



## Supplementary material

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### **Comparison Between 3 Bleeding Scoring Systems in Nonvalvular Atrial Fibrillation Patients. What Can the New ORBIT Score Provide?**

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**Supplementary Table 1**

Bleeding Risk Stratification With ORBIT Score

<b>ORBIT</b> risk score	<b>Score</b>
<u>Older</u> than 74 y	1
<u>Reduced</u> hemoglobin [less than 13 g/dL and 12 g/dL in men and women, respectively]	2
<u>Bleeding</u> history	2
<u>Insufficient</u> kidney function [estimated glomerular filtration rate < 60 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> ]	1
Treatment with antiplatelets	1
Maximum score	7

**Supplementary Table 2**

## Bleeding Risk Stratification With HAS-BLED and ATRIA

<b>HAS-BLED</b> risk factor	<b>Score</b>	<b>ATRIA</b> bleeding risk factor	<b>Score</b>
Hypertension (systolic blood pressure > 160mm Hg)	1	Anemia (ie, hemoglobin < 13 g/dL in men and < 12 g/dL in women and/or thrombocytopenia)	3
Abnormal renal and/or liver function	1 or 2	Severe renal disease (estimated glomerular filtration rate < 30 mL/min or dialysis dependent)	3
Stroke	1	Age $\geq$ 75 y	2
Bleeding tendency or predisposition	1	Prior hemorrhage	1
Labile international normalized ratios	1	Hypertension	1
Elderly (eg, age > 65 y, frail condition)	1		
Drugs (eg, concomitant antiplatelet or Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) or alcohol excess/abuse	1 or 2		
Maximum score	9		10