

Vascular Abnormalities: The integrity and health of blood vessels are important for normal hemostasis. Vascular abnormalities, such as vascular fragility or defects in the vessel wall, can lead to prolonged bleeding time [1]. For example, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), anticoagulants, and antiplatelet agents can interfere with platelet aggregation or the coagulation cascade, resulting in prolonged bleeding time [2]. Conditions like Ehlers–Danlos syndrome or hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia can affect blood vessel structure and function, contributing to bleeding disorders. These disorders are characterized by deficiencies or abnormalities in specific clotting factors or platelet function, leading to prolonged bleeding time [1]. Extreme temperatures, particularly hypothermia, [can impair platelet function and prolong bleeding time [3