
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CORONARY VASCULAR DYSFUNCTION AND CARDIAC MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT DIABETES MELLITUS

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SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1. MULTIVARIABLE SURVIVAL ANALYSIS (NON-DIABETICS)

	Diabetics (N=1172)	Non-Diabetics (N=1611)
All-Cause Mortality		
Annualized Mortality	7.5%	5.4%
HR for CFR	2.03 (1.34-3.08)	3.42 (2.17-5.38)
C-Index	0.778 (0.736-0.819)	0.775 (0.736-0.814)
Continuous NRI	0.503 (0.312-0.701)	0.678 (0.519-0.826)
NRI (2 and 6%/yr)	0.126 (0.052-0.207)	0.197 (0.110-0.288)
NRI (2 and 6%/yr), Intermediate Risk Stratum	0.535 (0.263-0.822)	0.406 (0.185-0.628)
IDI	0.012 (0.004-0.020)	0.029 (0.021-0.038)
Relative IDI	0.089 (0.028-0.146)	0.286 (0.197-0.387)

Comparison of prognostic performance of CFR. Estimates for HR, c-index, NRI and IDI are adjusted for Duke clinical risk score, BMI, nephropathy/retinopathy (diabetics only), rest LVEF, combined extent and severity of scar and ischemia and LVEF reserve. CFR=coronary flow reserve. HR=hazard ratio. NRI=net reclassification improvement. IDI=integrated discrimination improvement.

SUPPLEMENT FIGURE 1. RISK RECLASSIFICATION FOR DIABETICS

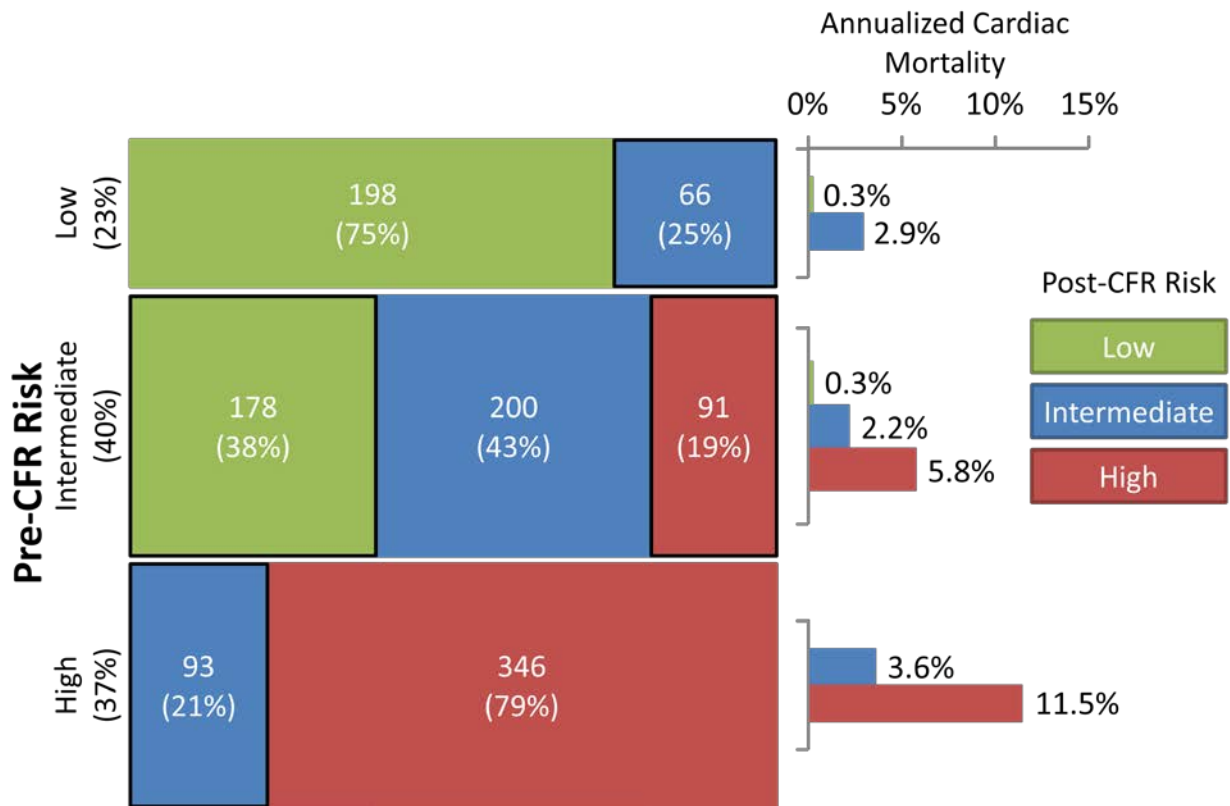


Illustration of risk reclassification by addition of coronary flow reserve (CFR) to a model containing clinical risk factors, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), LVEF reserve and combined extent of myocardial ischemia and scar. The height of each bar is proportional to the number of patients in each pre-CFR risk category (<1, 1-3 and >3% per year risk of cardiac death) as estimated by a model containing clinical risk factors, rest LVEF, LVEF reserve and extent of myocardial ischemia and scar (Model 5, Table 3A, Main Text). Each of these bars is subdivided proportionate to the number of patients reclassified as <1 (green), 1-3 (blue) and >3% (red) per year risk of cardiac death categories after the addition of CFR to the risk model (Model 6, Table 3A, Main Text). The horizontal bar charts at right represent the observed annualized rates of cardiac mortality in each of the post-CFR risk categories.

