

## INDICATION

Differentiates heparin-induced thrombocytopenia from other causes of thrombocytopenia.

## INTERPRETATION

SCORE	INTERPRETATION
$\leq 3$ points	Low probability of HIT ( $\leq 5\%$ )
4-5 points	Intermediate probability (~14% probability of HIT)
6-8 points	High probability (~64% probability of HIT)

## CALCULATION

**Total score = sum of scores for each question**

QUESTION	POINTS
Thrombocytopenia	Platelet count fall $<30\%$ OR Platelet nadir $<10 \times 10^9$
	Platelet count fall $30\%-50\%$ OR Platelet nadir $10-19 \times 10^9$
	Platelet count fall $>50\%$ AND Platelet nadir $\geq 20 \times 10^9$

Timing of platelet count fall	Platelet count fall $<4$ days without recent heparin exposure	0
	Consistent with days 5–10 fall but not clear (e.g. missing platelet counts) OR Onset after day 10 OR Fall $\leq 1$ day (prior heparin exposure 30–100 days ago)	1

Thrombosis or other sequelae	Clear onset between days 5 and 10 OR Platelet fall $\leq 1$ day (prior heparin exposure within 30 days)	2

Other causes of thrombocytopenia	None	0
	Progressive or recurrent thrombosis or non-necrotising (erythematous) skin lesions or suspected thrombosis (not proven)	1
	New thrombosis (confirmed) OR Skin necrosis at heparin injection sites OR Acute systemic reaction after intravenous heparin bolus	2