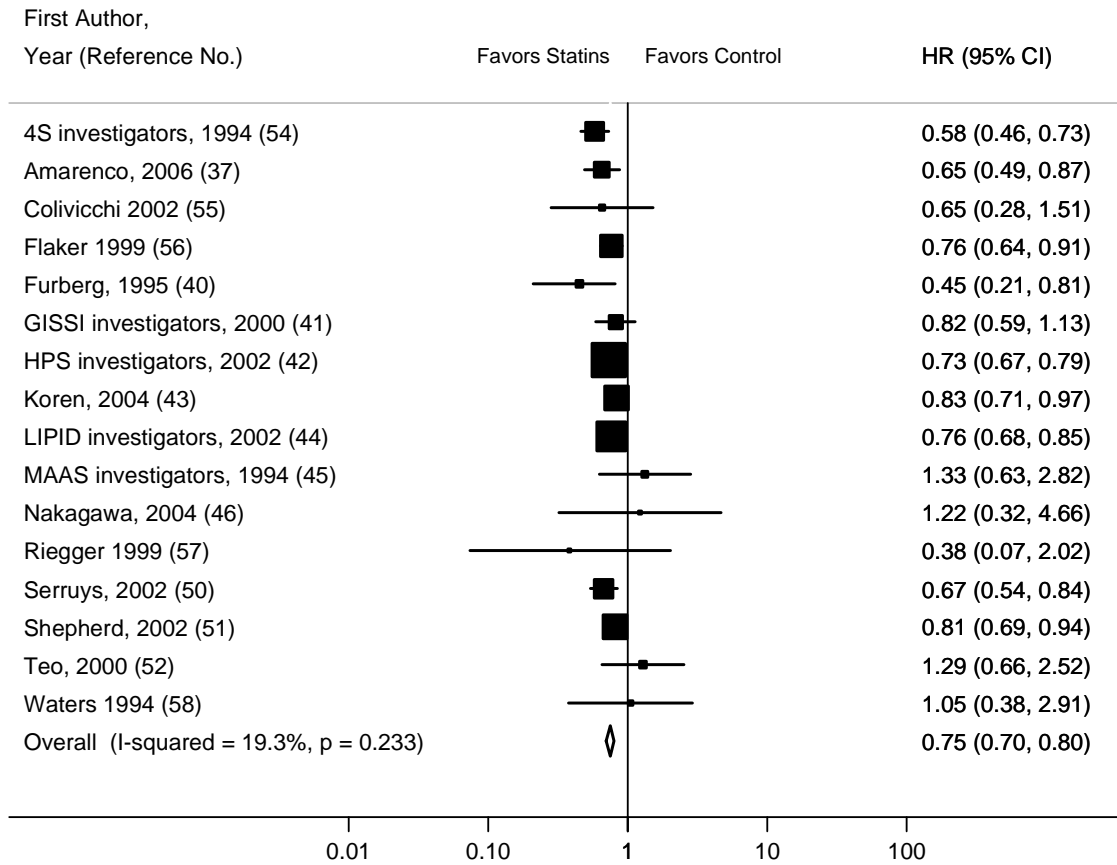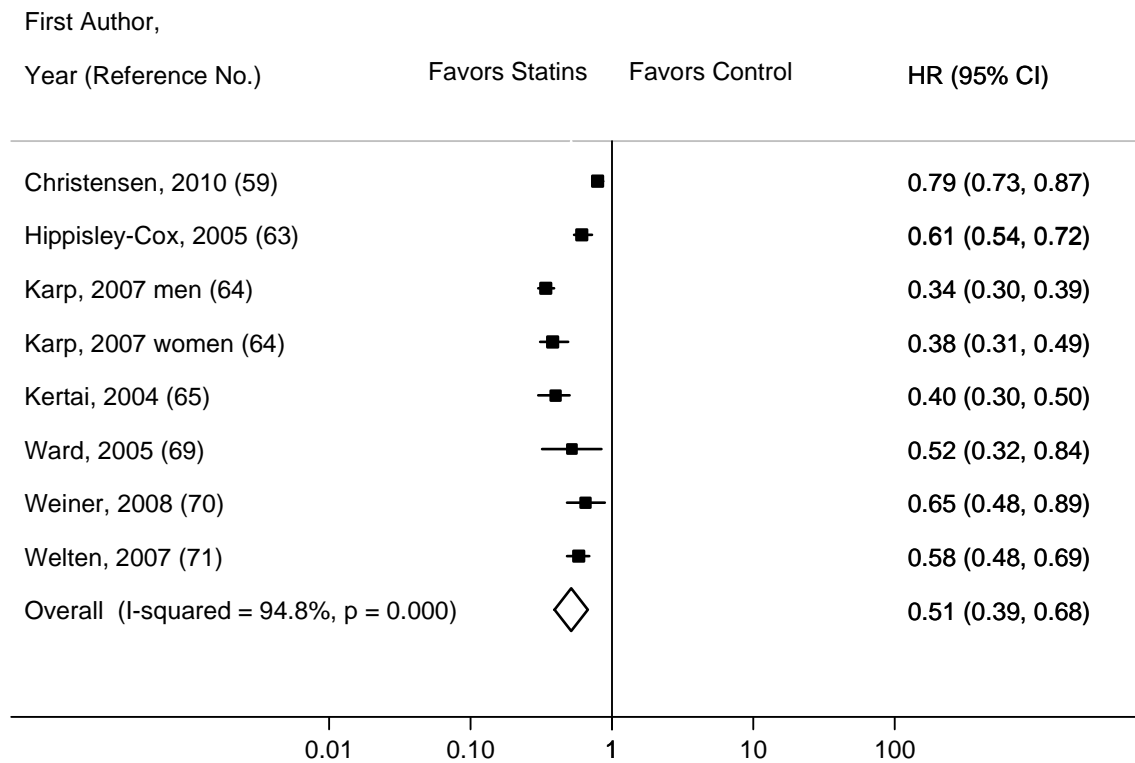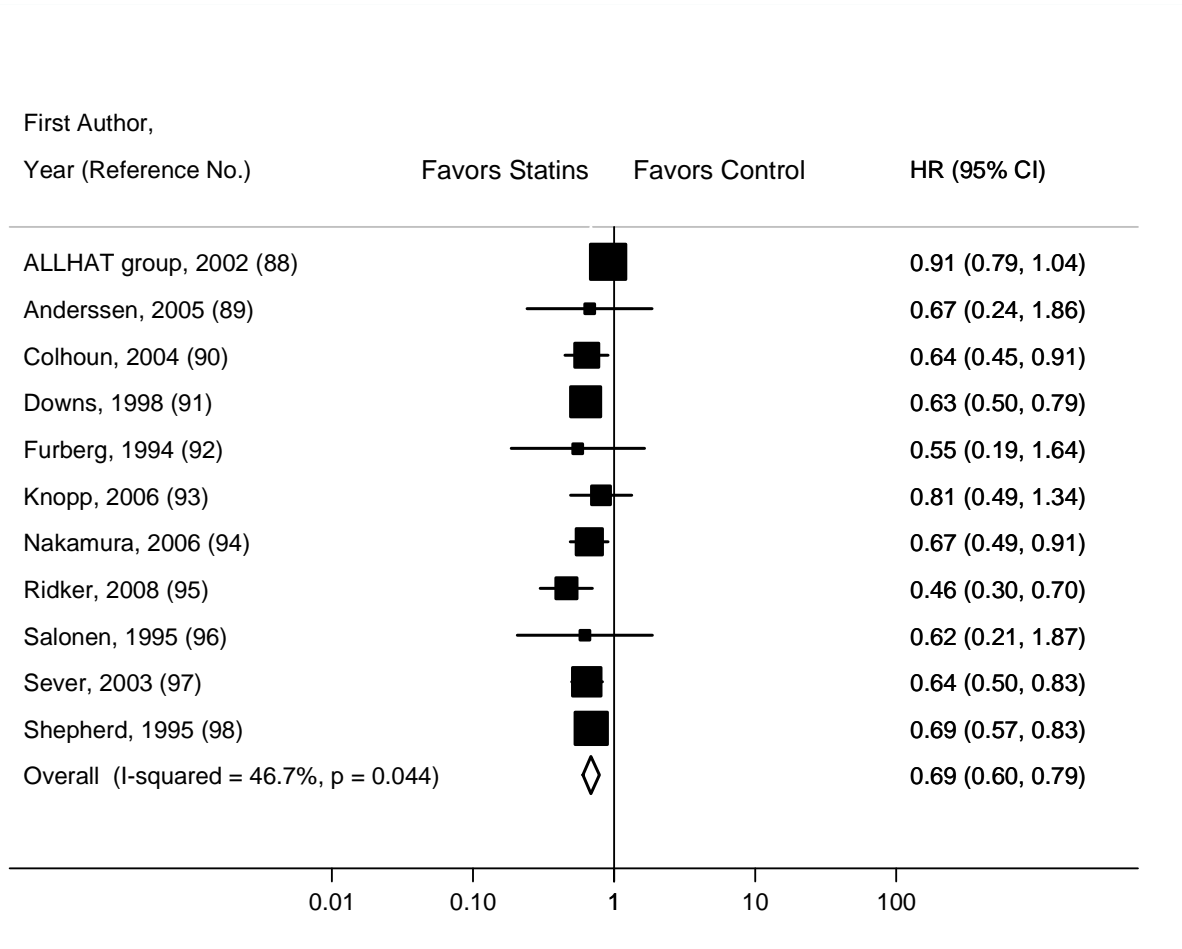**Web Figure 1:** Forest plot of secondary prevention randomized trials of statin initiation and risk of recurrent MI or CHD (HR: hazard ratio comparing treated with control)

