

Supplementary Table 3. Classification of surgeries/interventions in terms of bleeding risk

Interventions associated with minor bleeding risk	Dental interventions Extraction of 1-3 teeth Paradental surgery Abscess incision Implant positioning Cataract or glaucoma intervention Endoscopy without biopsy or resection Superficial surgery (e.g., abscess incision; small dermatological excisions)
Interventions with low bleeding risk (i.e., infrequent or of low clinical impact)	Endoscopy with biopsy Prostate or bladder biopsy An electrophysiological study or catheter ablation (except for complex procedures) Non-coronary angiography Pacemaker or ICD implantation (unless in a complex anatomical setting; e.g., congenital heart disease)
Interventions with high bleeding risk (i.e., frequent and/or of high impact)	Complex endoscopy (e.g., polypectomy, ERCP with sphincterotomy) Spinal or epidural anesthesia; diagnostic lumbar puncture; Thoracic surgery Abdominal surgery Major orthopedic surgery Liver biopsy Transurethral prostate resection Kidney biopsy ESWL
Interventions with high bleeding risk and increased thromboembolic risk	Complex left-sided ablations (pulmonary vein isolation; certain VT ablations)

ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; ERCP, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; ESWL, extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy; VT, ventricular tachycardia.