If Yes, What Type of VWD? O Type 1 O Type 2 \rightarrow If Yes, what Type 2 VWD? O 2A O 2B ОМ O_N

O Type 3

treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis?

O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year O Patient DID have treatment in the past year

→ If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent

Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
Prophylaxis		
Humate-P		
Wilate		
Vonvendi		
• DDAVP		
Tranexamic acid or epsilon amino caproic acid		
Other		
On-demand		
Humate-P		
Wilate		
Vonvendi		
• DDAVP		
Tranexamic acid or epsilon amino caproic acid		
Other		
Clinical trial therapy		

→ Were changes made to the patient's hemophilia or VWD treatment plan *BEFORE and/or AFTER* COVID-19 diagnosis, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?

	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis	After COVID-19 Diagnosis
No change made	0	0
Initiation of prophylaxis	0	0
Intensified prophylaxis	0	0
Change in type of replacement product	0	0
Other changes made to treatment dose or schedule	0	0

\rightarrow Did the p	atient develop	any bleeding complications?
O Yes	O No	O Unknown

\square Sickle Cell Disease (please report this case	e to <u>https://covidsicklecell.org</u>
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→ If Yes, what genotype of sickle cell disease?

O Sickle cell disease SS/S-beta (0) thalassemia O Sickle cell disease SC O Sickle cell disease S-beta (+) thalassemia O Sickle cell disease - other

☐ Aplastic Anemia

→ If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis?

O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year

O Patient DID have treatment in the past year

Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
No treatment		
Corticosteroids		
IVIG		
Tacrolimus		
Cyclosporine		
Mycophenolate mofetil		
Antithymocyte globulin		
Cyclophosphamide		
Eltrombopag		
Alemtuzumab		
Iron chelation		
G-CSF		
Bone marrow transplant		
Other		
Unknown		

→ Were changes made to the patient's aplastic anemia treatment plan *BEFORE and/or AFTER* COVID-19 diagnosis, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?

	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis	After COVID-19 Diagnosis
No change made	0	0
Discontinuation of treatment, no plan to resume	0	0
Discontinuation of treatment, plan to change	0	0
Change in type of treatment	0	0
Other changes made to treatment dose or schedule	0	0

Tha		
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7 17	Yes.	. wnat	tvpe	OT T	าลเลร	semia:

O β-Thalassemia major

O β-Thalassemia intermedia

O Hemoglobin H disease

O Other

→ If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis?

O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year

O Patient DID have treatment in the past year

Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
No treatment		
Routine RBC transfusions		
RBC transfusions on demand		
Luspatercept		
Deferoxamine		
Deferiprone		
Deferasirox		
Bone marrow transplant		
Other		

Were changes made to the patient's thalassemia treatrass as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?	ment plan BEFORE and,	or AFTER COVID-19 diagnos
as a result of the Covid-15 pandenne:	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis	After COVID-19 Diagnosis
No change made	0	0
Treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment	0	0
Treatment stopped, plan to resume treatment	0	0
Treatment stopped, plan to start different treatment	0	0
Other changes made to treatment dose or schedule	0	0
Immune Thrombocytopenia If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the later treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis? O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year O Patient DID have treatment in the past year	ast 12 months and whic	ch was the most recent
Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
Corticosteroids		
IVIG		
Rituximab		П
Romiplostim		
Fostamatinib		
Avatrombopag		
Splenectomy		
Other		
COMITE AT THIS OF COVID AS MIGERIOSIS.		
Platelet count at time of COVID-19 diagnosis: $0 < 30 \times 10^9 / L$ $0 30 - 50 \times 10^9 / L$ $0 50 - 100 \times 10^9 / L$ Were changes made to the patient's ITP treatment plan of the COVID-19 pandemic?	,	•
$0 < 30 \times 10^9 / L$ $0 \times 30 - 50 \times 10^9 / L$ $0 \times 50 - 100 \times 10^9 / L$ O $0 \times 10^9 / L$ O $0 \times 10^9 / L$,	•
$0 < 30 \times 10^9 / L$ $0 \times 30 - 50 \times 10^9 / L$ $0 \times 50 - 100 \times 10^9 / L$ O $0 \times 10^9 / L$ O $0 \times 10^9 / L$ O $0 \times 10^9 / L$	BEFORE and/or AFTER Before COVID-19	COVID-19 diagnosis, as a res After COVID-19
O < 30 x10°/L O 30 – 50 x10°/L O 50 – 100 x Were changes made to the patient's ITP treatment plan of the COVID-19 pandemic?	BEFORE and/or AFTER Before COVID-19 Diagnosis	COVID-19 diagnosis, as a res After COVID-19 Diagnosis
Were changes made to the patient's ITP treatment plan of the COVID-19 pandemic? No change made Treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment Treatment stopped, plan to resume treatment	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis O	After COVID-19 Diagnosis O
Nere changes made to the patient's ITP treatment plan to the COVID-19 pandemic? No change made Treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis O	After COVID-19 Diagnosis O O
Were changes made to the patient's ITP treatment plan of the COVID-19 pandemic? No change made Treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment Treatment stopped, plan to resume treatment	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis 0 0 0	After COVID-19 Diagnosis O O O
No change made Treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment Treatment stopped, plan to start different treatment Treatment stopped, plan to start different treatment Treatment stopped, plan to start different treatment	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis O O O O O	After COVID-19 Diagnosis O O O O O O
No change made Treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment Treatment stopped, plan to resume treatment Treatment stopped, plan to start different treatment Other changes made to treatment dose or schedule Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) → If Yes, what anticoagulation did your patient receive is treatment prior to COVID diagnosis? Patient DID NOT have anticoagulation in past year	Before COVID-19 Diagnosis 0 0 0 0 0 in the last 12 months a	After COVID-19 Diagnosis O O O O O O

