

## ONLINE APPENDIX

**Table 1.** Baseline characteristics of 393 patients with both copeptin and IGFBP-1 levels available at admission for myocardial infarction. The data are presented as *n* (%) or median (quartile 1-quartile 3). All variables refer to admission values, unless otherwise stated.

Variable	Value
Age (years)	70.0 (60.8-77.0)
Male gender (n; %)	269 (68)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	28 (25-31)
Diabetes duration (years)	6.0 (1.5-14)
Blood pressure (mmHg)	
Systolic	130 (120-150)
Diastolic	74 (63-85)
Previous medical history (n; %)	
Myocardial infarction	148 (38)
Angina pectoris	201 (51)
Heart failure	78 (20)
Hypertension	215 (55)
Hyperlipidemia	135 (34)
Current smoker	84 (22)
Medication prior to admission	
Insulin	135 (34)
Metformin	99 (25)
Sulphonylurea	153 (39)
Beta-blocker	175 (45)
Aspirin	206 (52)
ACE inhibitor	124 (32)
Lipid lowering	117 (30)
Biochemistry at admission	
Blood glucose (mmol/l)	11.8 (9.2-14.9)
HbA1c* (%)	7.1 (6.2-8.3)
Serum creatinine (μmol/l)	92 (78-110)
Creatinine clearance† (ml/min)	72 (50-93)
Serum cholesterol (mmol/l)	5.0 (4.2-5.8)
Serum triglycerides (mmol/l)	1.7 (1.2-2.6)

\* Analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography with an upper normal limit of 5.3% (Boehringer Mannheim Scandinavian AB, Bromma, Sweden).

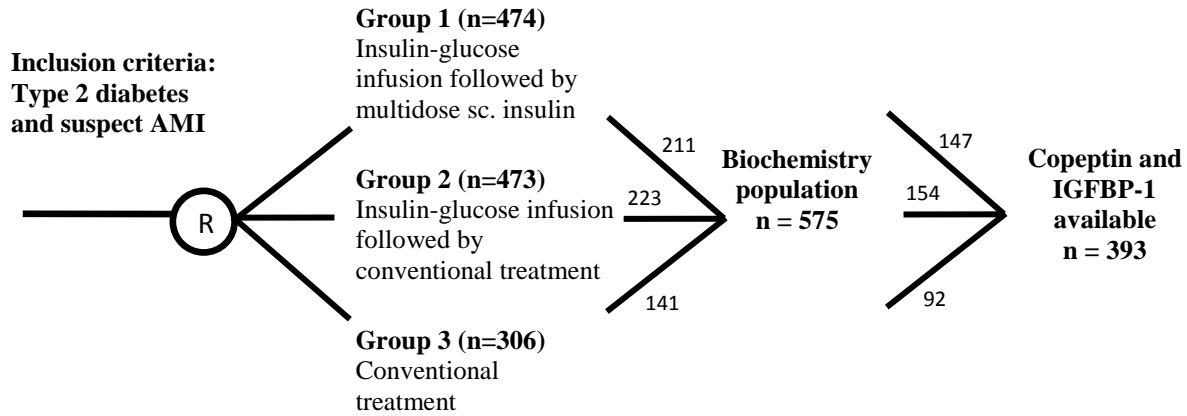
† Calculated using the Cockcroft-Gault method

**Table 2.** Copeptin and IGFBP values (median [quartile 1–quartile 3]) by gender and some biochemical and clinical characteristics.

