

**Supplementary Table 1A. Univariate analysis of endoscopy findings for patients with non-variceal bleeds across each era.**

<b>GI bleed finding on endoscopy</b>	<b>2020 endoscopies (n=67)</b>	<b>2019 endoscopies (n=124)</b>	<b>p value</b>
Peptic ulcer disease	22 (32.8%)	36 (29.0%)	0.62
Gastritis or duodenitis	8 (11.9%)	18 (14.5%)	0.67
Mallory Weiss tear	1 (1.5%)	2 (1.6%)	>0.99
Malignancy	2 (3.0%)	6 (4.8%)	0.72
Oesophagitis	7 (10.4%)	17 (13.7%)	0.65
GAVE	1 (1.5%)	5 (4.0%)	0.67
Other	5 (7.5%)	8 (6.5%)	0.77
Nil cause found	21 (31.3%)	32 (25.8%)	0.50

Supplementary Table 1B. Univariate analysis of endoscopy findings for patients with non-variceal bleeds across each era.

GI bleed finding on endoscopy	Endoscopies for patients with COVID-19	Endoscopies for patients without COVID-19	p value
	(n=18)	(n=49)	
Peptic ulcer disease	4 (22.2%)	18 (36.7%)	0.38
Gastritis or duodenitis	5 (27.8%)	3 (6.1%)	0.03
Mallory Weiss tear	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)	>0.99
Malignancy	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.1%)	>0.99
Oesophagitis	3 (16.7%)	4 (8.2%)	0.38
GAVE	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)	>0.99
Other	1 (5.5%)	4 (8.2%)	>0.99
Nil cause found	5 (27.8%)	16 (32.7%)	0.77

**Supplementary Table 2. Univariate analyses of variables associated with 30-day survival across the 2020 and 2019 cohort.** Categorical data are described as n (%). Non-parametric data (age and post-endoscopy Rockall Score) are described as median (interquartile range). Parametric data (pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score) are described as mean (standard deviation). \* indicates statistical significance following correction for false discovery

Variable	Endoscopy with a 30-day survival (n=193)	Endoscopy with 30-day non-survival (n=31)	p value
Age	65.0 (47.5-77.0)	65.0 (57.0-74.0)	0.75
Male sex	114 (59.1%)	22 (71.0%)	0.24
Admitted due to an upper gastrointestinal bleed	121 (62.7%)	6 (19.4%)	<0.0001*
Endoscopy within 24 hours of referral	133 (69.6%)	26 (83.9%)	0.13
Consultant present at endoscopy	117 (61.3%)	19 (61.3%)	>0.99
Endoscopy performed out of hours	33 (17.3%)	6 (19.4%)	0.80
Endoscopy performed on critical care	16 (8.3%)	17 (54.8%)	<0.0001*
Pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score	9.3 (3.7)	12.0 (3.5)	0.0001*

Bleed secondary to variceal haemorrhage	28 (14.6%)	5 (16.1%)	0.79
Interventions performed during endoscopy	54 (28.1%)	12 (38.7%)	0.29
Haemostasis achieved during endoscopy	178 (92.7%)	22 (71.0%)	0.001*
Post-endoscopy Rockall Score	5.0 (3.0-6.0)	6.0 (5.0-8.0)	0.0002*
30-day major re-bleed incidence	77 (39.9%)	14 (45.2%)	0.69

**Supplementary Table 3. Univariate analyses of variables associated with 30-day survival across the 2020 cohort.** Categorical data are described as n (%). Parametric data are described as mean (standard deviation). \* indicates statistical significance following correction false discovery

Variable	Endoscopy with a 30-day survival (n=61)	Endoscopy with a 30-day non-survival (n=19)	p value
Age	59.8 (14.7)	64.3 (17.9)	0.32
Male sex	36 (59.0%)	13 (68.4%)	0.59
Admitted due to an upper gastrointestinal bleed	38 (62.3%)	5 (26.3%)	0.008*
Endoscopy within 24 hours of referral	44 (72.1%)	15 (79.0%)	0.77
Consultant/Post CCT fellow present at endoscopy	42 (68.9%)	14 (73.7%)	0.78
Endoscopy performed out of hours	14 (22.9%)	3 (15.8%)	0.75
Endoscopy performed on critical care	8 (13.1%)	10 (52.6%)	0.0009*
Pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score	9.7 (3.5)	11.0 (3.3)	0.19

