

Supplementary Table 1. Abbreviation of bleeding score in gastrointestinal bleeding

Score	Assessment criteria	Risk interpretation	Score range
GBS score	Blood urea, hemoglobin, systolic blood pressure, pulse, melena, syncope, hepatic disease, cardiac failure	0 Points: very low-risk. Most of these patients can be safely managed as outpatients. 1 Point or more: relatively higher risk. These patients may require admission or further evaluation.	0–23
AIMS65	Albumin, INR, systolic BP, altered mental status, age	0 Points: low risk of mortality. 1 Point: moderate risk. 2 or more points: high risk.	0–5
Rockall score (post Rockall)	Age, shock, comorbidity, (source of bleeding, stigmata of recent bleeding)	0–2 Points: low risk of rebleeding and mortality 3–4 Points: moderate risk 5 or more points: high risk	0–7 (11)
ABC score	Age, blood urea, albumin, creatinine, mental status, liver cirrhosis, disseminated malignancy, ASA score	≤3 Points: low risk of mortality 4–7 Points: medium risk ≥8 Points: high-risk	0–18

GBS, Glasgow-Blatchford bleeding score; INR, international normalized ratio; BP, blood pressure; AIMS65 score, albumin, INR, altered mental status, systolic BP, and age older than 65 score; ABC score, age, blood test, and comorbidities score; ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists.