

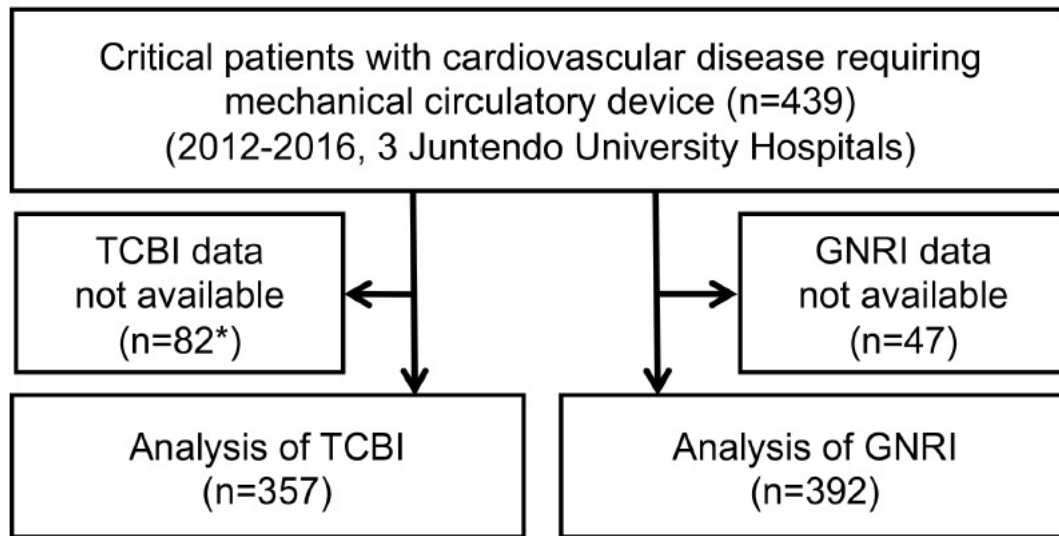
Supplementary Table 1: Unadjusted univariate Cox proportional hazard analyses for all-cause (a) and cardiovascular (b) mortality

a All-cause mortality				
	HR	95.0% CI		P
lower sBP <102 mmHg (median)	2.66	1.71	4.13	<0.0001
1SD higher sBP	0.56	0.44	0.70	<0.0001
Higher heart rate >86 bpm (median)	1.06	0.73	1.55	0.755
Concomittant use of VA-ECMO	5.55	3.80	8.12	<0.0001
Diabetes	0.91	0.60	1.40	0.68
Stage 3-5 CKD	3.29	2.12	5.10	<0.0001
1SD higher eGFR	0.59	0.48	0.72	<0.0001
Acute coronary syndrome	0.51	0.35	0.74	<0.0001
Cardiogenic shock	2.14	1.18	3.91	0.013
Congestive heart failure	1.24	0.66	2.30	0.507
GNRI-T3	0.35	0.20	0.60	<0.0001
TCBI-T3	0.23	0.12	0.45	<0.0001
1SD higher GNRI	0.58	0.49	0.69	0<0.0001
1SD higher TCBI	0.29	0.15	0.59	0.001
b Cardiovascular mortality				
	HR	95.0% CI		P
lower sBP <102 mmHg (median)	3.32	2.05	5.37	<0.0001
1SD higher sBP*	0.51	0.40	0.64	<0.0001

Higher heart rate >86 bpm (median)	1.04	0.70	1.55	0.843
Concomittant use of VA-ECMO	5.90	3.98	8.75	<0.0001
Diabetes	1.01	0.66	1.56	0.954
Stage 3-5 CKD	3.44	2.16	5.47	<0.0001
1SD higher eGFR	0.59	0.48	0.73	<0.0001
ACS	0.53	0.36	0.78	0.001
Cardiogenic shock	2.09	1.12	3.91	0.021
Congestive heart failure	0.96	0.47	1.98	0.92
GNRI-T3	0.38	0.22	0.65	<0.0001
TCBI-T3	0.23	0.11	0.45	<0.0001
1SD higher GNRI	0.59	0.50	0.71	<0.0001
1SD higher TCBI	0.29	0.14	0.60	0.001

