Online Appendix Common Procedures and Associated Procedural Bleed Risk

The views expressed in this appendix by various specialty societies do not necessarily reflect the official views of the American College of Cardiology.

In selected circumstances, differences may exist between specialty societies as to the assigned bleeding risk for a given procedure.

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Electrophysiology Section Leadership Council of the American College of Cardiology

	Ble Lev			
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
Lead extraction, mechanical/laser assisted			\boxtimes	
Ablation, epicardial VT (ventricular tachycardia)			\boxtimes	
LAAO (left atrial appendage occlusion) (e.g., Watchman device or Lariat procedure)			\boxtimes	
Ablation, structural VT (ventricular tachycardia)*	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Ablation, PVC (premature ventricular complex)*	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Ablation, atrial fibrillation*	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Ablation, atrial flutter	\boxtimes			
Implant or generator replacement, CIED (cardiac implantable electronic device)	\boxtimes			
Implant, subcutaneous ICD (implantable cardioverter defibrillator)	\boxtimes			
Ablation, SVT (supraventricular tachycardia)	\boxtimes			
Implant, ILR (implantable loop recorder)	\boxtimes			
Ablation, endocardial VT (ventricular tachycardia)	\boxtimes			
Most AF ablation	\boxtimes			

^{*}Could be intermediate, but only under extreme circumstances. Otherwise would be low.

We are grateful for this contribution by the Electrophysiology Section Leadership Council of the American College of Cardiology.

Interventional Section Leadership Council of the American College of Cardiology

	Ble	ed I	Risk	
	Lev	/el		
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
Coronary angiography, transradial	\boxtimes			
Coronary angiography, transfemoral*				\boxtimes
PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention), transradial	\boxtimes			
PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention), transfemoral		\boxtimes		
TAVR (transaortic valve replacement)			\boxtimes	
Valvuloplasty, aortic			\boxtimes	
Pericardiocentesis		\boxtimes		
Mitral valve repair, percutaneous (MitraClip procedure)		\boxtimes		
Right heart catheterization	\boxtimes			
MCS (mechanical circulatory support)			\boxtimes	
IABP (intra-aortic balloon pump)		\boxtimes		
Valvuloplasty, mitral			\boxtimes	
Grafting, endovascular		\boxtimes		
LAAO (left atrial appendage occlusion), Watchman device		\boxtimes		
LAAO (left atrial appendage occlusion), Lariat procedure			\boxtimes	

^{*}The consensus of the group was that this was a low intermediate risk. It was not as low as radial but certainly not in the same category as other intermediate procedures such as a pericardiocentesis. It would also depend on the sheath size and the patient's body habitus.

We are grateful for this contribution by the Interventional Section Leadership Council of the American College of Cardiology.

Surgeons' Section Leadership Council of the American College of Cardiology

	Ble			
	Lev	⁄el		
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
General Surgery				
Tracheostomy		\boxtimes		
Bronchoscopy w/ BAL (bronchoalveolar lavage), brushings	\boxtimes			
Bronchoscopy, w/ biopsy		\boxtimes		
Stenting, bronchial/tracheal	\boxtimes			
Bronchoscopy w/ trans-bronchial biopsy		\boxtimes		
Reconstruction, carina		\boxtimes		
Repair, tracheal wound				\boxtimes
Thoracostomy w/ rib section for empyema w/ or w/o flap		\boxtimes		
Thoracotomy w/ lung biopsy/wedge		\boxtimes		
Thoracotomy with pleural biopsy		\boxtimes		
Thoracotomy for exploration				\boxtimes
Thoracotomy for resection of bullae (or LVRS (lung volume	\boxtimes			
reduction surgery) or spontaneous pneumothorax				
Decortication, partial or complete			\boxtimes	
Pneumonectomy		\boxtimes		
Lobectomy, single or bi-lobe		\boxtimes		
Lobectomy (segmentectomy)		\boxtimes		
Resection, apical (Pancoast) tumor w/ chest resection			\boxtimes	
VATS (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery) w/ lung biopsy/wedge		\boxtimes		
VATS (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery) w/ pleural biopsy		\boxtimes		
Insertion, tunneled pleural catheter w/ cuff	\boxtimes			
Tube thoracostomy (chest tube)		\boxtimes		
Removal, indwelling tunneled pleural catheter	\boxtimes			
Thoracentesis		\boxtimes		
Pleurodesis (chemical)		\boxtimes		
VATS (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery) resection, pleural or		\boxtimes		
pericardial cyst				
Sternotomy for thymectomy		\boxtimes		
VATS (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery) for thymectomy		\boxtimes		
VATS (video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery)/thoracotomy for		\boxtimes		
lymphadenectomy		_	_	
Pericardiocentesis		<u> </u>		
Pericardiectomy, partial/total w/ or w/o bypass	\Box			ᆜ
Resection, pericardial cyst	브			<u> </u>
Resection, intracardiac tumor w/ bypass			\boxtimes	

