DIC conditions associated with DIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Early</th>
<th>Late</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platelet count</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothrombin time (PT)</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombin clotting time (TCT)</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrin degradation products (D-Dimer assay)</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypofibrinogen</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other coagulation factors II, VII, X, VIII</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coagulation inhibitors – antithrombin III, protein C</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood film</td>
<td>Usually normal in early stages</td>
<td>Fragmented red cells + in subacute or chronic cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplementary and research tests – prothrombin fragment 1 + 2, thrombin–antithrombin complex (TAT–complex), procalcitonin (PCT), Plasmin–antiplasmin complexes (PAP–complex)</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↑</td>
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</tbody>
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Laboratory tests

- Infection
  - Bacterial sepsis
  - Viral haemorrhagic fevers
  - Protozoal (malaria)
- Trauma
  - Extensive tissue injury
  - Head injury
  - Fat embolism
- Malignancy
  - Carcinoma
  - Leukaemia (especially promyelocytic)
- Immunological disorders
  - Transplantation rejection
  - Incompatible haemolytic blood transfusion reactions
  - Severe allergic reaction
  - Drug reactions
- Extracorporeal circulations
- Snake bite envenomation
- Vascular disorders
  - Giant haemangiomata
  - Aortic aneurysm
- Pregnancy associated:
  - Septic abortion
  - Abruptio placenta
  - Eclampsia
  - Amniotic fluid embolism
  - Placenta praevia
- Burns
- Hyperthermia
- Liver disease and acute hepatic necrosis