First Author, Year (Reference No.)	Favors Statins / Favors Control	HR (95% CI)
4S investigators, 1994 (54)		0.58 (0.46, 0.73)
Amarenco, 2006 (37)		0.65 (0.49, 0.87)
Colivicchi 2002 (55)		0.65 (0.28, 1.51)
Flaker 1999 (56)		0.76 (0.64, 0.91)
Furberg, 1995 (40)		0.45 (0.21, 0.81)
GISSI investigators, 2000 (41)		0.82 (0.59, 1.13)
HPS investigators, 2002 (42)		0.73 (0.67, 0.79)
Koren, 2004 (43)		0.83 (0.71, 0.97)
LIPID investigators, 2002 (44)		0.76 (0.68, 0.85)
MAAS investigators, 1994 (45)		1.33 (0.63, 2.82)
Nakagawa, 2004 (46)		1.22 (0.32, 4.66)
Riegger 1999 (57)		0.38 (0.07, 2.02)
Serruys, 2002 (50)		0.67 (0.54, 0.84)
Shepherd, 2002 (51)		0.81 (0.69, 0.94)
Teo, 2000 (52)		1.29 (0.66, 2.52)
Waters 1994 (58)		1.05 (0.38, 2.91)
Overall (I-squared = 19.3%, p = 0.233)		0.75 (0.70, 0.80)