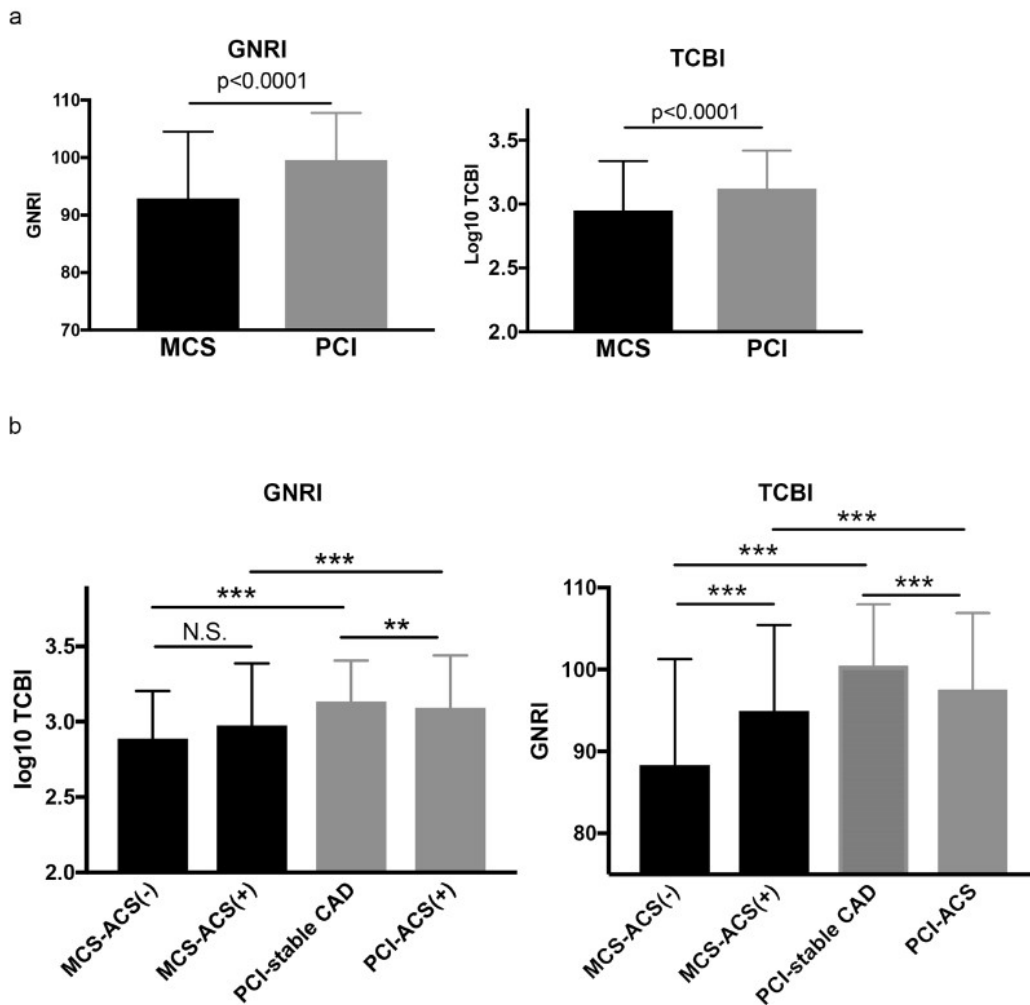
Supplementary Table 2: Adjusted multivariate Cox proportional hazard analysis for all-cause mortality of age, TCBI and markers of organ function

	HR	95% CI	p-value
Age, 1 year older	1.00	0.97-1.03	0.86
TCBI, 1SD higher	0.29	0.10-0.81	0.02
BNP, 100 pg/ml higher	0.96	0.86-1.07	0.44
eGFR, 10 ml/min/1.73m² higher	0.82	0.73-0.93	0.001
Total bilirubin, 1 mg/dl higher	1.81	1.11-2.95	0.02



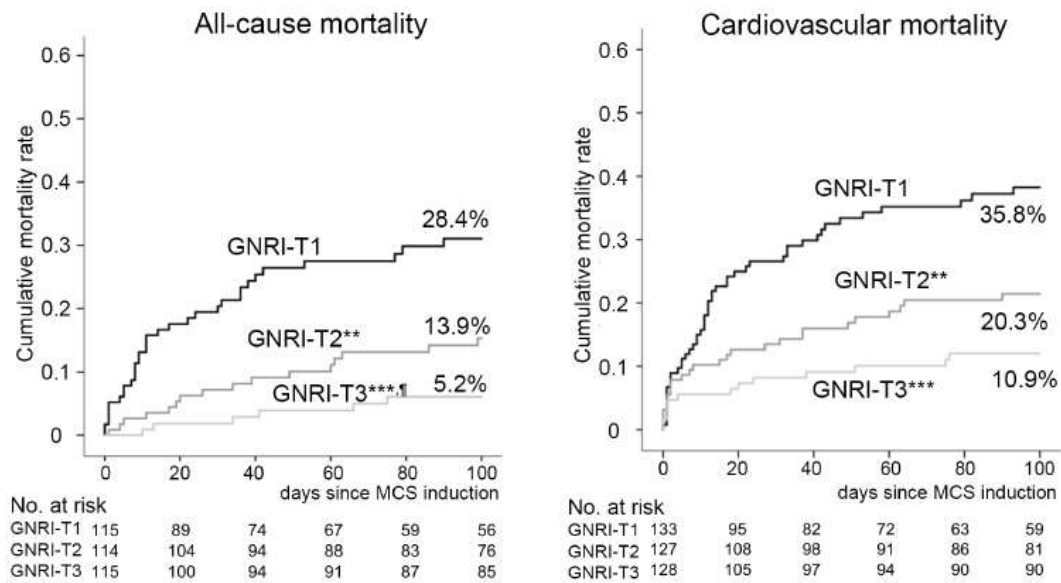
Supplementary Figure 1: Levels of nutritional indices in patients who required MCS devices and with stable CAD

GNRI and TCBI in patients who required MCS devices and with stable CAD. Patients in the MCS group were further divided into two groups, ACS (-) and (+). **: $p < 0.001$, ***: $p < 0.0001$.



Supplementary Figure 2: Higher GNRI was associated with reduced risk of all-cause and cardiovascular mortalities

Kaplan-Meier analysis and log-rank comparisons to assess cumulative incidence rates of both all-cause (left panel) and cardiovascular (right panel) mortality in accordance with tertile of GNRI. *<0.05, **<0.01, ***<0.001 in log-rank comparison vs. TCBI-T1 and ¶<0.05, ¶¶<0.01, ¶¶¶<0.001 vs. TCBI-2.



Supplementary Figure 3: Adjusted hazard ratios for cardiovascular mortality of high TCBI and GNRI

Forest plots of higher GNRI and TCBI as a nominal variable (highest tertile, T3, upper panel) and continuous variable (1 standard deviation (SD) higher, lower panel) for cardiovascular mortality. HR: hazard ratio, CI: confidence interval, P: p-value.