Supporting Information

Supplementary results

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Table 1. In-hospital management and discharge care for patients with documented coronary artery disease, by sex

Variable	All patients	Women	Men	Difference (percentage points*) (95% CI)
Number of patients	4676	1108 [24%]	3568 [76%]	
In-hospital management				
Aspirin	4598 (98%)	1092 (99%)	3506 (98%)	0.3 (−0.5 to 1.1)
Second antiplatelet†	4383 (94%)	1034 (93%)	3349 (94%)	−0.5 (−2.2 to 1.1)
Heparin/low molecular weight heparin	4354 (93%)	1027 (93%)	3327 (93%)	−0.6 (−2.3 to 1.2)
Cardiac catheterisation	4676 (100%)	1108 (100%)	3568 (100%)	.
Admission to catheterisation time (h), median (IQR)	47.6 (25–80)	50.9 (28–92)	46.5 (25–76)	**4.4 (0.5–8.3) hours**
Vessels with ≥ 50% stenosis (at catheterisation)				
One	1960 (42%)	564 (51%)	1396 (39%)	**11.8 (8.4 to 15.2)**
Two	1348 (29%)	293 (26%)	1055 (30%)	**−3.1 (−6.2 to −0.1)**
More than two	1368 (29%)	251 (23%)	1117 (31%)	**−8.7 (−11.6 to −5.7)**
Percutaneous coronary intervention	2568 (55%)	614 (55%)	1954 (55%)	0.7 (−2.7 to 4.0)
Coronary artery bypass grafting	673 (14%)	110 (10%)	563 (16%)	**−5.9 (−8.0 to −3.7)**
Discharge medications‡				
Aspirin	4420/4622 (96%)	1041/1090 (96%)	3379/3532 (96%)	−0.2 (−1.6 to 1.2)
Second antiplatelet†	3536/4622 (77%)	841/1090 (77%)	2695/3532 (76%)	0.9 (−2.0 to 3.7)
β-Blocker	3667/4622 (79%)	858/1090 (79%)	2809/3532 (80%)	−0.8 (−3.6 to 2.0)
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/ angiotensin II receptor blocker	3346/4622 (72%)	791/1090 (73%)	2555/3532 (72%)	0.2 (−2.8 to 3.3)
Statin/lipid-lowering therapy	4403/4622 (95%)	1024/1090 (94%)	3379/3532 (96%)	**−1.7 (−3.3 to −0.2)**
Referral to cardiac rehabilitation	3402/4622 (74%)	750/1090 (69%)	2652/3532 (75%)	**−6.3 (−9.4 to −3.2)**

CI = confidence interval; GRACE = Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events; IQR = interquartile range; NSTEMI = non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction; SD, standard deviation.

* Unless otherwise indicated.

† Clopidogrel, ticagrelor, or prasugrel.

‡ The denominators are the numbers of patients discharged from hospital alive.

Bold: Sex difference is statistically significant (95% CI does not include zero difference).

Table 2. Outcomes in hospital and at 6-month follow-up, by sex

Outcome	All patients	Women	Men	Difference (percentage points) (95% CI)
Admitted patients	7783	2422	5361	
In-hospital deaths	176 (2%)	57 (2%)	119 (2%)	0.1 (−0.6 to 0.9)
MACE	320 (4%)	101 (4%)	219 (4%)	0.1 (−0.9 to 1.1)
Patients discharged alive and followed up at 6 months	6531	2025	4506	
Deaths by 6-month follow-up	227 (4%)	70 (4%)	157 (4%)	−0.0 (−1.0 to 0.9)
MACE by 6-month follow-up	276 (4%)	84 (4%)	192 (4%)	−0.1 (−1.2 to 0.9)

CI = confidence interval; MACE = major adverse cardiac events (cardiac death, myocardial infarction, stroke).

Table 3. In-hospital deaths: multivariable analysis

Parameter	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Sex (women)	1.02 (0.71–1.46)
Age (years)	
under 55	**0.19 (0.10–0.36)**
55–64	**0.27 (0.14–0.51)**
65–74	**0.44 (0.30–0.66)**
75 or more	1
Prior myocardial infarction	**1.74 (1.11–2.71)**
Exertional angina pectoris	0.95 (0.70–1.29)
Prior heart failure	1.33 (0.90–1.97)
Prior percutaneous coronary intervention	**0.48 (0.34–0.69)**
Prior coronary artery bypass graft	0.77 (0.53–1.11)
Prior atrial fibrillation	**1.41 (1.02–1.95)**
Prior deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism	1.47 (0.94–2.31)
Priors major bleed	1.07 (0.32–3.55)
Implantable defibrillator	0.72 (0.25–2.07)
Chronic renal failure	**2.15 (1.65–2.80)**
Previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack	**1.56 (1.11–2.18)**
Diabetes	1.37 (0.98–1.92)
Hypertension	0.80 (0.57–1.14)
Dyslipidaemia	**0.60 (0.38–0.95)**
Smoking history	
Never smoked	0.71 (0.39–1.28)
Ex-smoker	0.69 (0.44–1.09)
Current smoker	1
Impaired mobility	**2.22 (1.15–4.27)**
Liver disease	0.63 (0.22–1.82)
Lung disease	1.40 (0.98–1.99)
Killip class	
1	**0.06 (0.02–0.19)**
2	**0.10 (0.04–0.28)**
3	**0.14 (0.05–0.46)**
4	1
Cardiac arrest on admission	**50.1 (28.4–88.4)**

CI = confidence interval.
Bold: Sex difference is statistically significant (95% CI does not include unity).