O Intermediate dose O The	erapeutic dose		
☐ fondaparinux → If Yes, indicate dose intensity:	:		
O Low dose (2.5 mg once daily)			
O Intermediate dose (intermediate between	low dose and therapeuti	c dose)	
O Therapeutic dose (5 mg for weight <50 kg,	, 7.5 mg for weight 50 to 1	.00 kg, 10 mg for weight >10	00 kg)
\square apixaban \rightarrow If Yes, indicate dose:			
O 2.5 mg twice daily O 5 mg twice	daily O 10 mg twice	e daily	
\square rivaroxaban \rightarrow If Yes, indicate dose			
O 10 mg once daily O 15 mg once daily	O 20 mg once daily	O 15 mg twice daily	
\square edoxaban \rightarrow If Yes, indicate dose:			
O 30 mg once daily O 60 i	mg once daily		
□ dabigatran → If Yes, indicate dose:			
O 75 mg twice daily O 110) mg twice daily	O 150 mg twice daily	
\square warfarin $ o$ If Yes, indicate target therapeutic r	range:		
O INR 1.5 to 2.5 O INR	2 to 3	O INR 2.5 to 3.5	
☐ Unknown			
☐ Other			
ATiming of most vesset VTF diagnosis, veletive to the	a time of the COVID 10 d	inamasis?	
→ Timing of most recent VTE diagnosis, relative to th O Within past 3 months prior to COVID-19 O 3 m		_	
·	known	10-13	
	KIIOWII		
→ Location of most recent VTE:			
☐ Lower extremity DVT ☐ Upper extremity D	VT Unusual site D\	T (splanchnic, cerebral v.)	☐ PE
→ Most recent VTE diagnosis was:			
O First VTE O Recurrent VTE			
NAME OF THE PARTY			
→ Most recent VTE was:			
	istent risk factor (e.g. can	•	
☐ Provoked by a transient risk factor (e.g. surgery,	, trauma, admission to ho	spital, pregnancy/delivery)	
→ Were changes made to the patient's VTE treatmen	t plan <i>BEFORE and/or AF</i>	TER COVID-19 diagnosis, as	a result
of the COVID-19 pandemic?	•		
	Before COVID	-19 After COVID-	-19
	Diagnosis	Diagnosis	
No change made	0	0	
Treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment	0	0	
Treatment stopped, plan to resume treatment	0	0	
Treatment stopped, plan to start different treatme	ent O	0	
Changes made to treatment dose or schedule	0	0	
			_
Other chronic hematologic conditions:			
•	ld agglutinin disease		
	ypical hemolytic uremic sy		
•	rombotic thrombocytope	nic purpura	
☐ Hemochromatosis			

ute Myeloid Leukemia (non-APL) -and/or-		
tute Promyelocytic Leukemia -and/or-		
ute Lymphoblastic Leukemia -and/or-		
yelodysplastic Syndrome		
Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in	the last 12 months and	which was the most recent
eatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis? Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year		
Patient DID have treatment in the past year		
Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnos
Intensive induction therapy for acute leukemia		
Consolidation therapy for acute leukemia		
Maintenance therapy for acute leukemia ATRA		
ATO		
Hydroxyurea		
Gemtuzumab		
Low dose palliative chemotherapy		
Steroids		
Decitabine, azacitidine or similar Venetoclax		
Midostaurin, sorafenib or similar		
Panobinostat		
Imatinib, dasatinib or similar		
Inotuzumab		
Blinatumomab or other bispecific T-cell engager		
Other		
Unknown		
OTIKTIOWTI		
yelofibrosis (MF) -and/or-		
yeloproliferative Neoplasm (excluding MF)		
If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive	in the last 12 months a	nd which was the most recent
treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis?		
O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past yea	r	
O Patient DID have treatment in the past year		
Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
Hydroxyurea		
Anegralide		
Ruxolitinib		
Other		

treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis?

O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year O Patient DID have treatment in the past year **Last Prior to COVID-19 Treatment Last 12 Months Diagnosis** ABVD or similar (e.g. ABVE-PC) **BEACOPP** or similar OEPA/COPDAC or similar MOPP/COPP or similar Brentuximab vedotin П П Nivolumab or other check-point inhibitor Platinum-based regimen (e.g. GDP, DHAP, ICE etc.) П Steroids Other Unknown ☐ Aggressive non-hodgkin lymphoma → If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis? O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year O Patient DID have treatment in the past year **Treatment Last 12 Months Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis** Dose-dense anthracycline based chemo (e.g. Magrath, HyperCVAD, FAB/LMB etc.) Anthracylin-based chemo (e.g. CHOP, EPOCH, CHOEP etc.) Lower dose, palliative chemotherapy (e.g. CVP) Ibrutinib Rituximab Romidepsin **Brentuximab** Steroids Platinum-based salvage regimen (e.g. GDP, П П DHAP, ICE etc.) Other П П Unknown ☐ Chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma → If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis? O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year O Patient DID have treatment in the past year **Treatment Last 12 Months Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis** Acalabrutinib Fludarabine based regimen

Bendamustine

Chlorambucil	
Rituximab	
Obinutuzimab	
Ofatumumab	
Ibrutinib (or similar e.g. acalabrutinib)	
Idelalisib (or similar)	
Venetoclax	
Alemtuzumab	
Steroids	
Other	
Unknown	

☐ Chr

O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year

O Patient DID have treatment in the past year

Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
Imatinib		
Dasatinib		
Nilotinib		
Bosutinib		
Ponatinib		
Other		
Unknown		

\neg	Indolant	Non-Ho	dakin L	vmphoma	-and/or-
	maoient	NOH-HO	UZKIII L	viiibiioiiia	-0110/01-

☐ Mantle Cell Lymphoma

→ If Yes, what treatments did your patient receive in the last 12 months and which was the most recent treatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis?

O Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past year

O Patient DID have treatment in the past year

Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
Acalabrutinib		
Bendamustine		
Fludarabine-based regimen		
CHOP or Chop like regimen		
CVP		
Chlorambucil		
Rituximab		
Romidepsin		
Obinutuzumab		
Ofatumumab		
Lenalidomide		
Ibrutinib		

Г	Cladribine		
<u> </u>	Platinum-based salvage regimen (e.g. GDP,		
	DHAP, ICE etc.) DHAP or similar		
_	Idelalisib (or other PI3K inhibitor)		
-	Steroids		
-	Zanubrutinib		
	Other		
	Unknown		
L		<u> </u>	
☐ Mult	tiple Myeloma -and/or-		
☐ Prim	ary AL Amyloidosis -and/or-		
☐ POEI	MS		
\rightarrow If	Yes, what treatments did your patient receiv	e in the last 12 months	and which was the most recent
	eatment prior to COVID-19 diagnosis?		
	Patient DID NOT have treatment in the past ye	ear	
0	Patient DID have treatment in the past year		,
	Treatment	Last 12 Months	Last Prior to COVID-19 Diagnosis
	Bortezomib		
	Carfilzomib		
	Ixazomib		
	Dexamethasone		
	Lenalidomide		
	Pomalidomide		
_	Thalidomide		
_	Cyclophosphamide		
<u> </u>	Daratumumab		
	Elotuzumab		
_	Selinexor		
_	Panobinostat		
	Ruxolitinib		
	Other		
	Unknown		
L			
	ost recent hematologic malignancy treatment		
	ce remission with the intent of curing the hem		
O Indud	ce remission (partial or complete) with the inte	ent of prolonging surviva	I and/or improving symptoms of the
	atologic malignancy		
O Main	tain remission		
	ice symptoms of the hematologic malignancy o	or to decrease transfusio	n burden (i.e. no expectation of
	cing remission)		
O Othe			
O Unkn			
	did Your patient receive their most recent tre	atment for their hemato	ologic malignancy, relative to the
	their COVID-19 diagnosis?		
O Rece	eived treatment at the time of COVID-19 diagn	osis O 1 year - 2	years prior to COVID-19 diagnosis

O Within past 3 months prior to COVID-19 diagnosis

O > 2 years prior to COVID-19 diagnosis

O 3 months - 6 months prior to COVID-19 diagnosis	O Unknown
O 6 months - 1 year prior to COVID-19 diagnosis	
Did the patient receive any of the following prior to the	he COVID-19 diagnosis?
\square Autologous stem cell transplant	\square Matched related donor allogeneic stem cell transplant
☐ CAR-T cells	\square Matched unrelated donor allogeneic stem cell transplant
\square Haplo-identical allogeneic stem cell transplant	□ Unknown
Was an autologous stem cell transplant given at any t	ime? O Yes O No O Unknown
→If Yes, How Many Days Before the COVID-19 Diagno	osis did the Autologous Stem Cell Transplant Occur?
O <21 days (3 weeks) prior to COVID-19 diagnosis	O Between 21 - 100 days prior to COVID-19 diagnosis
O Between 101 - 365 days prior to COVID-19 diagno	osis O >365 days prior to COVID-19 diagnosis
O Unknown	
Was an Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplant Given at any	Time? O Yes O No O Unknown
→If Yes, How Many Days Before the COVID-19 Diagno	osis did the Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplant Occur?
O <21 days (3 weeks) prior to COVID-19 diagnosis	O Between 21-100 days prior to COVID-19 diagnosis
O Between 101-365 days prior to COVID-19 diagnos	sis O >365 days prior to COVID-19 diagnosis
O Unknown	, .
Did the patient have GVHD at the time of COVID-19 d	iagnosis? O Yes O No O Unknown
→ If Yes: O Acute GVHD O Chronic GVHD	
→If Yes, was the patient on treatment for GVHD?	O Yes O No O Unknown
→If Yes: Was the Stem Cell Graft Tested for SAR	S-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19)?
O Yes O No O Unknown O Not appli	cable, the graft was collected before COVID-19 pandemic
What was the status of your patient's hematologic ma	alignancy at the time of their COVID-19 diagnosis?
O Initial diagnosis O In remission not on	
O In remission on consolidation or maintenance treatn	
O Unknown	
	determinate de la contraction de la deservación de la contraction
estimate your patient's overall prognosis for survival	dities, underlying hematologic condition), what do you
O < 3 months O 3 - 6 months O 6 - 12 month	_
·	atment plan BEFORE and/or AFTER COVID-19 Diagnosis, as
a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?	D. (
	Before COVID-19 After COVID-19

	Before COVID-19	After COVID-19
	Diagnosis	Diagnosis
No change made	0	0
Blood cancer treatment stopped, no plan to restart treatment	0	0
Blood cancer treatment stopped, plan to resume treatment	0	0
Blood cancer treatment stopped, plan to start different treatment	0	0
Changes made to treatment dose or schedule	0	0

Post-COVID-19 Hematologic Complication Information Which post-COVID-19 hematologic complications were known to have occurred?* ☐ Coagulopathy ☐ Inflammatory Markers ☐ Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) □ Coagulopathy Test On Admission (or First Measured) **Peak or Nadir During Admission** O Not measured O Normal O Not measured O Normal **Prothrombin** O Prolonged O Prolonged Time (PT) → If Yes, indicate degree of prolongation: → If Yes, indicate degree of prolongation: O < 3 sec O 3 - 6 sec O > 6 sec $0 < 3 \sec 0.3 - 6 \sec 0 > 6 \sec$ O Not measured O Normal O Not measured O Normal O Elevated (otherwise unexplained) O Elevated (otherwise unexplained) → If Yes, indicate level: ____ → If Yes, indicate level: ____ **INR** O Elevated in the presence of VKA, known O Elevated in the presence of VKA, known vitamin K deficiency, coagulopathy of chronic vitamin K deficiency, coagulopathy of chronic liver disease, trauma, massive transfusion liver disease, trauma, massive transfusion **Partial** O Not measured O Normal O Not measured O Normal thromboplastin O Prolonged →If Yes, indicate longest O Prolonged →If Yes, indicate longest time (aPTT) degree of prolongation: degree of prolongation: O < 3 sec O 3 - 6 sec O > 6 secO < 3 sec O 3 - 6 sec O > 6 secO Not measured O Not measured O Measured → Indicate level: O Measured → Indicate level: Fibrinogen → Indicate units: → Indicate units: O mg/dL O g/L O g/L O mg/dL Was D-dimer measured? Was D-dimer measured? O No O Yes O No O Yes → If Yes, is the type of D-dimer → If Yes, is the type of D-dimer assav known? assav known? O No → Indicate level of D-dimer O No → Indicate level of D-dimer relative to cut off value: relative to cut off value: O below lab cut off O below lab cut off O 1 - 1.9X cut off value O 1 - 1.9X cut off value **D-dimer** O 2 - 2.9X cut off value O 2 - 2.9X cut off value O 3 - 3.9X cut off value O 3 - 3.9X cut off value O 4 - 4.9X cut off value O 4 - 4.9X cut off value