Resection, extracardiac tumor w/ or w/o bypass	
Transmyocardial revascularization	
Placement of epicardial pacemaker leads (via thor)	
Implant new pacemaker/ICD	
Insertion temp. transvenous pacemaker lead	
Replace existing pacemaker (leads already in place)	
Pacemaker system upgrade	
Repositioning of lead	
Chronic Pacer/ICD Lead extraction	
Ablation of afib/WPW/VT-VF (transvenous)	
Ablation of afib/WPW/VT-VF (VATS/thor/sternotomy)	
Surgical ablation (MAZE) with resection of tissue (w bypass)	
Ligation of left atrial appendage	
Repair of cardiac wound (w/wo bypass)	
Cardiac exploration (i.e. removal foreign body) (w/wo bypass)	
Suture repair of aorta or great vessels (w/wo bypass)	
TAVR/TAVI – femoral/iliac	\boxtimes \square \square
TAVR/TAVI – transapical	
TAVR/TAVI – axillary/direct access	
Repair, aortic valve	
Replacement, aortic valve (stented bioprosthetic or mechanical)	
Valvuloplasty, aortic (catheter based, closed)	
Valvuloplasty, aortic (open, surgical w/ bypass)	
Aortic valve replacement (homograft, stentless)	
AVR with root enlargement (non-coronary)	
Repair of LVOT with patch	
Resection of sub-aortic membrane	
Ventriculomyotomy (i.e. septal myomectomy)	
Mitral valve valvotomy (closed)	
Mitral valve repair (open, w/ bypass)	
Mitral valve replacement (open, w/ bypass)	
Mitral valve valvotomy (open)	
Tricuspid valve valvotomy (closed)	
Tricuspid valve repair (open, w/ bypass)	
Tricuspid valve replacement (open, w/ bypass)	
Tricuspid valve valvotomy (open)	
Pulmonary valve valvotomy (closed)	
Pulmonary valve repair (open, w/ bypass)	
Pulmonary valve replacement (open, w/ bypass)	
Pulmonary valve valvotomy (open)	
RVOT enlargement (patch, bypass)	
Repair of coronary artery anomalies	
Re-operative valve surgery	

Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (on/off pump)	
Coronary endarterectomy	
Pulmonary artery embolectomy (w/wo bypass) – acute	
Pulmonary artery thrombo-embolectomy (w/ bypass)-chronic	
Heart Transplant	
Lung Transplant	
Heart-Lung Transplant	
ECMO cannulation (Veno-veno, veno-arterial - central)	
ECMO cannulation (Veno-veno, veno-arterial – peripheral)	
ECMO cannula revision	
ECMO decannulation	
Esophagectomy (any approach)	
Esophageal biopsy	
Esophageal stent	
Repair of esophageal perforation	
Resection of intra-luminal esophageal tumor	
Esophageal diversion	
Esophageal myectomy	
Esophageal dilation	
EGD	
EGD with feeding tube (PEG)	
Photodynamic therapy (lung, esophageal)	
Pericardial window	
Replace ascending aorta	
Replace ascending aorta with root (coronary re-implant)	
Replace aortic arch	
Re-operative cardiac surgery (any)	
Implant intra-aortic balloon pump	
Removal IABP (open cut-down)	
Implant LVAD/RVAD/Bi-VAD	
Removal of LVAD/RVAD/Bi-VAD	
Repair LV aneurysm	
Mediastinotomy	
Resection mediastinal cyst	
Mediastial resection of tumor	
Mediastonoscopy w biopsy	
Repair laceration of diaphragm	
Repair paraesophageal hernia – open	
Repair paraesophageal hernia – closed	
Repair hernia/defect of diaphragm	
Resection of diaphragm	
Replace descending aorta	
Stent graft of descending aorta	