Bleed secondary to variceal haemorrhage	11 (18.0%)	2 (10.5%)	0.72
Interventions performed during endoscopy	22 (36.1%)	5 (26.3%)	0.58
Haemostasis achieved during endoscopy	57 (93.4%)	13 (68.4%)	0.01*
Post-endoscopy Rockall Score	4.8 (2.0)	5.5 (2.0)	0.16
30-day major re-bleed incidence	19 (31.2%)	7 (36.8%)	0.78

**Supplementary Table 4. Univariate analyses of variables associated with 30-day major re-bleeding across the 2020 and 2019 cohorts.** Categorical data are described as n (%). Non-parametric data (age) are described as median (interquartile range). Parametric data (pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score and post-endoscopy Rockall Score) are described as mean (standard deviation). \* indicates statistical significance following correction for false discovery

Variable	Endoscopies complicated by a major re-bleed within 30 days (n=91)	Endoscopies not complicated by a major re-bleed within 30 days (n=133)	p value
Age	68.0 (53.0-78.0)	62.0 (47.0-75.0)	0.12
Male sex	56 (61.5%)	80 (60.2%)	0.89
Admitted due to an upper gastrointestinal bleed	49 (53.8%)	78 (58.6%)	0.50
Endoscopy within 24 hours of referral	64 (70.3%)	95 (72.5%)	0.76
Consultant/Post CCT fellow present at endoscopy	54 (59.3%)	82 (61.7%)	0.78
Endoscopy performed out of hours	20 (22.5%)	19 (14.3%)	0.15

Endoscopy performed on ICU	15 (16.5%)	18 (13.5%)	0.57
Pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score	10.8 (4.1)	8.9 (3.4)	0.0002*
Bleed secondary to variceal haemorrhage	16 (17.8%)	17 (12.8%)	0.34
Intervention performed during endoscopy	35 (38.9%)	31 (23.3%)	0.02
Haemostasis achieved during endoscopy	75 (83.3%)	125 (94.0%)	0.01
Post-endoscopy Rockall Score	5.6 (2.0)	4.1 (2.1)	<0.0001*



**Supplementary Table 5. Univariate analyses of variables associated with 30-day major re-bleeding across the 2020 cohort.** Categorical data are described as n (%). Parametric data are described as mean (standard deviation). \* indicates statistical significance following correction for false discovery

Variable	Endoscopies complicated by a major re-bleed within 30 days (n=26)	Endoscopies not complicated by a major re-bleed within 30 days (n=54)	p value
Age	60.5 (17.0)	61.0 (17.4)	0.91
Male sex	18 (69.2%)	31 (57.4%)	0.34
Admitted due to an upper gastrointestinal bleed	15 (57.7%)	28 (51.9%)	0.64
Endoscopy within 24 hours of referral	18(69.2%)	41 (75.9%)	0.59
Consultant/Post CCT fellow present at endoscopy	17 (65.4%)	39 (72.2%)	0.61
Endoscopy performed out of hours	7 (26.9%)	10 (18.5%)	0.40
Endoscopy performed in critical care	8 (30.8%)	10 (18.5%)	0.26
Pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score	10.9 (3.7)	9.6 (3.3)	0.14

Bleed secondary to variceal haemorrhage	5 (19.2%)	8 (14.8%)	0.75
Interventions performed during endoscopy	12 (46.2%)	15 (27.8%)	0.13
Haemostasis achieved during endoscopy	21 (80.8%)	49 (90.7%)	0.28
Post-endoscopy Rockall Score	6.2 (1.7)	4.4 (1.8)	<0.0001*

**Supplementary Table 6. Univariate analyses of variables associated with intervention at the time of endoscopy across the 2020 and 2019 cohorts.**

Categorical data are described as n (%). Non-parametric data (age) are described as median (interquartile range). Parametric data (pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score) are described as mean (standard deviation). \* indicates statistical significance following correction for false discovery

