

Appendix 1

Impact of first medical contact to revascularisation time on long-term clinical outcomes in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction patients

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Supplementary data

Table S1: Provenance and delay.

	Pain to FMC/first hospital door, median (IQR)	FMC/first hospital door to revascularisation, median (IQR)	Pain to revascularisation (total ischaemic time), median (IQR)
All patients (n = 406)	90 (44–183)	94 (71–120)	184 (128–288)
Walk-in to ER of PCI centre (n = 72)	118 (55–225)	86 (58–110)	189 (130–332)
Transfer hospital 1 (n = 56)	100 (39–180)	91 (82–121)	187 (141–284)
Transfer hospital 2 (n = 40)	110 (60–187)	94 (66–118)	192 (126–313)
Transfer hospital 3 (n = 56)	89 (42–176)	104 (78–147)	212 (151–289)
Transfer hospital 4 (n = 11)	80 (30–250)	103 (79–178)	231 (153–312)
Transfer hospital 5 (n = 2)	–	–	–
Referral from GP (n = 22)	165 (65–307)	129 (74–164)	294 (170–449)
EMS (n = 120)	73 (30–176)	95 (72–118)	152 (108–235)
Other (n = 9)	60 (0–155)	89 (63–134)	148 (79–223)
Unknown (n = 16)	128 (75–180)	76 (56–95)	218 (135–258)

EMS = emergency medical services; ER = emergency room; GP = general practitioner; IQR = interquartile range; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention

Table S2: Peak CK and length of stay.

	All patients (n = 406)	Short (n = 187)	Long (n = 219)	p-value
Peak CK (IU/l), median (IQR)	1670 (801–3098)	1611 (762–3154)	1739 (826–3095)	0.73
Peak CK-MB (IU/l), median (IQR)	184 (84–305)	177 (82–308)	188 (85–305)	0.61
Length of stay (days), median (IQR)	5 (2–7)	5 (2–7)	4 (1–8)	0.59

CK = creatine kinase; CK-MB = creatine kinase muscle brain type; IQR = interquartile range

Table S3: Lesion and procedural characteristics.				
	All patients (n = 546)	Short (n = 245)	Long (n = 301)	p-value
Bifurcation, n (%)	114 (21)	50 (20)	64 (21)	0.75
Predilatation, n (%)	438 (80)	194 (79)	244 (81)	0.39
Postdilatation, n (%)	195 (36)	97 (40)	98 (33)	0.11
Complex lesion B2/C, n (%)	404 (74)	185 (76)	219 (73)	0.51
Pre TIMI, n (%)				
– 0	296 (54)	142 (58)	154 (51)	0.11
– 1	53 (10)	25 (10)	28 (9)	0.72
– 2	188 (34)	75 (31)	113 (38)	0.09
– 3	9 (2)	3 (1)	6 (2)	0.48
Post TIMI, n (%)				
– 0	4 (1)	0 (0)	4 (1)	0.13
– 1	3 (1)	1 (0)	2 (1)	1
– 2	22 (4)	10 (4)	12 (4)	1
– 3	517 (94)	234 (96)	283 (94)	0.44
Thrombus aspiration, n (%)	210 (38)	103 (42)	107 (36)	0.13
Treated vessel				
– Left main, n (%)	5 (1)	3 (1)	2 (1)	0.66
– Left anterior descending artery, n (%)	225 (41)	104 (42)	121 (40)	0.62
– Left circumflex, n (%)	79 (14)	32 (13)	47 (16)	0.39
– Right coronary artery, n (%)	235 (43)	106 (43)	128 (43)	0.89
– Arterial bypass grafting, n (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-
– Saphenous vein graft, n (%)	2 (0.3)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0.50
Stent overlap, n (%)	204 (37)	89 (36)	115 (38)	0.63
Stents per lesion, mean ± SD	1.3 ± 0.6	1.3 ± 0.6	1.3 ± 0.6	0.96

Table S4: FMC-R delay according to age category.							
	<40 years (n = 6)	40–49 years (n = 64)	50–59 years (n = 93)	60–69 years (n = 125)	70–79 years (n = 79)	80–89 years (n = 35)	≥90 years (n = 4)
Short, % (n)	67 (4)	58 (37)	53 (49)	42 (52)	46 (36)	23 (8)	25 (1)
Long, % (n)	33 (2)	42 (27)	47 (44)	58 (73)	54 (43)	77 (27)	75 (3)
FMCR = time from first medical contact to revascularisation							