Congenital Heart Disease Surgery (Pediatric)	
Cardiac exploration (i.e., removal foreign body) w/ or w/o bypass	
Suture repair of aorta/great vessels w/ or w/o bypass	
Repair, aortic valve	
Replacement, aortic valve (homograft, stentless bioprosthetic)	
Replacement, aortic valve (stented bioprosthetic or mechanical)	
Replacement, aortic valve w/ root enlargement (non-coronary)	
Valvuloplasty, aortic (open, surgical w/ bypass)	
Repair, LVOT (left ventricular outflow tract) w/ patch	
Resection, sub-aortic membrane	
Ventriculomyotomy (i.e., septal myomectomy)	
Repair, mitral valve (open w/ bypass)	
Replacement, mitral valve (open w/ bypass)	
Valvotomy, mitral valve (open)	
Repair, tricuspid valve (open w/ bypass)	
Replacement, tricuspid valve (open w/ bypass)	
Valvotomy, tricuspid valve (open)	
Repair, pulmonary valve (open w/ bypass)	
Replacement, pulmonary valve (open) w/ bypass	
Valvtotomy, pulmonary valve (open)	
Valve surgery, re-operation w/ or w/o bypass	
RVOT (right ventricular outflow tract) enlargement (patch) w/	
bypass	
Repair, coronary artery anomalies	
Embolectomy, pulmonary artery (acute) w/ or w/o bypass	
Thrombo-embolectomy, pulmonary artery (chronic) w/ bypass	
Transplant, heart	
Transplant, lung	
Transplant, heart-Lung	
ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) cannulation (veno-	
venous, veno-arterial – central)	
ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) cannulation (veno-	
venous, veno-arterial – peripheral)	L
ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) cannula revision	
ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) decannulation	
Pericardial window	
Replacement, ascending aorta	
Replacement, ascending aorta w/ root and coronary re-implant	
Replacement, aortic arch	
Advancement, aortic arch	
Re-operation, cardiac surgery (any)	
Implant, LVAD (left ventricular assist device), RVAD (right	
ventricular assist device), or Bi-VAD (biventricular assist device)	

Removal, LVAD (left ventricular assist device), RVAD (right	
ventricular assist device), or Bi-VAD (biventricular assist device)	
Repair, LV (left ventricular) aneurysm	
Mediastinotomy	
Resection, mediastinal cyst	
Resection, mediastinal tumor	
Surgical ablation (e.g., MAZE) w/ resection of tissue w/ bypass	
Lead extraction, chronic pacemaker/ICD (implantable cardioverter defibrillator)	
Placement, epicardial pacemaker leads (via thoracotomy)	
Repositioning, epicardial lead	
Upgrade, epicardial pacemaker system	
Replacement, existing pacemaker (leads already in place)	
Resection, extra-cardiac tumor w/ or w/o bypass	
Resection, intracardiac tumor w/ bypass	
Resection, pericardial cyst	
Pericardiectomy, partial/total w/ or w/o bypass	
Sternotomy for thymectomy	
Pleurodesis (chemical)	
Tube thoracostomy (chest tube)	
Complex congenital open heart surgery	
Congenital open heart surgery w/ or w/o bypass	
Repair, coarctation of the aorta via thoracotomy	
Re-operation, congenital heart defects	

We are grateful for this contribution by the Surgeons' Section Leadership Council of the American College of Cardiology.

American Academy of Ophthalmology

		Bleed	Risk	Level	
Procedure Name	Very Low	мот	Intermediate	Чigh	Uncertain
Intravitreal injection with a pharmacologic agent	\boxtimes				
Cataract Surgery with Intraocular Lens	\boxtimes				
After-cataract laser surgery	\boxtimes				
Complex cataract surgery	\boxtimes				
Closure of tear duct opening	\boxtimes				
Trabeculoplasty by laser surgery	\boxtimes				
Revision of eyelashes	\boxtimes				
Treatment of extensive or progressive retinopathy, photocoagulation	\boxtimes				
Destruction of localized lesion of retina, photocoagulation	\boxtimes				
Revision of iris	\boxtimes				
pars plana vitrectomy (particularly in diabetics)		\boxtimes			
Orbital surgery		\boxtimes			
certain eyelid procedures such as blepharoplasty		\boxtimes			

We are grateful for this contribution by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

