

one technician should perform the test and the other should interpret the result.

Younis A. M. Skaik

*Department of Laboratory Medicine, Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences, AL Azhar University-Gaza, Palestine.
E-mail: y_skaik@hotmail.com*

DOI: 10.4103/0028-3886.55576

D-dimer is useful in the diagnosis of cortical venous sinus thrombosis

Sir,

With great interest, I have read the paper entitled "D-dimer is useful in the diagnosis of cortical venous sinus thrombosis", in the recent issue *Neurology India*, by Misra *et al.*^[1]

Had the authors incorporated the following steps, their study would have been more accurate from statistical and laboratory viewpoints:

1. Information regarding ethical clearance in the Materials and Methods section.
2. Quality control in parallel with all patients' samples (positive and negative controls).
3. Sensitivity and specificity and Barthel index score may be affected owing to the small sample size. The sample size should be at least 100, according to the standard statistical table.
4. To avoid any technicians' bias, blood samples should be coded and other normal samples should be mixed and coded with them. Following which,

Reference

1. Misra U, Kalita J, Bansal V. D-dimer is useful in the diagnosis of cortical venous sinus thrombosis. *Neurol India* 2009;57:50-4.

Accepted on 21-03-2009