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Demographics, Clinical Practices, and Long-term Outcomes of Patients with ST-segment-elevation Myocardial Infarction in the Past Two Decades: CREDO-Kyoto Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry Wave-1 and Wave-2

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-043683
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	12-Aug-2020
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<p>Keywords:</p>	<p>Myocardial infarction < CARDIOLOGY, Coronary intervention < CARDIOLOGY, Coronary heart disease < CARDIOLOGY</p>





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3 **Title:** Demographics, Clinical Practices, and Long-term Outcomes of Patients
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6 with ST-segment-elevation Myocardial Infarction in the Past Two Decades:
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9 CREDO-Kyoto Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry Wave-1 and Wave-2
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24 **Total word count of the manuscript:** 3193

1 **Abstract**

2 **Objectives:** To evaluate changes in demographics, clinical practices, and long-term clinical
3 outcomes of STEMI patients between before and beyond 2010.

4 **Design:** Multicenter retrospective study

5 **Setting:** The Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto (CREDO-
6 Kyoto) AMI Registries Wave-1 (2005-2007, 26 centers) and Wave-2 (2011-2013, 22
7 centers).

8 **Participants:** 9001 patients with STEMI who underwent coronary revascularization (Wave-
9 1: 4278 patients; Wave-2: 4723 patients).

10 **Primary and secondary outcome measures:** The primary outcome was all-cause death. The
11 secondary outcomes were cardiovascular death, cardiac death, sudden cardiac death, non-
12 cardiovascular death, non-cardiac death, myocardial infarction, definite stent thrombosis,
13 stroke, hospitalization for heart failure, major bleeding, target vessel revascularization,
14 ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization, any coronary revascularization, ischemia-
15 driven any coronary revascularization.

16 **Results:** Patients in Wave-2 were older, more often had comorbidities, and more often
17 presented with cardiogenic shock than those in Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 had shorter
18 onset-to-balloon time, and door-to-balloon time, were more frequently used drug-eluting
19 stents, and received guideline-directed medication than those in Wave-1. The cumulative 3-
20 year incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different between Wave-1 and Wave-2
21 (15.5% and 15.7%, $P=0.77$). The adjusted risk for all-cause death in Wave-2 relative to
22 Wave-1 was not significant at 3 years (HR: 0.92, 95%CI: 0.83-1.03, $P=0.14$), but lower
23 beyond 30 days (HR: 0.86, 95%CI: 0.75–0.98, $P=0.03$). The adjusted risks of Wave-2
24 relative to Wave-1 were significantly lower for definite stent thrombosis (HR 0.59, 95%CI:

1 0.43-0.81, P=0.001), and for any coronary revascularization (HR 0.75, 95%CI: 0.69-0.81,
2 P<0.001), but higher for major bleeding (HR 1.34, 95%CI: 1.20-1.51, P=0.005).

3 **Conclusions:** We could not demonstrate improvement in 3-year mortality risk from Wave-1
4 to Wave-2, but we found reduction in mortality risk beyond 30 days. We also found reduction
5 in the risks for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but increase in
6 the risk for major bleeding from Wave-1 to Wave-2.

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1 **Strengths and limitations of this study**

- 2 • The present study is the first study evaluating changes of demographics, clinical practices,
3 and long-term clinical outcomes in STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 (Wave-2)
4 compared with those enrolled before 2010 (Wave-1).
- 5 • The 3-year adjusted risks of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1 were not
6 significantly different for all-cause death, myocardial infarction, and stroke, and significantly
7 lower for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but higher for major
8 bleeding
- 9 • The 3-year adjusted risks of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1 was lower for
10 all-cause death beyond 30 days.
- 11 • This study was a historical comparison should result in systematic differences in selection
12 of patients and acquisition of outcomes

1 Introduction

2 The early mortality of patients with ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction
3 (STEMI) has been steadily declining over the last several decades.¹⁻⁵ This trend appeared to
4 have been driven by many factors, including demographic change, better pharmacologic
5 management, widespread penetration of thrombolysis and/or primary percutaneous coronary
6 intervention (PCI), shorter door-to-balloon time, and improvement in secondary prevention.⁴
7⁶⁻¹⁰ Several large studies had demonstrated improvement of early mortality for patients with
8 STEMI from 1990s to 2000s.^{1-3, 10} Treatment based on the updated guidelines might have
9 further improved the clinical outcomes of STEMI patients beyond 2000s.^{11, 12} However there
10 could be a gap between guideline and real-world clinical practice. It is currently unknown
11 whether the changes in the guidelines have contributed to change real-world clinical practice
12 and to improve clinical outcomes; in particular, there is a scarcity of data evaluating the long-
13 term clinical outcomes in STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 compared with those
14 enrolled before 2010.^{10, 13-15} Therefore, we sought to evaluate changes in demographics,
15 clinical practices, and long-term clinical outcomes of STEMI patients using data from the 2
16 large Japanese cohorts of patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) enrolled in 2005-
17 2007 and 2011-2013.

18 Methods

19 Study Population

20 The Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto
21 (CREDO-Kyoto) AMI Registries Wave-1 and Wave-2 are a series of physician-initiated,
22 non-company sponsored, multi-center registry enrolling consecutive patients with AMI who
23 underwent coronary revascularization, either PCI or isolated coronary artery bypass grafting
24 (CABG), within seven days of the onset of symptoms. Wave-1 enrolled patients between
25 January 2005 and December 2007 among 26 centers (both PCI and CABG available: 20
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3 1 centers, and only PCI available: 6 centers) in Japan after the introduction of drug-eluting
4
5 2 stents (DES) in 2004 (supplementary appendix A).¹⁶ Wave-2 enrolled patients between
6
7 3 January 2011 and December 2013 among 22 centers (both PCI and CABG available: 16
8
9 4 centers, and only PCI available: 6 centers) in Japan after approval of the new-generation DES
10
11 5 in 2010 (supplementary appendix A). We made a historical comparison on demographics,
12
13 6 clinical practices, and long-term clinical outcomes of STEMI patients between Wave-1 and
14
15 7 Wave-2.
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19 8 We enrolled a total of 11899 consecutive AMI patients who had undergone
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21 9 coronary revascularization with PCI or isolated CABG from Wave-1 (N=5429) and Wave-2
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23 10 (N=6470). In the present study, we excluded patients with refusal for study participation
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25 11 (Wave-1: N=9, and Wave-2: N=21), and non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction
26
27 12 (NSTEMI) (Wave-1: N=875, and Wave-2: N=1720). To make Wave-1 and Wave-2
28
29 13 comparable, we further excluded 267 patients in Wave-1 who were enrolled from 4
30
31 14 cardiology divisions and 5 cardiovascular surgery divisions not participating in Wave-2 and 6
32
33 15 patients in Wave-2 who were enrolled from 1 cardiovascular surgery division not
34
35 16 participating in Wave-1. Finally, we retrieved 9001 patients with STEMI for the current study
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37 17 (Wave-1: 4278 patients and Wave-2: 4723 patients) from 22 centers (both PCI and CABG
38
39 18 available: 15 centers, and only PCI available: 7 centers) (Figure 1).
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45 19 The relevant institutional review boards at all participating hospitals approved the
46
47 20 study protocols, and we performed the study in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.
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49 21 Written informed consent for both registries were waived because of the retrospective nature
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51 22 of the study; however, we excluded those patients who refused participation in the study
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53 23 when contacted at follow-up. This strategy is concordant with the guidelines of the Japanese
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55 24 Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.
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1 **Definitions and Clinical Outcome Measures**

2 Experienced clinical research coordinators from the independent clinical research
3 organization (Research Institute for Production Development, Kyoto, Japan; Supplementary
4 Appendix B) collected baseline clinical, angiographic and procedural characteristics from the
5 hospital charts or hospital databases according to the pre-specified definitions that were
6 identical in Wave-1 and Wave-2.

7 Diabetes was defined as treatment with oral hypoglycemic agents or insulin, prior
8 clinical diagnosis of diabetes, glycated hemoglobin level $\geq 6.5\%$, or non-fasting blood
9 glucose level ≥ 200 mg/dL. Left ventricular ejection fraction was measured either by contrast
10 left ventriculography or echocardiography. Prior stroke was defined as ischemic or
11 hemorrhagic stroke with neurological symptoms lasting >24 hours. Peripheral vascular
12 disease was regarded as present when carotid, aortic, or other peripheral vascular diseases
13 were being treated or scheduled for surgical or endovascular interventions. Renal function
14 was expressed as estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) calculated by the Modification
15 of Diet in Renal Disease formula modified for Japanese patients.¹⁷ High-intensity statins
16 therapy in this study was defined as the statin doses greater than or equal to atorvastatin 20
17 mg, pitavastatin 4 mg, or rosuvastatin 10 mg.

18 The primary outcome measure of this study was all-cause death. The secondary
19 outcome measures included cardiovascular death, cardiac death, sudden cardiac death, non-
20 cardiovascular death, non-cardiac death, myocardial infarction, definite stent thrombosis,
21 stroke, hospitalization for heart failure, major bleeding, target vessel revascularization (TVR),
22 ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization, any coronary revascularization, ischemia-
23 driven any coronary revascularization. Death was regarded as cardiac in origin unless
24 obvious non-cardiac causes could be identified. Cardiovascular death included cardiac death,
25 and other vascular death related to stroke, renal disease, and vascular disease. Any death

1 during the index hospitalization and death of unknown cause were regarded as cardiac death.
2
3 Sudden death was defined as unexplained death in previously stable patients. Myocardial
4
5 infarction was defined according to the definition in the Arterial Revascularization Therapy
6
7 Study (ARTS) ¹⁸, and only Q-wave myocardial infarction was regarded as myocardial
8
9 infarction when it occurred within 7 days of the index procedure. ¹⁹ Definite stent thrombosis
10
11 was defined according to the Academic Research Consortium (ARC) definition. ²⁰ Stroke
12
13 during follow up was defined as ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke requiring hospitalization
14
15 with symptoms lasting >24 hours. Hospitalization for heart failure was defined as
16
17 hospitalization due to worsening heart failure requiring intravenous drug therapy. Major
18
19 bleeding was defined as the global utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen
20
21 activator for occluded coronary arteries (GUSTO) moderate/severe bleeding. ^{19, 21} TVR was
22
23 defined as either PCI or CABG related to the original target vessel. Any coronary
24
25 revascularization was defined as either PCI or CABG for any reason. Scheduled staged
26
27 coronary revascularization procedures performed within 3 months of the initial procedure
28
29 were not regarded as follow-up events, but included in the index procedure. Duration of dual
30
31 antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) was left to the discretion of each attending physician. Persistent
32
33 discontinuation of DAPT was defined as withdrawal of either thienopyridines or aspirin for at
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35 least 2 months.
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47 **Data Collection and Follow-up**

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49 Collection of follow-up information was mainly conducted through review of the
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51 hospital charts by the clinical research coordinators, and additional follow-up information
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53 was collected through contact with patients, relatives and/or referring physicians by sending
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55 mail with questions regarding vital status, subsequent hospitalizations, and status of
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57 antiplatelet therapy.
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1 Follow-up was censored at 3 years after the index procedure to ensure >90% of
2 clinical follow-up rate in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. Complete 3-year follow-up information
3 was obtained for 96.2% of patients in Wave-1, and 93.2% of patients in Wave-2,
4 respectively. The clinical event committee adjudicated those endpoint events including death,
5 myocardial infarction, stroke and major bleeding (Supplementary Appendix C).

7 **Statistical Analysis**

8 Continuous variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median
9 with interquartile range (IQR). Continuous variables were compared using the Student's t-test
10 or Wilcoxon rank sum test based on their distributions. Categorical variables are expressed as
11 frequencies and percentages and were compared using χ^2 test. Cumulative incidence was
12 estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method and differences were assessed with the log-rank test.
13 To estimate the adjusted hazard ratio (HR) and their 95% confidence intervals (CI) of
14 Wave-2 compared to Wave-1, we used multivariable Cox proportional hazard models by
15 incorporating the 17 clinically relevant factors listed in Table 1. The risk-adjusting variables
16 included demographic factors, but not included the factors related to management during the
17 index hospitalization, because differences in management converged into the changes
18 between Wave-1 and Wave 2. Continuous risk-adjusting variables were dichotomized
19 according to the clinically meaningful reference values to make proportional hazard
20 assumptions robust and to be consistent with previous reports.²² Proportional hazard
21 assumptions for the risk-adjusting variables were assessed on the plots of log (time) versus
22 log [-log (survival)] stratified by the variable, and the assumptions were verified to be
23 acceptable for all variables. The missing values for the risk-adjusting variables were imputed
24 as "normal" in the binary classification, because data should have been available if
25 abnormalities were suspected. We performed subgroup analysis for major bleeding stratified

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3 1 by the Academic Research Consortium High Bleeding Risk (ARC-HBR) criteria.²³ We
4
5 2 conducted a landmark analysis for all-cause death within and beyond 30 days after the index
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7 3 procedure to distinguish early death related to the index STEMI event from late death during
8
9 4 long-term follow-up. We also conducted a landmark analysis for major bleeding within and
10
11 5 beyond 30 days to distinguish periprocedural bleeding from non-periprocedural bleeding.
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14 6 All analyses were performed using R version 3.6.1 (R Foundation for Statistical
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16 7 Computing, Vienna, Austria). All reported P values were two-tailed, and P values less than
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18 8 0.05 were considered statistically significant.
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22 23 24 10 **Patient and public involvement**

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26 11 In this study, patients were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or
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28 12 dissemination plans of our research
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32 33 14 **Results**

34 35 15 **Clinical and Procedural Characteristics**

36
37 16 Patients in Wave-2 were older and were more often living alone than those in
38
39 17 Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 more often had diabetes, end-stage renal failure, prior stroke,
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41 18 peripheral vascular disease, prior PCI, and malignancy, and less often had ejection fraction
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43 19 $\leq 40\%$, and current smoking than those in Wave-1 (Table 1).
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46
47 20 Regarding presentation, Wave-2 as compared with Wave-1 included more patients
48
49 21 who directly admitted to the participating centers without inter-facility transfer, and who
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51 22 presented with cardiogenic shock and/or Killip class III/IV. Regarding angiographic
52
53 23 characteristics, the prevalence of left anterior descending artery culprit was not different
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55 24 between Wave-1 and Wave-2. Patients in Wave-2 more often had multivessel disease than
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57 25 those in Wave-1 (Table 1).
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3 1 Regarding procedural characteristics, onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon
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5 2 time were significantly shorter in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Prevalence of transradial approach
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7 3 increased significantly, but only slightly, from Wave-1 to Wave-2. Prevalence of DES use
8
9 4 was much higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, with new-generation DES use in the vast
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11 5 majority of DES cases in Wave-2 (Table 1). Intra-aortic balloon pumping was more often
12
13 6 used in Wave-2 than in in Wave-1 (Table 1).
14

15
16
17 7 In terms of baseline medications, patients in Wave-2 more often took
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19 8 thienopyridine, statins, beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors/angiotensin
20
21 9 receptor blockers, and proton pump inhibitors than those in Wave-1, while patients in Wave-
22
23 10 2 less often took cilostazol than those in Wave-1. The prevalence of high-intensity statins
24
25 11 therapy was very low in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. Regarding the kind of thienopyridine, the
26
27 12 vast majority of patients in Wave-1 took ticlopidine, while the vast majority of patients in
28
29 13 Wave-2 took clopidogrel (Table 1).
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33 34 35 15 **Clinical Outcomes**

36
37 16 The cumulative 3-year incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different
38
39 17 between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (15.5% versus 15.7%, log-rank $P=0.77$) (Table 2, and Figure
40
41 18 2A). The adjusted risk of Wave-1 relative to Wave-2 remained insignificant for all-cause
42
43 19 death (HR: 0.92, 95%CI: 0.83–1.03, $P=0.14$) (Table 2). In the 30-day landmark analysis,
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45 20 cumulative incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different between Wave-1 and
46
47 21 Wave-2 both within 30 days (5.5% versus 5.9%, log-rank $P=0.37$), and beyond 30 days
48
49 22 (10.6% versus 10.4%, log-rank $P=0.74$). However, after adjusting confounders, the lower
50
51 23 mortality risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant beyond 30 days after index
52
53 24 procedure (HR: 0.86, 95%CI: 0.75–0.98, $P=0.03$), although it was not significant within 30
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55 25 days (HR: 1.04, 95%CI: 0.87–1.23, $P=0.69$) (Figure I in the online-only Data Supplement).
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3 1 The results of the 30-day landmark analysis were consistent in patients with and without
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5 2 cardiogenic shock (Figure I in the online-only Data Supplement).

6
7 3 The lower crude and adjusted risks of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 were significant
8
9 4 for definite stent thrombosis, target vessel revascularization, and any coronary
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11 5 revascularization, while those were insignificant for cardiovascular death, myocardial
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13 6 infarction, and stroke (Table 2, and Figure 3).

14
15 7 Meanwhile, the cumulative 3-year incidence of major bleeding was significantly
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17 8 higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 (16.5% and 12.0%, log-rank $P < 0.001$) (Table 2, and Figure
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19 9 3). The excess adjusted risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained significant for major
20
21 10 bleeding (HR: 1.34, 95%CI: 1.20–1.51, $P = 0.005$) (Table 2). In the 30-day landmark analysis,
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23 11 the excess crude and adjusted risks of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 for major bleeding were
24
25 12 significant both within 30 days and beyond 30 days (Figure II in the online-only Data
26
27 13 Supplement). In the subgroup analysis, the higher risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 for
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29 14 major bleeding was consistent in patients with and without ARC-HBR (Figure III in the
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31 15 online-only Data Supplement). The cumulative incidence of persistent DAPT discontinuation
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33 16 was significantly lower in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, indicating significantly longer DAPT
34
35 17 duration in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 (Figure IV in the online-only Data Supplement).

36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 19 **Discussion**

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46 20 The main findings of this study were as follows; 1) Regarding demographics,
47
48 21 STEMI patients in Wave-2 were older, more often had comorbidities, and more often
49
50 22 presented with serious hemodynamic conditions than those in Wave-1; 2) Regarding clinical
51
52 23 practice, patients in Wave-2 had shorter onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon time, were
53
54 24 more frequently treated with DES, and more often received guideline-directed medical
55
56 25 therapy at baseline, and longer duration of DAPT during follow-up than those in Wave-1; 3)
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1 The 3-year adjusted risks of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1 were not
2 significantly different for all-cause death, myocardial infarction, and stroke, and significantly
3 lower for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but significantly
4 higher for major bleeding; 4) We witnessed a lower adjusted mortality risk of Wave-2
5 relative to Wave-1 beyond 30 days, but not within 30 days.

6 This was the first study to evaluate demographics, clinical practices, and long-term
7 clinical outcomes in STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 compared with those enrolled
8 before 2010. In the present study, we could not demonstrate significant improvement in
9 mortality risk from Wave-1 to Wave-2. The mortality rates at 30 days were still around 5-6%
10 in both Wave-1 and Wave-2, which was in line with the previous studies.^{5, 24} It was true that
11 patients in Wave-2 were older and sicker than those in Wave-1. However, even the adjusted
12 analysis did not suggest improvement in 30-day mortality risk from Wave-1 to Wave-2. We
13 did observe significantly shorter onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon time with less
14 frequent inter-facility transfer, and more frequent use of DES in Wave-2 than in Wave-1.
15 However, these changes in clinical practice did not lead to improvement in 30-day mortality
16 rate. Further shortening of onset-to-balloon time, more widespread use of transradial
17 approach, and improved management of cardiogenic shock might be important to improve
18 30-day mortality rate.^{16, 25-32}

19 On the other hands, beyond 30 days after the index procedure, we found a
20 significantly lower adjusted mortality risk of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1.
21 The changes in clinical practices that might have contributed to lower mortality risk in Wave-
22 2 relative to Wave-1 included shorter onset-to-balloon time, introduction of new-generation
23 DES, and higher prevalence of guideline-directed medications use, particularly statins.
24 Indeed, in the present study, the rates of definite stent thrombosis and any coronary
25 revascularization were significantly lower in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, which was in line with

1 the previous studies comparing new-generation DES with first-generation DES.³³ Moreover,
2 we did find substantial increase in the prevalence of statins use. Nevertheless, the prescription
3 rate of high-intensity statins therapy was extremely low in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. The
4 efficacy of high-intensity statins therapy has been firmly established in preventing
5 cardiovascular events in patients with coronary artery disease.^{34 35} We should make every
6 effort to promote wider penetration of high-intensity statins therapy in Japan.

7 Meanwhile, we have demonstrated that the cumulative 3-year incidence of major
8 bleeding was significantly higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 were older
9 and sicker than those in Wave-1. However, even after adjusting confounders, the excess risk
10 of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained significant for major bleeding. Moreover, the excess
11 bleeding risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant regardless of ARC-HBR.
12 Furthermore, the excess bleeding risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant both
13 within 30 days and beyond 30 days. One of the reasons for the higher bleeding risk within 30
14 days in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 might be the different types of thienopyridine used in Wave-
15 1 and Wave-2. In Wave-1, the vast majority of patients took ticlopidine 100 mg twice daily as
16 the standard dose in Japan, which was much lower than the dose used globally (250 mg twice
17 daily), while in Wave-2, the vast majority of patients took clopidogrel 75 mg once daily,
18 which was the the dose used globally. The 30-day rate of major bleeding in Wave-2 was
19 substantial (Entire cohort: 9.8%, ARC-HBR: 14.8%, and non-ARC-HBR: 5.4%), warranting
20 to explore the optimal antiplatelet regimen in STEMI patients minimizing bleeding events
21 while maintaining efficacy in preventing thrombotic events. For the higher bleeding risk
22 beyond 30 days in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, one of the reasons in addition to the difference in
23 the types of thienopyridine might be the longer DAPT duration in Wave-2 than in Wave-1.
24 Recent studies have suggested clinical benefit with very short DAPT after PCI in reducing
25 major bleeding without increase in cardiovascular events, although STEMI patients

1 constituted only a small proportion in the STOPDAPT-2 (Short and Optimal duration of
2 Dual AntiPlatelet Therapy after everolimus-eluting cobalt-chromium stent-2) trial, and were
3 excluded in the TWILIGHT (Ticagrelor with Aspirin or Alone in High-Risk Patients after
4 Coronary Intervention) trial.^{36 37} We should continue to pursue the optimal DAPT duration
5 and optimal maintenance antithrombotic regimen in STEMI patients.

6 **Limitations**

7 There are several limitations of this study. First, historical comparison should result
8 in systematic differences in selection of patients and acquisition of outcomes, although we
9 were careful in using data only from those centers that participated in both Wave-1 and
10 Wave-2, standardizing the follow-up duration at 3 years, and adopting the identical
11 methodology for baseline and follow-up data collection, and definitions of baseline
12 characteristics and clinical outcome measures in Wave-1 and Wave-2. It is noteworthy that
13 cumulative incidence of myocardial infarction was numerically higher in Wave-2 than in
14 Wave-1, despite significantly lower incidence of definite stent thrombosis in Wave-2 than in
15 Wave-1. We could not deny the possibility of ascertainment bias for myocardial infarction,
16 although we adopted the identical definition of myocardial infarction in Wave-1 and Wave-2.
17 The less widespread use of troponin for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction in Wave-1
18 compared with Wave-2 might have underestimated the incidence of myocardial infarction in
19 Wave-1, as reflected by the fact that there were much larger number of patients with
20 NSTEMI in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Moreover, we could not deny the possibility of
21 ascertainment bias for major bleeding, although we adopted the identical definition in Wave-
22 1 and Wave-2. It could be possible that more major bleeding events were recorded in the
23 hospital charts due to the growing interest in bleeding events in later time period. Second,
24 there might be some residual unmeasured confounders, although we made extensive risk
25 adjustment.

1

2 **Conclusions**

3 We could not demonstrate significant improvement in 3-year mortality risk from Wave-1 to
4 Wave-2, but we found significant reduction in mortality risk beyond 30 days. There were
5 significant reduction in the risks for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary
6 revascularization, but significant increase in the risk for major bleeding from Wave-1 to
7 Wave-2.

For peer review only

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3 **1 Footnotes**

4
5 **2 Acknowledgments:**

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7
8 We appreciate the support and collaboration of the coinvestigators participating in the
9
10 CREDO Kyoto PCI/CABG Registry Wave-1 and the CREDO Kyoto PCI/CABG Registry
11
12 Wave-2. We are indebted to the outstanding effort of the clinical research coordinators for
13
14 data collection.

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16
17 **3 Contributors:**

18
19 T.Kimura conceptualized the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. YT, prepared the original draft
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21 of the manuscript. H.Shiomi, TM, T.Kimura reviewed and edited the the original draft of the
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23 manuscript. YT, H.Shiomi, Y.Yoshikawa, YMN, K.Yamamoto, K.Yamaji curated data. YT,
24
25 TM, T.Kimura constructed methodology for this study. YT, TM performed the statistical
26
27 analysis. H.Shiomi, TM, RT, K.Yamaji, JT, Hirotohi Watanabe, SS, MI, TT, MS, NE, KI,
28
29 TI, TO, ES, TY, H.Sakamoto, KA, YS, YF, YS, YN, KK, T.Komiya, KM, T.Kimura are
30
31 investigators of the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. YT, H.Shiomi, YY, YMN, K.Yamamoto,
32
33 ETK, EY, Y.Yamashita, MF, Hiroki Watanabe, HY, KN assessed and validated events within
34
35 the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. T.Kimura is the Guarantor.

36
37
38
39 **4 Funding:**

40
41
42 This study was supported by an educational grant from the Research Institute for Production
43
44 Development (Kyoto, Japan) and the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA)
45
46 in Japan (Tokyo, Japan). Grant numbers were not applicable.

