SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Multivariate Cox Regression analysis for 30-day all-cause mortality

	Age			Heart rate			QTc>ULN			-2 LLR
	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	Δ QTcB
QTcB	1.04	1.02 - 1.06	<0.001	1.04	1.01 - 1.06	0.004	4.49	2.31 - 8.74	<0.001	0
QTcFri	1.04	1.02 - 1.06	<0.001	1.05	1.03 - 1.08	<0.001	5.95	3.34 - 10.60	<0.001	12.73†
QTcFra	1.04	1.02 - 1.06	<0.001	1.05	1.03 - 1.08	<0.001	7.31	4.10 - 13.05	<0.001	18.09‡
QTcH	1.04	1.02 - 1.06	<0.001	1.06	1.03 - 1.08	<0.001	6.18	3.41 - 11.20	<0.001	11.94†
QTcR	1.04	1.02 - 1.06	<0.001	1.05	1.02 - 1.07	<0.001	6.32	3.43 - 11.64	<0.001	9.97°

Level of significance: In a 3 parameters analysis a Δ -2 LLR between models >5.99 is statistically significant at level p<0.050. For all QTc formulae the regression models were significant better compared to QTcB. The model with QTcFra was significant better than these with QTcH and QTcR.

° =p<0.010; † =p<0.005; ‡ =p<0.001

Abbreviations:

-2 LLR Δ QTcB: difference of -2 Log Likelihood Ratio compared to the model including QTcB; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; QTc>ULN: QTc value above upper limit of normal; QTcB: QT correction with Bazett formula; QTcFri: QT correction with Fridericia formula; QTcFra: QT correction with Framingham formula; QTcH: QT correction with Hodges formula; QTcR: QT correction with Rautaharju formula.

Table S2. Multivariate Cox Regression analysis for 1-year all-cause mortality

	Age			Heart rate			QRSd			QTc>ULN			-2 LLR
	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	Δ QTcB
QTcB	1.043	1.034-1.053	<0.001	1.030	1.018-1.043	<0.001	0.990	0.980-1.001	0.074	2.899	1.968-4.270	<0.001	0
QTcFri	1.043	1.033-1.052	<0.001	1.037	1.025-1.049	<0.001	0.989	0.979-1.000	0.044	3.238	2.307-4.544	<0.001	13.32†
QTcFra	1.044	1.034-1.053	<0.001	1.038	1.026-1.051	<0.001	0.990	0.979-1.001	0.062	3.197	2.232-4.581	<0.001	8.21*
QTcH	1.044	1.034-1.053	<0.001	1.040	1.028-1.052	<0.001	0.990	0.979-1.000	0.061	3.043	2.132-4.343	<0.001	6.87
QTcR	1.043	1.034-1.053	<0.001	1.035	1.023-1.048	<0.001	0.991	0.980-1.001	0.083	3.321	2.287-4.824	<0.001	7.10

Level of significance: In a 4 parameters analysis a Δ -2 LLR between models >7.81 is statistically significant at level p<0.050. The regression models with QTcFri and QTcFra were significant better predictors of 1-year all-cause mortality compared to QTcB. There were no other significant differences between QTc formulae.

* =p<0.050; † =p<0.005

Abbreviations:

-2 LLR Δ QTcB: difference of -2 Log Likelihood Ratio compared to the model including QTcB; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; QTc>ULN: QTc value above upper limit of normal; QTcB: QT correction with Bazett formula; QTcFri: QT correction with Fridericia formula; QTcFra: QT correction with Framingham formula; QTcH: QT correction with Hodges formula; QTcR: QT correction with Rautaharju formula.

Table S3. Multivariate Cox Regression analysis for 1-year cardiac mortality

	Age			Heart rate			QRSd			QTc>ULN			-2 LLR
	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	Δ QTcB
QTcB	1.042	1.022-1.063	<0.001	1.036	1.010-1.063	0.006	1.023	1.001-1.046	0.039	4.484	2.252-8.930	<0.001	0
QTcFri	1.042	1.022-1.063	<0.001	1.049	1.023-1.075	<0.001	1.023	1.000-1.045	0.047	4.355	2.310-8.213	<0.001	2.04
QTcFra	1.044	1.023-1.064	<0.001	1.051	1.024-1.077	<0.001	1.024	1.002-1.046	0.035	4.258	2.185-8.297	<0.001	-0.27
QTcH	1.045	1.024-1.066	<0.001	1.052	1.027-1.079	<0.001	1.025	1.003-1.048	0.026	3.420	1.713-6.827	<0.001	-4.56
QTcR	1.042	1.022-1.063	<0.001	1.046	1.020-1.072	<0.001	1.023	1.001-1.046	0.039	5.646	2.965-10.752	<0.001	6.19

Level of significance: In a 4 parameters analysis a Δ -2 LLR between models >7.81 is statistically significant at level $p<0.050$. There were no significant differences between models.

Abbreviations:

-2 LLR Δ QTcB: difference of -2 Log Likelihood Ratio compared to the model including QTcB; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; QTc>ULN: QTc value above upper limit of normal; QTcB: QT correction with Bazett formula; QTcFri: QT correction with Fridericia formula; QTcFra: QT correction with Framingham formula; QTcH: QT correction with Hodges formula; QTcR: QT correction with Rautaharju formula.

Table S4. Multivariate Cox Regression analysis for 1-year non-cardiac mortality

	Age			Heart rate			QRSd			QTc>ULN			-2 LLR
	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	Δ QTcB
QTcB	1.045	1.032-1.057	<0.001	1.022	1.006-1.037	0.006	0.979	0.966-0.993	0.003	2.734	1.620-4.613	<0.001	0
QTcFri	1.044	1.031-1.056	<0.001	1.028	1.013-1.044	<0.001	0.977	0.964-0.991	0.001	3.376	2.184-5.219	<0.001	12.10°
QTcFra	1.045	1.032-1.057	<0.001	1.029	1.014-1.045	<0.001	0.978	0.965-0.992	0.002	3.219	2.021-5.127	<0.001	7.52
QTcH	1.045	1.032-1.057	<0.001	1.031	1.016-1.047	<0.001	0.978	0.964-0.992	0.002	3.166	2.007-4.995	<0.001	8.19*
QTcR	1.045	1.033-1.058	<0.001	1.026	1.011-1.042	0.001	0.980	0.966-0.993	0.004	2.866	1.716-4.786	<0.001	1.27

Level of significance: In a 4 parameters analysis a Δ -2 LLR between models >7.81 is statistically significant at level $p<0.050$. The regression models containing QTcFri and QTcH are significant better predictors of 1-year non-cardiac mortality compared to QTcB. QTcFri is also significant better than QTcR.

* =$p<0.050$; ° =$p<0.010$

Abbreviations:

-2 LLR Δ QTcB: difference of -2 Log Likelihood Ratio compared to the model including QTcB; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; QTc>ULN: QTc value above upper limit of normal; QTcB: QT correction with Bazett formula; QTcFri: QT correction with Fridericia formula; QTcFra: QT correction with Framingham formula; QTcH: QT correction with Hodges formula; QTcR: QT correction with Rautaharju formula.