O 5 - 5.9X cut off value

O 6 - 6.9X cut off value

O 7 - 7.9X cut off value

O 8 - 8.9X cut off value

O 9 - 9.9X cut off value

O > Upper limit of quantitation

→ Indicate upper limit:

O ≥ 10X cut off value

O 5 - 5.9X cut off value

O 6 - 6.9X cut off value

O 7 - 7.9X cut off value

O 8 - 8.9X cut off value

O 9 - 9.9X cut off value

O > Upper limit of quantitation

→ Indicate upper limit:

O ≥ 10X cut off value

	O Yes → Indicate D-dime	r assay	O Yes → Indicate D-dimer assay
	used at institution:		used at institution:
	O IL HemosIL D-dimer		O IL HemosIL D-dimer
	O IL HemosIL D-dimer H	I S	O IL HemosIL D-dimer HS
	O IL HemosILD-dimer H	S500	O IL HemosILD-dimer HS500
	O Radiometer AQT90 F	lex	O Radiometer AQT90 Flex
	O Siemens Innovance		O Siemens Innovance
	O Siemens Acute Care		O Siemens Acute Care
	O Stago/Roche Liatest [D-dimer	O Stago/Roche Liatest D-dimer
	O Stago Liatest D-dimer		O Stago Liatest D-dimer Plus
	O Roche Cardiac Reade		O Roche Cardiac Reader DD test
	O RocheTinaquant 2 nd g	gen	O RocheTinaquant 2 nd gen
	O BioMerieux Vidas		O BioMerieux Vidas
	O Diagon Dia-D-Dimer		O Diagon Dia-D-Dimer
	O Beckman Coulter D-D		O Beckman Coulter D-Dimer
	O Diagnostica STA Liate	est	O Diagnostica STA Liatest
	O Other		O Other
	→ Enter <u>initial</u> D-dimer value	:	→ Enter D-dimer value:
Platelet coun	tx 10 ⁹ /L		x 10 ⁹ /L
Blood Product	and Hemostatic Treatments		
•	ent receive any blood components?		
→ If Yes:	☐ Red blood cells	☐ Whole b	olood
	☐ Convalescent plasma	☐ Platelet	transfusion Cryoprecipitate
	☐ Fibrinogen concentrate	□ IVIG	, , ,
→Did the pati	ent receive any coagulation factors or n	atural antico	pagulants?
→ If Yes:	☐ Recombinant VIIa		C concentrate □ Other
	☐ Antithrombin concentrate	□ Activate	d protein C concentrate
	☐ Prothrombin complex concentrate		d prothrombin complex concentrate
			a production of the confermate
→Did the pati	ent receive any antifibrinolytic therapy?	?	
→ If Yes:	☐ Tranexamic acid ☐ Epsi	ilon amino ca	aproic acid
Antithromboti	c Therapies		
•	ent receive any of the following anticoa	gulant thera	pies for prevention of thrombosis?
O Unknown	,	0	,
O No anticoa	gulant therapies given		
	ular weight heparin → If Yes, indicate d	ose intensity	<i>r</i> :
	O Standard prophy	lactic dose	O Intermediate dose
	O Weight-based pr	ophylactic d	ose O Therapeutic dose
O Unfraction	ated heparin (intravenous)		
O Unfraction	ated heparin (subcutaneous)		
	ndicate dose intensity:		
	ose (5000 units every 8 or 12 hours)		
	peutic dose (initial dose 333 U/kg then 2	250 U/kg eve	ry 12 hours)
O fondaparin	ux → If Yes, indicate dose intensity:		
	O Low dose (2.5 mg once daily)		
	O Intermediate dose (intermediat	e between lo	ow dose and therapeutic dose)

O Therapeutic dose (5 mg for weigh	nt <50 kg, 7.5 mg for weight 50 to 100 kg, 10 mg for weight
>100 kg)	
O apixaban → If Yes, indicate dose:	
O 2.5 mg twice daily O 5 mg twice	daily O 10 mg twice daily
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose:	
O 10 mg once daily O 15 mg once	e daily O 20 mg <u>once</u> daily
O 2.5 mg twice daily O 15 mg twice	<u>e</u> daily
O edoxaban → If Yes, indicate dose:	
O 30 mg once daily O 60 mg once	e daily
O dabigatran → If Yes, indicate dose:	·
O 75 mg twice daily O 110 mg twi	ce daily O 150 mg twice daily
O Betrixaban 80 mg once daily	
O warfarin → If Yes, indicate target therapeutic range	:
O INR 1.5 to 2.5 O INR 2 to 3	O INR 2.5 to 3.5
O Unknown	
O Other	
☐ Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)	
→Indicate number of days from COVID-19 diagnosis	to VTE diagnosis:
→ Patient location at time of VTE diagnosis:	
☐ Outpatient (non-hospitalized)	
→ If Yes, history of VTE?	
O No history of VTE	
O Prior history of VTE	
•	unprovoked VTE ☐ Unknown
•	·
VTE: O No O Yes → If Yes, indicate type of an	ticoagulant therapy at the time of COVID-19-associated
O Low molecular weight heparin → If Ye	_
	andard prophylactic dose
	ermediate dose
	ermediate dose eight-adjusted prophylactic dose
	erapeutic dose
O fondaparinux -> If Yes, indicate dose	•
O Low dose (2.5 mg o	• •
	(intermediate between low dose and therapeutic dose)
	5 mg for weight <50 kg, 7.5 mg for weight 50 to 100 kg,
10 mg for weight >	100 kg)
O apixaban → If Yes, indicate dose:	0.5
0.25	O 5 mg twice daily O 10 mg twice daily
O 2.5 mg twice daily	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose:	
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 10 mg once daily	O 15 mg <u>once</u> daily O 20 mg <u>once</u> daily
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 10 mg once daily O 2.5 mg twice daily	
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 10 mg once daily O 2.5 mg twice daily O edoxaban → If Yes, indicate dose:	O 15 mg <u>once</u> daily O 20 mg <u>once</u> daily O 15 mg <u>twice</u> daily
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 10 mg once daily O 2.5 mg twice daily O edoxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 30 mg once daily	O 15 mg <u>once</u> daily O 20 mg <u>once</u> daily
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 10 mg once daily O 2.5 mg twice daily O edoxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 30 mg once daily O dabigatran → If Yes, indicate dose:	O 15 mg once daily O 15 mg twice daily O 60 mg once daily
O rivaroxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 10 mg once daily O 2.5 mg twice daily O edoxaban → If Yes, indicate dose: O 30 mg once daily	O 15 mg <u>once</u> daily O 20 mg <u>once</u> daily O 15 mg <u>twice</u> daily