47
48
49 **5 Competing interest statement:**

50
51 All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form and declare: Dr. Shiomi
52
53 reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, Boston Scientific, and Daiichi Sankyo. Dr.
54
55 Morimoto reports lecturer's fees from Bayer, Daiichi Sankyo, Japan Lifeline, Kyocera,
56
57 Mitsubishi Tanabe, Novartis, and Toray; the manuscript fees from Bristol-Myers Squibb and
58
59

1 Kowa; served advisory boards for Asahi Kasei, Boston Scientific, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and
2 Sanofi. Dr. Kato reports grant from Ono Pharmaceutical, and reports personal fees from
3 Daiichi Sankyo, AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Tanabe-Mitsubishi Pharma, Ono
4 Pharmaceutical, MSD KK, Pfizer. Dr. Ehara reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular,
5 Medtronic, Terumo, Bayer, Boston Scientific, Daiichi-Sankyo, Edwards Lifescience, Pfizer,
6 Bristol Myers Squibb, Takeda, Boehringer Ingelheim. Dr. Furukawa reports personal fees
7 from Daiichi Sankyo, Bayer, Sanofi, Kowa, Pfizer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Otsuka
8 Pharmaceutical, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma, Takeda and Ono Pharmaceutical. Dr.
9 Nakagawa reports grant from Abbott Vascular and Boston Scientific, and reports personal
10 fees from Abbott Vascular, Bayer, Boston Scientific, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Daiichi Sankyo.
11 Dr. Kimura reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, MSD, Eisai, Edwards Lifescience,
12 Ono Pharmaceutical, Tsumura, Medical Review, Kowa, Sanofi, Daiichi Sankyo, Takeda
13 Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, Abiomed, Bayer, Bristol-
14 Myers Squibb, Boston Scientific, Lifescience, Toray, Astellas Amgen Biopharma, Astellas,
15 AstraZeneca, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, OrbusNeich, MSD Life Science Foundation, Public
16 Health Research Foundation, Chugai Pharmaceutical, Boehringer Ingelheim, Japan Society
17 for the Promotion of Science, Interscience, Philips, Kowa Pharmaceutical, Mitsubishi Tanabe
18 Pharma, Terumo, Novartis Pharma, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma.

19 **Ethical approval:**

20 The protocol for CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1 and Wave-2 were approved by the
21 human research ethics committees of the Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine
22 (E42,E2400).

23 **Provenance and peer review:**

24 Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

25 **Data sharing statement:**

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1 All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary
2 information.
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3 **1 Figure legends**
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8 **3 Figure 1. Study flowchart**
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10 CREDO-Kyoto=Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome study in Kyoto;

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12 AMI=acute myocardial infarction; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention,
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14 CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting; NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial
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16
17 infarction; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.
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21 **9 Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curves (A) for all-cause death and (B) for cardiovascular death**

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23 **10 comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**
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27 **11**

28 **12 Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 for (A)**

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30 **13 myocardial infarction, (B) definite stent thrombosis, (C) major bleeding, and (D) any**

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32 **14 coronary revascularization**
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35 Definite stent thrombosis was based on the ARC definition, and was analyzed only for
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38 patients who underwent PCI with stent implantation (3739 patients in Wave-1 and 4241
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40
41 patients in Wave-2).
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44 Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.
45

46
47 CREDO-Kyoto==Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome study in Kyoto;

48
49 AMI=acute myocardial infarction; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction;

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51 NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; ARC=academic research

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53 consortium; GUSTO=global utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for

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55 occluded coronary arteries .
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1 **Table 1. Baseline characteristics comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**

	Wave-1 (N=4278)	Wave-2 (N=4723)	P value
(A) Clinical characteristics			
Age (years)	67.6 ± 12.2	68.8 ± 12.5	<0.001
Age ≥75 years*	1336 (31%)	1694 (36%)	<0.001
Men*	3156 (74%)	3538 (75%)	0.23
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.6 ± 3.5	23.7 ± 3.6	0.40
Body mass index <25.0 kg/m ² *	3058 (72%)	3269 (69%)	0.02
Hypertension*	3343 (78%)	3768 (80%)	0.06
Diabetes mellitus*	1395 (33%)	1664 (35%)	0.009
on insulin therapy	205 (4.8%)	270 (5.7%)	0.06
Current smoking*	1730 (40%)	1702 (36%)	<0.001
Heart failure*	1350 (32%)	1566 (33%)	0.11
LVEF	52.5±12.9	53.8±12.4	<0.001
LVEF ≤40%	596 (18%)	595 (14%)	<0.001
Prior PCI	364 (8.5%)	523 (11%)	<0.001
Prior CABG	53 (1.2%)	59 (1.2%)	1.00
Prior myocardial infarction*	381 (8.9%)	427 (9.0%)	0.85
Prior stroke (symptomatic)*	394 (9.2%)	521 (11%)	0.005
Peripheral vascular disease*	138 (3.2%)	209 (4.4%)	0.004
eGFR<30mL/min/1.73m ² , without hemodialysis*	202 (4.7%)	288 (6.1%)	0.005
Hemodialysis*	73 (1.7%)	131 (2.8%)	0.001
eGFR <30 ml/min/1.73m ² or hemodialysis	275 (6.4%)	419 (8.9%)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	418 (9.8%)	419 (8.9%)	0.15
Anemia (Hemoglobin <11.0g/dl)*	438 (10%)	531 (11%)	0.13
Thrombocytopenia (Platelet <100×10 ⁹ /L)	84 (2.0%)	102 (2.2%)	0.56
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	140 (3.3%)	173 (3.7%)	0.34
Liver cirrhosis	101 (2.4%)	101 (2.1%)	0.52
Malignancy*	337 (7.9%)	516 (11%)	<0.001
(B) Presentation			
Living alone	509 (13%)	780 (17%)	<0.001
Direct admission	2215 (54%)	2603 (57%)	0.02
Inter-facility transfer	1866 (44%)	1983 (42%)	0.12

Killip class III/IV	725 (17%)	915 (19%)	0.003
Cardiogenic shock	596 (14%)	757 (16%)	0.005
Cardiopulmonary arrest*	142 (3.3%)	193 (4.1%)	0.06
Maximum CK	3100 ± 3616	2801 ± 4328	<0.001

(C) Angiographic characteristics

Infarct related artery location:

Left anterior descending coronary artery*	1976 (46%)	2171 (46%)	0.79
Left circumflex coronary artery	419 (9.8%)	464 (9.8%)	1.00
Right coronary artery	1730 (41%)	1893 (40%)	0.70
Left main coronary artery	107 (2.5%)	170 (3.6%)	0.003
Coronary artery bypass graft	19 (0.4%)	24 (0.5%)	0.78
Multivessel disease	2222 (52%)	2655 (56%)	<0.001

(D) Procedural characteristics

Onset-to-balloon time (hours)	4.2 (2.8-7.2)	4.0 (2.7-6.6)	<0.001
Door-to-balloon time (minutes)	90 (60-132)	79 (59-110)	<0.001
Intra-aortic balloon pump use	738 (17%)	994 (21%)	<0.001
Percutaneous cardiopulmonary support use	116 (2.7%)	149 (3.2%)	0.24
PCI*	4180 (98%)	4625 (98%)	0.48
Transradial approach	498 (12%)	733 (16%)	<0.001
Transfemoral approach	3432 (82%)	3640 (79%)	<0.001
IVUS use for the culprit lesion	1260 (30%)	2653 (57%)	<0.001
Stent use for the culprit lesion	3739 (89%)	4241 (92%)	<0.001
Bare metal stent	2946 (79%)	1735 (41%)	<0.001
Drug-eluting stent	793 (21%)	2506 (59%)	<0.001
Staged PCI	932 (22%)	1018 (22%)	0.77
Stent use including staged PCI	3802 (91%)	4295 (93%)	0.001
Bare metal stent	2542 (67%)	1491 (35%)	<0.001
Drug-eluting stent	1260 (33%)	2804 (65%)	<0.001
First-generation DES use	1257 (99%)	47 (1.7%)	<0.001
Sirolimus-eluting stent (CYPHER™)	1174 (93%)	27 (57%)	
Paclitaxel-eluting stent (TAXUS™)	115 (9.1%)	21 (45%)	
New-generation DES use	-	2776 (99%)	
Everolimus-eluting stent (XIENCE™)	-	2054 (74%)	
Everolimus-eluting stent (PROMUS™)	-	1616 (58%)	

	Biolimus-eluting stent (NOBORI™)	-	725 (26%)	
	Zotarolimus-eluting stent (RESOLUTE™)	-	255 (9.2%)	
	Zotarolimus-eluting stent (ENDEAVOR™)	-	49 (1.8%)	
9	CABG	98 (2.3%)	98 (2.1%)	0.48
10	Off pump	34 (35%)	43 (44%)	0.19
11	ITA use	82 (84%)	80 (82%)	0.71
13	(E) Baseline Medications			
15	Antiplatelet therapy			
17	Thienopyridine	3993 (93%)	4521 (96%)	<0.001
18	Ticlopidine	3652 (85%)	124 (2.6%)	<0.001
19	Clopidogrel	340 (7.9%)	4339 (92%)	<0.001
22	Aspirin	4209 (98%)	4636 (98%)	0.45
23	Cilostazol	1501 (35%)	116 (2.5%)	<0.001
25	Statins	2281 (53%)	3885 (82%)	<0.001
27	High-intensity statins therapy [§]	67 (1.6%)	78 (1.7%)	0.81
29	Beta-blockers	1747 (41%)	2555 (54%)	<0.001
30	ACE inhibitors/ARB	3040 (71%)	3554 (75%)	<0.001
32	Nitrates	1269 (30%)	832 (18%)	<0.001
34	Calcium channel blockers	885 (21%)	970 (21%)	0.88
35	Nicorandil	1198 (28%)	966 (20%)	<0.001
37	Warfarin	495 (12%)	591 (13%)	0.18
38	DOAC	-	61 (1.3%)	-
40	Proton pump inhibitors	1470 (34%)	3505 (74%)	<0.001
42	Histamine type-2 receptor blockers	1393 (33%)	553 (12%)	<0.001

1 Continuous variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation, or median (interquartile
2 range). Categorical variables were expressed as number (percentage).

3 There were missing values for body mass index in 341 patients (Wave-1: 232 [5.4%] and
4 Wave-2: 109 [2.3%]), for LVEF in 1385 patients (Wave-1: 951 [22%] and Wave-2: 434
5 [9.2%]), for eGFR in 94 patients (Wave-1: 80 [1.9%] and Wave-2: 14 [0.3%]), for
6 hemoglobin level in 110 patients (Wave-1: 99 [2.3%] and Wave-2: 11 [0.2%]), for platelet
7 count in 47 patients (Wave-1: 29 [0.7%] and Wave-2: 18 [0.4%]), for max CK in 91 patients
8 (Wave-1: 39 [0.9%] and Wave-2: 52 [1.1%]). The numbers of missing values for body mass

1 index, eGFR, hemoglobin level, and platelet count were negligibly small. The missing values
2 for these variables were imputed as “normal” in the binary classification, because data should
3 have been available if abnormalities were suspected. On the other hands, the missing values
4 for LVEF were not imputed in the categorical classification, because the numbers of missing
5 values were substantial for these variables. Onset to balloon time and door to balloon time
6 were analyzed only for patients who underwent PCI within 24 hours of the onset of
7 symptoms excluding nosocomial onset (onset to balloon time: 3271 patients in Wave-1 and
8 3372 patients in Wave-2; door to balloon time: 3228 patients in Wave-1 and 3242 patients in
9 Wave-2).

10 *Risk-adjusting variables for the Cox proportional hazard models

11 §High-intensity statins therapy in this study was defined as the statin doses greater than or
12 equal to atorvastatin 20 mg, pitavastatin 4 mg, or rosuvastatin 10 mg.

13 PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting;

14 ESRD=end-stage renal disease; eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate; ITA=internal
15 thoracic artery; CK=creatinine kinase; ACE inhibitor/ARB=angiotensin-converting enzyme
16 inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker; DOAC=direct oral anticoagulants.

1 **Table 2. Clinical outcomes comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**

Endpoints	Wave-1 (N=4278) N of patients with event (Cumulative 3-year incidence)	Wave-2 (N=4723) N of patients with event (Cumulative 3-year incidence)	Crude HR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	P value
All-cause death	654 (15.5%)	722 (15.7%)	1.02 (0.91-1.13)	0.77	0.92 (0.83-1.03)	0.14
Cardiovascular death	475 (11.3%)	524 (11.4%)	1.01 (0.89-1.15)	0.86	0.93 (0.82-1.06)	0.26
Cardiac death	448 (10.7%)	489 (10.7%)	1.00 (0.88-1.14)	1.00	0.93 (0.81-1.05)	0.24
Sudden cardiac death	47 (1.2%)	45 (1.1%)	0.88 (0.59-1.33)	0.54	0.76 (0.50-1.15)	0.19
Non-cardiovascular death	179 (4.7%)	198 (4.8%)	1.03 (0.84-1.26)	0.80	0.90 (0.73-1.10)	0.29
Non-cardiac death	206 (5.4%)	233 (5.7%)	1.05 (0.87-1.27)	0.61	0.91 (0.75-1.10)	0.34
Myocardial infarction	169 (4.3%)	202 (4.8%)	1.10 (0.90-1.35)	0.36	1.04 (0.85-1.28)	0.72
Definite stent thrombosis*	81 (2.3%)	60 (1.5%)	0.65 (0.47-0.91)	0.01	0.59 (0.43-0.81)	0.001
Stroke	191 (4.9%)	243 (5.7%)	1.17 (0.97-1.42)	0.10	1.09 (0.90-1.31)	0.40
Hospitalization for heart failure	267 (7.0%)	305 (7.4%)	1.06 (0.90-1.25)	0.50	0.97 (0.82-1.14)	0.68
Major bleeding	492 (12.0%)	741 (16.5%)	1.39 (1.25-1.56)	<0.001	1.34 (1.20-1.51)	0.005
Any coronary revascularization	1277 (33.0%)	1112 (26.6%)	0.76 (0.70-0.83)	<0.001	0.75 (0.69-0.81)	<0.001
Ischemia-driven any coronary revascularization	472 (12.3%)	522 (12.6%)	1.02 (0.90-1.15)	0.80	0.99 (0.87-1.12)	0.87
Target vessel revascularization	1017 (26.3%)	816 (19.5%)	0.70 (0.64-0.77)	<0.001	0.69 (0.63-0.76)	<0.001
Ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization	353 (9.1%)	364 (8.7%)	0.94 (0.81-1.09)	0.43	0.92 (0.79-1.06)	0.25

2 The risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was expressed as HR with 95%CI. The covariates for the multivariate Cox proportional hazard models

3 were indicated in Table 1.

4 Myocardial infarction was based on the ARTS definition.

1 *Definite stent thrombosis was based on the ARC definition, and was analyzed only for patients who underwent PCI with stent implantation

2 (3739 patients in Wave-1 and 4241 patients in Wave-2).

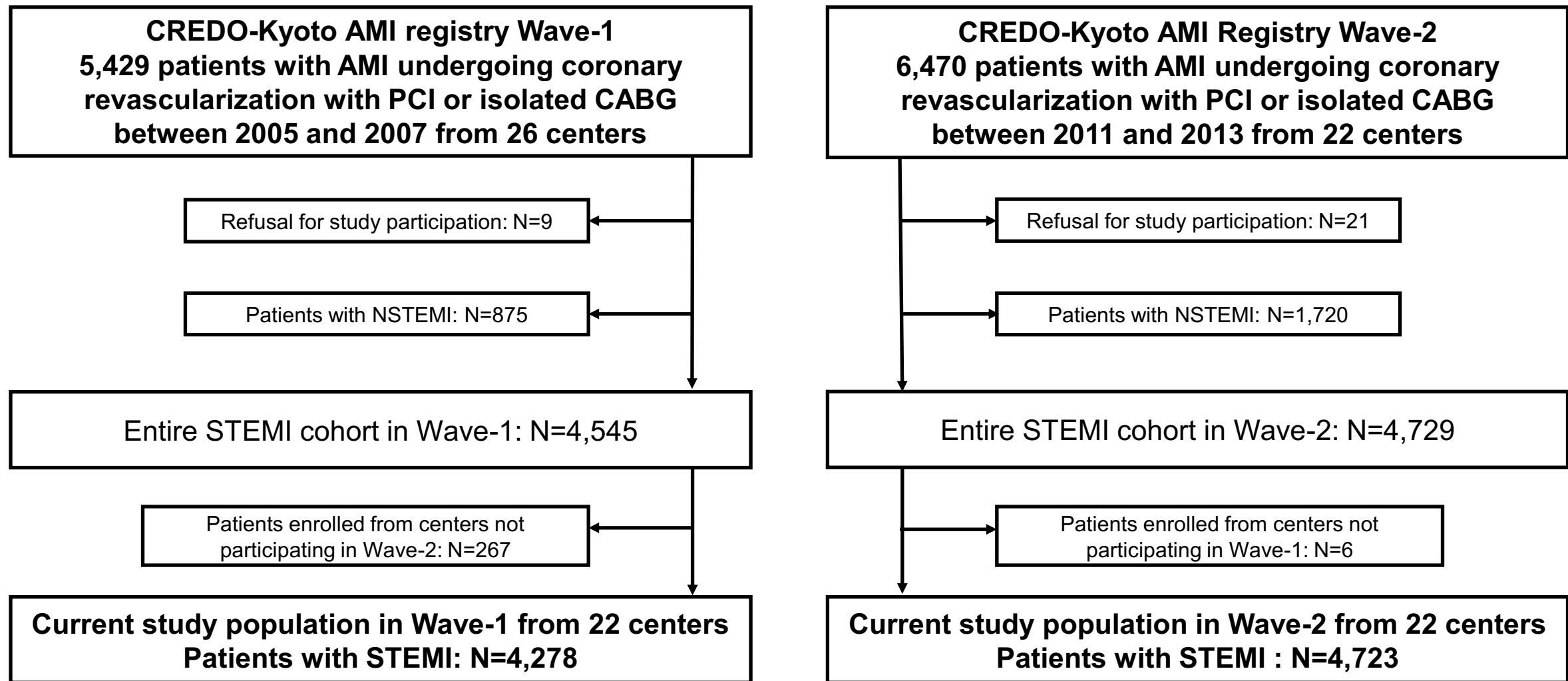
3 Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.

4 HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval; ARTS=arterial revascularization therapy study; ARC=academic research consortium; GUSTO=global

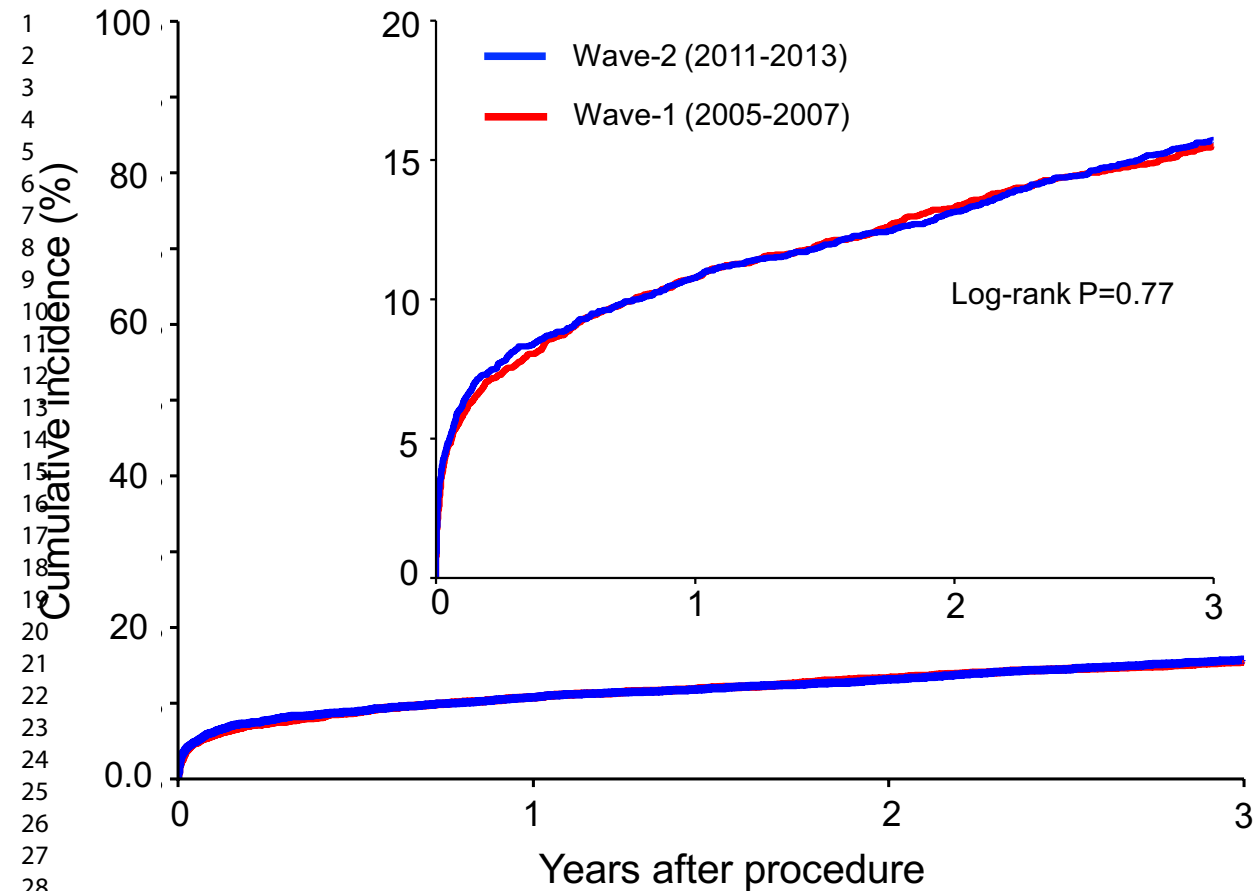
5 utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries.

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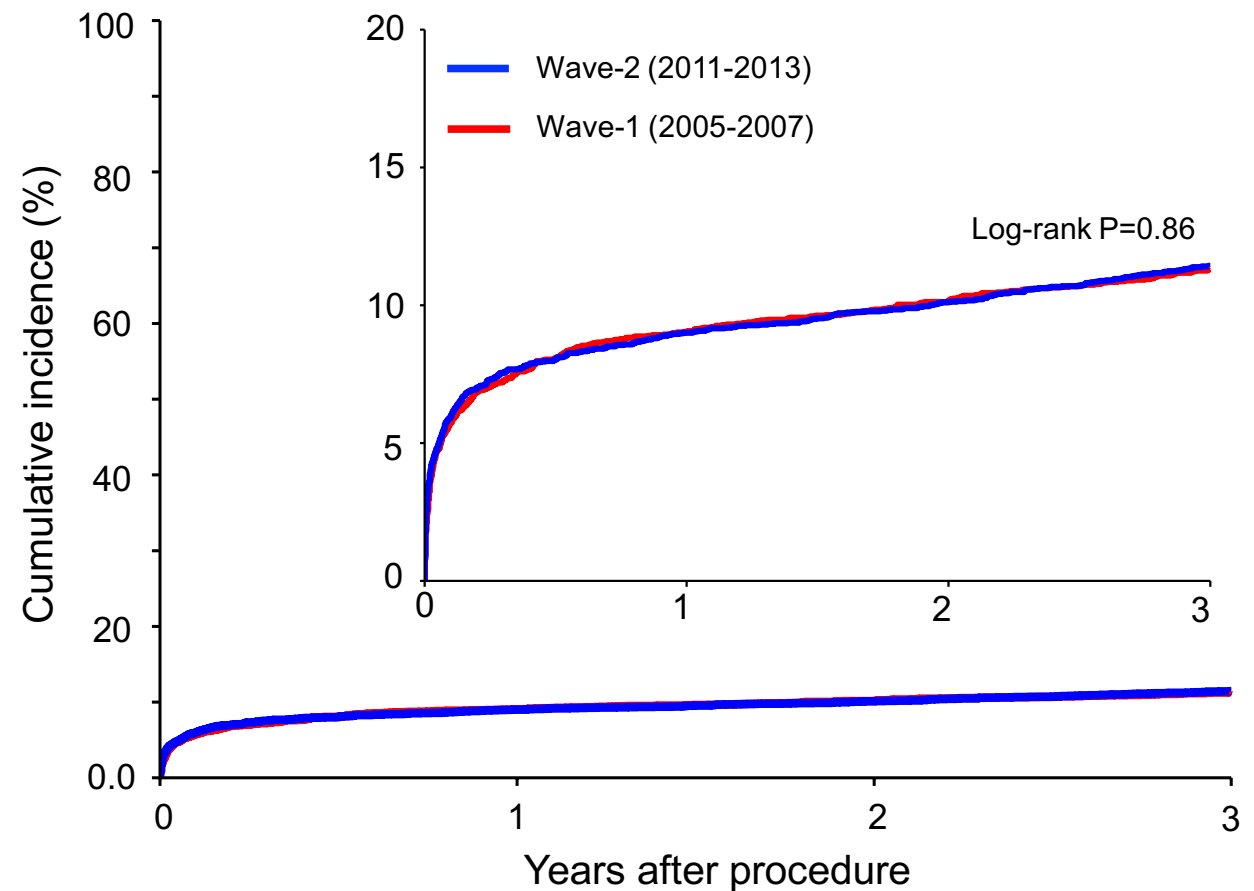


(A) All-cause death

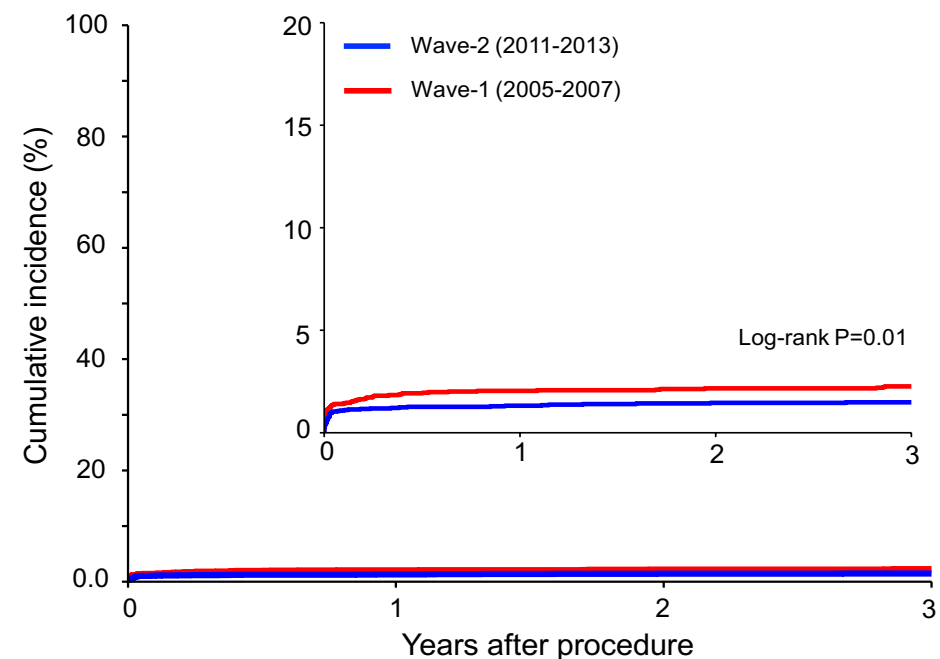
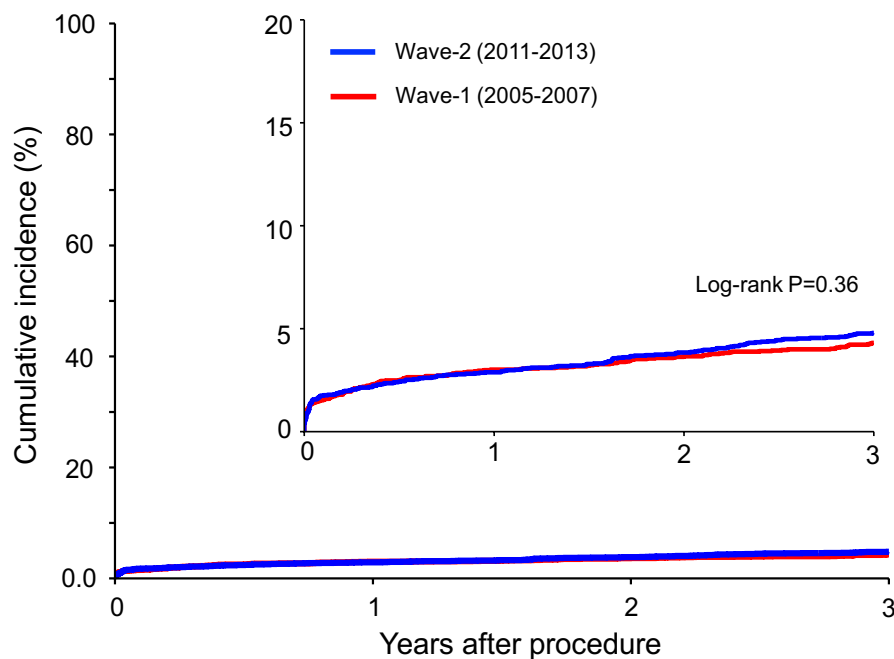


Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event		280	502	608	722
Cumulative incidence		5.9%	10.8%	13.1%	15.7%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event		235	458	564	654
Cumulative incidence		5.5%	10.8%	13.3%	15.5%

(B) Cardiovascular death



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event		272	420	468	524
Cumulative incidence		5.8%	9%	10.1%	11.4%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event		234	384	430	475
Cumulative incidence		5.5%	9%	10.2%	11.3%

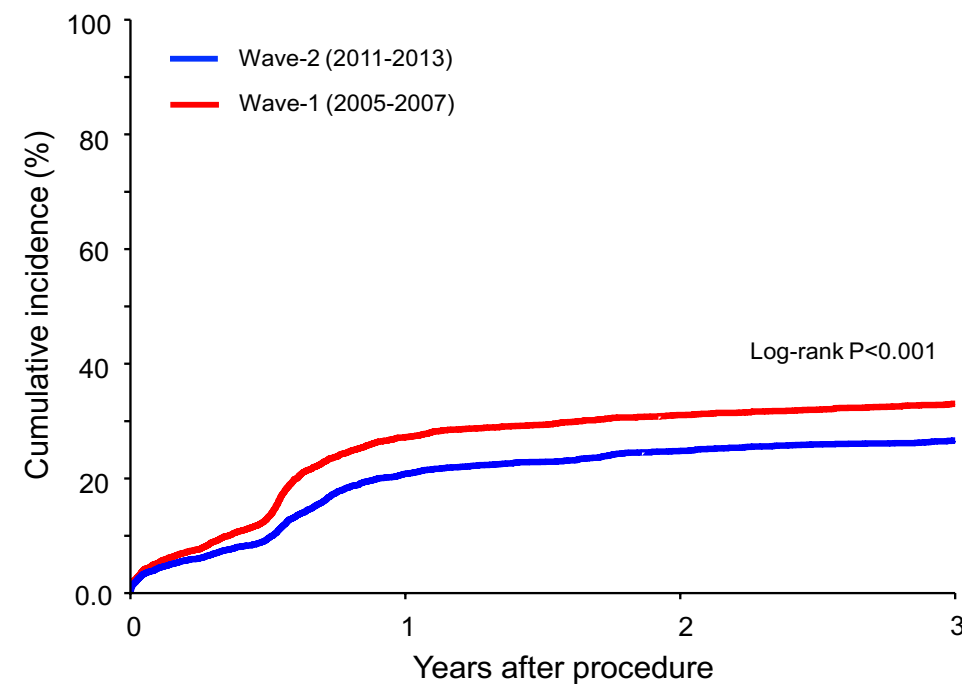
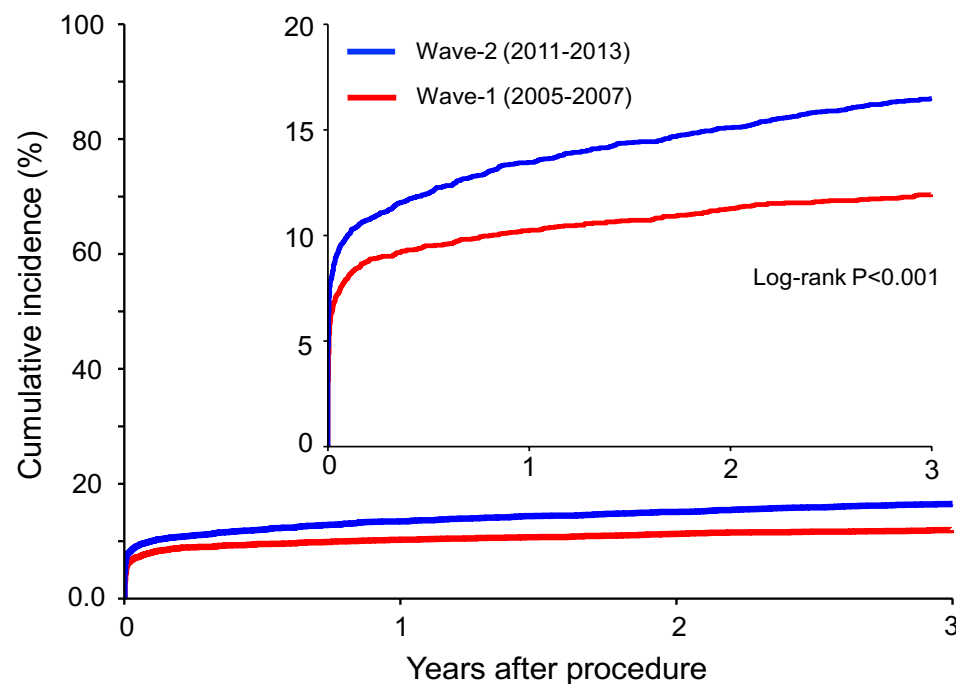


Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4332	3940	3729	3539
N of patients with event		79	128	166	202
Cumulative incidence		1.7%	2.9%	3.8%	4.8%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3967	3651	3499	3337
N of patients with event		64	122	146	169
Cumulative incidence		1.5%	3.0%	3.7%	4.3%

Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4241	3945	3642	3476	3335
N of patients with event		45	54	59	60
Cumulative incidence		1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	3739	3494	3257	3137	3012
N of patients with event		52	74	78	81
Cumulative incidence		1.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%

(C) Major bleeding

(D) Any coronary revascularization



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4067	3665	3453	3276
N of patients with event		457	618	686	741
Cumulative incidence		9.8%	13.5%	15.1%	16.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3773	3485	3393	3180
N of patients with event		331	428	467	492
Cumulative incidence		7.8%	10.3%	11.3%	12.0%

Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4236	3210	2894	2690
N of patients with event		178	885	1043	1112
Cumulative incidence		3.9%	20.8%	24.8%	26.6%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3836	2735	2487	2298
N of patients with event		206	1066	1209	1277
Cumulative incidence		5.0%	27.2%	31.1%	33.0%

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3 **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**
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Supplemental Appendix A: List of participating centers and investigators

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1

Cardiology

Kyoto University Hospital: Takeshi Kimura, Hiroki Shiomi

Kishiwada City Hospital: Mitsuo Matsuda, Hirokazu Mitsuoka

Tenri Hospital: Yoshihisa Nakagawa

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki Hospital: Hisayoshi Fujiwara, Yoshiki Takatsu, Ryoji

Taniguchi

Kitano Hospital: Ryuji Nohara

Koto Memorial Hospital: Tomoyuki Murakami, Teruki Takeda

Kokura Memorial Hospital: Masakiyo Nobuyoshi, Masashi Iwabuchi

Maizuru Kyosai Hospital: Ryozo Tatami

Nara Hospital, Kinki University Faculty of Medicine: Manabu Shirovani

Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Toru Kita, Yutaka Furukawa, Natsuhiko Ehara

Nishi-Kobe Medical Center: Hiroshi Kato, Hiroshi Eizawa

Kansai Denryoku Hospital: Katsuhisa Ishii

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Masaru Tanaka

University of Fukui Hospital: Jong-Dae Lee, Akira Nakano

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Akinori Takizawa

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Masaaki Takahashi

Shiga University of Medical Science Hospital: Minoru Horie, Hiroyuki Takashima

Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Takashi Tamura

Shimabara Hospital: Mamoru Takahashi

Kagoshima University Medical and Dental Hospital: Chuwa Tei, Shuichi Hamasaki

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3 Shizuoka General Hospital: Hirofumi Kambara, Osamu Doi, Satoshi Kaburagi

4
5 Kurashiki Central Hospital: Kazuaki Mitsudo, Kazushige Kadota

6
7 Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Shinji Miki, Tetsu Mizoguchi

8
9 Kumamoto University Hospital: Hisao Ogawa, Seigo Sugiyama

10
11 Shimada Municipal Hospital: Ryuichi Hattori, Takeshi Aoyama, Makoto Araki

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13 Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Satoru Suwa

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19 **Cardiovascular Surgery**

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21 Kyoto University Hospital: Ryuzo Sakata, Tadashi Ikeda, Akira Marui

22
23 Kishiwada City Hospital: Masahiko Onoe

24
25 Tenri Hospital: Kazuo Yamanaka

26
27 Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki Hospital: Keiichi Fujiwara, Nobuhisa Ohno

28
29 Kokura Memorial Hospital: Michiya Hanyu

30
31 Maizuru Kyosai Hospital: Tsutomu Matsushita

32
33 Nara Hospital, Kinki University Faculty of Medicine: Noboru Nishiwaki, Yuichi Yoshida

34
35 Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Yukikatsu Okada, Michihiro Nasu

36
37 Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Shogo Nakayama

38
39 University of Fukui Hospital: Kuniyoshi Tanaka, Takaaki Koshiji, Koichi Morioka

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41 Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Mitsuomi Shimamoto, Fumio Yamazaki

42
43 Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Junichiro Nishizawa

44
45 Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Masaki Aota

46
47 Shimabara Hospital: Takafumi Tabata

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49 Kagoshima University Medica and Dental Hospital: Yutaka Imoto, Hiroyuki Yamamoto

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51 Shizuoka General Hospital: Katsuhiko Matsuda, Masafumi Nara

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53 Kurashiki Central Hospital: Tatsuhiko Komiya

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Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Hiroyuki Nakajima

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Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Keichi Tanbara

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The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2

Cardiology

Kyoto University Hospital: Takeshi Kimura, Hiroki Shiomi

Kishiwada City Hospital: Mitsuo Matsuda, Takashi Uegaito

Tenri Hospital: Toshihiro Tamura

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki General Medical Center: Yukihiro Sato, Ryoji Taniguchi

Kitano Hospital: Moriaki Inoko

Koto Memorial Hospital: Tomoyuki Murakami, Teruki Takeda

Kokura Memorial Hospital: Kenji Ando, Takenori Domei

Kindai University Nara Hospital: Manabu Shirotani

Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Yutaka Furukawa, Natsuhiko Ehara

Kobe City Nishi-Kobe Medical Center: Hiroshi Eizawa

Kansai Denryoku Hospital: Katsuhisa Ishii, Eiji Tada

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Masaru Tanaka, Tsukasa Inada

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Tomoya Onodera, Ryuzo Nawada

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Eiji Shinoda, Miho Yamada

Shiga University of Medical Science Hospital: Takashi Yamamoto, Hiroshi Sakai

Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Takashi Tamura, Mamoru Toyofuku

Shimabara Hospital: Mamoru Takahashi

Shizuoka General Hospital: Hiroki Sakamoto, Tomohisa Tada

Kurashiki Central Hospital: Kazushige Kadota, Takeshi Tada

Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Shinji Miki, Kazuhisa Kaneda

Shimada Municipal Hospital: Takeshi Aoyama

Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Satoru Suwa

Cardiovascular Surgery

Kyoto University Hospital: Kenji Minatoya, Kazuhiro Yamazaki

Kishiwada City Hospital: Tatsuya Ogawa

Tenri Hospital: Atsushi Iwakura

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki General Medical Center: Nobuhisa Ohno

Kitano Hospital: Michiya Hanyu

Kokura Memorial Hospital: Yoshiharu Soga, Akira Marui

Kindai University Nara Hospital: Nobushige Tamura

Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Tadaaki Koyama

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Shogo Nakayama

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Fumio Yamazaki, Yasuhiko Terai

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Junichiro Nishizawa

Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Naoki Kanemitsu, Hiroyuki Hara

Shizuoka General Hospital: Hiroshi Tsuneyoshi

Kurashiki Central Hospital: Tatsuhiko Komiya

Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Jiro Esaki

Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Keiichi Tambara

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3 **Supplemental Appendix B: List of clinical research coordinators**
4

5 **The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1**
6

7
8 Research Institute for Production Development
9

10 Kumiko Kitagawa, Misato Yamauchi, Naoko Okamoto, Yumika Fujino, Saori Tezuka, Asuka
11

12 Saeki, Miya Hanazawa, Yuki Sato, Chikako Hibi, Hitomi Sasae, Emi Takinami, Yuriko
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14 Uchida, Yuko Yamamoto, Satoko Nishida, Mai Yoshimoto, Sachiko Maeda, Izumi Miki,
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17 Saeko Minematsu
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21 **The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2**
22

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24 Research Institute for Production Development
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28 Kumiko Kitagawa, Masayo Kitamura, Takahiro Kuwahara, Satoko Nishida, Naoko Okamoto,
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30 Yuki Sato, Saori Tezuka, Marina Tsuda, Miyuki Tsumori, Misato Yamauchi, Itsuki
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33 Yamazaki
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Supplemental Appendix C: List of the clinical event committee members

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1

Mitsuru Abe (Kyoto Medical Center), Hiroki Shiomi (Kyoto University Hospital), Tomohisa Tada (Deutsches Herzzentrum), Junichi Tazaki (Kyoto University Hospital), Yoshihiro Kato (Saiseikai Noe Hospital), Mamoru Hayano (Gunma Cardiovascular Center), Akihiro Tokushige (Kagoshima University Hospital), Masahiro Natsuaki (Kyoto University Hospital), Tetsu Nakajima (Kyoto University Hospital).

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2

Masayuki Fuki (Kyoto University Hospital), Eri Toda Kato (Kyoto University Hospital), Yukiko Matsumura-Nakano (Kyoto University Hospital), Kenji Nakatsuma (Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital), Hiroki Shiomi (Kyoto University Hospital), Yasuaki Takeji (Kyoto University Hospital), Hidenori Yaku (Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital), Erika Yamamoto (Kyoto University Hospital), Ko Yamamoto (Kyoto University Hospital), Yugo Yamashita (Kyoto University Hospital), Yusuke Yoshikawa (Kyoto University Hospital), Hiroki Watanabe (Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center)

Supplementary figure legends

Supplemental Figure I. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for all-cause death comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 in (A) entire study population, (B) patients with cardiogenic shock, and (C) patients without cardiogenic shock

HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval.

Supplemental Figure II. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.

HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval; GUSTO=global utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries.

Supplemental Figure III . Kaplan-Meier curves for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (A) in patients with ARC-HBR and (B) in patients without ARC-HBR

ARC-HBR=academic research consortium-high bleeding risk; HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval.

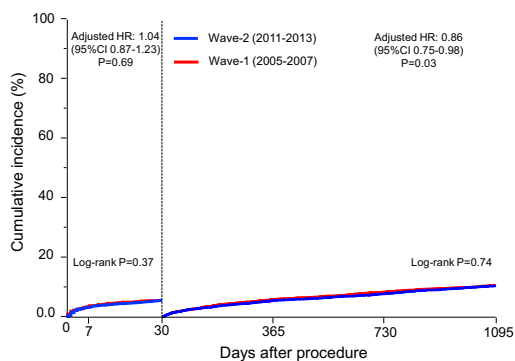
Supplemental Figure IV. Kaplan-Meier curves for persistent DAPT discontinuation comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

Persistent discontinuation of DAPT was defined as withdrawal of either thienopyridines or aspirin for at least 2 months.

DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy.

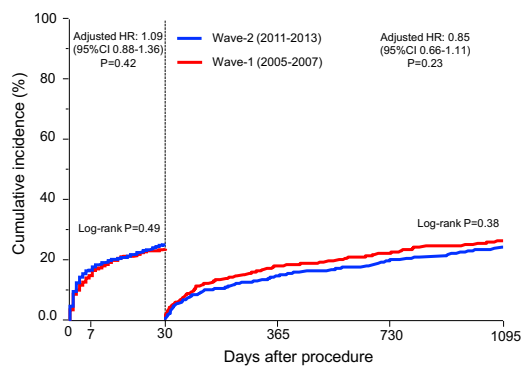
1 Supplemental Figure I. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for all-cause
 2 death comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (A) in entire study population, (B) in
 3 patients with cardiogenic shock, and (C) in patients without cardiogenic shock

(A) All-cause death in entire study population



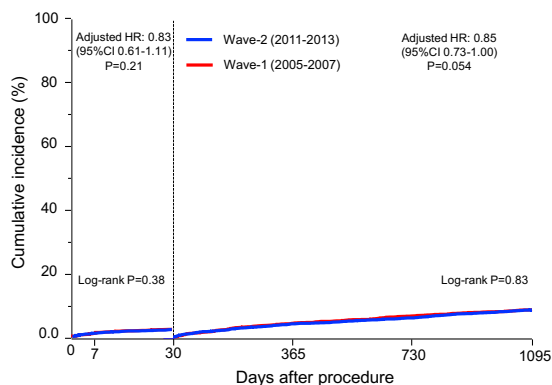
Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	4723	4551	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event	183	280	222	328	442	442
Cumulative incidence		3.9%	5.9%	5.1%	7.6%	10.4%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	4278	4137	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event	154	235	223	329	419	419
Cumulative incidence		3.6%	5.5%	5.6%	8.3%	10.6%

(B) All-cause death in patients with cardiogenic shock



Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	757	629	556	446	407	375
N of patients with event	136	193	73	100	123	123
Cumulative incidence		18.0%	25.6%	13.7%	19.0%	23.6%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	596	506	450	370	346	317
N of patients with event	100	143	74	96	114	114
Cumulative incidence		16.8%	24.0%	16.6%	21.5%	25.7%

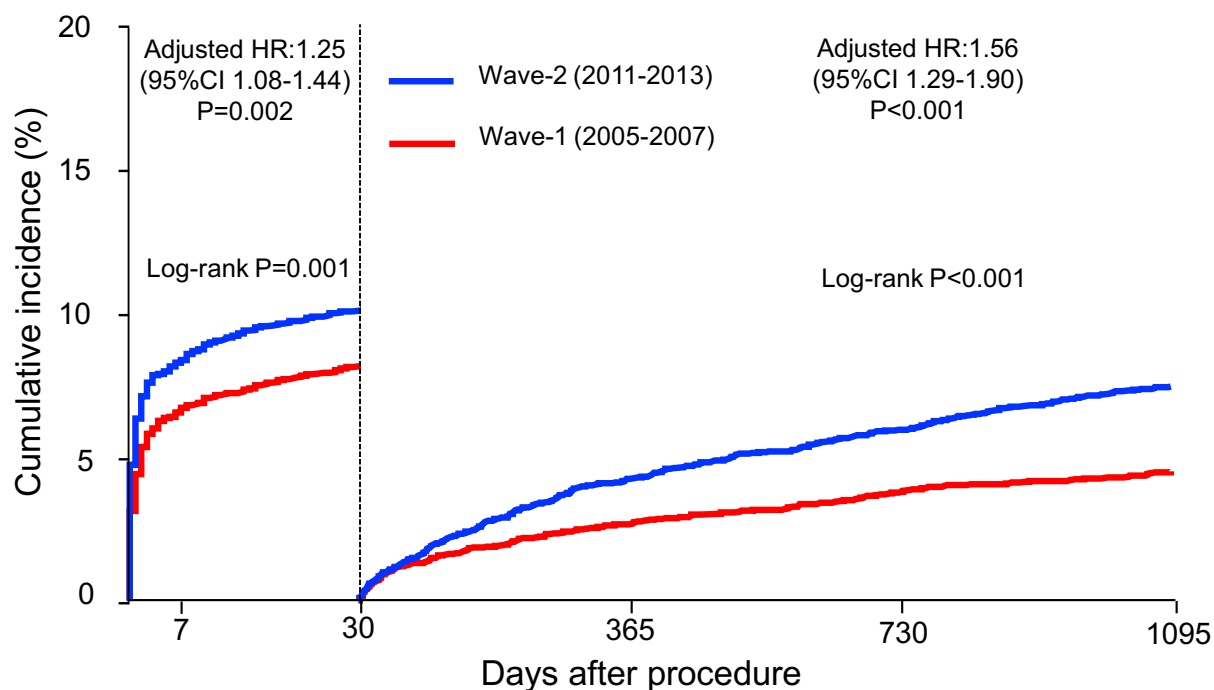
(C) All-cause death in patients without cardiogenic shock



Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	3966	3922	3839	3595	3451	3310
N of patients with event	47	87	149	228	319	319
Cumulative incidence		1.2%	2.2%	3.9%	6.1%	8.6%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	3682	3631	3573	3374	3256	3137
N of patients with event	54	92	149	233	305	305
Cumulative incidence		1.5%	2.5%	4.2%	6.6%	8.7%

1 Supplemental Figure II. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for major
 2 bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

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 8 **Major bleeding**

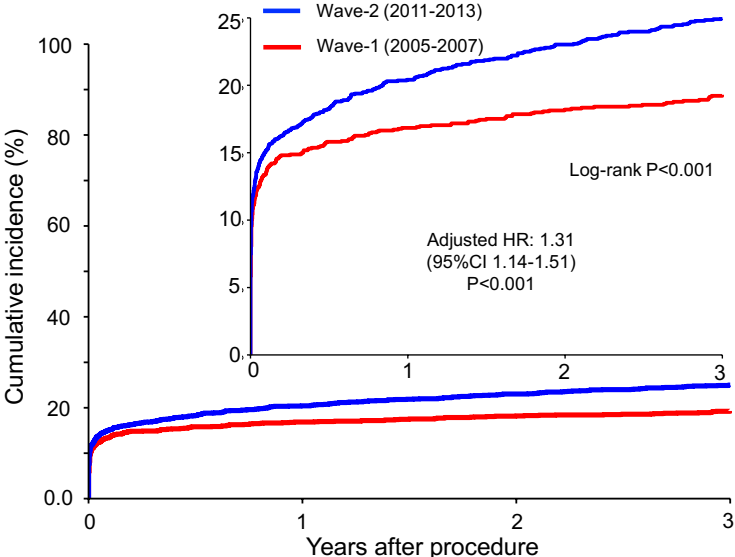


Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	4723	4234	4067	3665	3453	3276
N of patients with event		383	457	161	229	284
Cumulative incidence		8.2%	9.8%	4.1%	5.9%	7.4%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	4278	3909	3773	3485	3333	3189
N of patients with event		272	331	97	136	161
Cumulative incidence		6.4%	7.8%	2.6%	3.7%	4.5%

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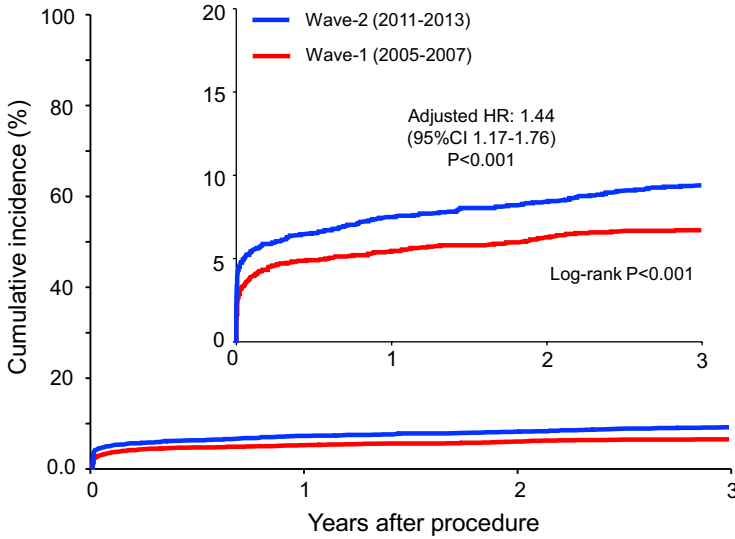
1 Supplemental Figure III. Kaplan-Meier curves for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 for major bleeding (A) in
 2 patients with ARC-HBR and (B) in patients without ARC-HBR

(A) Major bleeding in patients with ARC-HBR



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	2213	1736	1454	1308	1199
N of patients with event		322	430	476	508
Cumulative incidence		14.8%	20.4%	23.0%	25.0%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	1811	1451	1259	1170	1082
N of patients with event		237	293	313	328
Cumulative incidence		13.4%	16.8%	18.2%	19.3%

(B) Major bleeding in patients without ARC-HBR



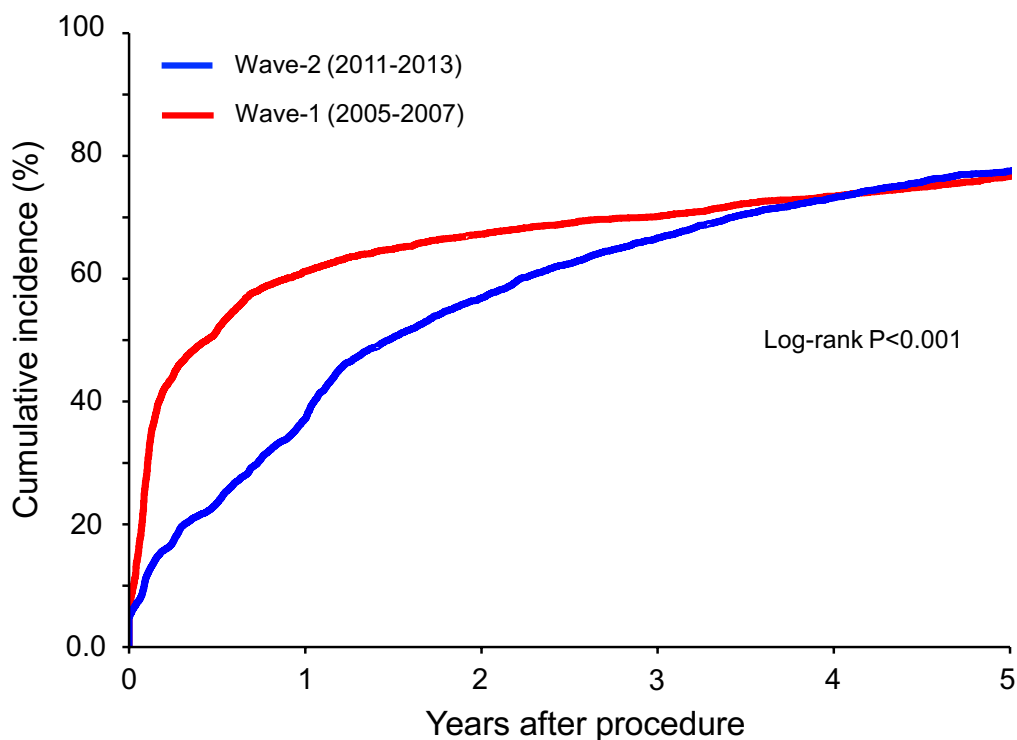
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	2510	2331	2211	2145	2077
N of patients with event		135	188	210	233
Cumulative incidence		5.4%	7.6%	8.5%	9.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	2467	2322	2226	2163	2107
N of patients with event		94	135	154	164
Cumulative incidence		3.8%	5.5%	6.4%	6.8%

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1 Supplemental Figure IV. Kaplan-Meier curves for persistent DAPT discontinuation
 2 comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

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 8 **Persistent DAPT discontinuation**



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Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Wave-2							
N of patients at risk	4625	3987	2603	1716	1272	971	700
Cumulative incidence		9.6%	37.2%	56.9%	66.7%	73.2%	77.5%
Wave-1							
N of patients at risk	4180	3093	1457	1186	1029	849	442
Cumulative incidence		23.7%	61.2%	67.3%	70.1%	73.4%	76.7%

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STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *cohort studies*

	Item No	Recommendation	Page No
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	1 3
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	6
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	6
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	7
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	7
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	7
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	7
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	8
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	9
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	10
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	7
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	9
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	9
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	10
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	9
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	9
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	N/A
Results			
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	7
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	7
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	7
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	10
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	10
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	10
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	11

1	Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	11
2			(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	11
3			(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	11
4				
5	Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	12
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12	Discussion			
13	Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	12
14	Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	15
15				
16	Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	13-14
17				
18	Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	13-14
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22	Other information			
23	Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	17
24				
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*Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at <http://www.strobe-statement.org>.

