Supplemental material.

**Online supplementary appendix.**

Online supplement to:

Per Mølstad, Jan Erik Nordrehaug, Terje Steigen, Lasse Melvær Giil, Tom Wilsgaard, Rune Wiseth, Kaare H. Bønaa. The effect of drug-eluting stents on target lesion revascularization in native coronary arteries: results from the NORSTENT randomized study.

Table 1. Univariable predictions of target lesion revascularization in baseline variables on patient level and p-value of interaction term between covariate and stent type.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | HR (95% CI) | p-value | p-value interaction term§ |
| Gender \* | 0.90 (0.75 -1.08) | 0.26 | 0.59 |
| Age (per 5 years) | 0.97 (0.93 – 1.00) | 0.07 | 0.90 |
| Current smoker | 0.92 (0.77 – 1.10) | 0.36 | 0.58 |
| BMI kg/m2 | 1.01 (0.99 – 1.03) | 0.22 | 0.17 |
| Hypertension | 1.23 (1.04 -1.45) | 0.01 | 0.44 |
| Treated hyperlipidemia | 1.17 (0.98 – 1.39) | 0.08 | 0.66 |
| Diabetes | 1.23 (0.97 – 1.55) | 0.08 | 0.43 |
| Previous MI | 1.23 (0.95 – 1.60) | 0.12 | 0.28 |
| Previous stroke | 1.02 (0.67 – 1.579 | 0.92 | 0.73 |
| Previous CABG | 1.64 (1.19- 2.27) | 0.003 | 0.35 |
| Creatinine (per 10 µmol/l) | 0.99 (0.95 – 1.03) | 0.55 | 0.09 |
| Two vessels disease┼ | 1.33 (1.10 – 1.60) | 0.003 | 0.10 |
| Three vessels disease | 2.00 (1.59 – 2.50) | <0.001 |  |

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; MI, myocardial infarction

\* Female gender as reference group, **┼**one vessel disease as reference group § p-value of interaction term between covariate and stent type in Cox regression containing covariate, stent type and interaction term and stratified on PCI hospital

Table 2. Univariable predictions of target lesion revascularization in stent and lesion related variables and p-value of interaction term between covariate and stent type.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | HR (95% CI) | p-value | p-value of interaction term§ |  |
| Stent length (per 5 mm) | 1.12 (1.02 – 1.23) | 0.01 | 0.73 |  |
| Stent diameter | 0.60 (0.47 – 0.79) | <0.001 | 0.08 |  |
| Delivery pressure (per 5 bars) | 1.01 (0.74 – 1.37) | 0.95 | 0.53 |  |
| Ostial lesion | 1.45 (0.93 – 2.28) | 0.10 | 0.63 |  |
| Visible calcification | 1.34 (1.04 – 1.74) | 0.03 | 0.83 |  |
| Bifurcation lesion | 1.27 (0.93 – 1.74) | 0.14 | 0.43 |  |
| Chronic occlusion | 2.16 (1.33 – 3.50) | 0.002 | 0.16 |  |
| Lesion type\*  B  B2  C | 1.23 (0.85 – 1.79)  1.28 (0.85 – 1.93)  1.48 (0.99 – 2.23) | 0.27  0.24  0.06 | 0.02 |  |
| Degree of stenosis (per 10 %) | 0.97 (0.89 – 1.06) | 0.48 | 0.76 |  |
| TIMI flow┼ |  |  |  |  |
| 0  1 | 0.95 (0.73 – 1.25)  0.96 (0.55 – 1.68) | 0.74  0.88 | 0.95 |  |
| 2 | 0.93 (0.66 – 1.32) | 0.70 |  |  |
| Use of GPI | 0.86 (0.65 – 1.14) | 0.29 | 0.73 |  |

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; TIMI, thrombolysis in myocardial infarction; GPI; Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor

\* Lesion type A reference group

┼ Preintervention TIMI flow – TIMI flow 3 reference group. § p-value of interaction term between covariate and stent type in Cox regression containing covariate, stent type and interaction term and stratified on PCI hospital.

Table 3. Multivariable predictors for target lesion revascularization in BMS patients with one treated lesion in native coronary arteries.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | HR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Age (per 5years) | 0.91 | 0.85 – 0.97 | 0.002 |
| Gender \* | 0.79 | 0.59 -1.05 | 0.11 |
| Two vessels disease ┼ | 1.41 | 1.00 – 2.00 | 0.05 |
| Three vessels disease | 1.92 | 1.27 -2.92 | 0.002 |
| Visible thrombus in the lesion | 0.59 | 0.41 – 0.85 | 0.005 |
| Stent length (per 5 mm) | 1.10 | 1.05 – 1.15 | <0.001 |
| Stent diameter (mm) | 0.56 | 0.42 – 0.75 | <0.001 |
| Chronic total occlusion | 1.84 | 1.05 – 3.21 | 0.032 |

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\*Female gender as reference group

┼ One vessel disease as reference group

Table 4. Multivariable predictors for target lesion revascularization in DES patients with one treated lesion in native coronary arteries.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | HR | 95% CI | p-value |
|  |  |  |  |
| Age (per 5years) | 0.85 | 0.77- 0.94 | 0.001 |
| Gender \* | 0.67 | 0.43 – 1.06 | 0.09 |
| Two vessels disease ┼ | 1.38 | 0.81 – 2.36 | 0.24 |
| Three vessels disease | 2.30 | 1.20 – 4.44 | 0.01 |
| Visible thrombus in the lesion | 0.62 | 0.36 – 1.06 | 0.08 |
| Stent length (per 5 mm) | 1.11 | 1.04 – 1.19 | 0.002 |
| Stent diameter (mm) | 0.84 | 0.54 – 1.31 | 0.45 |
| Chronic total occlusion | 0.85 | 0.26 – 2.76 | 0.77 |

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

\* Female gender as reference group

┼ One vessel disease as reference group

Figure 1.



Legend to figure 1.

Baseline hazard for DES and BMS from multivariable Royston-Parmar model. Baseline values were defined as zero value for dichotomous variables, reference value for categorical variable and mean values for continuous variables.