O Unknown O Other Indicate indication for anticoagulation: Previous VTE
Indicate indication for anticoagulation: Previous VTE
 → Indicate indication for anticoagulation:
 □ Previous VTE □ Left ventricular assist device □ Left ventricular thrombus □ Unknown □ Coronary artery and/or peripheral artery disease □ Other □ Prevention of VTE (e.g. after hospital discharge, orthopedic surgery, ambulatory cancer patient on chemotherapy) → Indicate whether the patient was receiving antiplatelet therapy at the time of COVID-19-associated VTE: ○ No antiplatelet therapy ○ Single agent antiplatelet therapy ○ Dual antiplatelet therapy → Persistent risk factor(s): □ Unknown □ No persistent risk factors □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 Left ventricular assist device
 □ Coronary artery and/or peripheral artery disease □ Other □ Prevention of VTE (e.g. after hospital discharge, orthopedic surgery, ambulatory cancer patient on chemotherapy) → Indicate whether the patient was receiving antiplatelet therapy at the time of COVID-19-associated VTE: ○ No antiplatelet therapy ○ Single agent antiplatelet therapy ○ Dual antiplatelet therapy → Persistent risk factor(s): □ Unknown □ No persistent risk factors □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 □ Prevention of VTE (e.g. after hospital discharge, orthopedic surgery, ambulatory cancer patient on chemotherapy) → Indicate whether the patient was receiving antiplatelet therapy at the time of COVID-19-associated VTE: ○ No antiplatelet therapy ○ Single agent antiplatelet therapy ○ Dual antiplatelet therapy → Persistent risk factor(s): □ Unknown □ No persistent risk factors □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 □ Prevention of VTE (e.g. after hospital discharge, orthopedic surgery, ambulatory cancer patient on chemotherapy) → Indicate whether the patient was receiving antiplatelet therapy at the time of COVID-19-associated VTE: ○ No antiplatelet therapy ○ Single agent antiplatelet therapy ○ Dual antiplatelet therapy → Persistent risk factor(s): □ Unknown □ No persistent risk factors □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
chemotherapy) → Indicate whether the patient was receiving antiplatelet therapy at the time of COVID-19-associated VTE: O No antiplatelet therapy O Single agent antiplatelet therapy O Dual antiplatelet therapy → Persistent risk factor(s): □ Unknown □ No persistent risk factors □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 → Indicate whether the patient was receiving antiplatelet therapy at the time of COVID-19-associated VTE: O No antiplatelet therapy O Single agent antiplatelet therapy O Dual antiplatelet therapy → Persistent risk factor(s): Unknown No persistent risk factors Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
O No antiplatelet therapy O Single agent antiplatelet therapy O Dual antiplatelet therapy → Persistent risk factor(s): □ Unknown □ No persistent risk factors □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 → Persistent risk factor(s): Unknown No persistent risk factors Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) Obesity If Yes, BMI category:
 □ Unknown □ No persistent risk factors □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 No persistent risk factors Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) Obesity If Yes, BMI category:
 □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 □ Active cancer (potentially curative treatment not given, known recurrent or progressive disease, or treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
treatment is ongoing) □ Chronic inflammatory condition (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, chronic infection) □ Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) Obesity If Yes, BMI category:
 Non-ambulatory (e.g. wheelchair, bed-bound) Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) Obesity If Yes, BMI category:
 □ Known objectively confirmed antiphospholipid antibody syndrome □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 □ Known objectively confirmed high risk inherited thrombophilia (homozygous factor V Leiden, homozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, compound heterozygosity for factor V Leiden/prothrombin gene mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) ☐ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) ☐ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 mutation G20210A, protein C deficiency, protein S deficiency, antithrombin deficiency, other multiple inherited thrombophilias) □ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) □ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
 inherited thrombophilias) ☐ Known objectively confirmed low risk inherited thrombophilia (heterozygous factor V Leiden, or heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) ☐ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
heterozygous prothrombin gene mutation G20210A) ☐ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
☐ Obesity → If Yes, BMI category:
→ If Yes, BMI category:
O RMI not known 0 20.20 0 0 40.40 0 0 50
O BIVIT HOUR KNOWN O 30-39.9 O 40-49.9 O 200
→ If Yes, enter actual body weight (kg): □ Not known
→ Major transient risk factor(s) present within 3 months before VTE diagnosis:
□ No major transient risk factors □ Surgery with general anesthesia > 30 minutes
☐ Indwelling central venous catheter ☐ Caesarian section
☐ Hospitalized and confined to bed for 3 days or longer with acute illness
— Hospitalized and commed to bed for 3 days of longer with acute limess
→ Minor transient risk factor(s) present within <u>2 months before VTE diagnosis:</u>
\square No minor transient risk factors \square Hospitalization for < 3 days with acute illness
\square Surgery with general anesthesia < 30 minutes \square Pregnancy / puerperium
☐ Exogenous estrogen use
\square Confined to bed at home for 3 or more days with acute illness
\square Leg injury associated with reduced mobility for at least 3 days
□ Innationt (hospitalized)
 ☐ Inpatient (hospitalized) → If Yes, indicate supportive therapies at the time of VTE diagnosis:

	O High flow oxy O Non-invasive		ntilation (e.g. C	PAP. RiPAP)		
	O Invasive mech			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
O Additional	life support the	erapies:				
☐ Vasopress	ors and/or inoti	ropes \square R	enal replaceme	nt therapy (int	ermittent or cont	tinuous) 🗆 ECMO
→ Number of	days in hospital	at the time of	VTE diagnosis	:		
→ History of V	TE:					
O No history	of VTE	O Prior history → If Yes, sel	of VTE ect all that app	ly:		
		☐ Prior pr	ovoked VTE	☐ Prior unp	rovoked VTE	☐ Unknown
→ Additional \	/TE risk factor(s	·1·				
☐ Unknown	VIL IISK IACTOR(S	,,.				
☐ No addition	nal risk factors					
	atory (e.g. whee	alchair bad-bo	und)			
			-	or known recu	rrent or progress	ive disease) or
treatment i	is ongoing)		_			
☐ Chronic infl infection)	ammatory cond	dition (e.g. infla	ammatory bow	el disease, chro	nic inflammatory	y condition, chronic
☐ Known obje	ectively confirm	ed antiphosph	olipid antibody	syndrome		
☐ known obje	ectively confirm	ed high risk inl	nerited thrombo	ophilia (homoz	ygous factor V Le	iden, protein C
•	protein S deficion heterozygosity	•	•	•	rited thrombophi tion G20210A)	ilias such as
· ·	luced thromboo		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Ü	,	
-	central venous o					
☐ Laboratory		agulopathy (ot	herwise unexpl	ained prolonge	d PT, prolonged a	aPTT or abnormal INR,
□ Obesity	-diffier, abriotiff	ai iibiiiiogeiij				
•	es, BMI category	ı·				
	Al not known	O 30-39.9	O 40-49.9	O >50		
OBI	VII HOU KHOWH				[□ Not known
		7 11 103, 011	iter actual boay	weight (kg).		1 NOCKHOWN
	nether the pation atelet therapy		i ng <u>antiplatelet</u> agent antiplatel			19-associated VTE: latelet therapy
	nether was the	patient was re	ceiving any of t	he following t	reatments at the	time of VTE
diagnosis:						
	O Yes					
	→ If Yes, indicate	• •		a a la la colla co		
	O No anticoagu		•		oumatic compre	ssion)
	O Mechanicai tr O Anticoagulatio			•	eumatic compres	ssion)
`	_	-	ind dose of anti			
			eparin \rightarrow If Yes	_		
	2 23		-	dard prophylac		O Intermediate dose
					ophylactic dose	
	O Unfractio	nated heparin	_	, ,	. ,	,

O Unfractionated	heparin (subcutane	eous) → If Yes, indicate	dose intensity:					
	O low dose (5000 units every 8 or 12 hours)							
	O therapeutic dose							
O fondaparinux →	O fondaparinux → If Yes, indicate dose intensity:							
	O Low dose (2.5 mg once daily)							
	O Intermediate dose (intermediate between low dose and therapeutic dose)							
	O Therapeutic dose (5 mg for weight <50 kg, 7.5 mg for weight 50 to 100							
	kg, 10 mg for wei	ight >100 kg)						
O apixaban → If Ye	s, indicate dose:							
•	.5 mg twice daily	O 5 mg twice daily	O 10 mg twice daily					
O rivaroxaban → If		•	,					
	20 mg once daily	O 10 mg once daily	O 15 mg once daily					
	2.5 mg twice daily	O 15 mg twice daily	ç ,					
O edoxaban → If Ye		0 ,						
) mg once daily	O 60 mg once daily						
O dabigatran → If \	•	o oo mg once dany						
	mg twice daily	O 110 mg twice daily	O 150 mg twice daily					
O Betrixaban	ing twice daily	O 110 mg twice daily	O 130 mg twice daily					
O warfarin → If Yes	indicate target th	peranguitic range:						
	R 1.5 to 2.5	O INR 2 to 3	O INR 2.5 to 3.5					
O Unknown	1.5 to 2.5	O IIVIN Z LO S	O INN 2.5 to 3.5					
O Other								
O Other								
Diagnosis of VTE								
O Objectively confirmed → If Yes:								
O PE →	☐ CT pulmonary	angiogram						
		CT (e.g. CT chest, CT abo	domen/pelvis)					
	• •	rfusion scan (V/Q scan)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
		irusion scan (v/Q scan)						
2 - 1 - 2								
O DVT →	•	ıltrasound without dop						
	☐ Compression u	ıltrasound with doppler						
	☐ Point of care u	ltrasound						
	□ СТ							
	☐ MRI							
O Clinical/Empirical diagnosis only								
→ If Yes, indicate reason(s) object	tive confirmation n	ot done:						
O Unable to obtain imaging due			amically unstable)					
O Unable to obtain imaging due			•					
O Unable to obtain imaging due			,					
O Unknown								
O Other								
o dener								
Type of Venous Thromboembolism (V	TE)							
☐ Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)								
ightarrow If Yes, select all that apply:								
☐ Lower extremity DVT								
→ If Yes, select the most pro	kimal involved vein	ıs:						
O Proximal veins (popliteal			s (trifurcation or more distal veins)					

	O Unkno	wn				
-	→If Yes, Ass	ociated w	ith central ven	ous cathet	er (e.g. femoral	dialysis line)?
	O Yes	O No	O Unknown			
\Box Upper extremity/neck DVT \rightarrow If Yes, associated with central venous catheter?						
			O Yes		O No	O Unknown
	Unusual site	DVT (e.g.	splanchnic, cei	rebral)		
☐ Pulmo	nary emboli	sm (PE) =	If Yes, indicat	e most pro	oximal pulmona	ry arteries involved (choose one)
0.9	Subsegment	al pulmon	ary arteries onl	у		
0.9	Segmental o	r larger pu	ılmonary artery	\rightarrow If Yes,	select one of the	e following outcomes:
	O Non-fat	al PE	O Fatal PE	O Death	– other cause	O Death - unknown if PE related
	•	•	ed PE due to in nocardiogram)	ability to o	btain imaging ar	nd based on clinical presentation and
☐ Throm	bosis of dial	lysis circui	t (e.g. continuo	us renal re	placement thera	apy filter) or ECMO

Laboratory Tests Assessing Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)

Test	On admission (or first measured)	At time of VTE Diagnosis			
	O Not measured O Normal	O Not measured O Normal			
Prothrombin Time	O Prolonged	O Prolonged			
(PT)	→If Yes, indicate degree of prolongation:	→If Yes, indicate degree of prolongation:			
	O < 3 sec O 3 – 6 sec O > 6 sec	O < 3 sec O 3 – 6 sec O > 6 sec			
	O Not measured	O Not measured			
	O Normal	O Normal			
		O Elevated (otherwise unexplained)			
INR	→ If Yes, indicate level:	→ If Yes, indicate level:			
IINK	O Elevated in the presence of VKA, known	O Elevated in the presence of VKA, known			
	vitamin K deficiency, coagulopathy of	vitamin K deficiency, coagulopathy of			
	chronic liver disease, trauma, massive	chronic liver disease, trauma, massive			
	transfusion	transfusion			
Partial	O Not measured O Normal	O Not measured O Normal			
thromboplastin	O Prolonged → If Yes, indicate longest	O Prolonged → If Yes, indicate longest			
time (aPTT)	degree of prolongation:	O Prolonged → If Yes, indicate longest degree of prolongation: O < 3 sec O 3 − 6 sec O > 6 sec			
	O < 3 sec O 3 – 6 sec O > 6 sec	O < 3 sec O 3 – 6 sec O > 6 sec			
	O Not measured	O Not measured			
Eihringgen	O Measured → Indicate level:	O Not measured O Measured → Indicate level:			
ribilliogeli	→ Indicate units:	→ If Yes, indicate degree of prolongation: O < 3 sec O 3 – 6 sec O > 6 sec O Not measured O Normal O Elevated (otherwise unexplained) → If Yes, indicate level: O Elevated in the presence of VKA, known vitamin K deficiency, coagulopathy of chronic liver disease, trauma, massive transfusion O Not measured O Normal O Prolonged → If Yes, indicate longest degree of prolongation: O < 3 sec O 3 – 6 sec O > 6 sec O Not measured O Measured → Indicate level: → Indicate units: O g/L O mg/dL O Not measured O Measured → Is the type of D-dimer assay known? O No → Indicate level of D-dimer relative to cut off value: O below lab cut off O 1 - 1.9X cut off value O 2 - 2.9X cut off value O 3 - 3.9X cut off value O 4 - 4.9X cut off value			
	O g/L O mg/dL	O g/L O mg/dL			
	O Not measured	O Not measured			
	O Measured → Is the type of D-dimer	O Measured → Is the type of D-dimer			
Fibrinogen	assay known?	1			
	O No → Indicate level of D-dimer	O No → Indicate level of D-dimer			
D-dimer	relative to cut off value:	relative to cut off value:			
	O below lab cut off	O below lab cut off			
	O 1 - 1.9X cut off value	O 1 - 1.9X cut off value			
	O 2 - 2.9X cut off value	O 2 - 2.9X cut off value			
	O 3 - 3.9X cut off value				
	O 4 - 4.9X cut off value				
	O 5 - 5.9X cut off value	O 5 - 5.9X cut off value			

	O 6 - 6.9X cut off value	O 6 - 6.9X cut off value				
	O 7 - 7.9X cut off value	O 7 - 7.9X cut off value				
	O 8 - 8.9X cut off value	O 8 - 8.9X cut off value				
	O 9 - 9.9X cut off value	O 9 - 9.9X cut off value				
	O ≥ 10X cut off value	O ≥ 10X cut off value				
	O > upper limit of quantitation	O > upper limit of quantitation				
	→ Indicate upper limit:	→ Indicate upper limit:				
	O Yes → Indicate D-dimer assay	O Yes → Indicate D-dimer assay				
	used at institution:	used at institution:				
	O IL HemosIL D-dimer	O IL HemosIL D-dimer				
	O IL HemosIL D-dimer HS	O IL HemosIL D-dimer HS				
	O IL HemosILD-dimer HS500	O IL HemosILD-dimer HS500				
	O Radiometer AQT90 Flex	O Radiometer AQT90 Flex				
	O Siemens Innovance	O Siemens Innovance				
	O Siemens Acute Care	O Siemens Acute Care				
	O Stago/Roche Liatest D-dimer	O Stago/Roche Liatest D-dimer				
	O Stago Liatest D-dimer Plus	O Stago Liatest D-dimer Plus				
	O Roche Cardiac Reader DD test	O Roche Cardiac Reader DD test				
	O RocheTinaquant 2 nd gen	O RocheTinaquant 2 nd gen				
	O BioMerieux Vidas	O BioMerieux Vidas				
	O Diagon Dia-D-Dimer	O Diagon Dia-D-Dimer				
	O Beckman Coulter D-Dimer	O Beckman Coulter D-Dimer				
	O Diagnostica STA Liatest	O Diagnostica STA Liatest				
	O Other	O Other				
	→ Enter <u>initial</u> D-dimer value:	→ Enter D-dimer value:				
Platelet count	x 10 ⁹ /L	x 10 ⁹ /L				
Anticocculout Treatm	and of Acuta VIII.	_				
Anticoagulant Treatm						
☐ Low molecular weig	ght heparin \rightarrow If Yes, indicate dose intensity:	0.14.1.1				
	O Standard prophylactic dose	O Weight-based prophylactic dose				
	O Intermediate dose	O Therapeutic dose				
☐ Unfractionated hep	parin (intravenous) → If Yes, indicate dose inte					
	O Low dose protocol	O High dose protocol O Unknown				
☐ Unfractionated heparin (subcutaneous) → If Yes, indicate dose intensity:						
	O Low dose (5000 units	•				
O Therapeutic dose (e.g. initial dose 333 U/kg then 250 U/kg every 12						
	> If Yes, indicate dose intensity:					
O Low dose (2.5 mg once daily)						
O Intermediate dose (intermediate between low dose and therapeutic dose)						
	Therapeutic dose (5 mg for weight <50 kg, 7.5 r	mg for weight 50 to 100 kg, 10 mg for weight				
	>100 kg)					
□ apixaban → If Yes, indicate dose:						
O 2.5 mg twice daily O 5 mg twice daily						
O 10 mg twice daily x 7 days then 5 mg twice daily						
\square rivaroxaban \rightarrow If Ye	es, indicate dose:					

O 10 mg once daily

O 2.5 mg twice daily

 \square edoxaban \rightarrow If Yes, indicate dose:

O 20 mg once daily

O 60 mg once daily

O 15 mg once daily

O 15 mg twice daily

O 30 mg once daily

→ If Yes, therapeutic LMWH of hep	parin given for 5-1	0 days before	edoxaban starte	d? O Yes O No			
☐ dabigatran → If Yes, indicate dose:							
O 75 mg twice daily O 11	0 mg twice daily	O 150 mg t	wice daily				
ightarrow If Yes, therapeutic LMWH of h	eparin given for 5	-10 days befor	e dabigatran star	ted? O Yes O No			
\square warfarin preceded by therapeutic LMWH $ ightarrow$ I	f Yes, indicate tar	get therapeut	ic range:				
	O INR 1.5 to 2.5	O INR 2	to 3 O INR	2.5 to 3.5			
☐ Unknown							
☐ Other							
Additional Interventions for VTE:							
☐ Thrombolysis – systemic → If Yes, indicate d	lose:						
O TPA 50 mg	O TPA 10	0 mg	O Other	O Unknown			
☐ Thrombolysis – catheter-directed	☐ Mechanical th	rombectomy)			
☐ Inferior vena cava filter insertion	☐ Other	•	☐ Unkno	own			
Bleeding Complications							
Did the noticet consciones divisely relevant o		i bl-	- d: / d - f: d b -	مانطيب لاستما			
Did the patient experience clinically relevant no	•	-	eaing (aetinea be	low) while			
receiving anticoagulant treatment for this VTE O Unknown	event (choose on	ejr					
O No							
O Clinically relevant non-major bleeding (ISTH) (defined as any s	ign of sympton	m of bleeding tha	t does not fit the			
criteria for the ISTH definition of major blee	•		_				
☐ Required medical intervention by a healtl	_						
☐ Lead to hospitalization or increased level	·						
☐ Prompted a face to face (i.e., not just a te		onic communi	cation) evaluation	1			
O Major bleeding (ISTH) (defined as symptoma	•			l			
☐ Fatal bleeding	atic biccamig and t	at icast one of	the following,				
☐ Bleeding in a critical area or organ, such a	os intracranial intr	acninal intra	oular rotroporito	noal intra			
articular or pericardial, or intramuscular v		•	cular, retroperito	ileai, ilitia-			
•	•	•	/I) or more, or le	ading to			
☐ Bleeding causing a fall in hemoglobin level of 20 g/L (2 g/dL or 1.24 mmol/L) or more, or leading to transfusion of two or more units of whole blood or red cells							
dansiasion of two of more units of whole blood of fed cells							
☐ Inflammatory Markers							
Please indicate whether any of the following w	•						
☐ Fever >38.5C → If Yes, indicate timing:	O Timing unknow						
	O Before or at dia	-		of days:			
	O After diagnosis	→Number of	days:				
☐ Organomegaly							
□ Cytopenias \rightarrow If Yes: □ Hemoglobin < 9 g/d	L (< 90 g/L)	∐Platelet cou	nt < 100 x 10 ⁹ /L	☐ ANC <1.0			
☐ Triglyceride >3 mmol/L (>265 mg/dL)							
\square Fibrinogen < 1.5 g/L (<150 mg/dL)	☐ Fibrinogen < 1.5 g/L (<150 mg/dL)						
☐ Ferritin > 500 ug/L (> 500 ng/mL) → If Yes, indicate peak ferritin:							
\square sCD25 (SIL2-R) > 2400u/mL							
☐ Hemophagocytosis							
☐ SGOT/AST above normal range							
Were any immune-modulatory treatments give	en?						

O No	O Yes O Unknown								
	\rightarrow If Yes,	pleas	e select all	that apply	y:				
	□ tocilizumab		□ ruxo	☐ ruxolitinib ☐ (costeroids	\square etoposide		
	☐ siltuxu	ımab		□IVIG	ì	☐ Othe	er		
→If Yes, please indicate w				vhether tr	eatments were	given as	part of a resear	ch protocol:	
	O No		O Yes	O Unknow	'n				
Cytope	nias (at any 1	time):							
☐ No cy	topenias pro	esent			\square Neutropenia \rightarrow \square ANC <0.5 x10 9 /L \square ANC <1.0 x10 9 /L				
☐ Abso	lute lympho	cyte co	ount <0.1 x	10 ⁹ /L	0^9 /L ☐ Thrombocytopenia → ☐ < $20x10^9$ /L ☐ < $100x10^9$ /L				
☐ Plate	let count < 2	0x10 ⁹	/L						
☐ Hem	oglobin < 9 g	;/dL (<	90 g/L) > '	Was there	laboratory evi	dence of	hemolysis prese	ent?	
					idence of hemo	lysis	O Reticulocytosis		
			O Elevat	O Elevated LDH		O Elevated bili	rubin (unconjugated)		
			O Warm autoantibody		O Cold autoant	tibody			
				O Free hemoglobin (plasma)		O Low haptogl	obin		
				O Heme-hemopexin		O Methemalbumin			
				•		O Other			
				O Red bl	ood cell fragme	ents (schis	tocytes) on peri	pheral blood film	
Cytokine Levels									
	neasured				•		d from the list b		
								reference range: pg/n	
								reference range: pg/n	
								reference range: pg/n	
_								reference range: pg/n	
IL-1:	O Not meas	sured	O Normal	O Elevate	ed $ ightarrow$ Level:	pg/ml	Lower limit of	reference range: pg/n	nL