BMJ Open

Changes of Demographics, Clinical Practices, and Long-term Outcomes of Patients with ST-segment-elevation Myocardial Infarction who Underwent Coronary Revascularization in the Past Two Decades: Cohort Study

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-043683.R1
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	28-Jan-2021
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Primary Subject Heading:	Cardiovascular medicine
Secondary Subject Heading:	Cardiovascular medicine
Keywords:	Myocardial infarction < CARDIOLOGY, Coronary intervention < CARDIOLOGY, Coronary heart disease < CARDIOLOGY

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Title: Changes of Demographics, Clinical Practices, and Long-term Outcomes of Patients with ST-segment-elevation Myocardial Infarction who Underwent Coronary Revascularization in the Past Two Decades: Cohort Study

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19 **Total word count of the manuscript: 3363**
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1 Abstract

2 **Objectives:** To evaluate changes in demographics, clinical practices, and long-term clinical
3 outcomes of STEMI patients before and beyond 2010.

4 **Design:** Multicenter retrospective cohort study

5 **Setting:** The Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto (CREDO-
6 Kyoto) AMI Registries Wave-1 (2005-2007, 26 centers) and Wave-2 (2011-2013, 22
7 centers).

8 **Participants:** 9001 patients with STEMI who underwent coronary revascularization (Wave-
9 1: 4278 patients; Wave-2: 4723 patients).

10 **Primary and secondary outcome measures:** The primary outcome was all-cause death at 3
11 years. The secondary outcomes were cardiovascular death, cardiac death, sudden cardiac
12 death, non-cardiovascular death, non-cardiac death, myocardial infarction, definite stent
13 thrombosis, stroke, hospitalization for heart failure, major bleeding, target vessel
14 revascularization, ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization, any coronary
15 revascularization, ischemia-driven any coronary revascularization.

16 **Results:** Patients in Wave-2 were older, more often had comorbidities, and more often
17 presented with cardiogenic shock than those in Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 had shorter
18 onset-to-balloon time, door-to-balloon time, and were more frequently implanted drug-
19 eluting stents, and received guideline-directed medication than those in Wave-1. The
20 cumulative 3-year incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different between Wave-
21 1 and Wave-2 (15.5% and 15.7%, $P=0.77$). The adjusted risk for all-cause death in Wave-2
22 relative to Wave-1 was not significant at 3 years (HR: 0.92, 95%CI: 0.83-1.03, $P=0.14$), but
23 lower beyond 30 days (HR: 0.86, 95%CI: 0.75–0.98, $P=0.03$). The adjusted risks of Wave-2
24 relative to Wave-1 were significantly lower for definite stent thrombosis (HR 0.59, 95%CI:

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3 1 0.43-0.81, P=0.001), and for any coronary revascularization (HR 0.75, 95%CI: 0.69-0.81,
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6 2 P<0.001), but higher for major bleeding (HR 1.34, 95%CI: 1.20-1.51, P=0.005).

7
8 3 **Conclusions:** We could not demonstrate improvement in 3-year mortality risk from Wave-1
9
10 4 to Wave-2, but we found reduction in mortality risk beyond 30 days. We also found risk
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12 5 reduction for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but increase in the
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14 6 risk for major bleeding from Wave-1 to Wave-2.
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For peer review only

1 **Strengths and limitations of this study**

2 • Evaluating changes of demographics, clinical practices, and long-term clinical outcomes in

3 STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 compared with those enrolled before 2010.

4 • Multicenter registry with large sample size enrolled consecutive patients who underwent
5 revascularization for AMI

6 • Historical comparison which should result in systematic differences in selection of patients

7 and acquisition of outcomes

8

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10

1 **Introduction**

2 The early mortality of patients with ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI)
3 has been steadily declining over the last several decades.¹⁻⁵ This trend appeared to have been
4 driven by many factors, including demographic change, better pharmacologic management,
5 widespread distribution of thrombolysis and/or primary percutaneous coronary intervention
6 (PCI), shorter door-to-balloon time, and improvement in secondary prevention.^{4, 6-10} Several
7 large studies had demonstrated improvement of early mortality for patients with STEMI from
8 1990s to 2000s.^{1-3, 10} Treatment based on the updated guidelines might have further improved
9 the clinical outcomes of STEMI patients beyond 2000s.^{11, 12} It is currently unknown whether
10 the changes in the guidelines have contributed to change real-world clinical practice and to
11 improve clinical outcomes; in particular, there is a scarcity of data evaluating the long-term
12 clinical outcomes in STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 compared with those enrolled
13 before 2010, when the new-generation DES was approved in Japan.^{10, 13-15} Therefore, we
14 sought to evaluate changes in demographics, clinical practices, and long-term clinical
15 outcomes of STEMI patients using data from 2 large Japanese cohorts of patients with acute
16 myocardial infarction (AMI) enrolled in 2005-2007 and 2011-2013.

17 **Methods**

18 **Study Population**

19 The Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto (CREDO-
20 Kyoto) AMI Registries Wave-1 and Wave-2 are a series of physician-initiated, non-company
21 sponsored, multi-center registry enrolling consecutive patients with AMI who underwent
22 coronary revascularization, either PCI or isolated coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG),
23 within seven days of the onset of symptoms. Wave-1 enrolled patients between January 2005
24 and December 2007 among 26 centers (both PCI and CABG available: 20 centers, and only
25 PCI available: 6 centers) in Japan after the introduction of drug-eluting stents (DES) in 2004
26

1 (supplementary appendix A).¹⁶ Wave-2 enrolled patients between January 2011 and
2 December 2013 among 22 centers (both PCI and CABG available: 16 centers, and only PCI
3 available: 6 centers) in Japan after approval of the new-generation DES in 2010
4 (supplementary appendix A). We made a historical comparison on demographics, clinical
5 practices, and long-term clinical outcomes of STEMI patients between Wave-1 and Wave-2.

6 We enrolled a total of 11899 consecutive AMI patients who had undergone
7 coronary revascularization with PCI or isolated CABG from Wave-1 (N=5429) and Wave-2
8 (N=6470). In the present study, we excluded patients with refusal for study participation
9 (Wave-1: N=9, and Wave-2: N=21), and non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction
10 (NSTEMI) (Wave-1: N=875, and Wave-2: N=1720). To make Wave-1 and Wave-2
11 comparable, we further excluded 267 patients in Wave-1 who were enrolled from 4
12 cardiology divisions and 5 cardiovascular surgery divisions not participating in Wave-2 and 6
13 patients in Wave-2 who were enrolled from 1 cardiovascular surgery division not
14 participating in Wave-1. Finally, we retrieved 9001 patients with STEMI for the current study
15 (Wave-1: 4278 patients and Wave-2: 4723 patients) from 22 centers (both PCI and CABG
16 available: 15 centers, and only PCI available: 7 centers) (Figure 1).

17 The relevant institutional review boards at all participating hospitals approved the
18 study protocols, and we performed the study in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.
19 Written informed consent for both registries were waived because of the retrospective nature
20 of the study; however, we excluded those patients who refused participation in the study
21 when contacted at follow-up. This strategy is concordant with the guidelines of the Japanese
22 Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

24 **Definitions and Clinical Outcome Measures**

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3 1 STEMI patients were defined by the electrocardiograms as patients with ≥ 0.1 mV
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5 2 of ST-segment elevation in ≥ 2 limb leads or ≥ 0.2 mV in ≥ 2 contiguous precordial leads,
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7 3 accompanied by chest pain lasting at least 30 minutes or increased serum levels of cardiac
8
9 4 biomarkers such as troponin and/or creatine kinase MB fraction. Experienced clinical
10
11 5 research coordinators from the independent clinical research organization (Research Institute
12
13 6 for Production Development, Kyoto, Japan; Supplementary Appendix B) collected baseline
14
15 7 clinical, angiographic and procedural characteristics from the hospital charts or hospital
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17 8 databases according to the pre-specified definitions that were identical in Wave-1 and Wave-
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24 10 Diabetes was defined as treatment with oral hypoglycemic agents or insulin, prior
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26 11 clinical diagnosis of diabetes, glycated hemoglobin level ≥ 6.5 %, or non-fasting blood
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28 12 glucose level ≥ 200 mg/dL. Left ventricular ejection fraction was measured either by contrast
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30 13 left ventriculography or echocardiography. Prior stroke was defined as ischemic or
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32 14 hemorrhagic stroke with neurological symptoms lasting > 24 hours. Peripheral vascular
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34 15 disease was regarded as present when carotid, aortic, or other peripheral vascular diseases
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36 16 were being treated or scheduled for surgical or endovascular interventions. Renal function
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38 17 was expressed as estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) calculated by the Modification
39
40 18 of Diet in Renal Disease formula modified for Japanese patients.¹⁷ High-intensity statins
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42 19 therapy in this study was defined as the statin doses greater than or equal to atorvastatin 20
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44 20 mg, pitavastatin 4 mg, or rosuvastatin 10 mg.
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49 21 The primary outcome measure of this study was all-cause death at 3 years. The
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51 22 secondary outcome measures included cardiovascular death, cardiac death, sudden cardiac
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53 23 death, non-cardiovascular death, non-cardiac death, myocardial infarction, definite stent
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55 24 thrombosis, stroke, hospitalization for heart failure, major bleeding, target vessel
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57 25 revascularization, ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization, any coronary
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1 revascularization and ischemia-driven any coronary revascularization. Death was regarded as
2 cardiac in origin unless obvious non-cardiac causes could be identified. Cardiovascular death
3 included cardiac death, and other vascular death related to stroke, renal disease, and vascular
4 disease. Any death during the index hospitalization and death of unknown cause were
5 regarded as cardiac death. Sudden death was defined as unexplained death in previously
6 stable patients. Myocardial infarction was defined according to the definition in the Arterial
7 Revascularization Therapy Study (ARTS)¹⁸, and only Q-wave myocardial infarction was
8 regarded as myocardial infarction when it occurred within 7 days of the index procedure.¹⁹
9 Definite stent thrombosis was defined according to the Academic Research Consortium
10 (ARC) definition.²⁰ Stroke during follow up was defined as ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke
11 requiring hospitalization with symptoms lasting >24 hours. Hospitalization for heart failure
12 was defined as hospitalization due to worsening heart failure requiring intravenous drug
13 therapy. Major bleeding was defined as the global utilization of streptokinase and tissue
14 plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries (GUSTO) moderate/severe bleeding.¹⁹
15 ²¹ TVR was defined as either PCI or CABG related to the original target vessel. Any coronary
16 revascularization was defined as either PCI or CABG for any reason. Scheduled staged
17 coronary revascularization procedures performed within 3 months of the initial procedure
18 were not regarded as follow-up events, but included in the index procedure. Duration of dual
19 antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) was left to the discretion of each attending physician. Persistent
20 discontinuation of DAPT was defined as withdrawal of either thienopyridines or aspirin for at
21 least 2 months.

22 23 **Data Collection and Follow-up**

24 Collection of follow-up information was mainly conducted through review of the
25 hospital charts by the clinical research coordinators, and additional follow-up information

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3 1 was collected through contact with patients, relatives and/or referring physicians by sending
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5 2 mail with questions regarding vital status, subsequent hospitalizations, and status of
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7 3 antiplatelet therapy.
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10 4 Follow-up was censored at 3 years after the index procedure to ensure >90% of
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12 5 clinical follow-up rate in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. Complete 3-year follow-up information
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14 6 was obtained for 96.2% of patients in Wave-1, and 93.2% of patients in Wave-2,
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16 7 respectively. The clinical event committee adjudicated those endpoint events including death,
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18 8 myocardial infarction, stroke and major bleeding (Supplementary Appendix C).
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23 24 10 **Statistical Analysis**

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26 11 Continuous variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median
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28 12 with interquartile range (IQR). Continuous variables were compared using the Student's t-test
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30 13 or Wilcoxon rank sum test based on their distributions. Categorical variables are expressed as
31
32 14 frequencies and percentages and were compared using χ^2 test. To calculate the survival
33
34 15 functions, follow-up periods were separately calculated for each outcome with censoring due
35
36 16 to death or the last visit. The non-fatal outcomes other than the analyzed outcomes in the
37
38 17 survival analyses were ignored. Cumulative incidence was estimated by the Kaplan-Meier
39
40 18 method and differences were assessed with the log-rank test. To estimate the adjusted hazard
41
42 19 ratio (HR) and their 95% confidence intervals (CI) of Wave-2 compared to Wave-1, we used
43
44 20 multivariable Cox proportional hazard models by incorporating the 17 clinically relevant
45
46 21 factors listed in Table 1. The risk-adjusting variables included demographic factors, but not
47
48 22 included the factors related to management during the index hospitalization, because
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50 23 differences in management converged into the changes between Wave-1 and Wave 2.
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52 24 Continuous risk-adjusting variables were dichotomized according to the clinically meaningful
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54 25 reference values to make proportional hazard assumptions robust and to be consistent with
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1 previous reports.²² Proportional hazard assumptions for the risk-adjusting variables were
2 assessed on the plots of log (time) versus log [-log (survival)] stratified by the variable, and
3 the assumptions were verified to be acceptable for all variables. The missing values for the
4 risk-adjusting variables were imputed as “normal” in the binary classification, because data
5 should have been available if abnormalities were suspected. We performed subgroup analysis
6 for major bleeding stratified by the Academic Research Consortium High Bleeding Risk
7 (ARC-HBR) criteria.²³ We conducted a landmark analysis for all-cause death within and
8 beyond 30 days after the index procedure to distinguish early death related to the index
9 STEMI event from late death during long-term follow-up. We also conducted a landmark
10 analysis for major bleeding within and beyond 30 days to distinguish periprocedural bleeding
11 from non-periprocedural bleeding.

12 All analyses were performed using R version 3.6.1 (R Foundation for Statistical
13 Computing, Vienna, Austria). All reported P values were two-tailed, and P values less than
14 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

16 **Patient and public involvement**

17 In this study, patients were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or
18 dissemination plans of our research

20 **Results**

21 **Clinical and Procedural Characteristics**

22 Patients in Wave-2 were older and were more often living alone than those in
23 Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 more often had diabetes, end-stage renal failure, prior stroke,
24 peripheral vascular disease, prior PCI, and malignancy, and less often had ejection fraction
25 $\leq 40\%$, and current smoking than those in Wave-1 (Table 1).

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3 1 Regarding presentation, Wave-2 as compared with Wave-1 included more patients
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5 2 who directly admitted to the participating centers without inter-facility transfer, and who
6
7 3 presented with cardiogenic shock and/or Killip class III/IV. Regarding angiographic
8
9 4 characteristics, the prevalence of left anterior descending artery culprit was not different
10
11 5 between Wave-1 and Wave-2. Patients in Wave-2 more often had multivessel disease than
12
13 6 those in Wave-1 (Table 1).

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17 7 Regarding procedural characteristics, onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon
18
19 8 time were significantly shorter in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Prevalence of transradial approach
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21 9 increased significantly, but only slightly, from Wave-1 to Wave-2. Prevalence of DES use
22
23 10 was much higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, with new-generation DES use in the vast
24
25 11 majority of DES cases in Wave-2 (Table 1). Intra-aortic balloon pumping was more often
26
27 12 used in Wave-2 than in in Wave-1 (Table 1).

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31 13 In terms of baseline medications, patients in Wave-2 more often took
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33 14 thienopyridine, statins, beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors/angiotensin
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35 15 receptor blockers, and proton pump inhibitors than those in Wave-1, while patients in Wave-
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37 16 2 less often took cilostazol than those in Wave-1. The prevalence of high-intensity statins
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39 17 therapy was very low in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. Regarding the kind of thienopyridine, the
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41 18 vast majority of patients in Wave-1 took ticlopidine, while the vast majority of patients in
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43 19 Wave-2 took clopidogrel (Table 1).

44 45 46 47 48 49 21 **Clinical Outcomes**

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51 22 The cumulative 3-year incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different
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53 23 between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (15.5% versus 15.7%, log-rank $P=0.77$) (Table 2, and Figure
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55 24 2A). The adjusted risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained insignificant for all-cause
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57 25 death (HR: 0.92, 95%CI: 0.83–1.03, $P=0.14$) (Table 2). In the 30-day landmark analysis,

1 cumulative incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different between Wave-1 and
2 Wave-2 both within 30 days (5.5% versus 5.9%, log-rank $P=0.37$), and beyond 30 days
3 (10.6% versus 10.4%, log-rank $P=0.74$). However, after adjusting confounders, the lower
4 mortality risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant beyond 30 days after index
5 procedure (HR: 0.86, 95%CI: 0.75–0.98, $P=0.03$), although it was not significant within 30
6 days (HR: 1.04, 95%CI: 0.87–1.23, $P=0.69$) (Supplementary figure 1). The results of the 30-
7 day landmark analysis were consistent in patients with and without cardiogenic shock
8 (Supplementary figure I).

9 The lower crude and adjusted risks of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 were significant
10 for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, while those were
11 insignificant for cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, and stroke (Table 2, Figure 2B,
12 Figure 3).

13 Meanwhile, the cumulative 3-year incidence of major bleeding was significantly
14 higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 (16.5% and 12.0%, log-rank $P<0.001$) (Table 2, and Figure
15 3). The excess adjusted risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained significant for major
16 bleeding (HR: 1.34, 95%CI: 1.20–1.51, $P=0.005$) (Table 2). In the 30-day landmark analysis,
17 the excess crude and adjusted risks of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 for major bleeding were
18 significant both within 30 days and beyond 30 days (Supplementary figure II). In the
19 subgroup analysis, the higher risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 for major bleeding was
20 consistent in patients with and without ARC-HBR (Supplementary figure III). The
21 cumulative incidence of persistent DAPT discontinuation was significantly lower in Wave-2
22 than in Wave-1, indicating significantly longer DAPT duration in Wave-2 than in Wave-1
23 (Supplementary figure IV).

24 25 **Discussion**

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3 1 The main findings of this study were as follows; 1) Regarding demographics,
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5 2 STEMI patients in Wave-2 were older, more often had comorbidities, and more often
6
7 3 presented with serious hemodynamic conditions than those in Wave-1; 2) Regarding clinical
8
9 4 practice, patients in Wave-2 had shorter onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon time, were
10
11 5 more frequently treated with DES, and more often received guideline-directed medical
12
13 6 therapy at baseline, and longer duration of DAPT during follow-up than those in Wave-1; 3)
14
15 7 The 3-year adjusted risks of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1 were not
16
17 8 significantly different for all-cause death, myocardial infarction, and stroke, and significantly
18
19 9 lower for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but significantly
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21 10 higher for major bleeding; 4) We witnessed a lower adjusted mortality risk of Wave-2
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23 11 relative to Wave-1 beyond 30 days, but not within 30 days.

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28 12 There was scarce of data evaluating demographics, clinical practices, and long-term
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30 13 clinical outcomes in STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 compared with those enrolled
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32 14 before 2010.^{10, 24} In the present study, we could not demonstrate significant improvement in
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34 15 mortality risk from Wave-1 to Wave-2. The mortality rates at 30 days were still around 5-6%
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36 16 in both Wave-1 and Wave-2, which was in line with the previous studies.^{25, 26} It was true that
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38 17 patients in Wave-2 were older and sicker than those in Wave-1. However, even the adjusted
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40 18 analysis did not suggest improvement in 30-day mortality risk from Wave-1 to Wave-2. We
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42 19 did observe significantly shorter onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon time with less
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44 20 frequent inter-facility transfer, and more frequent use of DES in Wave-2 than in Wave-1.
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46 21 However, these changes in clinical practice did not lead to improvement in 30-day mortality
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48 22 rate. Further shortening of onset-to-balloon time, more widespread use of transradial
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50 23 approach, and improved management of cardiogenic shock might be important to improve
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52 24 30-day mortality rate.^{16, 27-34}

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3 1 On the other hand, beyond 30 days after the index procedure, we found a
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5 2 significantly lower adjusted mortality risk of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1.
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7 3 The changes in clinical practices that might have contributed to lower mortality risk in Wave-
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9 4 2 relative to Wave-1 included shorter onset-to-balloon time, introduction of new-generation
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11 5 DES, and higher prevalence of guideline-directed medications use, particularly statins.
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13 6 Indeed, in the present study, the rates of definite stent thrombosis and any coronary
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15 7 revascularization were significantly lower in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, which was in line with
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17 8 the previous study comparing new-generation DES with first-generation DES.³⁵ Moreover,
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19 9 we did find substantial increase in the prevalence of statins use. Nevertheless, the prescription
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21 10 rate of high-intensity statin therapy was extremely low in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. The
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23 11 efficacy of high-intensity statin therapy has been firmly established in preventing
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25 12 cardiovascular events in patients with coronary artery disease.^{36 37} We should make every
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27 13 effort to promote wider penetration of high-intensity statins therapy in Japan.
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33 14 Meanwhile, we have demonstrated that the cumulative 3-year incidence of major
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35 15 bleeding was significantly higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 were older
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37 16 and sicker than those in Wave-1. However, even after adjusting confounders, the excess risk
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39 17 of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained significant for major bleeding. Moreover, the excess
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41 18 bleeding risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant regardless of ARC-HBR.
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43 19 Furthermore, the excess bleeding risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant both
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45 20 within 30 days and beyond 30 days. One of the reasons for the higher bleeding risk within 30
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47 21 days in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 might be the different types of thienopyridine used in Wave-
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49 22 1 and Wave-2. In Wave-1, the vast majority of patients took ticlopidine 100 mg twice daily as
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51 23 the standard dose in Japan, which was much lower than the dose used globally (250 mg twice
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53 24 daily), while in Wave-2, the vast majority of patients took clopidogrel 75 mg once daily,
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55 25 which was the the dose used globally. The 30-day rate of major bleeding in Wave-2 was
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3 1 substantial (Entire cohort: 9.8%, ARC-HBR: 14.8%, and non-ARC-HBR: 5.4%), warranting
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5 2 to explore the optimal antiplatelet regimen in STEMI patients minimizing bleeding events
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7 3 while maintaining efficacy in preventing thrombotic events. For the higher bleeding risk
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9 4 beyond 30 days in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, one of the reasons in addition to the difference in
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11 5 the types of thienopyridine might be the longer DAPT duration in Wave-2 than in Wave-1.
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13 6 Recent studies have suggested clinical benefit with very short DAPT after PCI in reducing
14
15 7 major bleeding without increase in cardiovascular events, although STEMI patients
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17 8 constituted only a small proportion in the STOPDAPT-2 (ShorT and OPTimal duration of
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19 9 Dual AntiPlatelet Therapy after everolimus-eluting cobalt-chromium stent-2) trial, and were
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21 10 excluded in the TWILIGHT (Ticagrelor with Aspirin or Alone in High-Risk Patients after
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23 11 Coronary Intervention) trial.^{38 39} We should continue to pursue the optimal DAPT duration
24
25 12 and optimal maintenance antithrombotic regimen in STEMI patients. Our study was based on
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27 13 the multicenter registry with large sample size enrolled consecutive patients who underwent
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29 14 revascularization for AMI and the follow-up rate was high enough. Therefore, we believe our
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31 15 findings should be applicable in Japan or other similar settings outside Japan, but the changes
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33 16 in clinical pictures of STEMI should be investigated in other settings with different
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35 17 healthcare systems.
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19 **Limitations**

20 There are several limitations of this study. First, historical comparison should result in
21 systematic differences in selection of patients and acquisition of outcomes, although we were
22 careful in using data only from those centers that participated in both Wave-1 and Wave-2,
23 standardizing the follow-up duration at 3 years, and adopting the identical methodology for
24 baseline and follow-up data collection, and definitions of baseline characteristics and clinical

1 outcome measures in Wave-1 and Wave-2. It is noteworthy that cumulative incidence of
2 myocardial infarction was numerically higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, despite
3 significantly lower incidence of definite stent thrombosis in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. We
4 could not deny the possibility of ascertainment bias for myocardial infarction, although we
5 adopted the identical definition of myocardial infarction in Wave-1 and Wave-2. The less
6 widespread use of troponin for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction in Wave-1 compared
7 with Wave-2 might have underestimated the incidence of myocardial infarction in Wave-1, as
8 reflected by the fact that there were much larger number of patients with NSTEMI in Wave-2
9 than in Wave-1. Moreover, we could not deny the possibility of ascertainment bias for major
10 bleeding, although we adopted the identical definition in Wave-1 and Wave-2. It could be
11 possible that more major bleeding events were recorded in the hospital charts due to the
12 growing interest in bleeding events in later time period. Second, we chose several outcomes
13 as secondary outcomes carrying the risk of multiple comparisons. Third, we only included
14 patients who underwent coronary revascularization, which might have lead to selection bias.
15 However, it is quite rare for a STEMI patient not undergoing primary PCI. Finally, there
16 might be some residual unmeasured confounders, although we made extensive risk
17 adjustment.

19 **Conclusions**

20 We could not demonstrate significant improvement in 3-year mortality risk from Wave-1 to
21 Wave-2, but we found significant reduction in mortality risk beyond 30 days. There were
22 significant reduction in the risks for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary
23 revascularization, but significant increase in the risk for major bleeding from Wave-1 to
24 Wave-2.

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For peer review only

Contributors:

T.Kimura conceptualized the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. YT, prepared the original draft of the manuscript. H.Shiomi, TM, T.Kimura reviewed and edited the the original draft of the manuscript. YT, H.Shiomi, Y.Yoshikawa, YMN, K.Yamamoto, K.Yamaji curated data. YT, TM, T.Kimura constructed methodology for this study. YT, TM performed the statistical analysis. H.Shiomi, TM, RT, K.Yamaji, JT, Hirotoishi Watanabe, SS, MI, Teruki Takeda, MS, NE, KI, TI, Toshihiro Tamura, TO, ES, TY, H.Sakamoto, KA, YS, YF, YS, YN, KK, T.Komiya, KM, T.Kimura are investigators of the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. YT, H.Shiomi, YY, YMN, K.Yamamoto, ETK, EY, Y.Yamashita, MF, Hiroki Watanabe, HY, KN assessed and validated events within the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. T.Kimura is the Guarantor.

Competing interest statement:

All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form and declare: Dr. Shiomi reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, Boston Scientific, and Daiichi Sankyo. Dr. Morimoto reports lecturer's fees from Bayer, Daiichi Sankyo, Japan Lifeline, Kyocera, Mitsubishi Tanabe, Novartis, and Toray; the manuscript fees from Bristol-Myers Squibb and Kowa; served advisory boards for Asahi Kasei, Boston Scientific, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Sanofi. Dr. Kato reports grant from Ono Pharmaceutical, and reports personal fees from Daiichi Sankyo, AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Tanabe-Mitsubishi Pharma, Ono Pharmaceutical, MSD KK, Pfizer. Dr. Ehara reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, Medtronic, Terumo, Bayer, Boston Scientific, Daiichi-Sankyo, Edwards Lifescience, Pfizer, Bristol Myers Squibb, Takeda, Boehringer Ingelheim. Dr. Furukawa reports personal fees from Daiichi Sankyo, Bayer, Sanofi, Kowa, Pfizer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma, Takeda and Ono Pharmaceutical. Dr.

1
2
3 1 Nakagawa reports grant from Abbott Vascular and Boston Scientific, and reports personal
4
5 2 fees from Abbott Vascular, Bayer, Boston Scientific, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Daiichi Sankyo.
6
7 3 Dr. Kimura reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, MSD, Eisai, Edwards Lifescience,
8
9 4 Ono Pharmaceutical, Tsumura, Medical Review, Kowa, Sanofi, Daiichi Sankyo, Takeda
10
11 5 Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, Abiomed, Bayer, Bristol-
12
13 6 Myers Squibb, Boston Scientific, Lifescience, Toray, Astellas Amgen Biopharma, Astellas,
14
15 7 AstraZeneca, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, OrbusNeich, MSD Life Science Foundation, Public
16
17 8 Health Research Foundation, Chugai Pharmaceutical, Boehringer Ingelheim, Japan Society
18
19 9 for the Promotion of Science, Interscience, Philips, Kowa Pharmaceutical, Mitsubishi Tanabe
20
21 10 Pharma, Terumo, Novartis Pharma, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma.
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12 **Funding:**

13 This study was supported by an educational grant from the Research Institute for Production
14 Development (Kyoto, Japan) and the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA)
15 in Japan (Tokyo, Japan). Grant numbers were not applicable.
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17 **Data sharing statement:**

18 All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary
19 information.
20

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3 **1 Footnotes**

4
5 **2 Acknowledgments:**

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7
8 3 We appreciate the support and collaboration of the coinvestigators participating in the
9
10 4 CREDO Kyoto PCI/CABG Registry Wave-1 and the CREDO Kyoto PCI/CABG Registry
11
12 5 Wave-2. We are indebted to the outstanding effort of the clinical research coordinators for
13
14 6 data collection.

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16
17 **7 Ethical approval:**

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19 8 The protocol for CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1 and Wave-2 were approved by the
20
21 9 human research ethics committees of the Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine
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23
24 10 (E42,E2400).

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26 **11 Provenance and peer review:**

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28 12 Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.
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3 **1 Figure legends**
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8 **3 Figure 1. Study flowchart**
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10 4 CREDO-Kyoto=Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome study in Kyoto;

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12 5 AMI=acute myocardial infarction; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention,
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14 6 CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting; NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial
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17 7 infarction; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.
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21 **9 Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curves (A) for all-cause death and (B) for cardiovascular death**
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24 **10 comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**
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27
28 **12 Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 for (A)**
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30 **13 myocardial infarction, (B) definite stent thrombosis, (C) major bleeding, and (D) any**
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32 **14 coronary revascularization**
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34
35 15 Definite stent thrombosis was based on the ARC definition, and was analyzed only for
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37 16 patients who underwent PCI with stent implantation (3739 patients in Wave-1 and 4241
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39 17 patients in Wave-2).
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42 18 Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.
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44
45 19 CREDO-Kyoto==Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome study in Kyoto;
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47 20 AMI=acute myocardial infarction; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction;
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49 21 NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; ARC=academic research
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51 22 consortium; GUSTO=global utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for
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53 23 occluded coronary arteries .
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1 **Table 1. Baseline characteristics comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**

	Wave-1 (N=4278)	Wave-2 (N=4723)	P value
(A) Clinical characteristics			
Age (years)	67.6 ± 12.2	68.8 ± 12.5	<0.001
Age ≥75 years*	1336 (31%)	1694 (36%)	<0.001
Men*	3156 (74%)	3538 (75%)	0.23
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.6 ± 3.5	23.7 ± 3.6	0.40
Body mass index <25.0 kg/m ² *	3058 (72%)	3269 (69%)	0.02
Hypertension*	3343 (78%)	3768 (80%)	0.06
Diabetes mellitus*	1395 (33%)	1664 (35%)	0.009
on insulin therapy	205 (4.8%)	270 (5.7%)	0.06
Current smoking*	1730 (40%)	1702 (36%)	<0.001
Heart failure*	1350 (32%)	1566 (33%)	0.11
LVEF	52.5±12.9	53.8±12.4	<0.001
LVEF ≤40%	596 (18%)	595 (14%)	<0.001
Prior PCI	364 (8.5%)	523 (11%)	<0.001
Prior CABG	53 (1.2%)	59 (1.2%)	1.00
Prior myocardial infarction*	381 (8.9%)	427 (9.0%)	0.85
Prior stroke (symptomatic)*	394 (9.2%)	521 (11%)	0.005
Peripheral vascular disease*	138 (3.2%)	209 (4.4%)	0.004
eGFR<30mL/min/1.73m ² , without hemodialysis*	202 (4.7%)	288 (6.1%)	0.005
Hemodialysis*	73 (1.7%)	131 (2.8%)	0.001
eGFR <30 ml/min/1.73m ² or hemodialysis	275 (6.4%)	419 (8.9%)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	418 (9.8%)	419 (8.9%)	0.15
Anemia (Hemoglobin <11.0g/dl)*	438 (10%)	531 (11%)	0.13
Thrombocytopenia (Platelet <100×10 ⁹ /L)	84 (2.0%)	102 (2.2%)	0.56
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	140 (3.3%)	173 (3.7%)	0.34
Liver cirrhosis	101 (2.4%)	101 (2.1%)	0.52
Malignancy*	337 (7.9%)	516 (11%)	<0.001
(B) Presentation			
Living alone	509 (13%)	780 (17%)	<0.001
Direct admission	2215 (54%)	2603 (57%)	0.02
Inter-facility transfer	1866 (44%)	1983 (42%)	0.12

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4	Killip class III/IV	725 (17%)	915 (19%)	0.003
5	Cardiogenic shock	596 (14%)	757 (16%)	0.005
6				
7	Cardiopulmonary arrest*	142 (3.3%)	193 (4.1%)	0.06
8	Maximum CK	2133 (1002-4077)	1836 (767-3663)	<0.001
9				

10 (C) Angiographic characteristics

11 Infarct related artery location:

12				
13				
14	Left anterior descending coronary artery*	1979 (46%)	2191 (46%)	0.91
15	Left circumflex coronary artery	443 (10%)	479 (10%)	0.76
16				
17	Right coronary artery	1732 (40%)	1898 (40%)	0.78
18				
19	Left main coronary artery	107 (2.5%)	172 (3.6%)	0.002
20				
21	Coronary artery bypass graft	19 (0.4%)	24 (0.5%)	0.77
22	Multivessel disease	2222 (52%)	2655 (56%)	<0.001

23 (D) Procedural characteristics

24				
25	Onset-to-balloon time (hours)	4.2 (2.8-7.2)	4.0 (2.7-6.6)	<0.001
26				
27	Door-to-balloon time (minutes)	90 (60-132)	79 (59-110)	<0.001
28				
29	Intra-aortic balloon pump use	738 (17%)	994 (21%)	<0.001
30	Percutaneous cardiopulmonary support use	116 (2.7%)	149 (3.2%)	0.24
31				
32	PCI*	4180 (98%)	4625 (98%)	0.48
33				
34	Transradial approach	498 (12%)	733 (16%)	<0.001
35	Transfemoral approach	3432 (82%)	3640 (79%)	<0.001
36				
37	IVUS use for the culprit lesion	1260 (30%)	2653 (57%)	<0.001
38				
39	Stent use for the culprit lesion	3739 (89%)	4241 (92%)	<0.001
40				
41	Bare metal stent	2946 (79%)	1735 (41%)	<0.001
42	Drug-eluting stent	793 (21%)	2506 (59%)	<0.001
43				
44	Staged PCI	932 (22%)	1018 (22%)	0.77
45				
46	Stent use including staged PCI	3802 (91%)	4295 (93%)	0.001
47				
48	Bare metal stent	2542 (67%)	1490 (35%)	<0.001
49	Drug-eluting stent	1260 (33%)	2805 (65%)	<0.001
50				
51	First-generation DES use	1257 (99%)	47 (1.7%)	<0.001
52				
53	Sirolimus-eluting stent (CYPHER™)	1174 (93%)	27 (57%)	
54	Paclitaxel-eluting stent (TAXUS™)	115 (9.1%)	21 (45%)	
55				
56	New-generation DES use	-	2776 (99%)	
57				
58	Everolimus-eluting stent (XIENCE™)	-	2054 (74%)	
59	Everolimus-eluting stent (PROMUS™)	-	1616 (58%)	
60				

	Biolimus-eluting stent (NOBORI™)	-	725 (26%)	
	Zotarolimus-eluting stent (RESOLUTE™)	-	255 (9.2%)	
	Zotarolimus-eluting stent (ENDEAVOR™)	-	49 (1.8%)	
9	CABG	98 (2.3%)	98 (2.1%)	0.48
10	Off pump	34 (35%)	43 (44%)	0.19
12	ITA use	82 (84%)	80 (82%)	0.71
13	(E) Baseline Medications			
15	Antiplatelet therapy			
17	Thienopyridine	3993 (93%)	4521 (96%)	<0.001
18	Ticlopidine	3652 (85%)	124 (2.6%)	<0.001
20	Clopidogrel	340 (7.9%)	4339 (92%)	<0.001
22	Aspirin	4209 (98%)	4636 (98%)	0.45
24	Cilostazol	1501 (35%)	116 (2.5%)	<0.001
25	Statins	2281 (53%)	3885 (82%)	<0.001
27	High-intensity statins therapy [§]	67 (1.6%)	78 (1.7%)	0.81
29	Beta-blockers	1747 (41%)	2555 (54%)	<0.001
30	ACE inhibitors/ARB	3040 (71%)	3554 (75%)	<0.001
32	Nitrates	1269 (30%)	832 (18%)	<0.001
34	Calcium channel blockers	885 (21%)	970 (21%)	0.88
35	Nicorandil	1198 (28%)	966 (20%)	<0.001
37	Warfarin	495 (12%)	591 (13%)	0.18
38	DOAC	-	61 (1.3%)	-
40	Proton pump inhibitors	1470 (34%)	3505 (74%)	<0.001
42	Histamine type-2 receptor blockers	1393 (33%)	553 (12%)	<0.001

1 Continuous variables were expressed as mean ± standard deviation, or median (interquartile
2 range). Categorical variables were expressed as number (percentage).

3 There were missing values for body mass index in 341 patients (Wave-1: 232 [5.4%] and
4 Wave-2: 109 [2.3%]), for LVEF in 1385 patients (Wave-1: 951 [22%] and Wave-2: 434
5 [9.2%]), for eGFR in 94 patients (Wave-1: 80 [1.9%] and Wave-2: 14 [0.3%]), for
6 hemoglobin level in 110 patients (Wave-1: 99 [2.3%] and Wave-2: 11 [0.2%]), for platelet
7 count in 47 patients (Wave-1: 29 [0.7%] and Wave-2: 18 [0.4%]), for max CK in 91 patients
8 (Wave-1: 39 [0.9%] and Wave-2: 52 [1.1%]). The numbers of missing values for body mass

1 index, eGFR, hemoglobin level, and platelet count were negligibly small. The missing values
2 for these variables were imputed as “normal” in the binary classification, because data should
3 have been available if abnormalities were suspected. On the other hands, the missing values
4 for LVEF were not imputed in the categorical classification, because the numbers of missing
5 values were substantial for these variables. Onset to balloon time and door to balloon time
6 were analyzed only for patients who underwent PCI within 24 hours of the onset of
7 symptoms excluding nosocomial onset (onset to balloon time: 3271 patients in Wave-1 and
8 3372 patients in Wave-2; door to balloon time: 3228 patients in Wave-1 and 3242 patients in
9 Wave-2).

10 *Risk-adjusting variables for the Cox proportional hazard models

11 §High-intensity statins therapy in this study was defined as the statin doses greater than or
12 equal to atorvastatin 20 mg, pitavastatin 4 mg, or rosuvastatin 10 mg.

13 PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting;

14 ESRD=end-stage renal disease; eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate; ARC-HBR=

15 ARC-HBR=academic research consortium-high bleeding risk; CK=creatinine kinase;

16 ITA=internal thoracic artery; ACE inhibitor/ARB=angiotensin-converting enzyme

17 inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker; DOAC=direct oral anticoagulants.

1 **Table 2. Clinical outcomes comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**

Endpoints	Wave-1 (N=4278) N of patients with event (Cumulative 3-year incidence)	Wave-2 (N=4723) N of patients with event (Cumulative 3-year incidence)	Crude HR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	P value
All-cause death	654 (15.5%)	722 (15.7%)	1.02 (0.91-1.13)	0.77	0.92 (0.83-1.03)	0.14
Cardiovascular death	475 (11.3%)	524 (11.4%)	1.01 (0.89-1.15)	0.86	0.93 (0.82-1.06)	0.26
Cardiac death	448 (10.7%)	489 (10.7%)	1.00 (0.88-1.14)	1.00	0.93 (0.81-1.05)	-
Sudden cardiac death	47 (1.2%)	45 (1.1%)	0.88 (0.59-1.33)	0.54	0.76 (0.50-1.15)	-
Non-cardiovascular death	179 (4.7%)	198 (4.8%)	1.03 (0.84-1.26)	0.80	0.90 (0.73-1.10)	0.29
Non-cardiac death	206 (5.4%)	233 (5.7%)	1.05 (0.87-1.27)	0.61	0.91 (0.75-1.10)	-
Myocardial infarction	169 (4.3%)	202 (4.8%)	1.10 (0.90-1.35)	0.36	1.04 (0.85-1.28)	0.72
Definite stent thrombosis*	81 (2.3%)	60 (1.5%)	0.65 (0.47-0.91)	0.01	0.59 (0.43-0.81)	0.001
Stroke	191 (4.9%)	243 (5.7%)	1.17 (0.97-1.42)	0.10	1.09 (0.90-1.31)	0.40
Hospitalization for heart failure	267 (7.0%)	305 (7.4%)	1.06 (0.90-1.25)	0.50	0.97 (0.82-1.14)	0.68
Major bleeding	492 (12.0%)	741 (16.5%)	1.39 (1.25-1.56)	<0.001	1.34 (1.20-1.51)	0.005
Target vessel revascularization	1017 (26.3%)	816 (19.5%)	0.70 (0.64-0.77)	<0.001	0.69 (0.63-0.76)	-
Ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization	353 (9.1%)	364 (8.7%)	0.94 (0.81-1.09)	0.43	0.92 (0.79-1.06)	-
Any coronary revascularization	1277 (33.0%)	1112 (26.6%)	0.76 (0.70-0.83)	<0.001	0.75 (0.69-0.81)	-
Ischemia-driven any coronary revascularization	472 (12.3%)	522 (12.6%)	1.02 (0.90-1.15)	0.80	0.99 (0.87-1.12)	-

2 The risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was expressed as HR with 95%CI. The covariates for the multivariate Cox proportional hazard models

3 were indicated in Table 1.

4 Myocardial infarction was based on the ARTS definition.

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3 1 *Definite stent thrombosis was based on the ARC definition, and was analyzed only for patients who underwent PCI with stent implantation

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6 2 (3739 patients in Wave-1 and 4241 patients in Wave-2).

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8 3 Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.

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10 4 HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval; ARTS=arterial revascularization therapy study; ARC=academic research consortium; GUSTO=global

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12 5 utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries.

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CREDO-Kyoto AMI registry Wave-1
5,429 patients with AMI undergoing coronary revascularization with PCI or isolated CABG between 2005 and 2007 from 26 centers

Refusal for study participation: N=9

Patients with NSTEMI: N=875

Entire STEMI cohort in Wave-1: N=4,545

Patients enrolled from centers not participating in Wave-2: N=267

Current study population in Wave-1 from 22 centers
Patients with STEMI: N=4,278

Patients who died during 3-year follow-up: N=654

Patients who censored before 3 years: N=170

Number of patients at risk in Wave-1 at 3 years: N=3,454

CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2
6,470 patients with AMI undergoing coronary revascularization with PCI or isolated CABG between 2011 and 2013 from 22 centers

Refusal for study participation: N=21

Patients with NSTEMI: N=1,720

Entire STEMI cohort in Wave-2: N=4,729

Patients enrolled from centers not participating in Wave-1: N=6

Current study population in Wave-2 from 22 centers
Patients with STEMI : N=4,723

Patients who died during 3-year follow-up: N=722

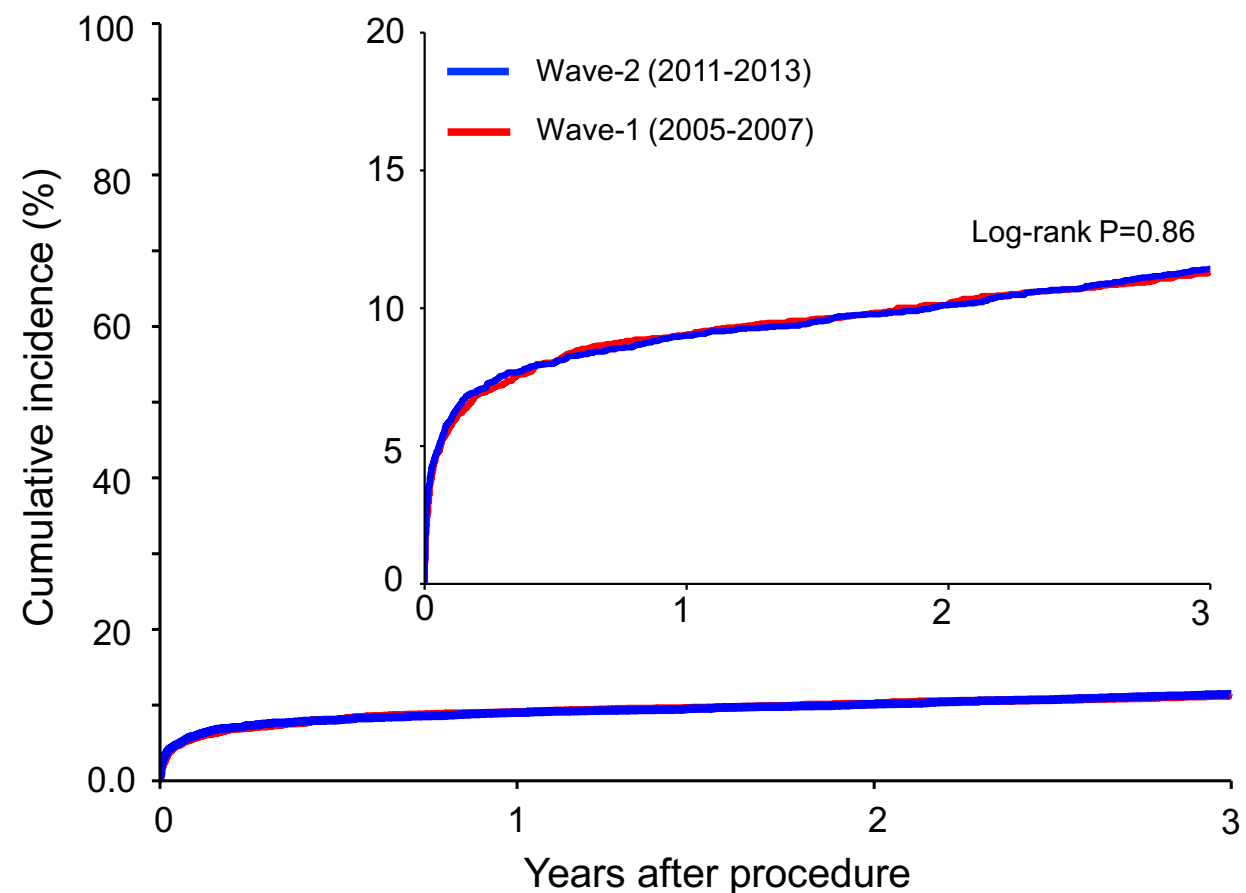
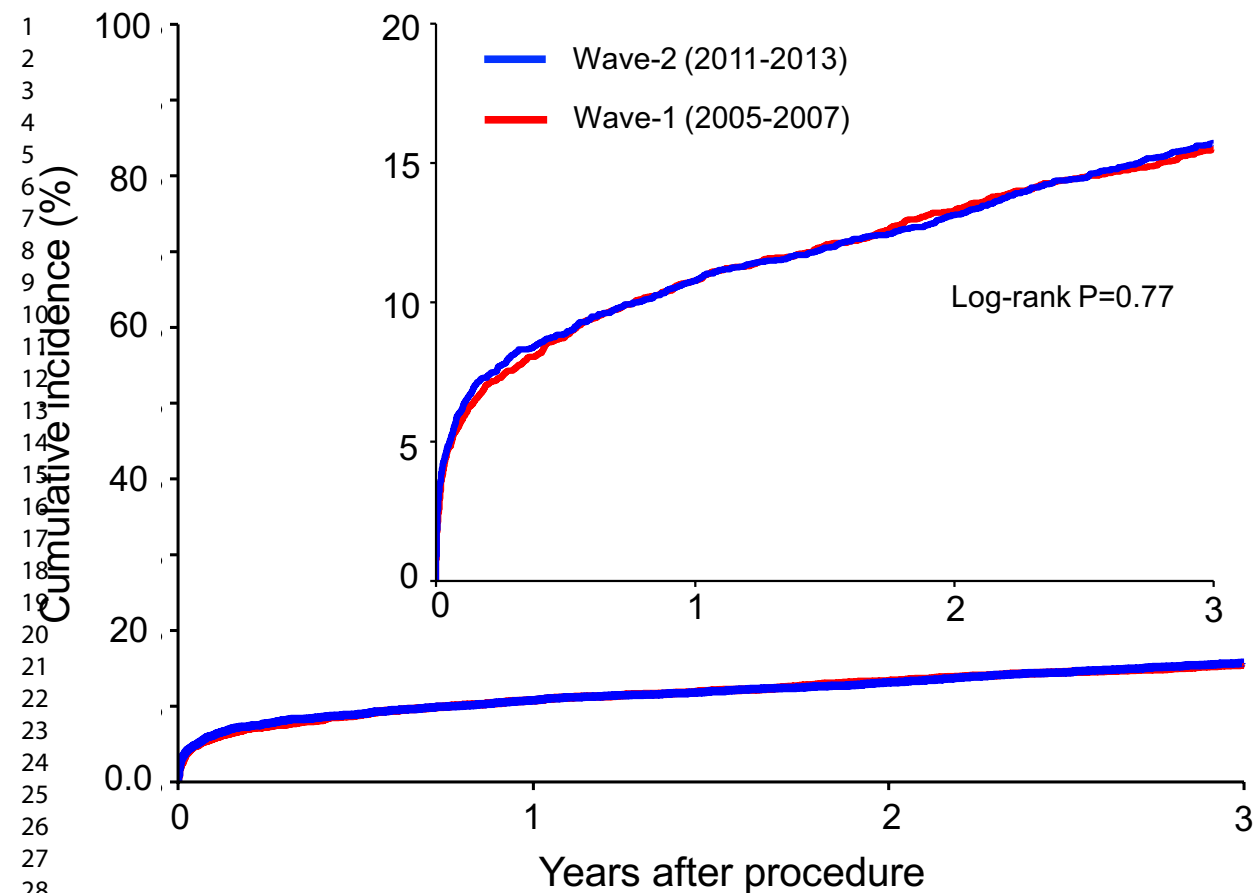
Patients who censored before 3 years: N=316