0.01   0.10   1   10   100

Web Figure 2: Forest plot of secondary prevention observational studies of statins and risk of death comparing prevalent users and non-users after adjustment for confounders, restricted to studies that reported both crude and adjusted hazard ratios (HR: hazard ratio comparing users with non-users)
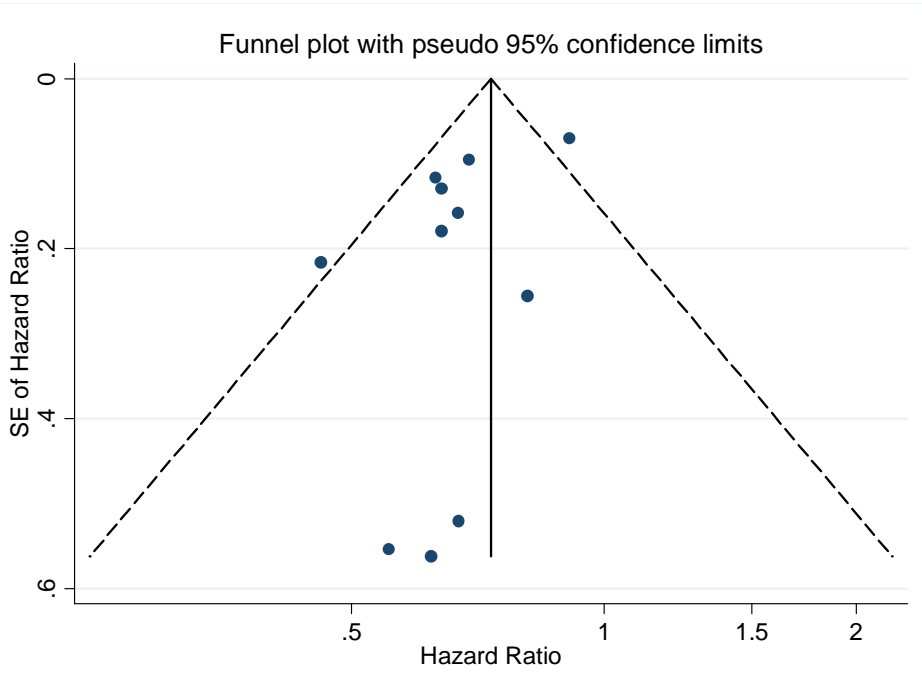

First Author, Year (Reference No.)	Favors Statins	Favors Control	HR (95% CI)
Christensen, 2010 (59)			0.79 (0.73, 0.87)
Hippisley-Cox, 2005 (63)			0.61 (0.54, 0.72)
Karp, 2007 men (64)			0.34 (0.30, 0.39)
Karp, 2007 women (64)			0.38 (0.31, 0.49)
Kertai, 2004 (65)			0.40 (0.30, 0.50)
Ward, 2005 (69)			0.52 (0.32, 0.84)
Weiner, 2008 (70)			0.65 (0.48, 0.89)
Welten, 2007 (71)			0.58 (0.48, 0.69)
Overall (I-squared = 94.8%, p = 0.000)			0.51 (0.39, 0.68)

0.01   0.10   1   10   100

Web Figure 3: Forest plot of primary prevention randomized trials of statin initiation and risk of non-fatal MI or death from CHD (HR: hazard ratio comparing treated with control)
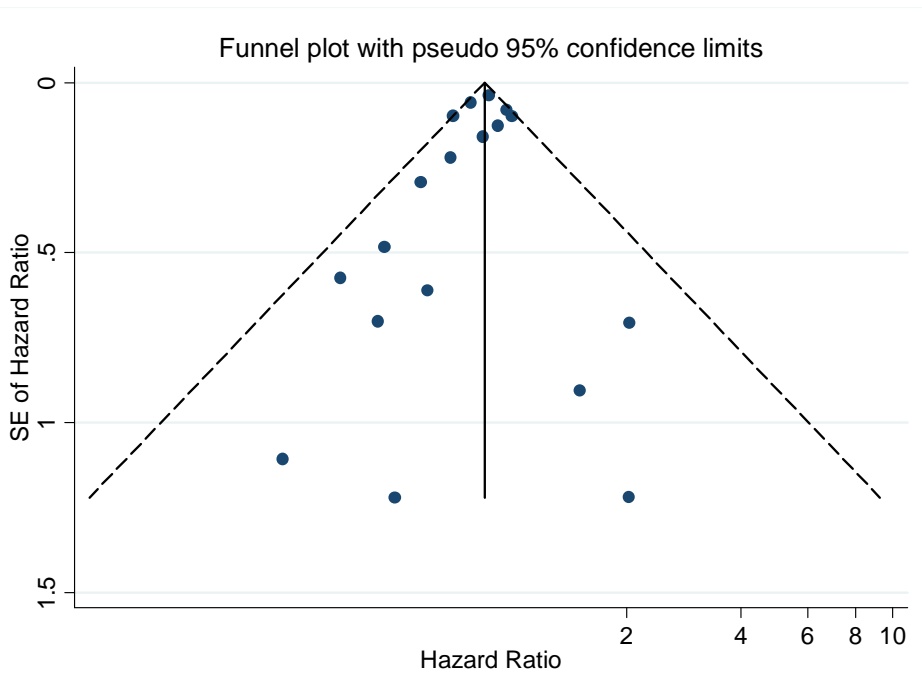
First Author, Year (Reference No.)	Favors Statins Favors Control	HR (95% CI)
ALLHAT group, 2002 (88)		0.91 (0.79, 1.04)
Anderssen, 2005 (89)		0.67 (0.24, 1.86)
Colhoun, 2004 (90)		0.64 (0.45, 0.91)
Downs, 1998 (91)		0.63 (0.50, 0.79)
Furberg, 1994 (92)		0.55 (0.19, 1.64)
Knopp, 2006 (93)		0.81 (0.49, 1.34)
Nakamura, 2006 (94)		0.67 (0.49, 0.91)
Ridker, 2008 (95)		0.46 (0.30, 0.70)
Salonen, 1995 (96)		0.62 (0.21, 1.87)
Sever, 2003 (97)		0.64 (0.50, 0.83)
Shepherd, 1995 (98)		0.69 (0.57, 0.83)
Overall (I-squared = 46.7%, p = 0.044)		0.69 (0.60, 0.79)

