Other scores evaluated by the WFH Bleeding Assessment Tools Working Group

Bleeding/Brusing Symptomatology Questionnaire
This questionnaire was created to assess bleeding and bruising tendencies in children so that those with likely bleeding disorders could be differentiated from normal bleeding symptoms in healthy children. While this tool may be useful in the primary care setting to clarify the extent and frequency of bleeding symptoms, it has only been validated in one study. (Nosek-Cenkowska B et al. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 1991; 65: 237-241)

Clinical History Assessment Tool (CHAT)
This questionnaire is useful to discriminate between family members affected by Quebec Platelet Disorder (QPD), a very rare and localized bleeding disorder. It has currently not been validated against a laboratory confirmed QPD or VWD and no sensitivity, specificity, or ROC analysis has been done on a designated abnormal score cut off. (McKay H et al. *Blood* 2004; 104: 159-165)

Bleeding Severity in Rare Bleeding Disorders
The purpose of this score is to explore the relationship between coagulation factor levels and bleeding severity in patients with rare bleeding disorders (RBDs). While it can be useful in the clinical setting to assess RBDs, most specifically Factor XIII, fibrinogen, and Factor X deficiencies, it has not yet been prospectively validated. Based on results of the primary study, individualized clinical severity scores for each rare bleeding disorder may be more appropriate. (Peyvandi F et al. *J Thromb Haemost* 2012; 10: 615-621)

Hospital for Sick Children Criteria (HSC) Bleeding Questionnaire
This bleeding questionnaire was used in the pediatric setting to distinguish between ‘bleeders’ and ‘non-bleeders’. It is a qualitative score and has not been validated against a laboratory confirmed VWD, no sensitivity, specificity, or ROC analyses have been performed on a designated abnormal score cut off. Though it is no longer used in the clinical setting, it may be useful in longitudinal studies to follow bleeding tendency as it has shown good inter-observer reliability and responsiveness. (Hedlund-Treutiger I et al. *J Pediatr Hematol Oncol* 2004; 26: 488–491)

Rockefeller University – Bleeding History Questionnaire (RU-BHQ)
This is a publicly available, web-accessible instrument designed to assess specific bleeding symptoms. Though it has good reliability, there have been very few validation studies, it has not been studied in patients evaluated for a specific bleeding disorder, is quite long, and requires a skilled professional to administer. (Mauer AC et al. *Clin Transl Sci* 2009; 2: 382-385)

International Multicenter Study Bleeding Questionnaire (VICENZA Bleeding Questionnaire)
The Vicenza bleeding questionnaire was designed to establish the minimal clinical criteria, based on clinical history, for the identification of subjects affected by VWD. While it can be used in adults and children to differentiate between VWD subtypes and bleeding tendencies over time in the research
setting, the sensitivity is low, it takes a significant amount of time to complete, and requires a skilled professional to administer. (Rodeghiero F, Castaman G, Tosetto A, et al. *J Thromb Haemost* 2005; Dec;3(12): 2619-26)