Number of patients at risk in Wave-2 at 3 years: N=3,685

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(A) All-cause death

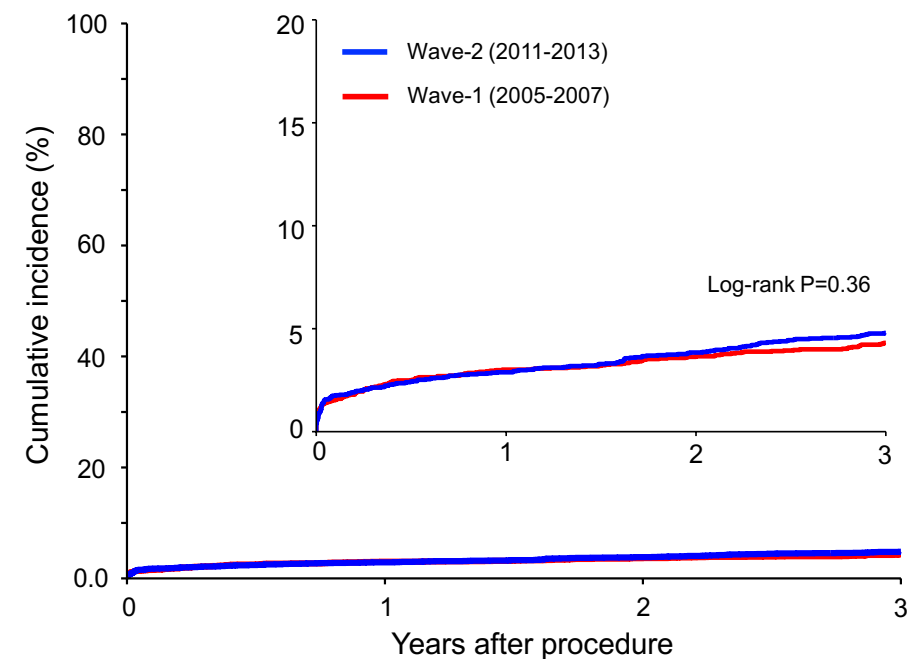
(B) Cardiovascular death



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event		280	502	608	722
Cumulative incidence		5.9%	10.8%	13.1%	15.7%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event		235	458	564	654
Cumulative incidence		5.5%	10.8%	13.3%	15.5%

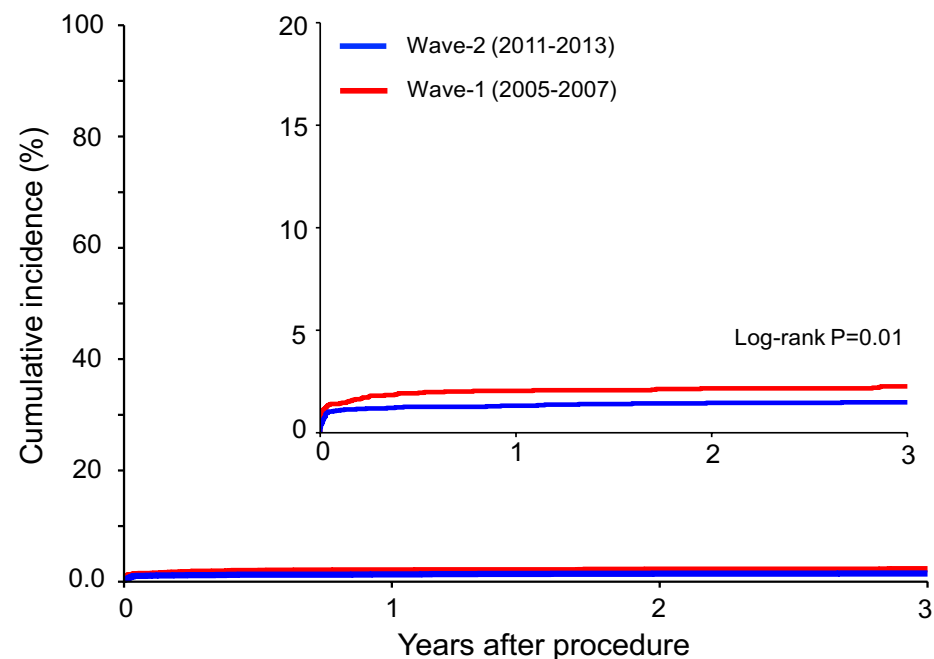
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event		272	420	468	524
Cumulative incidence		5.8%	9%	10.1%	11.4%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event		234	384	430	475
Cumulative incidence		5.5%	9%	10.2%	11.3%

(A) Myocardial infarction



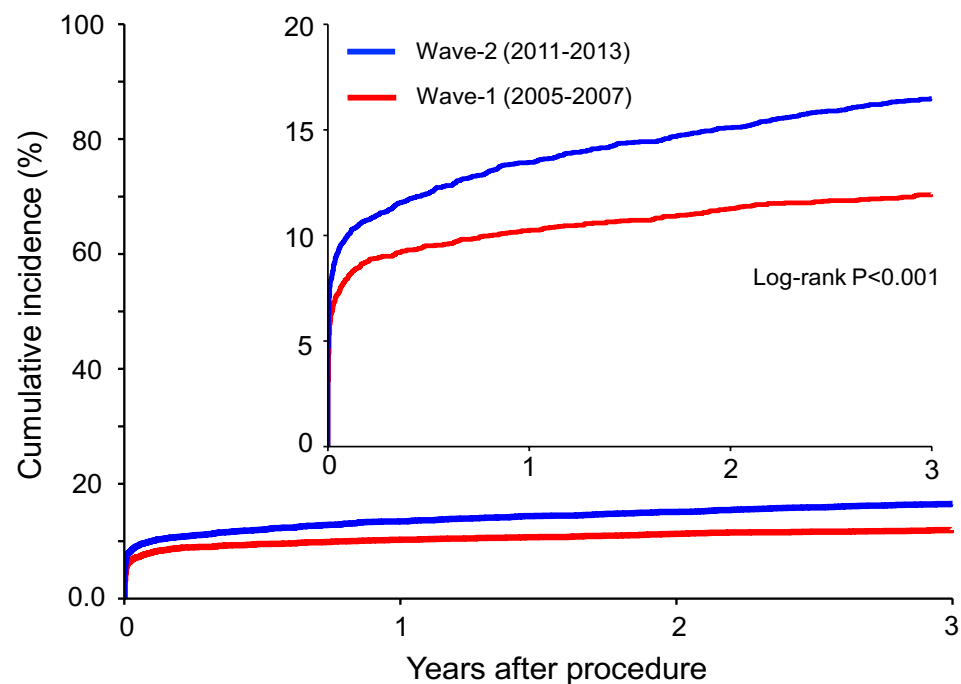
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4332	3940	3729	3539
N of patients with event		79	128	166	202
Cumulative incidence		1.7%	2.9%	3.8%	4.8%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3967	3651	3499	3337
N of patients with event		64	122	146	169
Cumulative incidence		1.5%	3.0%	3.7%	4.3%

(B) Definite stent thrombosis



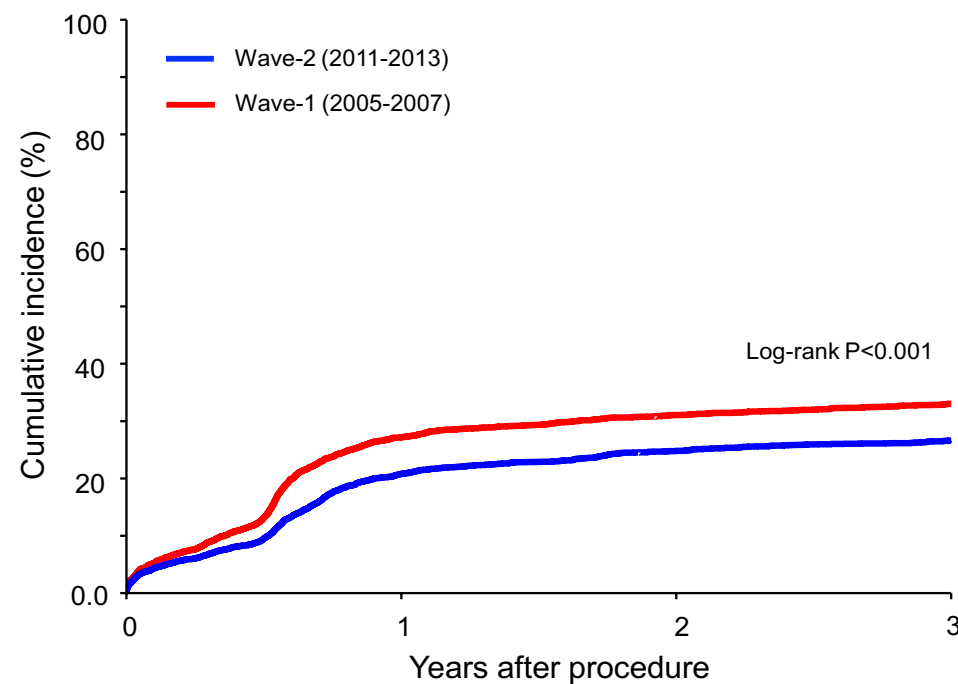
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4241	3945	3642	3476	3335
N of patients with event		45	54	59	60
Cumulative incidence		1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	3739	3494	3257	3137	3012
N of patients with event		52	74	78	81
Cumulative incidence		1.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%

(C) Major bleeding



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4067	3665	3453	3276
N of patients with event		457	618	686	741
Cumulative incidence		9.8%	13.5%	15.1%	16.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3773	3485	3393	3180
N of patients with event		331	428	467	492
Cumulative incidence		7.8%	10.3%	11.3%	12.0%

(D) Any coronary revascularization



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4236	3210	2894	2690
N of patients with event		178	885	1043	1112
Cumulative incidence		3.9%	20.8%	24.8%	26.6%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3836	2735	2487	2298
N of patients with event		206	1066	1209	1277
Cumulative incidence		5.0%	27.2%	31.1%	33.0%

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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Supplementary Appendix (A-C)2

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Supplemental Appendix A: List of participating centers and investigators

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1

Cardiology

Kyoto University Hospital: Takeshi Kimura, Hiroki Shiomi

Kishiwada City Hospital: Mitsuo Matsuda, Hirokazu Mitsuoka

Tenri Hospital: Yoshihisa Nakagawa

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki Hospital: Hisayoshi Fujiwara, Yoshiki Takatsu, Ryoji

Taniguchi

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Koto Memorial Hospital: Tomoyuki Murakami, Teruki Takeda

Kokura Memorial Hospital: Masakiyo Nobuyoshi, Masashi Iwabuchi

Maizuru Kyosai Hospital: Ryozo Tatami

Nara Hospital, Kinki University Faculty of Medicine: Manabu Shirotni

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Nishi-Kobe Medical Center: Hiroshi Kato, Hiroshi Eizawa

Kansai Denryoku Hospital: Katsuhisa Ishii

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Masaru Tanaka

University of Fukui Hospital: Jong-Dae Lee, Akira Nakano

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Akinori Takizawa

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Masaaki Takahashi

Shiga University of Medical Science Hospital: Minoru Horie, Hiroyuki Takashima

Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Takashi Tamura

Shimabara Hospital: Mamoru Takahashi

Kagoshima University Medica and Dental Hospital: Chuwa Tei, Shuichi Hamasaki

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3 Shizuoka General Hospital: Hirofumi Kambara, Osamu Doi, Satoshi Kaburagi

4
5 Kurashiki Central Hospital: Kazuaki Mitsudo, Kazushige Kadota

6
7 Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Shinji Miki, Tetsu Mizoguchi

8
9 Kumamoto University Hospital: Hisao Ogawa, Seigo Sugiyama

10
11 Shimada Municipal Hospital: Ryuichi Hattori, Takeshi Aoyama, Makoto Araki

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13 Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Satoru Suwa

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19 **Cardiovascular Surgery**

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21 Kyoto University Hospital: Ryuzo Sakata, Tadashi Ikeda, Akira Marui

22
23 Kishiwada City Hospital: Masahiko Onoe

24
25 Tenri Hospital: Kazuo Yamanaka

26
27 Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki Hospital: Keiichi Fujiwara, Nobuhisa Ohno

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29 Kokura Memorial Hospital: Michiya Hanyu

30
31 Maizuru Kyosai Hospital: Tsutomu Matsushita

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33 Nara Hospital, Kinki University Faculty of Medicine: Noboru Nishiwaki, Yuichi Yoshida

34
35 Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Yukikatsu Okada, Michihiro Nasu

36
37 Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Shogo Nakayama

38
39 University of Fukui Hospital: Kuniyoshi Tanaka, Takaaki Koshiji, Koichi Morioka

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41 Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Mitsuomi Shimamoto, Fumio Yamazaki

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45 Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Masaki Aota

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47 Shimabara Hospital: Takafumi Tabata

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49 Kagoshima University Medica and Dental Hospital: Yutaka Imoto, Hiroyuki Yamamoto

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51 Shizuoka General Hospital: Katsuhiko Matsuda, Masafumi Nara

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5 Kumamoto University Hospital: Michio Kawasuji, Syuji Moriyama
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8 Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Keichi Tanbara
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The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2

Cardiology

Kyoto University Hospital: Takeshi Kimura, Hiroki Shiomi

Kishiwada City Hospital: Mitsuo Matsuda, Takashi Uegaito

Tenri Hospital: Toshihiro Tamura

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki General Medical Center: Yukihiro Sato, Ryoji Taniguchi

Kitano Hospital: Moriaki Inoko

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Kokura Memorial Hospital: Kenji Ando, Takenori Domei

Kindai University Nara Hospital: Manabu Shirotani

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Kansai Denryoku Hospital: Katsuhisa Ishii, Eiji Tada

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Masaru Tanaka, Tsukasa Inada

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Tomoya Onodera, Ryuzo Nawada

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Eiji Shinoda, Miho Yamada

Shiga University of Medical Science Hospital: Takashi Yamamoto, Hiroshi Sakai

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Kokura Memorial Hospital: Yoshiharu Soga, Akira Marui

Kindai University Nara Hospital: Nobushige Tamura

Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Tadaaki Koyama

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Shogo Nakayama

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Fumio Yamazaki, Yasuhiko Terai

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Junichiro Nishizawa

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Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Jiro Esaki

Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Keiichi Tambara

1
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3 **Supplemental Appendix B: List of clinical research coordinators**
4

5 **The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1**
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12 Saeki, Miya Hanazawa, Yuki Sato, Chikako Hibi, Hitomi Sasae, Emi Takinami, Yuriko
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14 Uchida, Yuko Yamamoto, Satoko Nishida, Mai Yoshimoto, Sachiko Maeda, Izumi Miki,
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17 Saeko Minematsu
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21 **The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2**
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27

28 Kumiko Kitagawa, Masayo Kitamura, Takahiro Kuwahara, Satoko Nishida, Naoko Okamoto,
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30 Yuki Sato, Saori Tezuka, Marina Tsuda, Miyuki Tsumori, Misato Yamauchi, Itsuki
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33 Yamazaki
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Supplemental Appendix C: List of the clinical event committee members

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1

Mitsuru Abe (Kyoto Medical Center), Hiroki Shiomi (Kyoto University Hospital), Tomohisa Tada (Deutsches Herzzentrum), Junichi Tazaki (Kyoto University Hospital), Yoshihiro Kato (Saiseikai Noe Hospital), Mamoru Hayano (Gunma Cardiovascular Center), Akihiro Tokushige (Kagoshima University Hospital), Masahiro Natsuaki (Kyoto University Hospital), Tetsu Nakajima (Kyoto University Hospital).

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2

Masayuki Fuki (Kyoto University Hospital), Eri Toda Kato (Kyoto University Hospital), Yukiko Matsumura-Nakano (Kyoto University Hospital), Kenji Nakatsuma (Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital), Hiroki Shiomi (Kyoto University Hospital), Yasuaki Takeji (Kyoto University Hospital), Hidenori Yaku (Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital), Erika Yamamoto (Kyoto University Hospital), Ko Yamamoto (Kyoto University Hospital), Yugo Yamashita (Kyoto University Hospital), Yusuke Yoshikawa (Kyoto University Hospital), Hiroki Watanabe (Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center)

Supplementary figure legends

Supplemental Figure I. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for all-cause death comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 in (A) entire study population, (B) patients with cardiogenic shock, and (C) patients without cardiogenic shock

HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval.

Supplemental Figure II. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.

HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval; GUSTO=global utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries.

Supplemental Figure III . Kaplan-Meier curves for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (A) in patients with ARC-HBR and (B) in patients without ARC-HBR

ARC-HBR=academic research consortium-high bleeding risk; HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval.

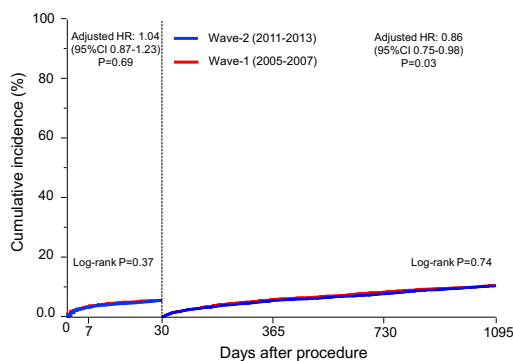
Supplemental Figure IV. Kaplan-Meier curves for persistent DAPT discontinuation comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

Persistent discontinuation of DAPT was defined as withdrawal of either thienopyridines or aspirin for at least 2 months.

DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy.

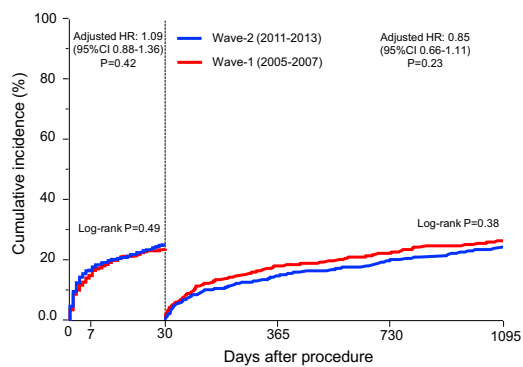
1 Supplemental Figure I. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for all-cause
 2 death comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (A) in entire study population, (B) in
 3 patients with cardiogenic shock, and (C) in patients without cardiogenic shock

(A) All-cause death in entire study population



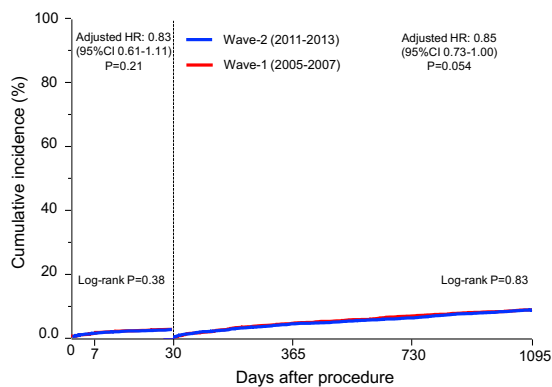
Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	4723	4551	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event	183	280	222	328	442	442
Cumulative incidence		3.9%	5.9%	5.1%	7.6%	10.4%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	4278	4137	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event	154	235	223	329	419	419
Cumulative incidence		3.6%	5.5%	5.6%	8.3%	10.6%

(B) All-cause death in patients with cardiogenic shock



Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	757	629	556	446	407	375
N of patients with event	136	193	73	100	123	123
Cumulative incidence		18.0%	25.6%	13.7%	19.0%	23.6%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	596	506	450	370	346	317
N of patients with event	100	143	74	96	114	114
Cumulative incidence		16.8%	24.0%	16.6%	21.5%	25.7%

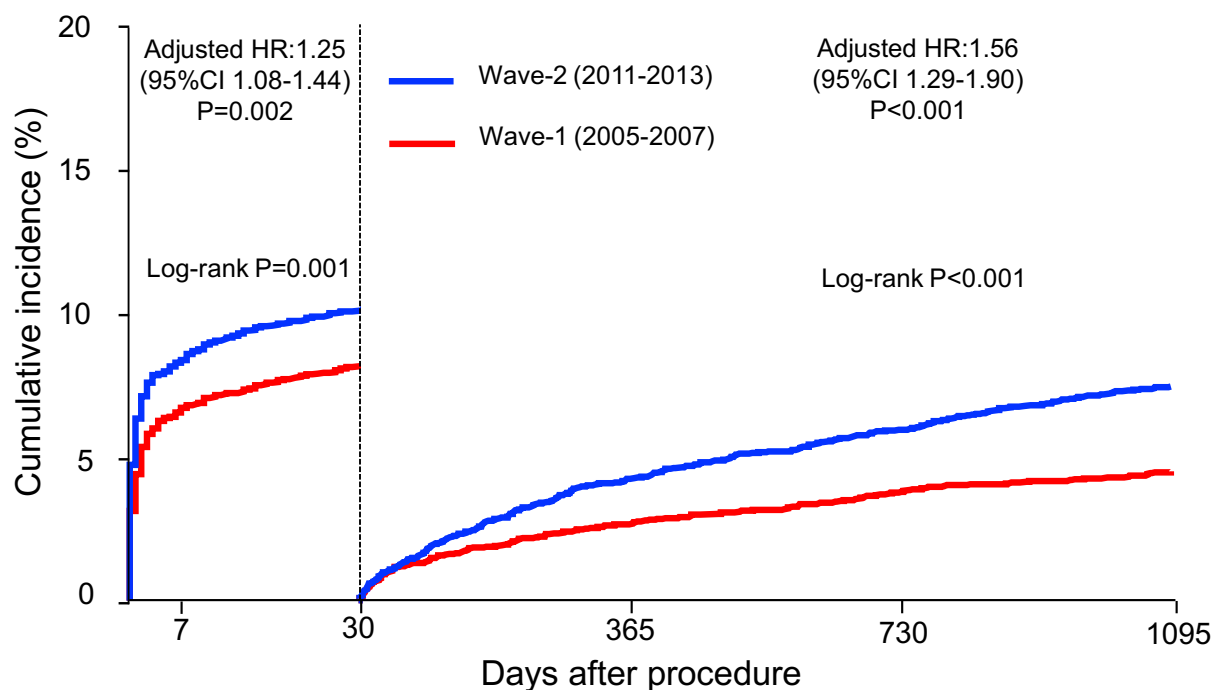
(C) All-cause death in patients without cardiogenic shock



Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	3966	3922	3839	3595	3451	3310
N of patients with event	47	87	149	228	319	319
Cumulative incidence		1.2%	2.2%	3.9%	6.1%	8.6%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	3682	3631	3573	3374	3256	3137
N of patients with event	54	92	149	233	305	305
Cumulative incidence		1.5%	2.5%	4.2%	6.6%	8.7%

1 Supplemental Figure II. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for major
 2 bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

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 8 **Major bleeding**

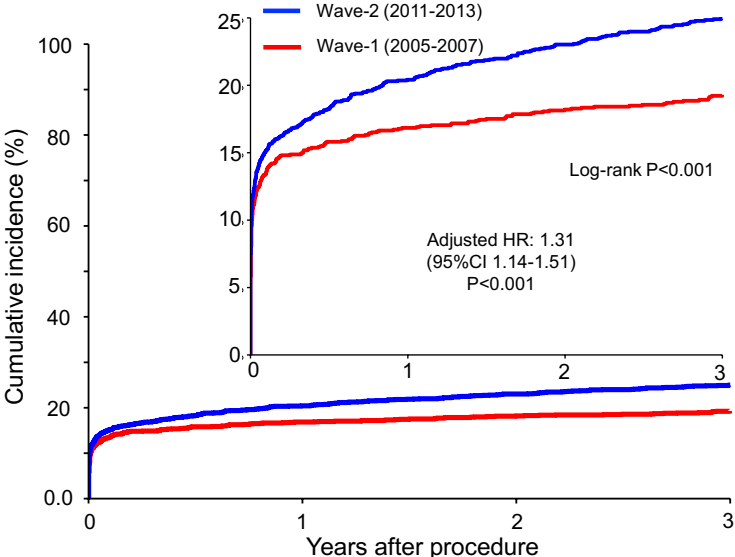


Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	4723	4234	4067	3665	3453	3276
N of patients with event		383	457	161	229	284
Cumulative incidence		8.2%	9.8%	4.1%	5.9%	7.4%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	4278	3909	3773	3485	3333	3189
N of patients with event		272	331	97	136	161
Cumulative incidence		6.4%	7.8%	2.6%	3.7%	4.5%

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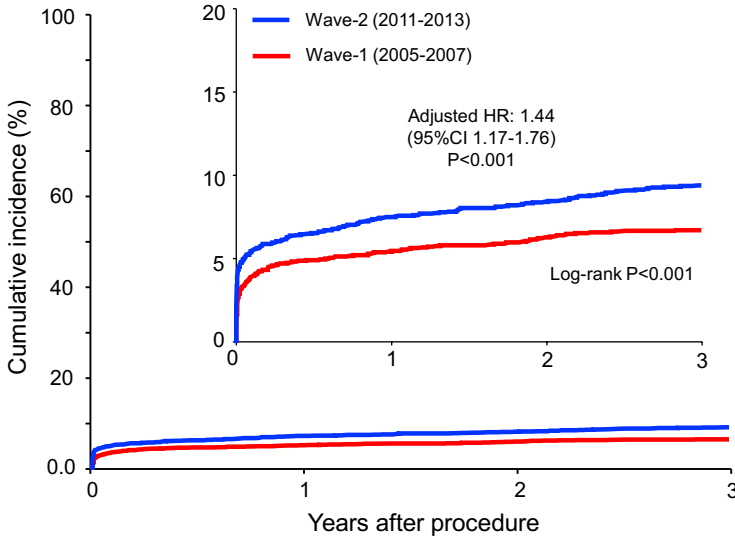
1 Supplemental Figure III. Kaplan-Meier curves for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 for major bleeding (A) in
 2 patients with ARC-HBR and (B) in patients without ARC-HBR

(A) Major bleeding in patients with ARC-HBR



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	2213	1736	1454	1308	1199
N of patients with event		322	430	476	508
Cumulative incidence		14.8%	20.4%	23.0%	25.0%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	1811	1451	1259	1170	1082
N of patients with event		237	293	313	328
Cumulative incidence		13.4%	16.8%	18.2%	19.3%

(B) Major bleeding in patients without ARC-HBR



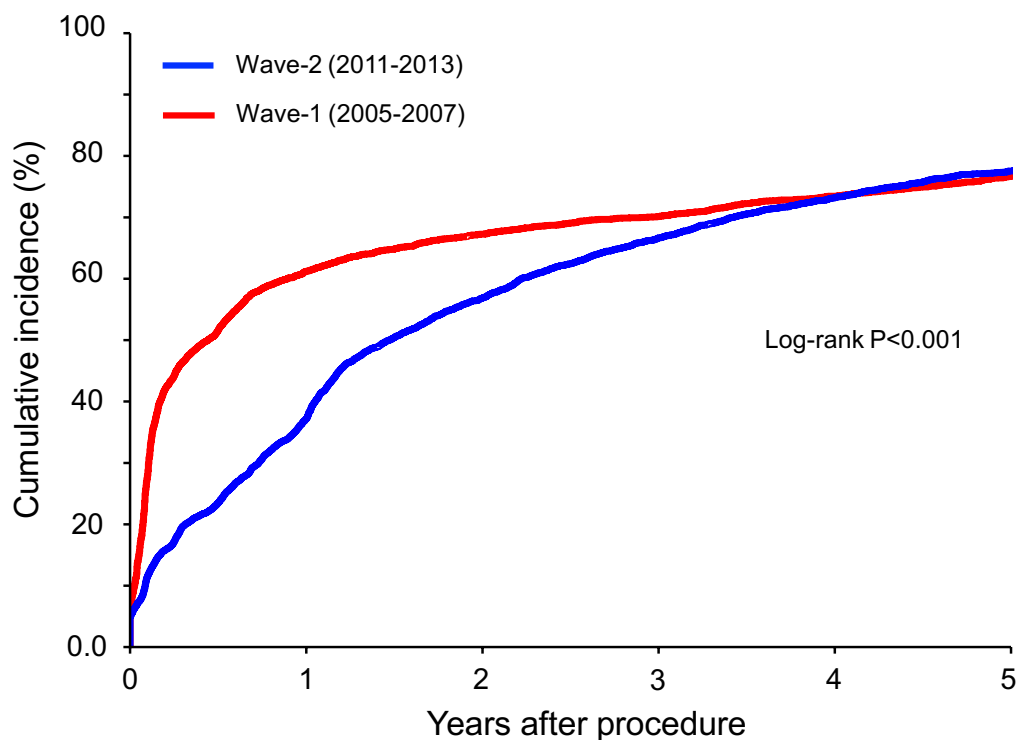
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	2510	2331	2211	2145	2077
N of patients with event		135	188	210	233
Cumulative incidence		5.4%	7.6%	8.5%	9.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	2467	2322	2226	2163	2107
N of patients with event		94	135	154	164
Cumulative incidence		3.8%	5.5%	6.4%	6.8%

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1 Supplemental Figure IV. Kaplan-Meier curves for persistent DAPT discontinuation
 2 comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

8 **Persistent DAPT discontinuation**



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Wave-2							
N of patients at risk	4625	3987	2603	1716	1272	971	700
Cumulative incidence		9.6%	37.2%	56.9%	66.7%	73.2%	77.5%
Wave-1							
N of patients at risk	4180	3093	1457	1186	1029	849	442
Cumulative incidence		23.7%	61.2%	67.3%	70.1%	73.4%	76.7%

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STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *cohort studies*

	Item No	Recommendation	Page No
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	4
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	7
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	7
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	8
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	8
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	8-9
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	8-9
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	9
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	9
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	9
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	9
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	9
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	11
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	11
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	11
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	11
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	N/A
Results			
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	8
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	8
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	8
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	13
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	13
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	11
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	14

1	Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	14
2			(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	14
3			(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	14
4				
5				
6	Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	14
7				
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11	Discussion			
12	Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	15
13	Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	17
14				
15	Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	16-17
16				
17	Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	17
18				
19				
20	Other information			
21	Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	24
22				
23				
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25				

*Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at <http://www.strobe-statement.org>.