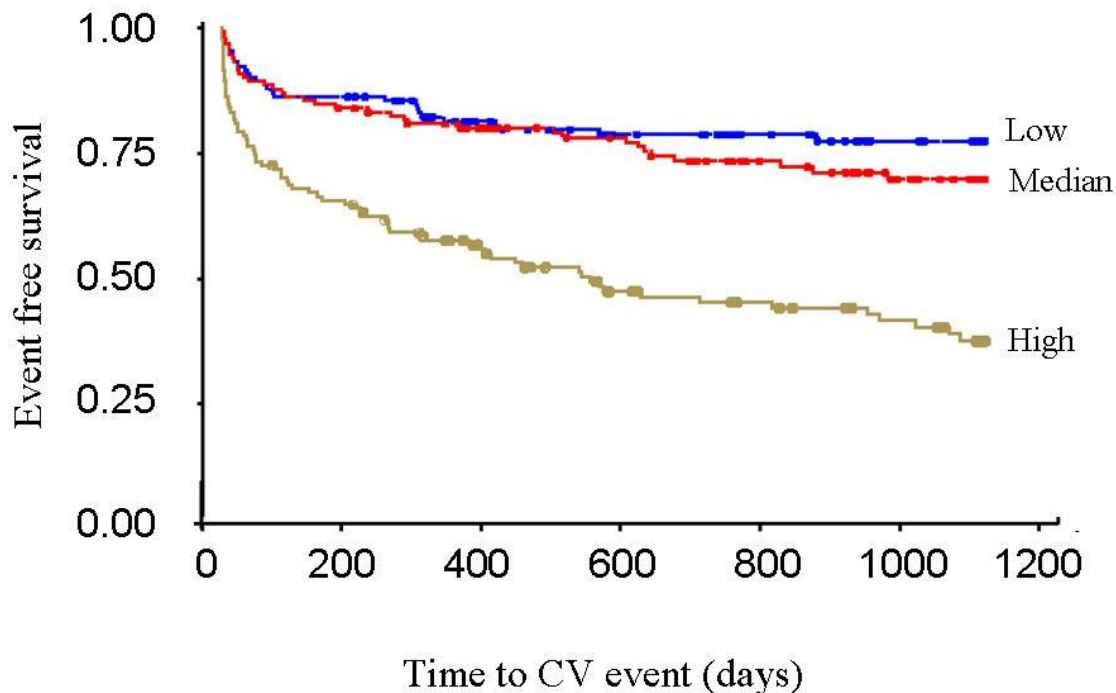
Variable		p		p
<b>Kruskal-Wallis test</b>	<b>Copeptin (pmol/l)</b>		<b>IGFBP-1 (µg/l)</b>	
<b>Males vs. females</b>	20.2 (9.6-43.5) vs. 24.7 (10.0-63.1)	0.20	20.0 (11.0-43.0) vs. 30.0 (13.5-60.0)	0.015
<b>Age (below/above median)</b>	14.7 (7.2-31.7) vs. 34.6 (13.5-72.6)	<0.001	17.0 (9.0-33.5) vs. 32.0 (15.0-65.0)	<0.001
<i>Biochemistry at admission</i>				
<b>Creatinine clearance* (below/above median)</b>	36.7 (13.6-69.6) vs. 13.8 (6.4-27.2)	<0.001	35.0 (16.0-68.0) vs. 15.0 (9.0-31.0)	<0.001
<b>Glucose<sup>†</sup> (below/above median)</b>	18.3 (7.6-42.3) vs. 27.2 (11.9-58.1)	0.006	19.0 (10.0-44.0) vs. 25.5 (13.0-56.0)	0.02
<b>HbA1c<sup>‡</sup> (below/above median)</b>	22.8 (10.2-51.4) vs. 21.4 (8.2- 49.2)	0.30	20.0 (11.0-45.0) vs. 24.0 (13.0-55.0)	0.22
<i>Previous medical history</i>				
<b>MI vs. no previous MI</b>	23.2 (10.2-56.2) vs. 21.2 (9.4-45.1)	0.19	24.5 (11.0-47.0) vs. 22.0 (12.0-52.0)	0.71
<b>Heart failure vs. no heart failure</b>	34.9 (16.7-66.4) vs. 19.4 (8.2-43.4)	<0.001	26.0 (11.0-52.0) vs. 23.0 (12.0-51.0)	0.56
<b>Hypertension vs. no hypertension<sup>§</sup></b>	21.3 (9.6-43.8) vs. 23.3 (9.7-56.4)	0.66	22.0 (11.0-54.0) vs. 24.0 (12.0-48.0)	0.95
<b>Spearman's rank correlation</b>	<b>Correlation coefficient</b>		<b>Correlation coefficient</b>	
<b>Age</b>	0.41	<0.001	0.28	<0.001
<b>BMI</b>	-0.13	0.02	-0.23	<0.001
<i>Biochemistry at admission</i>				
<b>Creatinine clearance</b>	-0.45	<0.001	-0.40	<0.001
<b>Glucose</b>	0.17	<0.001	0.15	0.004
<b>HbA1c</b>	-0.09	0.07	0.06	0.23
<b>IGFBP-1</b>	0.53	<0.001		

Missing data \* n=13; † n= 2; ‡ n=: 36 § n= 1

**Figure 1.** Flow-chart for the DIGAMI 2 study including the randomised treatment groups and the present biochemical substudy. (AMI= acute myocardial infarction)



**Figure 2.** Kaplan-Meier curves for cardiovascular events by copeptin tertiles (log-rank test for trend  $p < 0.001$ ). Copeptin levels in each group, presented as min-max (median), were 0.97-12.5 (6.3) pmol/l in the low group 12.7-37.1 (21.8) pmol/l in the middle group and 37.8-1936 (66.8) pmol/l in the highest.



**Figure 3.** Copeptin levels (pmol/l) in patients who died from cardiovascular causes during the first 90 days (n=38) (1), after 90 days (n=39) (2) and who remained alive or died from non-cardiovascular causes (n=315) (3).

