Acute coronary syndromes (ACSs) are more prevalent in the elderly, who benefit from early invasive management and antithrombotic therapy similar to younger individuals but are also more prone to bleeding in the aftermath of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Indeed, the management of ACS has advanced greatly over the years, but determining the risk of post-discharge bleeding in the elderly remains a primary clinical challenge, because bleeding impacts on mortality and increases with the intensity and duration of dual anti-platelet therapy. This issue is even more complex in elderly patients who have co-existing reasons to assume oral anticoagulant medications (e.g. atrial fibrillation, venous thromboembolism).

Recognizing that ‘there is elderly and elderly’ with respect to the risk of serious and life-threatening out-of-hospital bleeding is important to tailor guideline-directed antithrombotic strategies for ACS. In recent years, several risk scores have become available in the field of bleeding risk assessment (►Table 1). Risk stratification for post-discharge bleeding is a tricky undertaking in general, and particularly in elderly ACS patients who were under-represented or over-selected in development cohorts of contemporary risk models such as the PARIS (Patterns of Non-Adherence to Dual Anti-Platelet Regimen In Stented Patients) and PRECISE-DAPT (Predicting bleeding complications in patients undergoing stent implantation and subsequent dual antiplatelet therapy) scores. In a recent study of 1,927 ACS patients undergoing PCI, where the median age was 65 years, the PARIS and PRECISE-DAPT scores displayed equal','

In the previous issue of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, Garay et al report on the discrimination accuracy of the BleeMACS (Bleeding complications in a Multicenter registry of patients discharged after an ACS) score in elderly patients. Notably, at variance with the PARIS and PRECISE-DAPT models, the BleeMACS score is ACS-specific (►Table 1). The score, which is computed from seven clinical and laboratory predictors of severe bleeding at 1-year post-discharge (age, hypertension, vascular disease, history of bleeding, malignancy, creatinine, haemoglobin), was previously derived from a multi-centre cohort of 10,750 PCI patients and validated first internally with a c-statistic of 0.72 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.67–0.76), and then externally in the large SWEDHEART (Swedish Web-System for Enhancement and Development of Evidence-Based Care in Heart Disease Evaluated According to Recommended Therapies) registry, with a c-statistic of 0.65 in the sub-group of 96,239 ACS patients undergoing PCI (95% CI, 0.64–0.66). Elderly (> 75 years) patients in the BleeMACS registry were 3,376 (21.9%). The relative increase in serious bleeding episodes at 1 year was 131% compared with younger patients, and the mean time to bleeding was approximately 1 month shorter (134 vs. 159 days, p < 0.001). A lower discrimination was observed in older compared with younger patients (c-statistics 0.65 [95% CI, 0.62–0.68] versus 0.69 [95% CI, 0.67–0.72]; p = 0.001) in parallel with a loss in the predictive ability for some components of the score, including age itself, vascular disease and malignancy.

The authors should be commended for their investigation of a risk stratification tool for decision-making in a very uncertain clinical scenario. Indeed, when analysing the BleeMACS risk score, some strengths are not deniable: the model was derived from a large multi-centre cohort, it was externally validated and it is made of variables that are easy to obtain and do not require complex computation. Also importantly, the score has been built with the scope of predicting sizeable and clinically meaningful events (e.g. intracranial bleeding or bleeding leading to hospitalization or transfusions). The BleeMACS elderly sub-group was inclusive and representative, encompassing more ACS patients than the derivation cohorts of the PARIS and PRECISE-DAPT scores, which supports the generalizability of the findings.

