

**Table 3.** Logistic regression analysis for assessment of PCI-related bleeding risk in the prasugrel group

	Univariate		Multiivariate	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Age	1.02 (0.99-1.05)	0.193	1.02 (0.99-1.06)	0.181
Male gender	0.71 (0.35-1.43)	0.334		
Body weight <50 kg	0.63 (0.21-1.93)	0.422		
Hypertension	0.73 (0.38-1.42)	0.356		
Acute coronary syndrome	0.57 (0.31-1.05)	0.071	0.54 (0.29-1.03)	0.061
eGFR	0.99 (0.98-1.01)	0.264	1.00 (0.99-1.02)	0.964
Femoral approach	1.46 (0.81-2.66)	0.212	1.61 (0.87-2.98)	0.132
DES usage	1.49 (0.68-3.28)	0.325		
Oral anticoagulant usage	1.82 (0.65-5.09)	0.254	1.64 (0.56-4.59)	0.482

The dependent variable was a composite of the incidence of hemoglobin reduction  $\geq 3.0$  g/dl, puncture site hematoma formation, additional hemostatic treatment and blood transfusion.

PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; OR, Odds ratio, CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; DES, drug-eluting stent