	Ble	Risk		
	Lev	⁄el		
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
Major elective lower extremity surgery, THA (total hip			\boxtimes	
arthroplasty), TKA (total knee arthroplasty), or revision of THA/TKA				
Major lower extremity fracture ORIF (open reduction and internal		\boxtimes		
fixation), (femur, tibia, or peri-articular)				
Lower extremity fracture closed reduction and internal fixation		\boxtimes		
Ankle/foot fracture ORIF (open reduction and internal fixation)		\boxtimes		
Major soft tissue resection, lower extremity			\boxtimes	
Minor soft tissue resection, lower extremity	\boxtimes			
Trauma, upper extremity fracture w/ tourniquet	\boxtimes			
Trauma, upper extremity fracture w/o tourniquet			\boxtimes	
Trauma, lower extremity fracture w/ tourniquet	\boxtimes			
Trauma, lower extremity fracture w/o tourniquet			\boxtimes	
Trauma, hip, pelvis and acetabular fractures			\boxtimes	
Minor hand surgery, carpal tunnel release, trigger finger or benign	\boxtimes			
tumor				
Moderate hand and upper extremity surgery, (e.g., cubital tunnel		\boxtimes		
release, trapeziometacarpal (thumb) arthroplasty, ORIF (open				
reduction and internal fixation) of distal radius fracture)				
Substantial hand and upper extremity surgery (e.g., total elbow or			\boxtimes	
shoulder arthroplasty)				
Spine surgeries (all)			\boxtimes	

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Joshua Jacobs, Mr. Paul Zemaitis, and the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.

American Association of Neurological Surgeons

	Bleed Risk			
	Lev	/el		
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
Craniotomy			\boxtimes	
Laminectomy			\boxtimes	
Discectomy			\boxtimes	
Fusion, spinal			\boxtimes	
Endarterectomy, carotid			\boxtimes	
Angiogram, cerebral		\boxtimes		
Stent, carotid		\boxtimes		
Embolization, intracranial			\boxtimes	
Embolization, spinal		\boxtimes		
Embolectomy, stroke			\boxtimes	
Decompression, peripheral nerve		\boxtimes		
Stimulation, deep brain			\boxtimes	
Stimulation, spinal cord			\boxtimes	
Craniectomy			\boxtimes	
VP (ventriculoperitioneal) shunt			\boxtimes	
Lumbar puncture			\boxtimes	
Pituitary surgery			\boxtimes	

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Bernard Bendok and the American Association of Neurological Surgeons.

American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons

	Bleed Risk Level				
Procedure Name	Not clinically relevant	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
Local anesthesia by infiltration	\boxtimes				
Local anesthesia by inferior alveolar nerve blocks		\boxtimes			
Dental extractions, simple or erupted, 1-3 teeth		\boxtimes			
Incision and drainage, intra-oral swellings		\boxtimes			
Dental extractions (surgical), complex, >3 teeth			\boxtimes		
Extractions, impacted teeth flap, bone removal			\boxtimes		
Dental implant surgery			\boxtimes		
Bone grafting, alveolar ridge			\boxtimes		
Biopsy or excisions, oral soft tissue lesions			\boxtimes		
Preprosthetic surgery			\boxtimes		
Facial trauma repair by open techniques				\boxtimes	
Corrective jaw or facial surgery				\boxtimes	
Excision, bone or large soft tissue pathology				\boxtimes	

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Ravi Agarwal and the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons.

American College of Chest Physicians

	Ble			
	Lev	⁄el		
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
Thoracentesis	\boxtimes			
Pleural biopsy, closed		\boxtimes		
Lung needle aspiration biopsy, percutaneous		\boxtimes		
Chest drain insertion, smaller drain	\boxtimes			
Chest drain insertion, larger drain		\boxtimes		
CVC (central venous catheter) insertion, ultrasound-guided	\boxtimes			
CVC (central venous catheter) insertion, non-ultrasound-guided	\boxtimes			
(i.e., subclavian)				
Peripheral arterial line insertion	\boxtimes			
FOB (fiberoptic bronchoscopy), nasal or oral route	\boxtimes			
FOB (fiberoptic bronchoscopy), through E-T (endotracheal), N-T	\boxtimes			
(nasotracheal), or tracheostomy tube				
FOB (fiberoptic bronchoscopy) w/ washing or BAL (bronchoalveolar				
lavage) only FOB (fiberoptic bronchoscopy) w/ brushing or endobronchial		\boxtimes	$\overline{}$	_
biopsy			Ш	
FOB (fiberoptic bronchoscopy) w/ transbronchial forceps or needle	П	\boxtimes	П	
biopsy				
Endobronchial ultrasound FNA (fine needle aspiration)		\boxtimes		
Intubation, laryngoscopic/endoscopic E-T (endotracheal)	\boxtimes			
Navigational bronchoscopy w/ biopsy		\boxtimes		
Navigational bronchoscopy w/ fiducial marker placement		\boxtimes		

