



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.**

Appendix to: Alsadat N, Hyun K, Boroumand F, et al. Achieving lipid targets within 12 months of an acute coronary syndrome: an observational analysis. *Med J Aust* 2022; doi: 10.5694/mja2.51442.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of patients enrolled in CONCORDANCE, by availability of lipid profile (follow-up six or 12 months after discharge)

| Variable | All patients | Lipid profile available | Lipid profile not available | P |
|--|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Number of patients | 10,555 | 2671 | 7889 | |
| Demographic characteristics | | | | |
| Age (years), mean (SD) | 64 (13) | 63 (12) | 65 (13) | <0.001 |
| Sex (women) | 3067 (29%) | 720 (27%) | 234 (30%) | 0.07 |
| Medical history | | | | |
| Prior myocardial infarction | 3066 (29%) | 722 (27%) | 2344 (30%) | 0.04 |
| Congestive heart failure | 746 (7%) | 160 (6%) | 586 (7%) | 0.06 |
| Prior percutaneous coronary intervention | 2208 (21%) | 571 (21%) | 1637 (21%) | 0.53 |
| Prior coronary artery bypass grafting | 1181 (11%) | 305 (11%) | 876 (11%) | 0.67 |
| Prior atrial fibrillation | 1013 (10%) | 242 (9%) | 771 (10%) | 0.40 |
| Chronic renal failure | 858 (8%) | 248 (9%) | 610 (8%) | 0.17 |
| On dialysis | 137 [16%] | 48 [19%] | 89 [15%] | 0.13 |
| Prior stroke/transient ischaemic attack | 736 (7%) | 156 (6%) | 580 (7%) | 0.01 |
| Diabetes | 2934 (28%) | 783 (29%) | 2151 (27%) | 0.16 |
| Hypertension | 6538 (62%) | 1639 (61%) | 4899 (62%) | 0.64 |
| Dyslipidaemia | 5924 (56%) | 1534 (57%) | 4390 (56%) | 0.25 |
| History of smoking | 3037 (29%) | 693 (26%) | 2344 (30%) | 0.03 |
| Family history of coronary heart disease | 3516 (33%) | 928 (35%) | 2588 (33%) | 0.23 |
| Lipid levels (index admission) | | | | |
| LDL-C (mmol/L), mean (SD) | 3 (1.00) | 3.0 (1.00) | 3 (1.00) | 0.11 |
| LDL-C > 1.8 mmol/L | 4641 (76%) | 1239 (75%) | 3402 (76%) | 0.32 |
| Total cholesterol (mmol/L), mean (SD) | 5 (1.0) | 5.0 (1.0) | 5 (1.0) | 0.09 |
| Total cholesterol (> 4 mmol/L) | 4648 (65%) | 1253 (66%) | 3395 (65%) | 0.37 |

LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SD = standard deviation.

Table 2. Not meeting the lipid targets at follow-up, based on LDL-C levels alone (N = 2004): multiple logistic regression model

| Variable | Levels | OR (95% CI) |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| Sex | Women v Men | 1.55 (1.16–2.06) |
| Age in quartiles | <55 v >74 | 1.41 (0.86–2.30) |
| | 55 to <65 v >74 | 1.34 (0.97–1.83) |
| | 65 to <74 v >74 | 1.39 (0.94–2.07) |
| Any lipid lowering therapy at admission | Yes v no | 1.37 (1.04–1.82) |
| Total cholesterol > 4 mmol/L at admission | Yes v no | 2.82 (2.06–3.85) |
| Intensive lipid-lowering at discharge ^a | No v yes | 1.74 (1.23–2.46) |
| Number of evidence-based medications at discharge ^b | 0-2 v 5 | 2.15 (1.33–3.48) |
| | 3 v 5 | 1.37 (1.14 -1.65) |
| | 4 v 5 | 1.14 (0.90–1.44) |

LDL-C, Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol. OR, Odds Ratio. CI, Confidence Intervals.

a Intensive lipid lowering therapy defined as treatment with atorvastatin (≥ 40 mg/day), rosuvastatin (≥ 20 mg/day), or simvastatin (≥ 80 mg/day), with or without ezetimibe

b Evidence based medications include: Aspirin, P2Y12 receptor antagonists such as Ticagrelor, Beta blockers, Statins and ACE inhibitors.

Table 3. Not meeting the lipid targets at follow-up, based on total cholesterol levels alone (LDL-C data not available: N = 667): multiple logistic regression model

| Variable | Levels | OR (95% CI) |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Sex | Women v Men | 1.68 (0.96–2.93) |
| Age in quartiles | <55 v >74 | 2.24 (1.19–4.19) |
| | 55 to <65 v >74 | 1.71 (0.86–3.40) |
| | 65 to <74 v >74 | 1.76 (0.87–3.54) |
| Any lipid lowering therapy at admission | Yes v no | 1.98 (1.22–3.22) |
| Total Cholesterol > 4 mmol/L at admission | Yes v no | 3.93 (2.34–6.60) |
| Intensive lipid-lowering at discharge ^a | No v yes | 1.31 (0.74–2.32) |
| Number of evidence-based medications at discharge ^b | 0-2 v 5 | 2.64 (1.59–4.35) |
| | 3 v 5 | 1.18 (0.65–2.16) |
| | 4 v 5 | 0.89 (0.57–1.40) |

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b Evidence based medications include: Aspirin, P2Y12 receptor antagonists such as Ticagrelor, Beta blockers, Statins and ACE inhibitors.