

Table 1: Clinical features and characteristics of the 144 patients and comparison of clinical features between patients with and without recurrent bleeding

	All cases (n = 144)	With recurrent bleeding (n = 17)	Without recurrent bleeding (n = 127)	P-value
Male:Female	87 (60.4):57 (39.6)	11 (64.7):6 (35.3)	76 (59.8):51 (40.2)	0.700
Age, years	73.8±10.5	75.9±8.5	73.6±10.8	0.401
BMI, kg/m ²	22.7±3.8	23.7±5.5	22.6±3.6	0.804
Hb on admission, g/dL	10.3±2.3	9.5±2.1	10.4±2.3	0.105
History of previous diverticular bleeding	43 (29.9)	7 (41.2)	36 (28.3)	0.278
Blood transfusion	34 (23.6)	8 (47.1)	26 (20.5)	0.029
Shock on admission	13 (9.0)	5 (29.4)	8 (6.3)	0.009
Length of hospital stay, days	12.2±8.4	12.7±4.7	12.1±8.8	0.239
Comorbidities				
Hypertension	63 (43.8)	6 (35.2)	57(44.9)	0.454
Diabetes mellitus	32 (22.2)	2 (11.8)	30 (23.6)	0.362
Hyperlipidemia	27 (18.8)	7 (41.2)	20 (15.7)	0.020
Chronic renal failure	12 (8.3)	2 (11.8)	10 (7.9)	0.635
Ischemic heart disease	20 (18.9)	6 (35.3)	31 (24.4)	0.378
Cerebrovascular disease	16 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	16 (12.6)	0.217
Oral medication				
NSAIDs	7 (4.9)	1 (5.9)	6 (4.7)	0.593
Antiplatelets	61 (42.4)	8 (47.1)	53 (41.7)	0.676
Aspirin	44 (31.4)	7 (41.2)	37 (29.1)	0.311
Anticoagulants	25 (17.3)	1 (5.9)	24 (18.9)	0.307
Steroids	4 (2.8)	1 (5.9)	3 (2.4)	0.398
SRH diverticula				
Active bleeding	14 (9.7)	4 (23.5)	10 (7.9)	0.064
Non-bleeding visible vessel	1 (0.69)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.79)	1.000
Adherent clot	10 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	10 (7.9)	0.607

Data are presented as mean ±standard deviation or number (%)

BMI, body mass index; Hb, hemoglobin; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug;

SRH, stigmata recent hemorrhage