

Supplementary Table 4. The definition of major bleeding, thrombotic events, critically ill or non-critically ill patients.

Definition	Major bleeding	Thrombotic events	Severity of patients	
			Critical	Non-critical
Lopes et al [2]	ISTH	VTE, MI, stroke, systemic embolism, and major adverse limb events		Not admitted to ICU before admission
Lemos et al [3]	Intracranial bleeding, clinically signs of bleeding with a decrease in hemoglobin of ≥ 5 g/dL, or fatal bleeding	PE and DVT		
Lawler et al [4]	ISTH	PE, MI, ATE, DVT, and ischemic cerebrovascular event		No critical care–level organ support on admission
Perepu et al [5]	ISTH		ICU admission	
Sadeghipour et al [6]	BARC type 3 and 5		ICU admission	
Mennuni et al [7]	ISTH			
Jonmarker et al [8]	Petechiae, tissue hematoma, oropharyngeal bleeding, mild blood loss, hematemesis, macroscopic hematuria, hemoptysis, joint bleeding, gross blood loss requiring red blood cell transfusion and/or hemodynamic instability, debilitating blood loss, severe hemodynamic instability, fatal bleeding, or central nervous system bleeding	PE, DVT, ischemic stroke, and peripheral arterial embolism	ICU admission	
Sholzberg et al [9]	ISTH	MI, PE, ATE, and ischemic stroke		Moderately ill hospitalized ward patients
Gabara et al [10]	ISTH		ICU admission	
Nadkarni et al [11]	Physician documentation of an active source of bleeding, confirmatory imaging or other evidence, requiring transfusion of ≥ 2 blood units within 48 h, or suspected bleeding without confirmation of an active bleeding source			
Ionescu et al [12]	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage or intracranial hemorrhage etc.			

Matli et al [13]	Decreasing hemoglobin by ≥ 2 g/dL, requiring transfusion of ≥ 2 blood units, fatal bleeding, intracranial bleeding, retroperitoneal bleeding, intraocular bleeding, intraarticular bleeding, pericardial bleeding, spinal bleeding, or intramuscular with compartment syndrome	DVT, PE, MI, ischemic stroke, unknown stroke, and other arterial disease	
Yu et al [14]	Decreasing hemoglobin by ≥ 2 g/dL, requiring transfusion of ≥ 2 blood units, or any observed bleeding		
Musoke et al [15]	ISTH		
Daughety et al [16]	ISTH		
Martinelli et al [17]	ISTH	DVT, PE, thrombosis of the great saphenous vein, and intracardiac thrombus	
Goligher et al [18]	ISTH	PE, MI, ATE, DVT, and ischemic cerebrovascular event	Patients receiving ICU-level respiratory or cardiovascular organ support
Moll et al [19]	ISTH		ICU admission
Albani et al [20]		VTE, ATE, PE, stroke, MI, and microvascular thrombosis	
Helms et al [21]		PE, DVT, and ischemic stroke	ICU admission
Shah et al [22]		PE, DVT, peripheral arterial ischemia, MI, stroke, and extracorporeal circuit thrombosis	ICU admission
Kodama et al [23]			Not admitted to ICU before admission
Elmelhat et al [24]			Not admitted to ICU before admission
Pesavento et al [25]	ISTH		Non-intensive COVID-19 patients
Hsu et al [26]	WHO grade 4		

Zalivansky et al [27]	ISTH		
Smadja et al [28]		MI, cerebrovascular accident, and acute limb ischemia	
Morici et al [29]	ISTH		
Oliynyk et al [30]			ICU admission
Lavinio et al [31]	Intracranial haemorrhage or haemorrhage requiring transfusion		ICU admission
Nadeem et al [32]			ICU admission
Voicu et al [33]	Fatal bleeding, decreasing hemoglobin by ≥ 2 g/dL, requiring transfusion of ≥ 2 blood units or occurring in a critical organ		ICU admission
Varona et al [34]		VTE/ATE	Non-severe COVID-19 patients
Marcos-Jubilar et al [35]	ISTH	VTE/ATE	Non-severe COVID-19 patients
Gonzalez-Porras et al [36]	ISTH	PE, DVT, MI, portal thrombosis, stroke, and critical limb ischemia	
Aljuhani et al [37]	ISTH	Any thrombotic events	ICU admission

ISTH: Fatal bleeding; symptomatic bleeding in a critical area or organ, such as intracranial, intraspinal, intraocular, retroperitoneal, intraarticular or pericardial, or intramuscular with compartment syndrome; bleeding causing a fall in hemoglobin level of ≥ 20 g/L, or leading to transfusion of two or more units of whole blood or red cells; BARC type 3 and 5: type 3a as overt bleeding plus hemoglobin drop of 3 to 5 g/dL or any transfusion with overt bleeding; type 3b as overt bleeding plus hemoglobin drop 5 g/dL, cardiac tamponade, or bleeding requiring surgical intervention for control; type 3c as intracranial hemorrhage; and type 5 as fatal bleeding; ISTH = International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis; BARC = Bleeding Academic Research Consortium; WHO = World Health Organization; VTE = venous thromboembolism; ATE = arterial thromboembolism; ICU = intensive care unit; MI = myocardial infarction; PE = pulmonary embolism; DVT = deep venous thrombosis