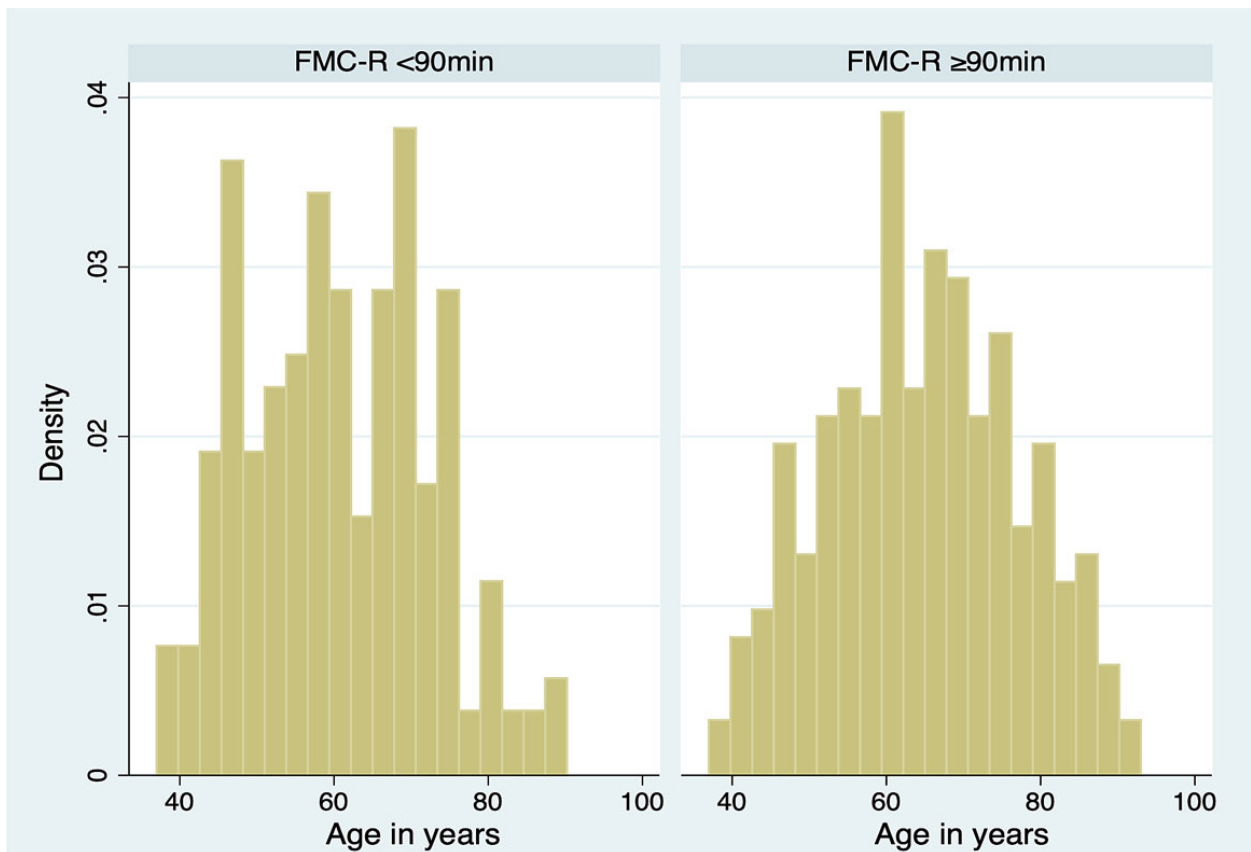


Figure S1: Distribution of age according to short or long treatment delays. FMC-R = time from first medical contact to revascularisation

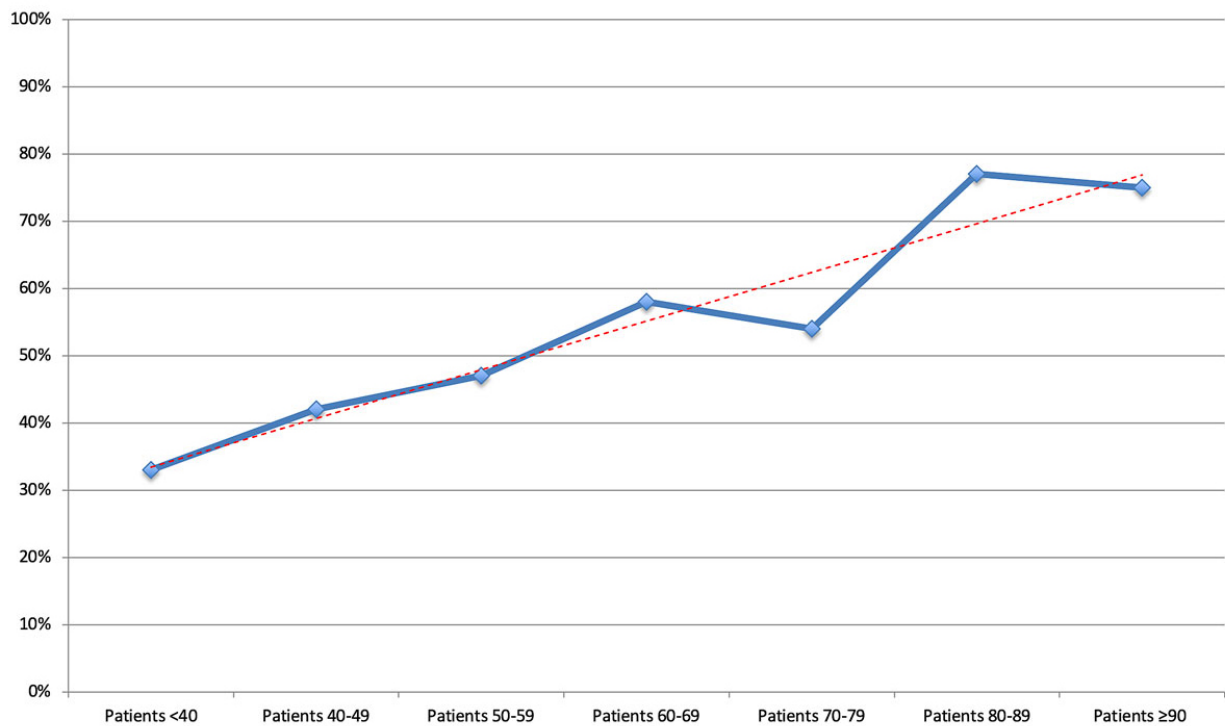


Figure S2: Proportion of patients with long treatment delays for each age category.