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Bruce Davidson and the American College of Chest Physicians

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

	Bleed Risk Level						
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain			
Hysterectomy (laparotomy)*		\boxtimes					
Hysterectomy (vaginal) *		\boxtimes					
Hysterectomy (endoscopic) *		\boxtimes					
Adnexectomy (laparotomy) *		\boxtimes					
Adnexectomy (endoscopic) *		\boxtimes					
Radical hysterectomy, endoscopic or laparotomy			\boxtimes				
Node dissection, endoscopic or laparatomy			\boxtimes				
Peritoneal (ovarian) cancer debulking			\boxtimes				
Diagnostic laparoscopy	\boxtimes						
Operative laparoscopy (other than items listed above), low complexity				\boxtimes			
Operative laparoscopy (other than items listed above), high complexity		\boxtimes					
Cesarean delivery, primary or repeat			\boxtimes				
Spontaneous vaginal delivery			\boxtimes				
Operative vaginal delivery, w/ forceps, vacuum			\boxtimes				
Hysteroscopy, diagnostic or operative	\boxtimes						
Cervical conization (cold knife)		\boxtimes					
Cervical LEEP (loop electrosurgical excision procedure) or LLETZ (large loop excision of the transformation zone)							
Cervical biopsy	\boxtimes						
Vulvar (skin) biopsy, wide local excision	\boxtimes						
Assisted reproduction procedures (e.g., egg retrieval, IVF [in vitro fertilization])	\boxtimes						
D & C (dilation and curettage) (gynecologic procedure)	\boxtimes						
D & E (dilation and evacuation)		\boxtimes					
Suction curettage (pregnancy)	\boxtimes						
Myomectomy, endoscopic or laparotomy**		\boxtimes					
Vulvectomy			\boxtimes				
Vaginal reconstructive surgery procedures for prolapse		\boxtimes					
Vaginal procedures for urinary incontinence		\boxtimes					
Amniocentesis	\boxtimes						
CVS (chorionic villus sampling)	\boxtimes						
Postpartum tubal sterilization	\boxtimes						

^{*}Depends on the indication

**For a markedly enlarged uterus and/or a large number of leiomyomata, bleeding risk could be high

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Christopher M. Zahn and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

American College of Physicians

	Bleed Risk				
	Lev	/el			
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain	
Arterial puncture	\boxtimes				
Arthrocentesis	\boxtimes				
Bone marrow aspiration		\boxtimes			
LP (lumbar puncture)		\boxtimes			
Paracentesis, abdominal	\boxtimes				
Skin biopsy	\boxtimes				
CVC (central venous catheter) placement		\boxtimes			
Thoracentesis		\boxtimes			
Wound debridement		\boxtimes			
Sigmoidoscopy		\boxtimes			

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Geno Merli and the American College of Physicians.

American College of Rheumatology

	Bleed Risk Level				
Procedure Name	Not clinically relevant	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
Arthrocentesis (aspiration and injections of the joint)	\boxtimes				
Injection, trigger point	\boxtimes				
Injection, bursal, tendon and soft tissue	\boxtimes				

We are grateful for this contribution by Joan M. Von Feldt, MD, MSEd and the American College of Rheumatology.

American Society of Breast Surgeons

	Bleed Risk Level					
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate 4	High	Uncertain		
FNA (fine needle aspiration), breast	\boxtimes					
FNA (fine needle aspiration), axillary node	\boxtimes					
Breast biopsy, core needle breast biopsy	\boxtimes					
Needle aspiration, breast cyst or abscess	\boxtimes					
Punch biopsy, skin	\boxtimes					
Minimally invasive biopsy w/ vacuum assisted, rotating or any other device designed to obtain for minimally invasive biopsy		\boxtimes				
Breast biopsy, excisional		\boxtimes				
Insertion of intraoperative or accelerated partial breast radiation device		\boxtimes				
Duct excision		\boxtimes				
SLN (sentinel lymph node) biopsy alone		\boxtimes				
Biopsy, excisional		\boxtimes				
I and D (incision and drainage), abscess		\boxtimes				
Partial mastectomy (lumpectomy)		\boxtimes				
Lumpectomy and SLN (sentinel lymph node) biopsy		\boxtimes				
Axillary dissection			\boxtimes			
Mastectomy (all types except partial), w/ or w/o SLN (sentinel			\boxtimes			
lymph node) biopsy, axillary dissection, or reconstruction (all types)						
Reduction mammoplasty			\boxtimes			
Lumpectomy w/ oncoplastic reconstruction (advancement of adjacent tissue)			\boxtimes			

We are grateful for this contribution by The American Society of Breast Surgeons.

American Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy

	Bleed Risk Lev			
Procedure Name	Low	Higher		
Polypectomy		\boxtimes		
Sphincterotomy, biliary or pancreatic		\boxtimes		
Treatment of varices		\boxtimes		
PEG (percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy) placement*		\boxtimes		
Enteroscopy, therapeutic, balloon-assisted		\boxtimes		
EUS (endoscopic ultrasound) w/ FNA (fine needle aspiration)†		\boxtimes		
Endoscopic hemostasis		\boxtimes		
Tumor ablation		\boxtimes		
Cystgastrostomy		\boxtimes		
Ampullary resection		\boxtimes		
EMR (endoscopic mucosal resection)		\boxtimes		
Endoscopic submucosal dissection		\boxtimes		
Dilation, pneumatic or bougie		\boxtimes		
PEJ (percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy)		\boxtimes		
Diagnostic endoscopy, including EGD (esophagogastroduodenoscopy), colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy including mucosal biopsy	\boxtimes			
ERCP (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography) w/ biliary or pancreatic stent placement or papillary balloon dilation w/o sphincterotomy	\boxtimes			
Push enteroscopy and diagnostic balloon-assisted enteroscopy	\boxtimes			
Capsule endoscopy	\boxtimes			
Enteral stent deployment (controversial)	\boxtimes			
EUS (endoscopic ultrasound) w/o FNA (fine needle aspiration)	\boxtimes			
Argon plasma coagulation	\boxtimes			
Barrett's ablation	\boxtimes			

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Neena Abraham and the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy's Standards of Practice Committee.

^{*}PEG (percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy) on aspirin or clopidogrel therapy is low risk. Does not apply to DAPT (dual antiplatelet therapy)

[†]EUS-FNA (endoscopic ultrasound-fine needle aspiration) of solid masses on aspirin/NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) is low risk

American Society of Nephrology

	Bleed Risk						
	Lev	/el					
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain			
Native kidney biopsy, percutaneous			\boxtimes				
Transplant kidney biopsy, percutaneous			\boxtimes				
Insertion, temporary central venous hemodialysis catheter	\boxtimes	\boxtimes					
Insertion, tunneled hemodialysis catheter	\boxtimes	\boxtimes					
Tunneled hemodialysis catheter exchange	\boxtimes						
Tunneled hemodialysis catheter removal	\boxtimes						
Angiogram, AV (arteriovenous) fistula or graft	\boxtimes						
Banding, AV (arteriovenous) fistula (e.g., percutaneous-MILLER, e-DAB)			\boxtimes				
AV (arteriovenous) graft angioplasty/Stent	П	\boxtimes	$\overline{\Box}$				
AV (arteriovenous) fistula thrombectomy/Stent	一		一	÷			
AV (arteriovenous) graft thrombectomy/Stent		\boxtimes					
Intermittent hemodialysis	\boxtimes						
CRRT (continuous renal replacement therapy)	\boxtimes						
Venogram (very low risk)	\boxtimes						
Arteriogram	\boxtimes	\boxtimes					
Placement, percutaneous peritoneal dialysis catheter (fluoroscopic		\boxtimes					
or peritoneoscopic)							
Removal, peritoneal dialysis catheter		\boxtimes					
Exchange, percutaneous peritoneal dialysis catheter (fluoroscopic or peritoneoscopic)		\boxtimes					
Peritoneogram	\boxtimes						

We are grateful for this contribution by the staff and members of the American Society of Nephrology.

The risk stratification for the nephrology procedures was assigned based on the publications cited below and the following explanatory points:

- Patients with advanced chronic kidney disease are considered to have disordered platelet aggregation leading to a higher bleeding risk.
- The interventional nephrology procedures (angioplasty and thrombectomy) are performed on "arterialized" veins with high flows (>600 ml/min) and therefore, the bleeding risk is commensurate with the arterial procedures
- As with any other invasive procedures the complication risk varies widely based on patient and operator factors.

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- 2. Vesely TM, Beathard G, Ash S, Hoggard J, Schon D; ASDIN Clinical Practice Committee. Classification of complications associated with hemodialysis vascular access procedures. A position statement from the American Society of Diagnostic and Interventional Nephrology. J Vasc Access. 2008; 9(1):12-9.