0.01   0.10   1   10   100

Web Figure 4: Funnel plots of randomized trials of primary (A) and secondary prevention (B); and secondary prevention observational studies comparing prevalent users with non-users (C) and secondary prevention observational studies comparing a combination of prevalent and incident users with non users (D). The outcome was CHD or MI in primary prevention and all-cause mortality in secondary prevention studies. SE: Standard Error
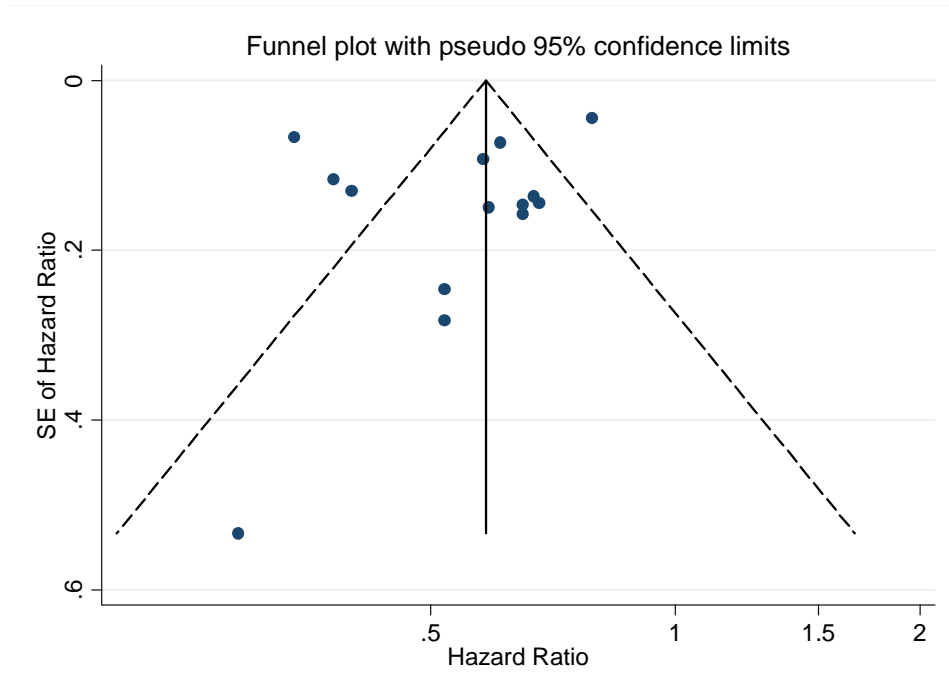
(A)

(B)

(C)

Funnel plot with pseudo 95% confidence limits

(D)

Funnel plot with pseudo 95% confidence limits