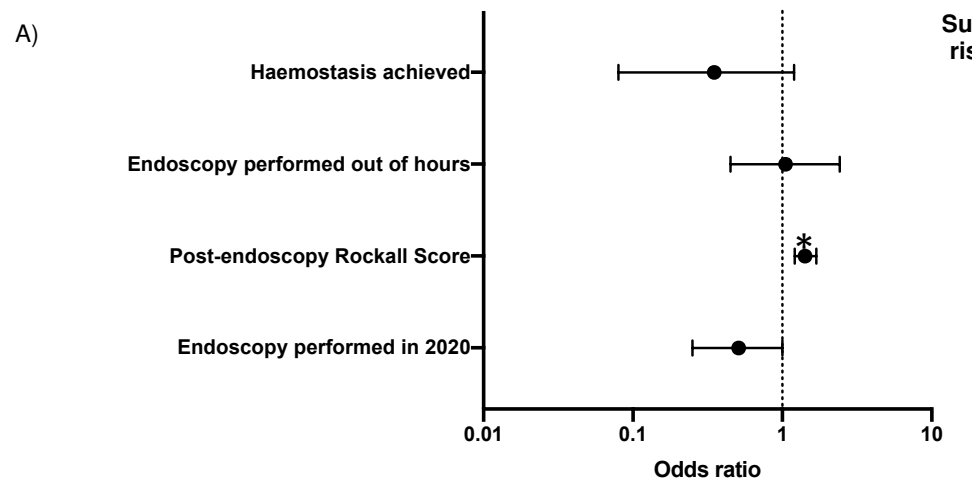
Variable	Intervention performed at time of endoscopy (66)	No intervention performed at time of endoscopy (157)	p value
Age	65.0 (52.5-75.5)	64.0 (47.0-77.0)	0.94
Male sex	36 (54.5%)	100 (63.7%)	0.23
Admitted due to a upper gastrointestinal bleed	39 (59.1%)	87 (55.4%)	0.66
Endoscopy within 24 hours of referral	53 (81.5%)	105 (67.3%)	0.03
Consultant/Post CCT fellow present at endoscopy	37 (56.1%)	99 (63.1%)	0.37
Endoscopy performed out of hours	23 (34.8%)	16 (10.3%)	<0.0001*
Endoscopy performed on critical care	11 (16.7%)	22 (13.9%)	0.68

Pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score	11.0 (3.4)	9.1 (3.8)	0.0004*
Bleed secondary to variceal haemorrhage	21 (31.8%)	12 (7.6%)	<0.0001*

**Supplementary Table 7. Univariate analyses of variables associated with intervention at the time of endoscopy across the 2020 cohort.** Categorical data are described as n (%). Parametric data are described as mean (standard deviation). \* indicates statistical significance following correction for false discovery

Variable	Intervention (27)	No intervention (53)	p value
Age	55.9 (18.2)	63.4 (16.2)	0.06
Male sex	16 (59.3%)	33 (62.3%)	0.81
Admitted due to a upper gastrointestinal bleed	20 (74.1%)	23 (43.4%)	0.01*
Endoscopy within 24 hours of referral	24 (88.9%)	35 (66.0%)	0.03
Consultant/Post CCT fellow present at endoscopy	20 (74.1%)	36 (67.9%)	0.62
Endoscopy performed out of hours	11 (40.7%)	6 (11.3%)	0.004*
Endoscopy performed on critical care	7 (25.9%)	11 (20.1%)	0.59
Pre-endoscopy Glasgow Blatchford Score	10.7 (3.0)	9.7 (3.7)	0.24

Bleed secondary to variceal haemorrhage	11 (40.7%)	2 (3.8%)	<0.0001*
---	------------	----------	----------



**Supplementary Figure 1. Multiple logistic regression models evaluating the risk of 30-day major re-bleeding with 30-day non-survivors excluded in the COVID-19 era (A) and in patients with COVID-19 (B).**

A)  $n=193$ , pseudo  $r^2=0.1479$ . B)  $n=61$ , pseudo  $r^2=0.3097$