Unfortunately, several limitations also prevent the BleeMACS score to become a broadly accepted companion to daily practice in tailoring antithrombotic decisions for elderly ACS patients.
### Table 1: Bleeding risk assessment tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Predicted outcome</th>
<th>Development cohort</th>
<th>Validation cohort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Age&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-procedural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Age, creatinine, systolic blood pressure, haemoglobin, heart rate, weight, gender, home warfarin use, DM, heart failure ± shock, electrocardiographic changes, previous peripheral artery disease</td>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>In-hospital major bleeding</td>
<td>72,313</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUSADE&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Haematocrit, glomerular filtration rate (Cockroft–Gault), heart rate, systolic blood pressure, prior vascular disease, DM, signs of CHF, gender</td>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>In-hospital major bleeding</td>
<td>71,277</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehran et al&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Age, gender, creatinine, white blood cell count, anaemia, clinical presentation, antithrombotic medication</td>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>30-day major bleeding</td>
<td>17,421</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-discharge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPT&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Age, DM, prior myocardial infarction or PCI, myocardial infarction at presentation, stent diameter &gt; 3 mm, stenting of vein graft, history of congestive heart failure or left ventricular ejection fraction &lt; 30%, current cigarette smoker or smoker within past year, paclitaxel-eluting stent</td>
<td>PCI</td>
<td>Moderate or severe bleeding at 12–30 months</td>
<td>11,648</td>
<td>61.3 ± 10.3&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARIS&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Age, body mass index, current smoking, anaemia, creatinine clearance &lt; 60 mL/min, triple therapy on discharge</td>
<td>PCI</td>
<td>BARC 3 to 5 bleeding at 24 months</td>
<td>4,190</td>
<td>63.8 ± 10.9&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECISE-DAPT&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Age, haemoglobin, white blood cells, creatinine clearance, prior bleeding</td>
<td>PCI</td>
<td>TIMI major or minor bleeding at 12 months</td>
<td>14,963</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BleeMACS&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Age, hypertension, vascular disease, history of bleeding, malignancy, creatinine, haemoglobin</td>
<td>ACS-PCI</td>
<td>Severe bleeding at 12 months</td>
<td>10,750</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:** ACS, acute coronary syndrome; BARC, Bleeding Academic Research Consortium; CHF, congestive heart failure; DAPT, dual antiplatelet therapy; DM, diabetes mellitus; NA, not available; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

<sup>a</sup> Median.

<sup>b</sup> Mean ± standard deviation.
patients. First, the development cohort was well suited for risk modelling but concerns with respect to data quality and completeness, as well as to endpoints reporting and adjudication apply to any large retrospective data collection. Second, age-specific factors (e.g. frailty, disability, cognitive status) that were not found to impact on in-hospital bleeding of elderly with ACS17 but might impact on the risk of bleeding post-discharge were not collected and analysed in the model. Third, creatinine (one of the score’s most influential components) may represent an inaccurate parameter in lean or frail old people due to its relationship with muscular mass resulting in over-estimation of renal function. Fourth, determining the predictive value of the score in the elderly sub-group of the development cohort corresponds to a sort of internal and therefore over-optimistic validation. Taking this caveat into account, with a c-statistic of 0.65, the discrimination of the BleedMACS score was far from ideal and not too far from to the flip of a coin. In the study from Garay et al, even the best fitted model for bleeding risk prediction in elderly patients did not exceed a c-statistic of 0.66. Rendering unto Caesar, these numbers are in line with c-statistics reported in validation cohorts of the PARIS and PRECISE-DAPT scores (► Table 1). Unfortunately, a head-to-head comparison of c-statistics for the BleedMACS, PARIS and PRECISE-DAPT scores, which would have been insightful, was not provided.

Loss of performance of the BleedMACS score in the elderly population is not surprising and can be explained by several contributing factors, including the multifactorial nature of bleeding in the elderly but also the inescapable statistical conundrums that occur when a score is validated in a sub-group of patients who are homogeneous based on a variable of the score itself. Because the BleedMACS risk score assigns different integer values below 75 years but not above, the discriminatory ability of age as a categorical risk factor is lost when the score is applied in the elderly. By default, all elderly patients (> 75 years) in this sub-study received nine points, corresponding to more than one-third of the points required to enter the highest risk category, whereas the lowest risk category (score ≤ 7) was missing by definition. Clearly, in validation studies, heightening the level of clinical complexity translates into diluting the ability of a score to discern across risk sub-groups.

Age is a major determinant of the risk of severe bleeding.18 Indeed, in existing and upcoming trials of PCI strategies for high bleeding risk patients, older age is a key entry factor.19,20 Bleeding risk scores perform modestly and their value is foremost to ‘flag up’ high-risk patients with a focus on modifiable risk factors.21 Although some strengths and opportunities of the available models are obvious, it seems risky to conclude that decision-making for dual anti-platelet therapy in elderly ACS patients can be safely guided by relying entirely on any of the available risk stratification systems. Nonetheless, the important efforts in the understanding of bleeding risk stratification made by investigators such as Garay et al should be acknowledged, and it seems reasonable to move towards refinements of existing models to attain a better discrimination accuracy in the elderly setting. In the case of the BleedMACS score, this aim could be obtained by removing or granularizing the age variable, by substituting creatinine with more accurate metrics of renal function (e.g. glomerular filtration rate) and by introducing other variables (e.g. frailty, tendency to fall, concomitant use of oral anticoagulants) that have been shown to influence the specific aetiology of post-discharge bleeding in the elderly.

References


4 Capodanno D, Angiolillo DJ. Triple antithrombotic therapy at the intercept between threats and opportunities: don’t throw out the baby with the bath water. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2017;10(11):1086–1088


