Consortia

Burn and Trauma Branch of the Chinese Geriatric Medical Association, Critical Care Group of Burn Surgery Branch of the Chinese Medical Association

Consultant experts (in no particular order)

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Table S1 Basic information of the participating experts

Parameters	**Number (%)**
Recovery rate (%)	100 (100.0)
Response rate (%)	100 (100.0)
Age	
< 45 years	6 (16.2)
45 – 60 years	20 (54.1)
> 60 years	11 (29.7)
Sex	
Male	34 (91.9)
Female	3 (8.1)
Education	
Doctor of medicine	32 (86.5)
Master	5 (13.5)
Professional title	
Senior professor	33 (89.2)
Vice-senior professor	4 (10.8)
Years of professional experience	
< 20 years	10 (27.0)
20 – 30 years	12 (32.4)
> 30 years	15 (40.6)
Professional fields	
Burns/Wound repair/Plastic surgery	35 (94.6)
Intensive Care Unit	1 (2.7)
Medical Journal Editorial Board	1 (2.7)

Table S2 Concentration, coordination, and authority of the consensus content

Consensus	Mean ± SD	Full score ratio (%)	Coefficient of variation	Coordination coefficient	Judgment coefficient	Familiarity coefficient	Authority coefficient
VTE is a prevalent complication following burn injuries, particularly in patients with extensive, critical burns	8.90 ± 0.35	91	0.04	0.28	0.83 ± 0.05	0.85 ± 0.04	0.84 ± 0.05
Age, obesity, extensive burns, deep venous catheters, prolonged ICU stay, immobility, wound infection, operations, inhalation injuries/trauma are primary risk factors	8.70 ± 0.52	78	0.06	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
CRS is recommended for VTE risk assessment in hospitalized burn patients	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.27	0.81 ± 0.06	0.83 ± 0.05	0.82 ± 0.05
Assess bleeding risk in hospitalized burn patients receiving anticoagulant/antithrombotic therapy	8.55 ± 0.76	68	0.09	0.28	0.80 ± 0.07	0.82 ± 0.06	0.81 ± 0.06
Comprehensive diagnosis of DVT using injury condition, clinical manifestations, CRS, high-sensitivity D-dimer, and imaging	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.30	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
Ultrasound or CUS for regular screening and diagnosis of DVT in burn patients	8.40 ± 0.76	68	0.09	0.28	0.81 ± 0.07	0.83 ± 0.06	0.82 ± 0.06
PE screening strategy: suspicion, confirmation, etiology, risk stratification, combining clinical, CRS, D-dimer, and imaging	8.60 ± 0.76	68	0.09	0.27	0.81 ± 0.07	0.82 ± 0.06	0.81 ± 0.06
CTPA is preferred for diagnosing PE after burns	8.42 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.83 ± 0.05	0.82 ± 0.05
Early wound closure, disease course shortening, and early ambulation reduce VTE	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.30	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
Mechanical prevention, active/passive activities, drug prevention for moderate-high risk, and optional IVC filter	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
IPCD recommended for mechanical prevention in patients without limb burn	8.55 ± 0.78	68	0.09	0.28	0.81 ± 0.07	0.83 ± 0.06	0.82 ± 0.06
Against routine vena cava filter placement	8.95 ± 0.30	94	0.03	0.32	0.85 ± 0.04	0.87 ± 0.03	0.86 ± 0.04
LMWH is ideal for the prevention and treatment of VTE	8.95 ±	94	0.03	0.32	0.85 ± 0.04	0.87 ± 0.03	0.86 ± 0.04

Consensus	Mean ± SD	Full score ratio (%)	Coefficient of variation	Coordination coefficient	Judgment coefficient	Familiarity coefficient	Authority coefficient
	0.30						
Initial medication prevention as soon as safe, duration per risk factors, and scoring	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
Adjust anticoagulation based on drug type, body weight, complications, liver/kidney function	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
Establish standardized diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for VTE risk stratification	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
Perioperative: continue prophylaxis, bridge antiplatelet, cancel surgery for new VTE	8.40 ± 0.76	68	0.09	0.27	0.81 ± 0.07	0.82 ± 0.06	0.81 ± 0.06
Oral NOACs are recommended when required	8.65 ± 0.57	75	0.07	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
Suspend/delay anticoagulation in bleeding/coagulation dysfunction/heparin resistance, use mechanical prevention	8.65 ± 0.58	75	0.07	0.29	0.82 ± 0.06	0.84 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.05
Establish a VTE prevention/treatment team, regular education for burn care providers	8.50 ± 0.76	68	0.09	0.28	0.81 ± 0.07	0.83 ± 0.06	0.82 ± 0.06
Emphasize quality control in VTE prevention/treatment as an evaluation indicator	8.50 ± 0.78	68	0.09	0.28	0.81 ± 0.07	0.83 ± 0.06	0.82 ± 0.06

VTE venous thromboembolism, *ICU* intensive care unit, *DVT* deep vein thrombosis, *CRS* Caprini risk score, *CUS* compression ultrasound, *CTPA* computed tomography pulmonary angiography, *PE* pulmonary thromboembolism, *IVC* inferior vena cava, *IPCD* intermittent pneumatic compression device, *LMWH* low molecular weight heparin, *NOACs* new oral anticoagulants, *SD* standard deviation