

Supplemental Table 1 Demographic data of patients with overt small bowel bleeding receiving urgent

DBE and non-urgent DBE

	Total n=100 n (%)	Urgent DBE (≤7 days) n=13 n (%)	Nonurgent DBE (> 7 days) n=87 n (%)	<i>p</i>
Age	66.24±15.17	63.77±19.13	66.61±14.58	0.53
Sex(male)	53(53%)	7(53.8%)	46(52.9%)	0.95
Hypertension	50(50%)	6(46.2%)	44(50.6%)	0.77
Type II Diabetes melitus	37(37%)	1(7.7%)	36(41.4%)	0.02*
End stage renal disease	25(25%)	2(15.4%)	23(26.4%)	0.39
Coronary artery disease	15(15%)	1(7.7%)	14(16.1%)	0.43
Atrial fibrillation	7(7%)	1(7.7%)	6(6.9%)	0.92
Antiplatelet	19(19%)	4(30.8%)	15(17.2%)	0.25
Anticoagulant	7(7%)	0(0%)	7(8%)	0.28
Previous gastrointestinal bleeding history	36(36%)	6(46.2%)	30(34.5%)	0.41
Capsule endoscopy	38(38%)	4(30.8%)	34(39.1%)	0.57
Insertion route				0.84
Antegrade	75(75%)	9(69.2%)	66(75.9%)	
Antegrade and retrograde	13(13%)	2(15.4%)	11(12.6%)	
Retrograde	12(12%)	2(15.4%)	10(11.5%)	
Lowest hemoglobin level (g/dl)	7.04±1.69	7.4±1.81	6.99±1.68	0.4
Packed red blood cell transfusion(U)	13.07±19.7	18.69±23.38	12.23±19.11	0.27

DBE= double-balloon enteroscopy

Supplemental Table 2 Clinical outcomes of patients with overt small bowel bleeding receiving urgent DBE and nonurgent DBE

	Total n=100 n (%)	Urgent DBE (≤7 days) n=13 n (%)	Nonurgent DBE (> 7 days) n=87 n (%)	<i>p</i>
Rebleeding in 30 days	18(18%)	5(38.5%)	13(14.9%)	0.04*
Rebleeding in 90 days	30(30.0%)	6(46.2%)	24(27.6%)	0.17
Death in 30 days	6(6.0%)	3(23.1%)	3(3.4%)	0.005*
Death in 90 days	11(11.0%)	3(23.1%)	8(9.2%)	0.14
Long-term bleeding related mortality	4(4%)	1(7.7%)	3(3.4%)	0.46
Long-term all-cause mortality	34(34%)	5(38.5%)	29(33.3%)	0.72
Diagnostic yield	89(89%)	12(92.3%)	77(88.5%)	0.68
Therapeutic yield	63(63%)	8(61.5%)	55(63.2%)	0.91

DBE= double-balloon enteroscopy

Supplemental Table 3 Multivariate conditional logistic regression models in patients with overt small bowel bleeding receiving urgent nonurgent DBE versus urgent DBE

	Nonurgent DBE (> 7 days) versus Urgent (≤7 days)		Nonurgent DBE (> 7 days) versus Urgent (≤7 days)	
	Crude OR (95% CI)	p value	Adjust OR* (95% CI)	p value
30-day rebleeding	0.28(0.08,0.09)	0.049 [§]	0.33(0.09,1.28)	0.11
90-day rebleeding	0.44(0.14,1.46)	0.18	0.55(0.16,1.92)	0.35
30-day mortality	0.12 (0.02,0.67)	0.76	0.13(0.02,0.95)	0.045 [§]
90-day mortality	0.34(0.08,1.48)	0.15	0.37(0.07,1.89)	0.23
30-day bleeding related mortality	0.43(0.04,4.46)	0.48	0.22(0.01,5.59)	0.36
90-day bleeding related mortality	0.58(0.06,5.62)	0.64	0.64(0.04,19.23)	0.74

*Adjusted for age, sex, packed red blood cell transfusion unit, antiplatelet agent, anticoagulant and previous history of gastrointestinal bleeding

[§] $p < 0.05$

DBE= double-balloon enteroscopy; OR= odds ratio