



PRACTICE AID

Assessing Bleeding and Thrombotic Risks in Patients With NVAF¹⁻³

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Risk Factors for Bleeding

Modifiable

- Hypertension/elevated BP
- Concomitant use of antiplatelet therapy or NSAID
- Excessive alcohol intake
- Nonadherence to oral anticoagulation therapy
- Hazardous hobbies/occupations
- Bridging therapy with heparin
- INR control
(Target 2.0-3.0; target time in range >70%)
- Appropriate type and dosing of oral anticoagulation therapy

Potentially Modifiable

- Extreme frailty ± excessive risk of falls
- Anemia
- Reduced platelet count or function
- Renal impairment with CrCl <60 mL/min
- Vitamin K antagonist management strategy

HAS-BLED Scoring

	Risk Factors	Points
H	Hypertension (Uncontrolled, SBP >160 mmHg)	1
A	Abnormal kidney and/or liver function	1 each
S	Stroke history (Ischemic or hemorrhagic)	1
B	Bleeding history (Major hemorrhage, anemia, severe thrombocytopenia)	1
L	Labile INRs (Time in therapeutic range <60%)	1
E	Elderly (≥65 years or extreme frailty)	1
D	Drugs (concomitant use of antiplatelet therapy of NSAIDs) or excessive alcohol consumption	1 each
Maximum score		9

Low risk <3 (1.2% risk of major bleeding)
High risk ≥3 (7.7% risk of major bleeding)

CHA₂DS₂-VASc Scoring

	Risk Factors or Modifiers	Points
C	Congestive heart failure	1
H	Hypertension	1
A₂	Age ≥75 years or older	2
D	Diabetes mellitus	1
S₂	Stroke history (Previous stroke, TIA, or thromboembolism)	2
V	Vascular disease	1
A	Age 65-74 years	1
Sc	Sex category	
	Male Female	0 1
Maximum score		9

Low risk <3
High risk ≥3