Table 4

Modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors for bleeding in anticoagulated patients based on bleeding risk scores (adapted from the ESC 2016 atrial fibrillation guidelines)[1]

Modifiable

- Hypertension
- Labile INR
- Drugs predisposing to bleeding (aspirin, clopidogrel, NSAIDs)
- Alcohol (≥ 8 drinks/week)

Potentially modifiable

- Anaemia
- Abnormal renal or liver function
- Reduced platelet count or function

Non-modifiable

- Age
- Cirrhosis or dialysis-dependent kidney disease
- History of bleeding
- Malignancy
- Genetic factors