

**Supplementary Table to Bergmann et al. Venous thromboembolism risk and prophylaxis in hospitalised medically ill patients. The ENDORSE Global Survey (Thromb Haemost 2010; 103.4)**

Patient baseline characteristics\*

Variables	Met VTE risk criteria	Did not meet VTE risk criteria
<i>Patient characteristics</i>	n=15,487	n = 20,864
Female gender	7,142/15,249 (46.8)	10,430/20,504 (50.9)
Age, years	70.0 (58.0–79.0)	66.0 (54.0–76.0)
Length of hospitalisation up to survey date, days	6.0 (2.0–11.0)	5.0 (2.0–10.0)
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	26.0 (22.7–30.4)	25.9 (22.8–29.7)
<i>Number of patients evaluated for any VTE risk before hospitalisation<sup>†</sup></i>		
	n=15,253	n=20,414
Previous VTE	750 (4.9)	593 (2.9)
Obesity	1,744 (11.4)	2,057 (10.1)
Varicose veins or venous insufficiency	1,010 (6.6)	1,298 (6.4)
Thrombophilia	73 (0.5)	104 (0.5)
Post-menopausal hormone replacement therapy	61 (0.4)	88 (0.4)
Chronic pulmonary disease	4,087 (26.8)	2,220 (10.9)
Long-term immobility	1,181 (7.7)	670 (3.3)
Pregnancy (within 3 months)	9 (0.1)	14 (0.1)
Contraceptives	37 (0.2)	58 (0.3)
Chronic heart failure	3,749 (24.6)	2,842 (13.9)
<i>Number of patients evaluated for the appearance of any VTE risk during hospitalisation</i>		
	n=15,487	n=20,864
Admitted to critical care unit	4,389 (28.3)	0
Central venous catheter	1,751 (11.3)	594 (2.8)

Variables	Met VTE risk criteria	Did not meet VTE risk criteria
Mechanical ventilation	1,278 (8.3)	0
Immobile with bathroom privileges	4,303 (27.8)	1,950 (9.3)
Complete immobilisation	5,132 (33.1)	1,100 (5.3)
Cancer therapy	277 (1.8)	991 (4.7)
Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia	29 (0.2)	8 (<0.1)

This table has been adapted from Ref (5).

\*Data are n (%) or median (interquartile range).

†Data on pre-hospital admission risk factors for VTE unavailable for some medical patients.

VTE, venous thromboembolism.