American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine

	Blee	d Risk	Level	
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate (Contested)	High	Uncertain
Pain interventional procedures				
Nerve block, peripheral, superficial and compressible	\boxtimes			
Peripheral joint and musculoskeletal injection	\boxtimes			
Nerve block, SI (sacro-iliac) joint and sacral lateral branch	\boxtimes			
Nerve block, peripheral, deep and non-compressible		\boxtimes		
Epidural injection, interlaminar and transforaminal		\boxtimes		
Paravertebral blocks		\boxtimes		
Intradiscal injections		\boxtimes		
Sympathetic blocks (e.g., stellate, thoracic, splanchnic, celiac, lumbar paravertebral, hypogastric)		\boxtimes		
Trial and implant, peripheral nerve stimulator	П	\boxtimes		$\overline{\Box}$
Pocket revision, IPG (internal pulse generator)/ITP (intrathecal pump)		\boxtimes		
Trial and implant, spinal cord stimulator (SCS)			\boxtimes	
Implant, intrathecal catheter and pump			\boxtimes	
Vertebral augmentation (vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty)			\boxtimes	
Epiduroscopy and epidural compression			\boxtimes	
Regional nerve blocks				
Nerve block, superficial and compressible plexus/peripheral (e.g. axillary,	\boxtimes			
femoral)				
Nerve block, deep and non-compressible plexus/peripheral (e.g.,			\boxtimes	
supraclavicular, lumbar plexus)				
Neuraxial block (spinal, epidural)				<u> </u>
Other blocks*		\boxtimes	Ш	Ш

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Honorio Benzon and the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine.

^{*}Bleeding risk of other regional nerve blocks is based on compressibility, patient body habitus, comorbidities and the degree and duration of anticoagulation.

American Urological Association

	Bleed Risk L				
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain	
Open surfaces					
Prostate outlet procedures w/ electrocautery			\boxtimes		
Prostate outlet procedures (any) upon resumption of anticoagulants		\boxtimes			
TURBT (Transurethral resection of bladder tumor), not CBF, upon resumption of			\boxtimes		
anticoagulants					
Renal enucleation procedures w/o capsular closure		\boxtimes			
Highly vascular organs					
Incisional biopsy, renal capsule and/or parenchyma			\boxtimes		
Incisional biopsy, tunica albuginea of testes			\boxtimes		
Ablative procedures of the kidney, percutaneous		\boxtimes			
Uncontained surroundings (as opposed to a confined space)					
Pelvic dissection for cystectomy/prostatectomy w/ or w/o lymph node dissection			\boxtimes		
Shock wave lithotripsy		\boxtimes			
Retroperitoneal dissection for kidney cancer, testes cancer, or adrenal cancer w/		\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
complete, not partial, organ removal					
Female reconstructive procedures					
Sling, anterior colporrhaphy		\boxtimes			
Sacrocolpopexy (any method)			\boxtimes		
Hysterectomy for prolapse			\boxtimes		
Other					
Endoscopic procedures (e.g., ureteroscopy) w/ or w/o laser lithotripsy	\boxtimes				
Prostate biopsy, transperineal or transrectal		\boxtimes			
Biopsy, CBF, needle	\boxtimes				
Ureteral stenting/exchange, uncomplicated	\boxtimes				
Drainage, lymphocele, abscess or hydrocele		\boxtimes			
Transurethral instrumentation w/o mucosal incision (e.g., cystoscopy,	\boxtimes				
urodynamic procedures, routine catheter placement)					
Percutaneous nephroscopy (newly treated tract)			\boxtimes		
Other urologic surgery involving bowel		\boxtimes			
Male reconstructive procedures					
Urethroplasty			\boxtimes		
Penile prosthesis, artificial sphincters		\boxtimes			

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Bruce Jacobs and the American Urological Association.

Heart Rhythm Society

		Bleed Risk .evel			
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain	
EP (electrophysiology) study, diagnostic	\boxtimes				
Ablation, supraventricular or ventricular arrhythmia		\boxtimes			
Ablation, PV (pulmonary vein) isolation		\boxtimes			
Ablation, epicardial VT (ventricular tachycardia)		\boxtimes			
Implant, PM (pacemaker)	\boxtimes				
Implant, ICD (implantable cardioverter defibrillator)	\boxtimes				
Implant, CRT (cardiac resynchronization therapy) device	\boxtimes				
Generator replacement, PM (pacemaker), ICD (implantable cardioverter defibrillator), CRT (cardiac resynchronization therapy) device	\boxtimes				
Lead extraction, PM (pacemaker) or ICD (implantable cardioverter defibrillator)			\boxtimes		
Insertion or removal, ILR (implantable loop recorder)	\boxtimes				
Implant or explant, subcutaneous ICD (implantable cardioverter defibrillator)		\boxtimes			
Closure of LAA (left atrial appendage), percutaneous		\boxtimes			
Implant, leadless PM (pacemaker)			\boxtimes		

We are grateful for this contribution by the staff and members of the Heart Rhythm Society.

Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions

	Bleed Risk Level				
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain	
Coronary angiography and PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention), transradial	\boxtimes				
Coronary angiography, transfemoral	\boxtimes				
PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention), transfemoral	\boxtimes				
TAVR (transaortic valve replacement), transfemoral		\boxtimes			
TAVR (transaortic valve replacement), transapical			\boxtimes		
TAVR (transaortic valve replacement), direct aortic			\boxtimes		
Right heart catheterization	\boxtimes				
Closure of LAA (left atrial appendage)	\boxtimes				
Mitral valve repair, percutaneous (MitraClip procedure)	\boxtimes				
Pericardiocentesis	\boxtimes				
MCS (mechanical circulatory support)		\boxtimes			
Temporary pacemaker, transvenous	\boxtimes				
Valvuloplasty, mitral	\boxtimes				
Valvuloplasty, aortic		\boxtimes			
Pulmonary thrombolysis, ultrasound-enhanced		\boxtimes			

We are grateful for this contribution by Drs. James Blankenship, C. Michael Gibson, and Sunil Rao, Mr. Bradley Pine, and the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions.

Society for Vascular Surgery

	Bleed Risk Level					
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate P	High	Uncertain		
Abdominal vascular surgery, open (aortic surgery for aneurysm or			\boxtimes			
occlusive disease, visceral arterial or venous reconstruction) Thoracic vascular surgery, open (aneurysm repair, reconstruction for occlusive disease)			\boxtimes			
Arterial revascularization, lower extremity (femoral, popliteal, tibial)		\boxtimes				
Deep venous reconstruction, lower extremity		\boxtimes				
EVAR (endovascular aneurysm repair), including FEVAR (fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair), PEVAR (percutaneous endovascular aneurysm repair) and TEVAR (thoracic endovascular aneurysm repair)						
Arterial procedures, percutaneous with >/8 French sheath		\boxtimes				
Bypass, extra-anatomic		\boxtimes				
Cardiovascular surgery of the head and neck (carotid, subclavian, or vertebral surgery including venous procedures)		\boxtimes				
Arterial procedures, percutaneous with 8 French sheath</td <td>\boxtimes</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	\boxtimes					
Venous procedures, percutaneous	\boxtimes					
Venous ablation, percutaneous	\boxtimes					
Stab phlebectomy	\boxtimes					
Biopsy, temporal artery	\boxtimes					

We are grateful for this contribution by Drs. Benjamin Brooke, Cynthia Shortell and David H. Stone, and the Society for Vascular Surgery.

Society of Thoracic Surgeons

	Bleed Risk			
	Level			
Procedure Name	Low	Intermediate	High	Uncertain
CABG (coronary artery bypass graft) surgery			\boxtimes	
Replacement, aortic valve			\boxtimes	
Replacement, aortic valve with CABG (coronary artery bypass graft) surgery			\boxtimes	
Repair, mitral valve			\boxtimes	
Repair, mitral valve with CABG (coronary artery bypass graft)			\boxtimes	
surgery				
Replacement, mitral valve			\boxtimes	
Replacement, mitral valve with CABG (coronary artery bypass			\boxtimes	
graft) surgery				
Replacement, aortic and mitral valve			\boxtimes	
Aortic procedures (e.g., treatment of aneurysm, dissection)			\boxtimes	
Esophagectomy			\boxtimes	
Pulmonary segmentectomy			\boxtimes	
Pneumonectomy			\boxtimes	
Pulmonary lobectomy			\boxtimes	
Pulmonary wedge resection			\boxtimes	
Excision, mediastinal mass			\boxtimes	
Thymectomy			\boxtimes	
Pulmonary decortication			\boxtimes	
Paraesophageal Hernia Fundoplication		\boxtimes		
Hiatal Hernia Fundoplication		\boxtimes		

We are grateful for this contribution by Dr. Joseph Bavaria and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons.