

## 4T scoring system for pretest probability of Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT)

Criterion	Score
<b>Thrombocytopenia</b>	
> 50% fall and platelet nadir $\geq 20 \times 10^9/L$	2
30%—50% fall or platelet nadir $10—19 \times 10^9/L$	1
< 30% fall or platelet nadir $< 10 \times 10^9/L$	0
<b>Timing of fall in platelet count*</b>	
Clear onset 5 to 10 days or $\leq 1$ day if previous heparin exposure within the last 30 days	2
5 to 10 days but not clear or $\leq 1$ day if previous heparin exposure within the last 30 to 100 days, or onset after day 10	1
$\leq 4$ days, with no recent heparin exposure	0
<b>Thrombosis or other clinical sequale</b>	
New thrombosis, skin necrosis, or acute systemic reaction post intravenous heparin bolus	2
Progressive or recurrent thrombosis, erythematous skin lesions, suspected but not proven thrombosis	1
None	0
<b>Other cause for thrombocytopenia</b>	
No other explanation	2
Possible other cause evident	1
Definite other cause present	0
<b>Total score:</b>	

### Clinical probability of HIT:

Score 6 to 8: High

Score 4 to 5: Moderate

Score 0 to 3: Low

### References

Lo GK, Juhl D, Warkentin TE, et. al. Evaluation of pretest clinical score (4 T's) for the diagnosis of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia in two clinical settings. *J Thromb Haemost.* 2006 Apr;4(4):759-65.

\* Timing = first day of exposure to heparin, counted as day 0.