SUPPLEMENT FIGURE 2. RISK RECLASSIFICATION FOR NON-DIABETICS

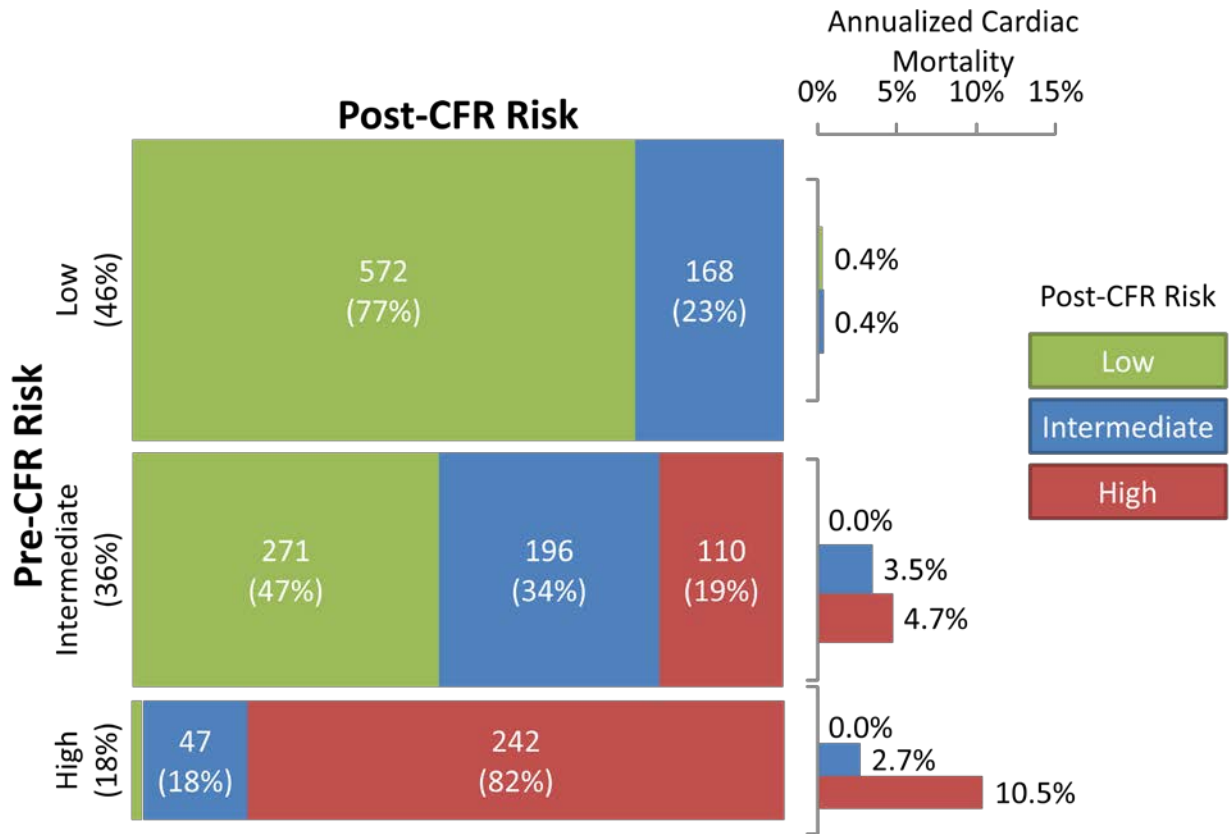


Illustration of risk reclassification by addition of coronary flow reserve (CFR) to a model containing clinical risk factors, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), LVEF reserve and combined extent of myocardial ischemia and scar. The height of each bar is proportional to the number of patients in each pre-CFR risk category (<1, 1-3 and >3% per year risk of cardiac death) as estimated by a model containing clinical risk factors, rest LVEF, LVEF reserve and extent of myocardial ischemia and scar (Model 4, Table 3B, Main Text). Each of these bars is subdivided proportionate to the number of patients reclassified as <1 (green), 1-3 (blue) and >3% (red) per year risk of cardiac death categories after the addition of CFR to the risk model (Model 5, Table 3B, Main Text). The horizontal bar charts at right represent the observed annualized rates of cardiac mortality in each of the post-CFR risk categories.