Supplementary Material 2. Assessment of Pexelizumab in Acute Myocardial Infarction (APEX AMI) score

The final model included 7 factors (age, systolic blood pressure, Killip class, heart rate, serum creatinine, sum of baseline total ST deviation, and anterior location of myocardial infarction [MI]) (**Table**). **Figure** provides an algorithm and demonstrates how to estimate risk of 90-day death in a hypothetical patient.

Table. Independent correlates of 90-day death in descending order of their χ^2 value, taking bootstrapping results into account

| Variables | Adjusted χ^2 | HR | 95% CI |
|--|-------------------|------|-----------|
| Age, per increments of 10 years | 117.1 | 2.03 | 1.80-2.29 |
| Systolic BP, per increments of 10 mmHg | 50.5 | 0.86 | 0.82–0.90 |
| Killip class 3 or 4 (vs. 1 or 2) | 49.9 | 4.24 | 2.97-6.08 |
| Heart rate >70 to <110 bpm per increments of 10 bpm | 49.1 | 1.45 | 1.31–1.59 |
| Heart rate \leq 70 bpm per increments of 10 bpm | 0.5 | 1.04 | 0.83–1.31 |
| Creatinine, >90 μ mol/L per increments of 10 μ mol/L | 21.6 | 1.23 | 1.13–1.34 |
| Creatinine, $\leq 90 \ \mu mol/L$ per increments of 10 $\mu mol/L$ | 0.5 | 1.05 | 0.92–1.19 |
| Total ST deviation at baseline per increments of 10 mm | 13.6 | 1.25 | 1.11–1.40 |
| Anterior MI location (vs. other) | 9.2 | 1.47 | 1.12–1.93 |

C-index, 0.81. Heart rate was a linear spline with increasing risk from 0 to 70 bpm, greater increase in risk for increasing values from 70 to 110 bpm, and the same risk for all values >110 bpm. Serum creatinine was a linear variable with increasing risk from \geq 90 µmol/L and the same risk for all values <90.

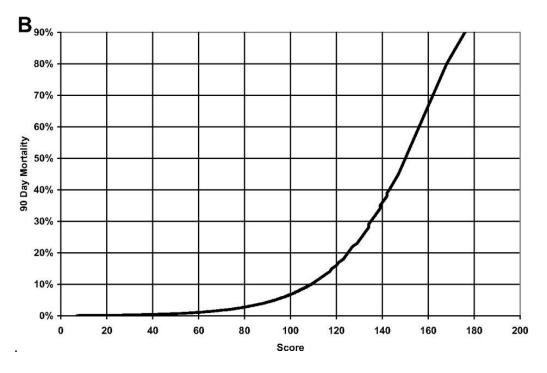
BP = blood pressure; bpm = beats per minute; CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; MI = myocardial infarction.

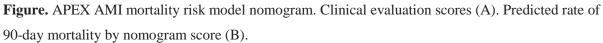
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| Systolic BP | Score | Heart Rate | Score | Age | Score | Creatinine | Score | otal ST Deviatior | Score |
|-------------|-------|------------|----------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| <=80 | 29 | <40 | 0 | <=35 | 0 | <=30 | 0 | <10 | 0 |
| 80-100 | 19 | 40-50 | 2 | 35-45 | 13 | 30-60 | 3 | 10-20 | 5 |
| 100-120 | 8 | 50-60 | 4 | 45-55 | 27 | 60-90 | 6 | 20-30 | 9 |
| >=120 | 0 | 60-70 | 6 | 55-65 | 40 | 90-120 | 19 | 30-40 | 14 |
| | | 70-80 | 7 | 65-75 | 53 | 120-150 | 33 | 40-50 | 19 |
| | | 80-90 | 15 | 75-85 | 66 | 150-180 | 46 | 50-60 | 23 |
| | | 90-100 | 23 | >85 | 73 | 180-210 | 60 | 60-70 | 28 |
| | | 100-110 | 30 | | | 210-240 | 73 | >70 | 33 |
| | | >=110 | 38 | | | 240-270 | 87 | | |
| | | 2 | | | | >270 | 100 | | |
| + | | + | <u>n</u> | + | - | + | | + | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Add the total number of points for Clinical Evaluation from the above table:

| Baseline Risk Factors | Score |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Killip Class III/IV | 30 |
| Anterior MI | 9 |
| Total From Clinical Evaluati | ion Table |
| TOTAL SCORE | |





APEX AMI = Assessment of Pexelizumab in Acute Myocardial Infarction; BP = blood pressure; MI = myocardial infarction.