

TABLE 3. Comparison between groups with and without rebleeding

	Rebleeding (<i>n</i> = 46)	Non Rebleeding (<i>n</i> = 113)	<i>P</i> value ^a
Sex, male, <i>n</i> (%)	32 (69.6)	57 (50.4)	0.028
Age, mean (SD)	72.8 (±11.5)	68.2 (±11.4)	0.011
<u>Concomitant drug, <i>n</i> (%)</u>			
Antiplatelet/ anticoagulants	28 (60.9)	49 (43.4)	0.045
NSAIDs	7 (15.2)	18 (15.9)	0.911
PSL	6 (13.0)	9 (8.0)	0.320
<u>Laboratory data</u>			
Hb, mean (SD), mg/dL	10.5 (±2.1)	11.6 (±2.9)	0.009
Plt, mean (SD), ×10 ⁴ /μL	21.5 (±12.9)	21.0 (±7.8)	0.180
<u>Underlying disease, <i>n</i> (%)</u>			
Cardiovascular disease	21 (45.7)	37 (32.7)	0.125
Liver disease	3 (6.5)	16 (14.2)	0.178
Renal dysfunction	23 (50)	41 (36.3)	0.110
Cerebrovascular disease	10 (21.7)	17 (15.0)	0.308
Diabetes	9 (19.6)	25 (22.1)	0.721
Hyperlipidemia	17 (37.0)	42 (37.2)	0.980
Diverticulum	41 (89.1)	70 (61.9)	0.001
<u>Blood types</u>			
Type O blood	15 (32.6)	34 (30.1)	0.755

^achi--square test or Mann–Whitney U test

SD = standard deviation, NSAIDs = Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PSL = prednisolone; Hb = hemoglobin; Plt = platelet