

SUMMARY OF NEW CONCLUSIONS OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

Dissertation Title: “Diagnostic value of fibrin monomer and selected physiological anticoagulant factors for disseminated intravascular coagulation and mortality prediction in children with sepsis”

Code: 9720106; Major: Pediatrics

PhD candidate: Tran Dang Xoay

Couse: 42

Principal supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Ta Anh Tuan, MD, PhD

Co-supervisor: Tran Thi Kieu My, MD, PhD

Training institution: Hanoi Medical University

New conclusions of the thesis:

- In children with sepsis, DIC was common, with overt DIC accounting for approximately one-third of cases (31.1%).
- Fibrin monomer, antithrombin, and activated protein C all showed fair diagnostic performance for overt DIC, with antithrombin demonstrating the best discriminative ability (cutoff value 6.94 µg/mL, 55.5%, and 33.5%, respectively).
- Antithrombin, particularly at higher cut-off values, showed high specificity and positive predictive value, suggesting a role in confirming DIC; fibrin monomer was more sensitive and may be useful for screening.
- Overall, antithrombin was the most clinically informative marker for diagnosing DIC in children with sepsis, while fibrin monomer and activated protein C played complementary roles.
- Children with sepsis had a high mortality rate (19.4%). The nonsurvivor group was older and had a markedly higher prevalence of overt DIC than the survivor group.
- The prognostic performance of fibrin monomer, antithrombin, and activated protein C for mortality was poor.

Supervisors

(Sign, full name)

PhD candidate

(sign, full name)

Tran Dang Xoay