**Table 1.** Bleeding Academic Research Consortium Definition for Bleeding.

<table>
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<th>Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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| **Type 2** | any overt, actionable sign of hemorrhage (eg, more bleeding than would be expected for a clinical circumstance, including bleeding found by imaging alone) that does not fit the criteria for type 3, 4, or 5 but does meet at least one of the following criteria:  
(1) requiring nonsurgical, medical intervention by a healthcare professional,  
(2) leading to hospitalization or increased level of care, or  
(3) prompting evaluation |
| **Type 3a** | Overt bleeding plus hemoglobin drop of 3 to 5 g/dL* (provided hemoglobin drop is related to bleed)  
Any transfusion with overt bleeding |
| **Type 3b** | Overt bleeding plus hemoglobin drop \(>5 \text{ g/dL}^*\) (provided hemoglobin drop is related to bleed)  
Cardiac tamponade  
Bleeding requiring surgical intervention for control (excluding dental/nasal/skin/hemorrhoid)  
Bleeding requiring intravenous vasoactive agents |
| **Type 3c** | Intracranial hemorrhage (does not include microbleeds or hemorrhagic transformation, does include intraspinal)  
Subcategories confirmed by autopsy or imaging or lumbar puncture  
Intraocular bleed compromising vision |
| **Type 5** | fatal bleeding |

*Type 1 and type 4 (coronary bypass related) bleeding events were not included in the analysis.*