

## Risk factors for bleeding complications of warfarin therapy

Based on the consensus guidelines of the Warfarin Reversal Consensus Group, on behalf of the Australasian Society of Thrombosis and Haemostasis (2004).

### The major determinant of bleeding risk is the INR.

Other patient-related risk factors:

<b>Age</b>	> 65 years
<b>Cardiac</b>	Uncontrolled hypertension
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>	History of gastrointestinal haemorrhage, active peptic ulcer, hepatic insufficiency
<b>Haematologic/oncologic</b>	Thrombocytopenia, platelet dysfunction, coagulation defect, underlying malignancy
<b>Neurologic</b>	History of stroke, or cognitive or psychological impairment
<b>Renal</b>	Renal insufficiency
<b>Trauma</b>	Recent trauma, history of falls
<b>Alcohol</b>	Excessive alcohol intake
<b>Medications</b>	Aspirin, NSAIDs, herbal remedies that interfere with haemostasis

**These risk factors can be additive.**