Supplemental Material

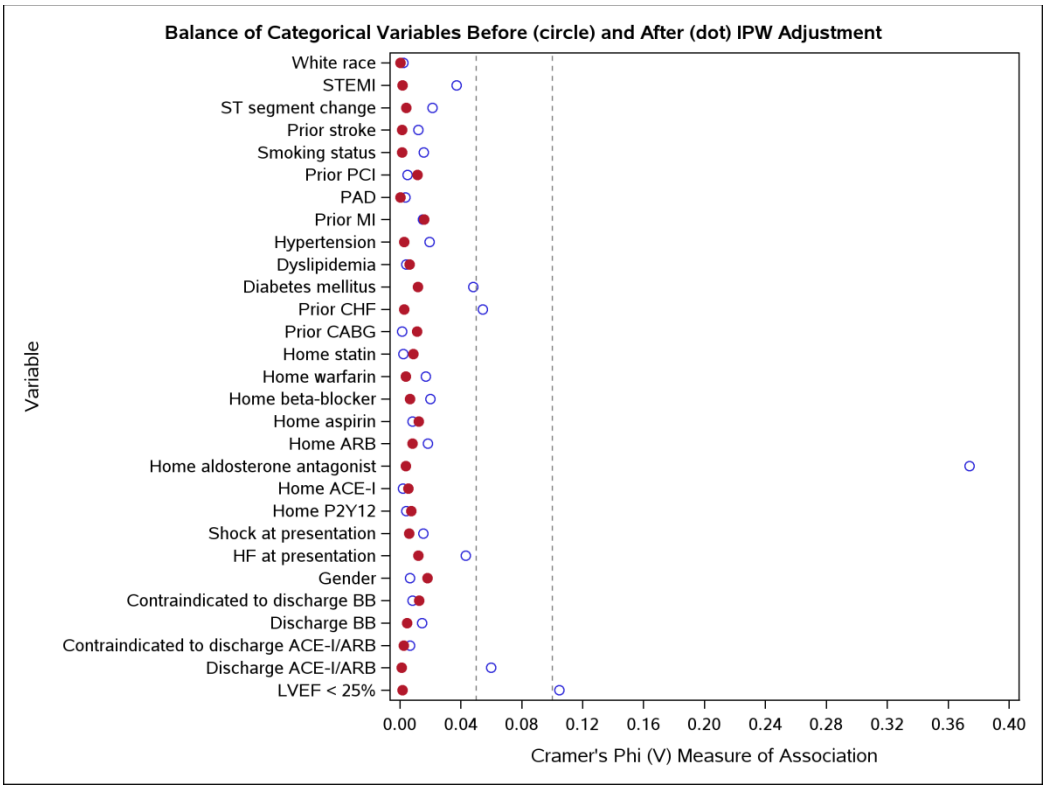
Table S1. Covariates Entered Into the Propensity Model for Aldosterone Antagonist Use vs. Not

Covariate
Age
Sex
Race
Body mass index
ECG findings (STEMI vs. ST depression vs. transient ST elevation vs. none)
HF
Cardiogenic shock
Heart rate
Systolic blood pressure
LVEF
Hypertension
Diabetes
Peripheral arterial disease
Current/recent smoker
Dyslipidemia
Prior MI
Prior PCI
Prior CABG
Prior HF
Prior stroke
Baseline hemoglobin
Baseline creatinine
Baseline troponin (ratio over the institutional ULN)
Home aspirin use prior to admission
Home ADP receptor inhibitor use prior to admission
Home warfarin use prior to admission
Home beta-blocker use prior to admission
Home ACEI/ARB use prior to admission
Home aldosterone receptor blocker use prior to admission
Home statin use prior to admission
In-hospital coronary revascularization
Discharge ACEI/ARB use
Discharge beta-blocker use

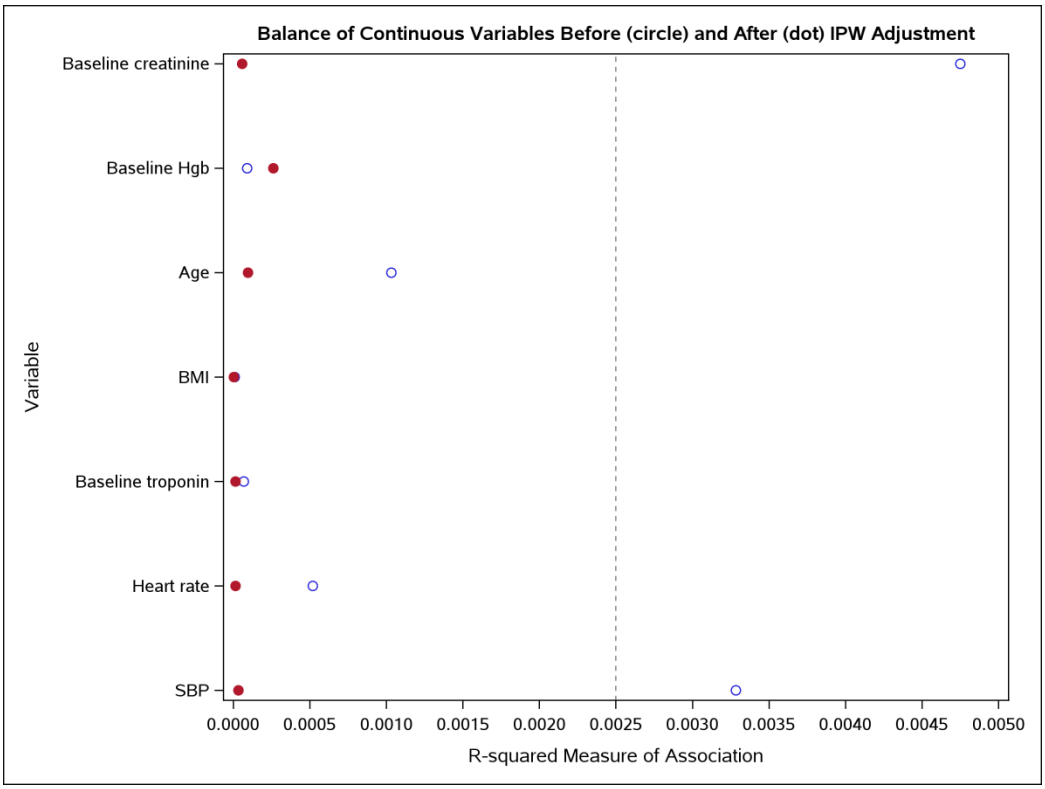
ACEI indicates angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ECG, electrocardiogram; HF, heart failure; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction

Figure S1. Balance of Covariates Before (Circle) and After (Solid Dot) Inverse Probability-Weighted Propensity Adjustment

A) Categorical Variables



B) Continuous Variables



Footnote: Dots to the right of dashed line indicate imbalance. For the Cramer's phi plot, dots to the right of the dashed line at 0.05 indicate medium imbalance, and dots to the right of the dashed line at 0.10 indicate large imbalance. A standardized difference of 10% is equivalent to having a phi coefficient of 0.05 (Austin PC. *Communications in Statistics—Simulation and Computation*®. 2009;38:1228–1234).