Table 4. In-hospital major adverse cardiac events (MACE): multivariable analysis

Parameter	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Sex (women)	0.97 (0.78–1.20)
Age (years)	
under 55	**0.41 (0.26–0.64)**
55–64	**0.52 (0.37–0.73)**
65–74	**0.50 (0.37–0.68)**
75 or more	1
Prior myocardial infarction	1.25 (0.92–1.70)
Exertional angina pectoris	1.1 (0.87–1.40)
Prior heart failure	1.24 (1.00–1.54)
Prior percutaneous coronary intervention	**0.61 (0.47–0.80)**
Prior coronary artery bypass graft	0.86 (0.70–1.07)
Prior atrial fibrillation	1.01 (0.75–1.36)
Prior deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism	0.91 (0.67–1.25)
Priors major bleed	1.44 (0.66–3.14)
Implantable defibrillator	0.54 (0.25–1.18)
Chronic renal failure	**1.67 (1.35–2.07)**
Previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack	**1.48 (1.06–2.05)**
Diabetes	**1.37 (1.06–1.76)**
Hypertension	**0.79 (0.63–0.98)**
Dyslipidaemia	**0.70 (0.57–0.85)**
Smoking history	
Never smoked	**0.68 (0.52–0.89)**
Ex-smoker	**0.67 (0.50–0.90)**
Current smoker	1
Impaired mobility	**1.43 (1.05–1.94)**
Liver disease	1.47 (0.80–2.74)
Lung disease	1.05 (0.80–1.38)
Killip class	
1	**0.13 (0.05–0.34)**
2	**0.21 (0.09–0.54)**
3	**0.29 (0.10–0.83)**
4	1
Cardiac arrest on admission	**14.1 (8.88–22.5)**

CI = confidence interval.
Bold: Sex difference is statistically significant (95% CI does not include unity).

Table 5. Deaths by 6-month follow-up: multivariable analysis

Parameter	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Sex (women)	0.85 (0.60–1.21)
Age (years)	
under 55	**0.15 (0.10–0.23)**
55–64	**0.17 (0.11–0.28)**
65–74	**0.34 (0.23–0.50)**
75 or more	1
Prior myocardial infarction	**1.52 (1.09–2.10)**
Exertional angina pectoris	0.79 (0.55–1.12)
Prior heart failure	**2.00 (1.50–2.66)**
Prior percutaneous coronary intervention	0.95 (0.66–1.36)
Prior coronary artery bypass graft	1.29 (0.93–1.78)
Prior atrial fibrillation	1.26 (0.87–1.81)
Prior deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism	0.87 (0.53–1.44)
Priors major bleed	1.41 (0.77–2.58)
Implantable defibrillator	0.71 (0.26–1.95)
Chronic renal failure	**2.12 (1.50–3.01)**
Previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack	1.07 (0.69–1.67)
Diabetes	1.05 (0.77–1.41)
Hypertension	1.04 (0.72–1.49)
Dyslipidaemia	**0.69 (0.52–0.90)**
Smoking history	
Never smoked	**0.58 (0.39–0.87)**
Ex-smoker	**0.51 (0.37–0.69)**
Current smoker	1
Impaired mobility	**1.66 (1.15–2.40)**
Liver disease	**2.50 (1.19–5.27)**
Lung disease	**1.65 (1.15–2.36)**
Killip class	
1	**0.37 (0.15–0.93)**
2	0.52 (0.21–1.32)
3	0.85 (0.28–2.56)
4	1
Cardiac arrest on admission	1.16 (0.29–4.62)

CI = confidence interval.
Bold: Sex difference is statistically significant (95% CI does not include unity).

Table 6. Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) by 6-month follow-up: multivariable analysis

Parameter	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Sex (women)	0.92 (0.75–1.14)
Age (years)	
under 55	**0.36 (0.24–0.56)**
55–64	**0.55 (0.38–0.78)**
65–74	**0.58 (0.43–0.79)**
75 or more	1
Prior myocardial infarction	1.31 (0.93–1.82)
Exertional angina pectoris	1.10 (0.77–1.57)
Prior heart failure	**2.03 (1.54–2.68)**
Prior percutaneous coronary intervention	1.04 (0.72–1.48)
Prior coronary artery bypass graft	1.30 (0.95–1.78)
Prior atrial fibrillation	1.12 (0.82–1.54)
Prior deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism	1.15 (0.72–1.83)
Priors major bleed	1.39 (0.73–2.64)
Implantable defibrillator	**2.07 (1.05–4.08)**
Chronic renal failure	**1.55 (1.11–2.17)**
Previous stroke/transient ischaemic attack	1.38 (0.87–2.19)
Diabetes	**1.68 (1.32–2.14)**
Hypertension	1.26 (0.93–1.71)
Dyslipidaemia	0.82 (0.62–1.09)
Smoking history	
Never smoked	**0.67 (0.50–0.89)**
Ex-smoker	**0.55 (0.38–0.81)**
Current smoker	1
Impaired mobility	1.16 (0.79–1.70)
Liver disease	1.26 (0.54–2.91)
Lung disease	1.13 (0.77–1.65)
Killip class	
1	1.07 (0.16–6.96)
2	1.34 (0.20–8.98)
3	2.49 (0.45–13.8)
4	1
Cardiac arrest on admission	0.44 (0.06–3.32)

CI = confidence interval.
Bold: Sex difference is statistically significant (95% CI does not include unity).