BMJ Open

Changes in Demographics, Clinical Practices, and Long-term Outcomes of Patients with ST-segment-elevation Myocardial Infarction who Underwent Coronary Revascularization in the Past Two Decades: Cohort Study

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-043683.R2
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	20-Feb-2021
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Primary Subject Heading:	Cardiovascular medicine
Secondary Subject Heading:	Cardiovascular medicine
Keywords:	Myocardial infarction < CARDIOLOGY, Coronary intervention < CARDIOLOGY, Coronary heart disease < CARDIOLOGY

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Title: Changes in Demographics, Clinical Practices, and Long-term Outcomes of Patients with ST-segment-elevation Myocardial Infarction who Underwent Coronary Revascularization in the Past Two Decades: Cohort Study

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19 **Total word count of the manuscript: 3356**
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1 Abstract

2 **Objectives:** To evaluate changes in demographics, clinical practices, and long-term clinical
3 outcomes of STEMI patients before and beyond 2010.

4 **Design:** Multicenter retrospective cohort study

5 **Setting:** The Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto (CREDO-
6 Kyoto) AMI Registries Wave-1 (2005-2007, 26 centers) and Wave-2 (2011-2013, 22
7 centers).

8 **Participants:** 9001 patients with STEMI who underwent coronary revascularization (Wave-
9 1: 4278 patients; Wave-2: 4723 patients).

10 **Primary and secondary outcome measures:** The primary outcome was all-cause death at 3
11 years. The secondary outcomes were cardiovascular death, cardiac death, sudden cardiac
12 death, non-cardiovascular death, non-cardiac death, myocardial infarction, definite stent
13 thrombosis, stroke, hospitalization for heart failure, major bleeding, target vessel
14 revascularization, ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization, any coronary
15 revascularization, ischemia-driven any coronary revascularization.

16 **Results:** Patients in Wave-2 were older, more often had comorbidities, and more often
17 presented with cardiogenic shock than those in Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 had shorter
18 onset-to-balloon time, door-to-balloon time, and were more frequently implanted drug-
19 eluting stents, and received guideline-directed medication than those in Wave-1. The
20 cumulative 3-year incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different between Wave-
21 1 and Wave-2 (15.5% and 15.7%, $P=0.77$). The adjusted risk for all-cause death in Wave-2
22 relative to Wave-1 was not significant at 3 years (HR: 0.92, 95%CI: 0.83-1.03, $P=0.14$), but
23 lower beyond 30 days (HR: 0.86, 95%CI: 0.75–0.98, $P=0.03$). The adjusted risks of Wave-2
24 relative to Wave-1 were significantly lower for definite stent thrombosis (HR 0.59, 95%CI:

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3 1 0.43-0.81, P=0.001), and for any coronary revascularization (HR 0.75, 95%CI: 0.69-0.81,
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6 2 P<0.001), but higher for major bleeding (HR 1.34, 95%CI: 1.20-1.51, P=0.005).

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8 3 **Conclusions:** We could not demonstrate improvement in 3-year mortality risk from Wave-1
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10 4 to Wave-2, but we found reduction in mortality risk beyond 30 days. We also found risk
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12 5 reduction for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but increase in the
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14 6 risk for major bleeding from Wave-1 to Wave-2.
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3 **1 Strengths and limitations of this study**
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6 • Evaluating changes of demographics, clinical practices, and long-term clinical outcomes
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10 3 between STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 and those enrolled before 2010.
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12 4 • Multicenter registry with large sample size enrolled consecutive patients who underwent
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16 5 revascularization for AMI
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18 6 • Systematic differences between two cohorts in selection of patients and collection of
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1 **Introduction**

2 The early mortality of patients with ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI)
3 has been steadily declining over the last several decades.¹⁻⁵ This trend appears to have been
4 driven by many factors, including demographic change, better pharmacologic management,
5 widespread distribution of thrombolysis and/or primary percutaneous coronary intervention
6 (PCI), shorter door-to-balloon time, and improvement in secondary prevention.^{4, 6-10} Several
7 large studies had demonstrated improvement of early mortality for patients with STEMI from
8 1990s to 2000s.^{1-3 10} Treatment based on the updated guidelines might have further improved
9 the clinical outcomes of STEMI patients beyond 2000s.^{11, 12} It is currently unknown whether
10 the changes in the guidelines have contributed to change real-world clinical practice and to
11 improve clinical outcomes; in particular, there is a few data evaluating the long-term clinical
12 outcomes in STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 compared with those enrolled before
13 2010, when the new-generation DES was approved in Japan.^{10, 13-15} Therefore, we sought to
14 evaluate changes in demographics, clinical practices, and long-term clinical outcomes of
15 STEMI patients using data from 2 large Japanese cohorts of patients with acute myocardial
16 infarction (AMI) enrolled in 2005-2007 and 2011-2013.

17 **Methods**

18 **Study Population**

19 The Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto (CREDO-
20 Kyoto) AMI Registries Wave-1 and Wave-2 are a series of physician-initiated, non-company
21 sponsored, multi-center registry enrolling consecutive patients with AMI who underwent
22 coronary revascularization, either PCI or isolated coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG),
23 within seven days of the onset of symptoms. Wave-1 enrolled patients between January 2005
24 and December 2007 among 26 centers (both PCI and CABG available: 20 centers, and only
25 PCI available: 6 centers) in Japan after the introduction of drug-eluting stents (DES) in 2004
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1 (supplementary appendix A).¹⁶ Wave-2 enrolled patients between January 2011 and
2 December 2013 among 22 centers (both PCI and CABG available: 16 centers, and only PCI
3 available: 6 centers) in Japan after approval of the new-generation DES in 2010
4 (supplementary appendix A). We made a historical comparison on demographics, clinical
5 practices, and long-term clinical outcomes of STEMI patients between Wave-1 and Wave-2.

6 We enrolled a total of 11899 consecutive AMI patients who had undergone
7 coronary revascularization with PCI or isolated CABG within 7 days from onset from Wave-
8 1 (N=5429) and Wave-2 (N=6470). In the present study, we excluded patients with refusal
9 for study participation (Wave-1: N=9, and Wave-2: N=21), and non-ST-segment elevation
10 myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) (Wave-1: N=875, and Wave-2: N=1720). To make Wave-1
11 and Wave-2 comparable, we further excluded 267 patients in Wave-1 who were enrolled
12 from 4 cardiology divisions and 5 cardiovascular surgery divisions not participating in Wave-
13 2 and 6 patients in Wave-2 who were enrolled from 1 cardiovascular surgery division not
14 participating in Wave-1. Finally, the current study population was 9001 patients with STEMI
15 (Wave-1: 4278 patients and Wave-2: 4723 patients) from 22 centers (both PCI and CABG
16 available: 15 centers, and only PCI available: 7 centers) (Figure 1).

17 The relevant institutional review boards at all participating hospitals approved the
18 study protocols. As described previously, we waived written informed consent for both
19 registries because of the retrospective nature of the study; however, we excluded those
20 patients who refused participation in the study when contacted at follow-up, which is
21 concordant with the guidelines of the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare¹⁷.

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23 **Definitions and Clinical Outcome Measures**

24 STEMI patients were defined by the electrocardiograms as patients with ≥ 0.1 mV
25 of ST-segment elevation in ≥ 2 limb leads or ≥ 0.2 mV in ≥ 2 contiguous precordial leads,

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3 1 accompanied by chest pain lasting at least 30 minutes or increased serum levels of cardiac
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5 2 biomarkers such as troponin and/or creatine kinase MB fraction. Baseline clinical,
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7 3 angiographic and procedural characteristics were collected by the experienced clinical
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9 4 research coordinators from the independent clinical research organization (Research Institute
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11 5 for Production Development, Kyoto, Japan; Supplementary Appendix B) from the hospital
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13 6 charts or hospital databases according to the pre-specified definitions.
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17 7 Diabetes was defined as treatment with oral hypoglycemic agents or insulin, prior
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19 8 clinical diagnosis of diabetes, glycated hemoglobin level $\geq 6.5\%$, or non-fasting blood
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21 9 glucose level ≥ 200 mg/dL. Left ventricular ejection fraction was measured either by contrast
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23 10 left ventriculography or echocardiography. Prior stroke was defined as ischemic or
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25 11 hemorrhagic stroke with neurological symptoms lasting >24 hours. Peripheral vascular
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27 12 disease was regarded as present when carotid, aortic, or other peripheral vascular diseases
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29 13 were being treated or scheduled for surgical or endovascular interventions. Renal function
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31 14 was expressed as estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) calculated by the Modification
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33 15 of Diet in Renal Disease formula modified for Japanese patients.¹⁸
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38 16 The primary outcome measure of this study was all-cause death at 3 years. The
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40 17 secondary outcome measures were cardiovascular death, cardiac death, sudden cardiac death,
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42 18 non-cardiovascular death, non-cardiac death, myocardial infarction, definite stent thrombosis,
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44 19 stroke, hospitalization for heart failure, major bleeding, target vessel revascularization,
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46 20 ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization, any coronary revascularization and ischemia-
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48 21 driven any coronary revascularization. The definition of death was described in detail
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50 22 previously.^{19,20} Myocardial infarction was defined according to the definition in the Arterial
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52 23 Revascularization Therapy Study (ARTS)²¹, and Only Q-wave myocardial infarction was
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54 24 regarded as myocardial infarction when it occurred within 7 days of the index procedure.²²
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56 25 Definite stent thrombosis was defined according to the Academic Research Consortium
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1 (ARC) definition.²³ Stroke during follow up was defined as ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke
2 requiring hospitalization with symptoms lasting >24 hours. Hospitalization for heart failure
3 was defined as hospitalization due to worsening heart failure requiring intravenous drug
4 therapy. Major bleeding was defined as the global utilization of streptokinase and tissue
5 plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries (GUSTO) moderate/severe bleeding.²²
6²⁴ TVR was defined as either PCI or CABG related to the original target vessel. Any coronary
7 revascularization was defined as either PCI or CABG for any reason. Scheduled staged
8 coronary revascularization procedures performed within 3 months of the initial procedure
9 were not regarded as follow-up events, but included in the index procedure. Duration of dual
10 antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) was left to the discretion of each attending physician. Persistent
11 discontinuation of DAPT was defined as withdrawal of either thienopyridines or aspirin for at
12 least 2 months.

14 **Data Collection and Follow-up**

15 The methods for collecting follow-up information were described in detail
16 previously¹⁷. Follow-up started at the time of revascularization for STEMI and was censored
17 at 3 years after the index procedure to ensure >90% of clinical follow-up rate in both Wave-1
18 and Wave-2. Complete 3-year follow-up information was obtained for 96.2% of patients in
19 Wave-1, and 93.2% of patients in Wave-2, respectively. Death, myocardial infarction, stroke
20 and major bleeding were adjudicated by the clinical event committee (Supplementary
21 Appendix C).

23 **Statistical Analysis**

24 We expressed continuous variables as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median
25 with interquartile range (IQR) and used the Student's t-test or Wilcoxon rank sum test based

1 on their distributions for comparing continuous variables. We expressed categorical variables
2 as frequencies and percentages and used χ^2 test for comparing categorical variables. To
3 calculate the survival functions, follow-up periods were separately calculated for each
4 outcome with censoring due to death or the last visit. The non-fatal outcomes other than the
5 analyzed outcomes in the survival analyses were ignored. Cumulative incidence was
6 estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method and differences were assessed with the log-rank test.
7 To estimate the overall and cause-specific hazard ratio (HR) and their 95% confidence
8 intervals (CI) of Wave-2 compared to Wave-1, we used multivariable Cox proportional
9 hazard models by incorporating the 17 clinically relevant factors listed in Table 1. The
10 variables did not include the factors related to management during the index hospitalization,
11 because differences in management converged into the changes between Wave-1 and Wave
12 2. Continuous risk-adjusting variables were dichotomized according to the clinically
13 meaningful reference values to make proportional hazard assumptions robust and to be
14 consistent with previous reports.^{17, 25} We assessed proportional hazard assumptions for the
15 risk-adjusting variables on the plots of log (time) versus log [-log (survival)] stratified by the
16 variable, and verified the assumptions were acceptable for all variables. The missing values
17 for the risk-adjusting variables were imputed as “normal” in the binary classification, because
18 data should have been available if abnormalities were suspected. We performed subgroup
19 analysis for major bleeding stratified by the Academic Research Consortium High Bleeding
20 Risk (ARC-HBR) criteria.²⁶ We conducted landmark analyses for all-cause death and major
21 bleeding within and beyond 30 days to distinguish perioperative and non-perioperative
22 events.

23 All analyses were performed using R version 3.6.1 (R Foundation for Statistical
24 Computing, Vienna, Austria). All reported P values were two-tailed, and P values less than
25 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

1 Patient and public involvement

2 In this study, patients were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or
3 dissemination plans of our research

4 Results

5 Clinical and Procedural Characteristics

6 Patients in Wave-2 were older and were more often living alone than those in
7 Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 more often had diabetes, end-stage renal failure, prior stroke,
8 peripheral vascular disease, prior PCI, and malignancy, and less often had ejection fraction
9 $\leq 40\%$, and current smoking than those in Wave-1 (Table 1).

10 Regarding presentation, Wave-2 as compared with Wave-1 included more patients
11 who directly admitted to the participating centers without inter-facility transfer, and who
12 presented with cardiogenic shock and/or Killip class III/IV. Regarding angiographic
13 characteristics, the prevalence of left anterior descending artery culprit was not different
14 between Wave-1 and Wave-2. Patients in Wave-2 more often had multivessel disease than
15 those in Wave-1 (Table 1).

16 Regarding procedural characteristics, onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon
17 time were significantly shorter in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Prevalence of transradial approach
18 increased significantly, but only slightly, from Wave-1 to Wave-2. Prevalence of DES use
19 was much higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, with new-generation DES use in the vast
20 majority of DES cases in Wave-2 (Table 1). Intra-aortic balloon pumping was more often
21 used in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 (Table 1).

22 In terms of baseline medications, patients in Wave-2 more often took
23 thienopyridine, statins, beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors/angiotensin
24 receptor blockers, and proton pump inhibitors than those in Wave-1, while patients in Wave-
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3 1 2 less often took cilostazol than those in Wave-1. The prevalence of high-intensity statins
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5 2 therapy was very low in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. Regarding the kind of thienopyridine, the
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7 3 vast majority of patients in Wave-1 took ticlopidine, while the vast majority of patients in
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9 4 Wave-2 took clopidogrel (Table 1).
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6 **Clinical Outcomes**

7 The cumulative 3-year incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different
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9 8 between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (15.5% versus 15.7%, log-rank $P=0.77$) (Table 2, and Figure
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11 2A). The adjusted risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained insignificant for all-cause
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13 9 death (HR: 0.92, 95%CI: 0.83–1.03, $P=0.14$) (Table 2). In the 30-day landmark analysis,
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15 10 cumulative incidence of all-cause death was not significantly different between Wave-1 and
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17 11 Wave-2 both within 30 days (5.5% versus 5.9%, log-rank $P=0.37$), and beyond 30 days
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19 12 (10.6% versus 10.4%, log-rank $P=0.74$). However, after adjusting confounders, the lower
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21 13 mortality risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant beyond 30 days after index
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23 14 procedure (HR: 0.86, 95%CI: 0.75–0.98, $P=0.03$), although it was not significant within 30
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25 15 days (HR: 1.04, 95%CI: 0.87–1.23, $P=0.69$) (Supplementary figure 1). The results of the 30-
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27 16 day landmark analysis were consistent in patients with and without cardiogenic shock
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29 17 (Supplementary figure I).
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44 19 The lower crude and adjusted risks of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 were significant
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46 20 for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, while those were
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48 21 insignificant for cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, and stroke (Table 2, Figure 2B,
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50 22 Figure 3).
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54 23 Meanwhile, the cumulative 3-year incidence of major bleeding was significantly
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56 24 higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 (16.5% and 12.0%, log-rank $P<0.001$) (Table 2, and Figure
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58 25 3). The excess adjusted risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained significant for major
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3 1 bleeding (HR: 1.34, 95%CI: 1.20–1.51, P=0.005) (Table 2). In the 30-day landmark analysis,
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5 2 the excess crude and adjusted risks of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 for major bleeding were
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7 3 significant both within 30 days and beyond 30 days (Supplementary figure II). In the
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9 4 subgroup analysis, the higher risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 for major bleeding was
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11 5 consistent in patients with and without ARC-HBR (Supplementary figure III). The
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13 6 cumulative incidence of persistent DAPT discontinuation was significantly lower in Wave-2
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15 7 than in Wave-1, indicating significantly longer DAPT duration in Wave-2 than in Wave-1
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17 8 (Supplementary figure IV).
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24 10 **Discussion**

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26 11 The main findings of this study were as follows; 1) Regarding demographics,
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28 12 STEMI patients in Wave-2 were older, more often had comorbidities, and more often
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30 13 presented with serious hemodynamic conditions than those in Wave-1; 2) Regarding clinical
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32 14 practice, patients in Wave-2 had shorter onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon time, were
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34 15 more frequently treated with DES, and more often received guideline-directed medical
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36 16 therapy at baseline, and longer duration of DAPT during follow-up than those in Wave-1; 3)
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38 17 The 3-year adjusted risks of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1 were not
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40 18 significantly different for all-cause death, myocardial infarction, and stroke, and significantly
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42 19 lower for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but significantly
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44 20 higher for major bleeding; 4) We witnessed a lower adjusted mortality risk of Wave-2
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46 21 relative to Wave-1 beyond 30 days, but not within 30 days.
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51 22 There was scarce of data evaluating demographics, clinical practices, and long-term
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53 23 clinical outcomes in STEMI patients enrolled beyond 2010 compared with those enrolled
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55 24 before 2010.^{10, 27} In the present study, we could not demonstrate significant improvement in
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57 25 mortality risk from Wave-1 to Wave-2. The mortality rates at 30 days were still around 5-6%
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1 in both Wave-1 and Wave-2, which was in line with the previous studies.^{28,29} It was true that
2 patients in Wave-2 were older and sicker than those in Wave-1. However, even the adjusted
3 analysis did not suggest improvement in 30-day mortality risk from Wave-1 to Wave-2. We
4 did observe significantly shorter onset-to-balloon time and door-to-balloon time with less
5 frequent inter-facility transfer, and more frequent use of DES in Wave-2 than in Wave-1.
6 However, these changes in clinical practice did not lead to improvement in 30-day mortality
7 rate. Further shortening of onset-to-balloon time, more widespread use of transradial
8 approach, and improved management of cardiogenic shock might be important to improve
9 30-day mortality rate.^{16,30-37}

10 On the other hand, beyond 30 days after the index procedure, we found a
11 significantly lower adjusted mortality risk of patients in Wave-2 relative to those in Wave-1.
12 The changes in clinical practices that might have contributed to lower mortality risk in Wave-
13 2 relative to Wave-1 included shorter onset-to-balloon time, introduction of new-generation
14 DES, and higher prevalence of guideline-directed medications use, particularly statins.
15 Indeed, in the present study, the rates of definite stent thrombosis and any coronary
16 revascularization were significantly lower in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, which was in line with
17 the previous study comparing new-generation DES with first-generation DES.³⁸ Moreover,
18 we did find substantial increase in the prevalence of statins use. Nevertheless, the prescription
19 rate of high-intensity statin therapy was extremely low in both Wave-1 and Wave-2. The
20 efficacy of high-intensity statin therapy has been firmly established in preventing
21 cardiovascular events in patients with coronary artery disease.^{39,40} We should make every
22 effort to promote wider penetration of high-intensity statins therapy in Japan.

23 Meanwhile, we have demonstrated that the cumulative 3-year incidence of major
24 bleeding was significantly higher in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Patients in Wave-2 were older
25 and sicker than those in Wave-1. However, even after adjusting confounders, the excess risk

1 of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 remained significant for major bleeding. Moreover, the excess
2 bleeding risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant regardless of ARC-HBR.
3 Furthermore, the excess bleeding risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was significant both
4 within 30 days and beyond 30 days. One of the reasons for the higher bleeding risk within 30
5 days in Wave-2 than in Wave-1 might be the different types of thienopyridine used in Wave-
6 1 and Wave-2. In Wave-1, the vast majority of patients took ticlopidine 100 mg twice daily as
7 the standard dose in Japan, which was much lower than the dose used globally (250 mg twice
8 daily), while in Wave-2, the vast majority of patients took clopidogrel 75 mg once daily,
9 which was the the dose used globally. The 30-day rate of major bleeding in Wave-2 was
10 substantial (Entire cohort: 9.8%, ARC-HBR: 14.8%, and non-ARC-HBR: 5.4%), warranting
11 to explore the optimal antiplatelet regimen in STEMI patients minimizing bleeding events
12 while maintaining efficacy in preventing thrombotic events. For the higher bleeding risk
13 beyond 30 days in Wave-2 than in Wave-1, one of the reasons in addition to the difference in
14 the types of thienopyridine might be the longer DAPT duration in Wave-2 than in Wave-1.
15 Recent studies have suggested clinical benefit with very short DAPT after PCI in reducing
16 major bleeding without increase in cardiovascular events, although STEMI patients
17 constituted only a small proportion in the STOPDAPT-2 (ShorT and OPTimal duration of
18 Dual AntiPlatelet Therapy after everolimus-eluting cobalt-chromium stent-2) trial, and were
19 excluded in the TWILIGHT (Ticagrelor with Aspirin or Alone in High-Risk Patients after
20 Coronary Intervention) trial.^{41, 42} We should continue to pursue the optimal DAPT duration
21 and optimal maintenance antithrombotic regimen in STEMI patients. Our study was based on
22 the multicenter registry with large sample size enrolled consecutive patients who underwent
23 revascularization for AMI and the follow-up rate was high enough. Therefore, we believe our
24 findings should be applicable in Japan or other similar settings outside Japan, but the changes

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3 1 in clinical pictures of STEMI should be investigated in other settings with different
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5 2 healthcare systems.
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11 4 **Limitations**

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14 5 There are several limitations of this study. First, historical comparison should result in
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16 6 differences in selection of patients and collection of events, although we were careful in using
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18 7 data only from those centers that participated in both Wave-1 and Wave-2, standardizing the
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20 8 follow-up duration at 3 years, and adopting the identical methodology for baseline and
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22 9 follow-up data collection, and definitions of baseline characteristics and clinical outcome
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24 10 measures in Wave-1 and Wave-2. We could not deny the possibility of ascertainment bias for
25
26 11 myocardial infarction, although we adopted the identical definition of myocardial infarction
27
28 12 in Wave-1 and Wave-2. The less widespread use of troponin for the diagnosis of myocardial
29
30 13 infarction in Wave-1 compared with Wave-2 might have underestimated the incidence of
31
32 14 myocardial infarction in Wave-1, as reflected by the fact that there were much larger number
33
34 15 of patients with NSTEMI in Wave-2 than in Wave-1. Moreover, we could not deny the
35
36 16 possibility of ascertainment bias for major bleeding, although we adopted the identical
37
38 17 definition in Wave-1 and Wave-2. It could be possible that more major bleeding events were
39
40 18 recorded in the hospital charts due to the growing interest in bleeding events in later time
41
42 19 period. Second, the incidence of various end-points during 3-year follow-up is probably
43
44 20 overestimated, because not accounting for competing risks. Third, we chose several outcomes
45
46 21 as secondary outcomes carrying the risk of multiple comparisons. Fourth, we only included
47
48 22 patients who underwent coronary revascularization, which might have lead to selection bias.
49
50 23 However, it is quite rare for a STEMI patient not undergoing primary PCI. Finally, residual
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52 24 unmeasured confounders might exist.
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2 **Conclusions**

3 We could not demonstrate improvement in 3-year mortality risk from Wave-1 to Wave-2, but
4 we found significant reduction in mortality risk beyond 30 days. We also found significant
5 risk reduction for definite stent thrombosis and any coronary revascularization, but increase
6 in the risk for major bleeding from Wave-1 to Wave-2.

7

8

For peer review only

Contributors:

T.Kimura conceptualized the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. YT, prepared the original draft of the manuscript. H.Shiomi, TM, T.Kimura reviewed and edited the the original draft of the manuscript. YT, H.Shiomi, Y.Yoshikawa, YMN, K.Yamamoto, K.Yamaji curated data. YT, TM, T.Kimura constructed methodology for this study. YT, TM performed the statistical analysis. H.Shiomi, TM, RT, K.Yamaji, JT, Hirotoishi Watanabe, SS, MI, Teruki Takeda, MS, NE, KI, TI, Toshihiro Tamura, TO, ES, TY, H.Sakamoto, KA, YS, YF, YS, YN, KK, T.Komiya, KM, T.Kimura are investigators of the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. YT, H.Shiomi, YY, YMN, K.Yamamoto, ETK, EY, Y.Yamashita, MF, Hiroki Watanabe, HY, KN assessed and validated events within the CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry. T.Kimura is the Guarantor.

Competing interest statement:

All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form and declare: Dr. Shiomi reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, Boston Scientific, and Daiichi Sankyo. Dr. Morimoto reports lecturer's fees from Bayer, Daiichi Sankyo, Japan Lifeline, Kyocera, Mitsubishi Tanabe, Novartis, and Toray; the manuscript fees from Bristol-Myers Squibb and Kowa; served advisory boards for Asahi Kasei, Boston Scientific, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Sanofi. Dr. Kato reports grant from Ono Pharmaceutical, and reports personal fees from Daiichi Sankyo, AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Tanabe-Mitsubishi Pharma, Ono Pharmaceutical, MSD KK, Pfizer. Dr. Ehara reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, Medtronic, Terumo, Bayer, Boston Scientific, Daiichi-Sankyo, Edwards Lifescience, Pfizer, Bristol Myers Squibb, Takeda, Boehringer Ingelheim. Dr. Furukawa reports personal fees from Daiichi Sankyo, Bayer, Sanofi, Kowa, Pfizer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma, Takeda and Ono Pharmaceutical. Dr.

1 Nakagawa reports grant from Abbott Vascular and Boston Scientific, and reports personal
2 fees from Abbott Vascular, Bayer, Boston Scientific, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Daiichi Sankyo.
3 Dr. Kimura reports personal fees from Abbott Vascular, MSD, Eisai, Edwards Lifescience,
4 Ono Pharmaceutical, Tsumura, Medical Review, Kowa, Sanofi, Daiichi Sankyo, Takeda
5 Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency, Abiomed, Bayer, Bristol-
6 Myers Squibb, Boston Scientific, Lifescience, Toray, Astellas Amgen Biopharma, Astellas,
7 AstraZeneca, Otsuka Pharmaceutical, OrbusNeich, MSD Life Science Foundation, Public
8 Health Research Foundation, Chugai Pharmaceutical, Boehringer Ingelheim, Japan Society
9 for the Promotion of Science, Interscience, Philips, Kowa Pharmaceutical, Mitsubishi Tanabe
10 Pharma, Terumo, Novartis Pharma, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma.

11
12 **Funding:**

13 This study was supported by an educational grant from the Research Institute for Production
14 Development (Kyoto, Japan) and the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA)
15 in Japan (Tokyo, Japan). Grant numbers were not applicable.

16
17 **Data sharing statement:**

18 All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary
19 information.

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2
3 **1 Footnotes**

4
5 **2 Acknowledgments:**

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7
8 3 We appreciate the support and collaboration of the coinvestigators participating in the
9
10 4 CREDO Kyoto PCI/CABG Registry Wave-1 and the CREDO Kyoto PCI/CABG Registry
11
12 5 Wave-2. We are indebted to the outstanding effort of the clinical research coordinators for
13
14 6 data collection.

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16
17 **7 Ethical approval:**

18
19 8 The protocol for CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1 and Wave-2 were approved by the
20
21 9 human research ethics committees of the Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine
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23
24 10 (E42,E2400).

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26 **11 Provenance and peer review:**

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28 12 Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.
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31 13

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3 **1 Figure legends**
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8 **3 Figure 1. Study flowchart**
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10 4 CREDO-Kyoto=Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome study in Kyoto;

11
12 5 AMI=acute myocardial infarction; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention,
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14 6 CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting; NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial
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16
17 7 infarction; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.
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21 **9 Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curves (A) for all-cause death and (B) for cardiovascular death**
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23
24 **10 comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**
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26 11

27
28 **12 Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 for (A)**
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30 **13 myocardial infarction, (B) definite stent thrombosis, (C) major bleeding, and (D) any**
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32 **14 coronary revascularization**
33

34
35 15 Definite stent thrombosis was based on the ARC definition, and was analyzed only for
36

37 16 patients who underwent PCI with stent implantation (3739 patients in Wave-1 and 4241
38

39 17 patients in Wave-2).
40

41
42 18 Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.
43

44
45 19 CREDO-Kyoto==Coronary REvascularization Demonstrating Outcome study in Kyoto;
46

47 20 AMI=acute myocardial infarction; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction;
48

49 21 NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; ARC=academic research
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51 22 consortium; GUSTO=global utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for
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53 23 occluded coronary arteries .
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1 **Table 1. Baseline characteristics comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**

	Wave-1 (N=4278)	Wave-2 (N=4723)	P value
(A) Clinical characteristics			
Age (years)	67.6 ± 12.2	68.8 ± 12.5	<0.001
Age ≥75 years*	1336 (31%)	1694 (36%)	<0.001
Men*	3156 (74%)	3538 (75%)	0.23
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.6 ± 3.5	23.7 ± 3.6	0.40
Body mass index <25.0 kg/m ² *	3058 (72%)	3269 (69%)	0.02
Hypertension*	3343 (78%)	3768 (80%)	0.06
Diabetes mellitus*	1395 (33%)	1664 (35%)	0.009
on insulin therapy	205 (4.8%)	270 (5.7%)	0.06
Current smoking*	1730 (40%)	1702 (36%)	<0.001
Heart failure*	1350 (32%)	1566 (33%)	0.11
LVEF	52.5±12.9	53.8±12.4	<0.001
LVEF ≤40%	596 (18%)	595 (14%)	<0.001
Prior PCI	364 (8.5%)	523 (11%)	<0.001
Prior CABG	53 (1.2%)	59 (1.2%)	1.00
Prior myocardial infarction*	381 (8.9%)	427 (9.0%)	0.85
Prior stroke (symptomatic)*	394 (9.2%)	521 (11%)	0.005
Peripheral vascular disease*	138 (3.2%)	209 (4.4%)	0.004
eGFR<30mL/min/1.73m ² , without hemodialysis*	202 (4.7%)	288 (6.1%)	0.005
Hemodialysis*	73 (1.7%)	131 (2.8%)	0.001
eGFR <30 ml/min/1.73m ² or hemodialysis	275 (6.4%)	419 (8.9%)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	418 (9.8%)	419 (8.9%)	0.15
Anemia (Hemoglobin <11.0g/dl)*	438 (10%)	531 (11%)	0.13
Thrombocytopenia (Platelet <100×10 ⁹ /L)	84 (2.0%)	102 (2.2%)	0.56
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	140 (3.3%)	173 (3.7%)	0.34
Liver cirrhosis	101 (2.4%)	101 (2.1%)	0.52
Malignancy*	337 (7.9%)	516 (11%)	<0.001
(B) Presentation			
Living alone	509 (13%)	780 (17%)	<0.001
Direct admission	2215 (54%)	2603 (57%)	0.02
Inter-facility transfer	1866 (44%)	1983 (42%)	0.12

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4	Killip class III/IV	725 (17%)	915 (19%)	0.003
5	Cardiogenic shock	596 (14%)	757 (16%)	0.005
6				
7	Cardiopulmonary arrest*	142 (3.3%)	193 (4.1%)	0.06
8	Maximum CK	2133 (1002-4077)	1836 (767-3663)	<0.001
9				

(C) Angiographic characteristics

Infarct related artery location:

13				
14	Left anterior descending coronary artery*	1979 (46%)	2191 (46%)	0.91
15	Left circumflex coronary artery	443 (10%)	479 (10%)	0.76
16				
17	Right coronary artery	1732 (40%)	1898 (40%)	0.78
18				
19	Left main coronary artery	107 (2.5%)	172 (3.6%)	0.002
20				
21	Coronary artery bypass graft	19 (0.4%)	24 (0.5%)	0.77
22	Multivessel disease	2222 (52%)	2655 (56%)	<0.001

(D) Procedural characteristics

25	Onset-to-balloon time (hours)	4.2 (2.8-7.2)	4.0 (2.7-6.6)	<0.001
26				
27	Door-to-balloon time (minutes)	90 (60-132)	79 (59-110)	<0.001
28				
29	Intra-aortic balloon pump use	738 (17%)	994 (21%)	<0.001
30	Percutaneous cardiopulmonary support use	116 (2.7%)	149 (3.2%)	0.24
31				
32	PCI*	4180 (98%)	4625 (98%)	0.48
33				
34	Transradial approach	498 (12%)	733 (16%)	<0.001
35	Transfemoral approach	3432 (82%)	3640 (79%)	<0.001
36				
37	IVUS use for the culprit lesion	1260 (30%)	2653 (57%)	<0.001
38				
39	Stent use for the culprit lesion	3739 (89%)	4241 (92%)	<0.001
40				
41	Bare metal stent	2946 (79%)	1735 (41%)	<0.001
42	Drug-eluting stent	793 (21%)	2506 (59%)	<0.001
43				
44	Staged PCI	932 (22%)	1018 (22%)	0.77
45				
46	Stent use including staged PCI	3802 (91%)	4295 (93%)	0.001
47				
48	Bare metal stent	2542 (67%)	1490 (35%)	<0.001
49	Drug-eluting stent	1260 (33%)	2805 (65%)	<0.001
50				
51	First-generation DES use	1257 (99%)	47 (1.7%)	<0.001
52				
53	Sirolimus-eluting stent (CYPHER™)	1174 (93%)	27 (57%)	
54	Paclitaxel-eluting stent (TAXUS™)	115 (9.1%)	21 (45%)	
55				
56	New-generation DES use	-	2776 (99%)	
57				
58	Everolimus-eluting stent (XIENCE™)	-	2054 (74%)	
59	Everolimus-eluting stent (PROMUS™)	-	1616 (58%)	
60				

	Biolimus-eluting stent (NOBORI™)	-	725 (26%)	
	Zotarolimus-eluting stent (RESOLUTE™)	-	255 (9.2%)	
	Zotarolimus-eluting stent (ENDEAVOR™)	-	49 (1.8%)	
9	CABG	98 (2.3%)	98 (2.1%)	0.48
10	Off pump	34 (35%)	43 (44%)	0.19
12	ITA use	82 (84%)	80 (82%)	0.71
13	(E) Baseline Medications			
15	Antiplatelet therapy			
17	Thienopyridine	3993 (93%)	4521 (96%)	<0.001
18	Ticlopidine	3652 (85%)	124 (2.6%)	<0.001
20	Clopidogrel	340 (7.9%)	4339 (92%)	<0.001
22	Aspirin	4209 (98%)	4636 (98%)	0.45
24	Cilostazol	1501 (35%)	116 (2.5%)	<0.001
25	Statins	2281 (53%)	3885 (82%)	<0.001
27	High-intensity statins therapy [§]	67 (1.6%)	78 (1.7%)	0.81
29	Beta-blockers	1747 (41%)	2555 (54%)	<0.001
30	ACE inhibitors/ARB	3040 (71%)	3554 (75%)	<0.001
32	Nitrates	1269 (30%)	832 (18%)	<0.001
34	Calcium channel blockers	885 (21%)	970 (21%)	0.88
35	Nicorandil	1198 (28%)	966 (20%)	<0.001
37	Warfarin	495 (12%)	591 (13%)	0.18
38	DOAC	-	61 (1.3%)	-
40	Proton pump inhibitors	1470 (34%)	3505 (74%)	<0.001
42	Histamine type-2 receptor blockers	1393 (33%)	553 (12%)	<0.001

1 Continuous variables were expressed as mean ± standard deviation, or median (interquartile
2 range). Categorical variables were expressed as number (percentage).

3 There were missing values for body mass index in 341 patients (Wave-1: 232 [5.4%] and
4 Wave-2: 109 [2.3%]), for LVEF in 1385 patients (Wave-1: 951 [22%] and Wave-2: 434
5 [9.2%]), for eGFR in 94 patients (Wave-1: 80 [1.9%] and Wave-2: 14 [0.3%]), for
6 hemoglobin level in 110 patients (Wave-1: 99 [2.3%] and Wave-2: 11 [0.2%]), for platelet
7 count in 47 patients (Wave-1: 29 [0.7%] and Wave-2: 18 [0.4%]), for max CK in 91 patients
8 (Wave-1: 39 [0.9%] and Wave-2: 52 [1.1%]),. The numbers of missing values for body mass

1 index, eGFR, hemoglobin level, and platelet count were negligibly small. The missing values
2 for these variables were imputed as “normal” in the binary classification, because data should
3 have been available if abnormalities were suspected. On the other hands, the missing values
4 for LVEF were not imputed in the categorical classification, because the numbers of missing
5 values were substantial for these variables. Onset to balloon time and door to balloon time
6 were analyzed only for patients who underwent PCI within 24 hours of the onset of
7 symptoms excluding nosocomial onset (onset to balloon time: 3271 patients in Wave-1 and
8 3372 patients in Wave-2; door to balloon time: 3228 patients in Wave-1 and 3242 patients in
9 Wave-2).

10 *Risk-adjusting variables for the Cox proportional hazard models

11 §High-intensity statins therapy in this study was defined as the statin doses greater than or
12 equal to atorvastatin 20 mg, pitavastatin 4 mg, or rosuvastatin 10 mg.

13 PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting;

14 ESRD=end-stage renal disease; eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate; ARC-HBR=

15 ARC-HBR=academic research consortium-high bleeding risk; CK=creatinine kinase;

16 ITA=internal thoracic artery; ACE inhibitor/ARB=angiotensin-converting enzyme

17 inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker; DOAC=direct oral anticoagulants.

1 **Table 2. Clinical outcomes comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2**

Endpoints	Wave-1 (N=4278) N of patients with event (Cumulative 3-year incidence)	Wave-2 (N=4723) N of patients with event (Cumulative 3-year incidence)	Crude HR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	P value
All-cause death	654 (15.5%)	722 (15.7%)	1.02 (0.91-1.13)	0.77	0.92 (0.83-1.03)	0.14
Cardiovascular death	475 (11.3%)	524 (11.4%)	1.01 (0.89-1.15)	0.86	0.93 (0.82-1.06)	0.26
Cardiac death	448 (10.7%)	489 (10.7%)	1.00 (0.88-1.14)	1.00	0.93 (0.81-1.05)	-
Sudden cardiac death	47 (1.2%)	45 (1.1%)	0.88 (0.59-1.33)	0.54	0.76 (0.50-1.15)	-
Non-cardiovascular death	179 (4.7%)	198 (4.8%)	1.03 (0.84-1.26)	0.80	0.90 (0.73-1.10)	0.29
Non-cardiac death	206 (5.4%)	233 (5.7%)	1.05 (0.87-1.27)	0.61	0.91 (0.75-1.10)	-
Myocardial infarction	169 (4.3%)	202 (4.8%)	1.10 (0.90-1.35)	0.36	1.04 (0.85-1.28)	0.72
Definite stent thrombosis*	81 (2.3%)	60 (1.5%)	0.65 (0.47-0.91)	0.01	0.59 (0.43-0.81)	0.001
Stroke	191 (4.9%)	243 (5.7%)	1.17 (0.97-1.42)	0.10	1.09 (0.90-1.31)	0.40
Hospitalization for heart failure	267 (7.0%)	305 (7.4%)	1.06 (0.90-1.25)	0.50	0.97 (0.82-1.14)	0.68
Major bleeding	492 (12.0%)	741 (16.5%)	1.39 (1.25-1.56)	<0.001	1.34 (1.20-1.51)	0.005
Target vessel revascularization	1017 (26.3%)	816 (19.5%)	0.70 (0.64-0.77)	<0.001	0.69 (0.63-0.76)	-
Ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization	353 (9.1%)	364 (8.7%)	0.94 (0.81-1.09)	0.43	0.92 (0.79-1.06)	-
Any coronary revascularization	1277 (33.0%)	1112 (26.6%)	0.76 (0.70-0.83)	<0.001	0.75 (0.69-0.81)	-
Ischemia-driven any coronary revascularization	472 (12.3%)	522 (12.6%)	1.02 (0.90-1.15)	0.80	0.99 (0.87-1.12)	-

2 The risk of Wave-2 relative to Wave-1 was expressed as HR with 95%CI. The covariates for the multivariate Cox proportional hazard models

3 were indicated in Table 1.

4 Myocardial infarction was based on the ARTS definition.

1 *Definite stent thrombosis was based on the ARC definition, and was analyzed only for patients who underwent PCI with stent implantation

2 (3739 patients in Wave-1 and 4241 patients in Wave-2).

3 Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.

4 HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval; ARTS=arterial revascularization therapy study; ARC=academic research consortium; GUSTO=global

5 utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries.

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CREDO-Kyoto AMI registry Wave-1
5,429 patients with AMI undergoing coronary revascularization with PCI or isolated CABG between 2005 and 2007 from 26 centers

Refusal for study participation: N=9

Patients with NSTEMI: N=875

Entire STEMI cohort in Wave-1: N=4,545

Patients enrolled from centers not participating in Wave-2: N=267

Current study population in Wave-1 from 22 centers
Patients with STEMI: N=4,278

Patients who died during 3-year follow-up: N=654

Patients who censored before 3 years: N=170

Number of patients at risk in Wave-1 at 3 years: N=3,454

CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2
6,470 patients with AMI undergoing coronary revascularization with PCI or isolated CABG between 2011 and 2013 from 22 centers

Refusal for study participation: N=21

Patients with NSTEMI: N=1,720

Entire STEMI cohort in Wave-2: N=4,729

Patients enrolled from centers not participating in Wave-1: N=6

Current study population in Wave-2 from 22 centers
Patients with STEMI : N=4,723

Patients who died during 3-year follow-up: N=722

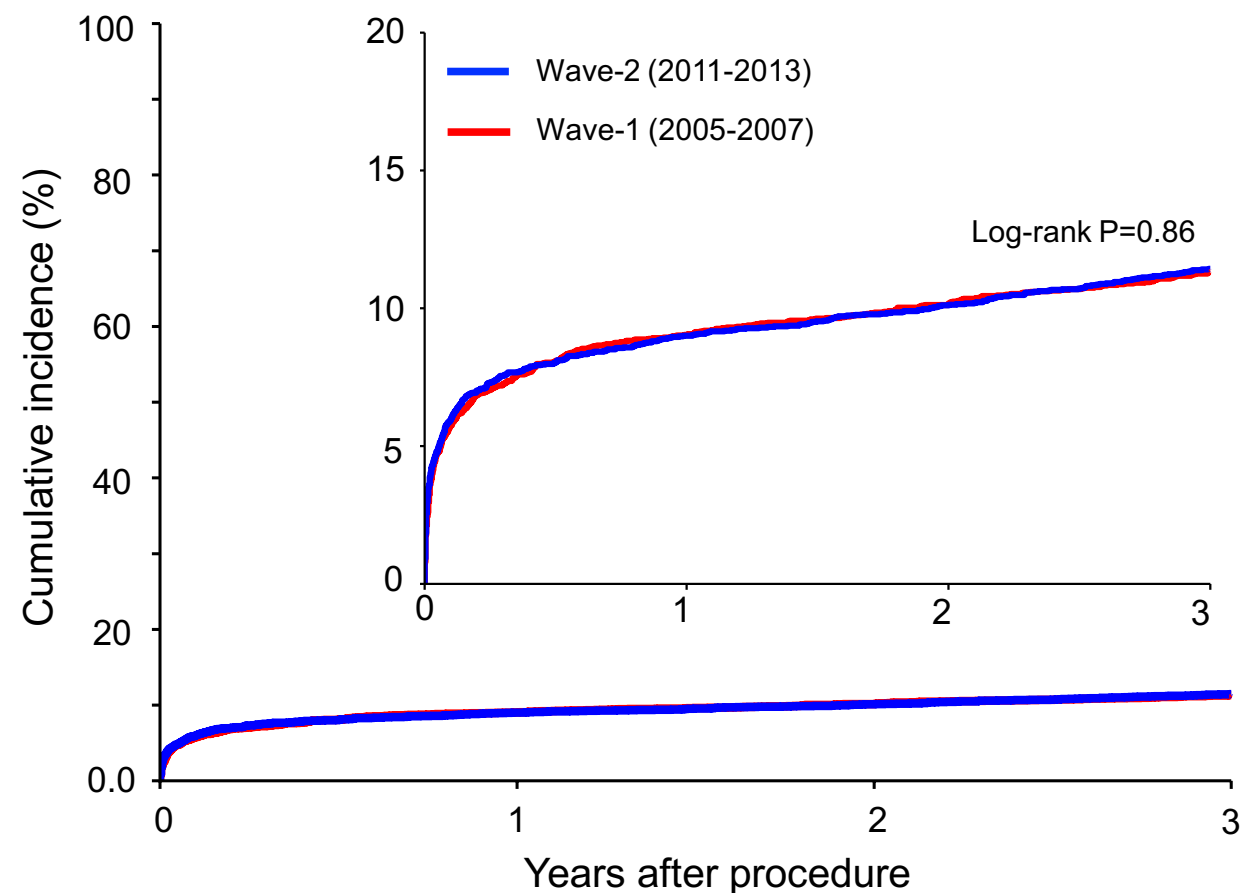
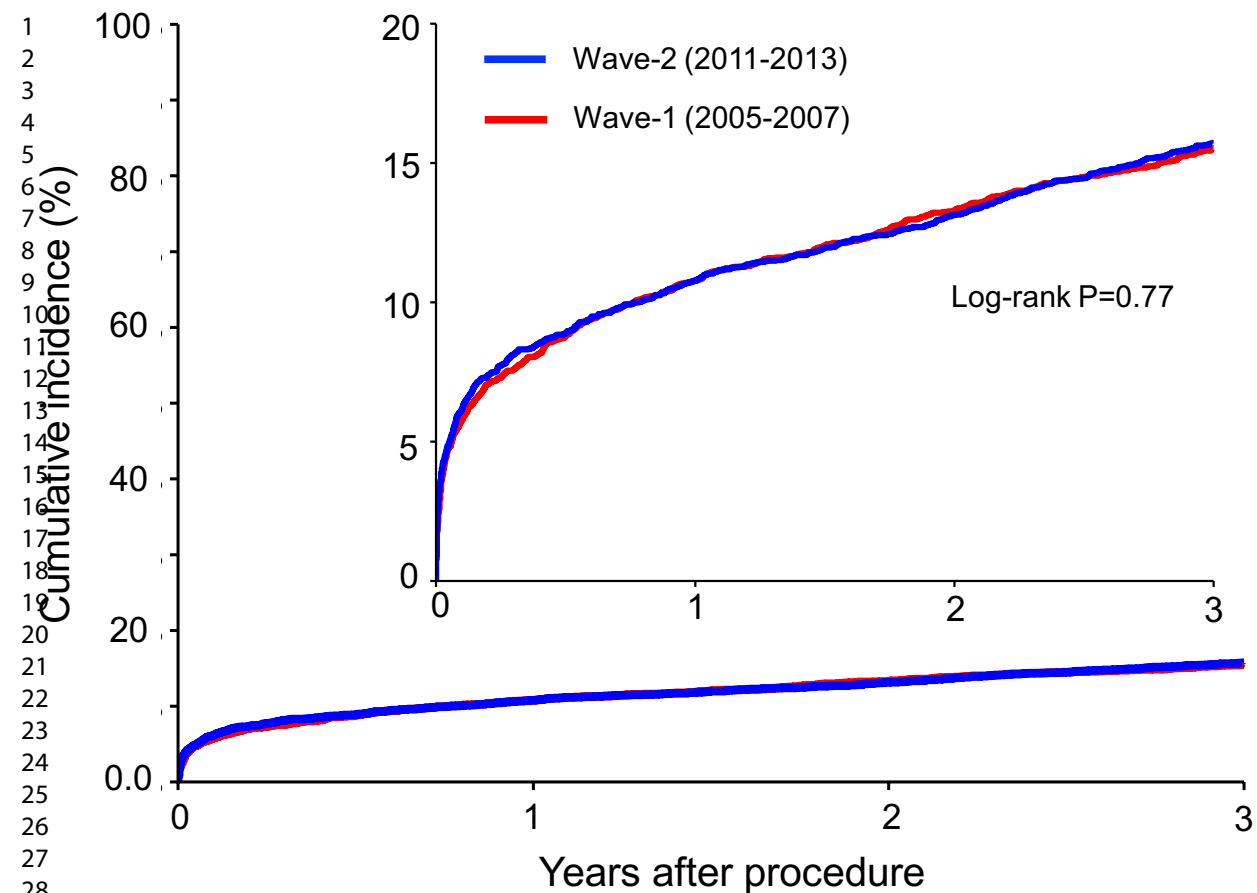
Patients who censored before 3 years: N=316

Number of patients at risk in Wave-2 at 3 years: N=3,685

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(A) All-cause death

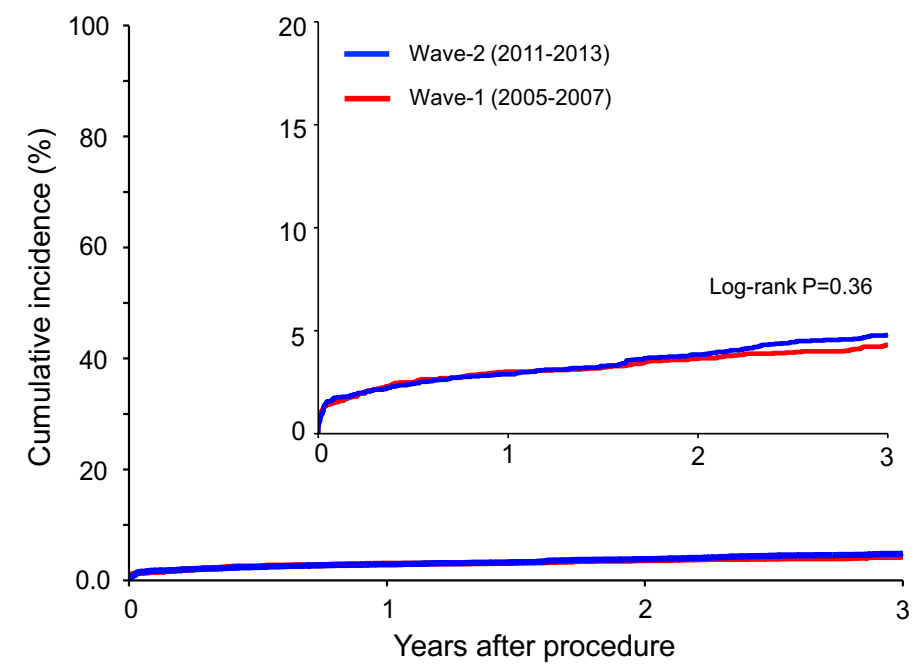
(B) Cardiovascular death



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event		280	502	608	722
Cumulative incidence		5.9%	10.8%	13.1%	15.7%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event		235	458	564	654
Cumulative incidence		5.5%	10.8%	13.3%	15.5%

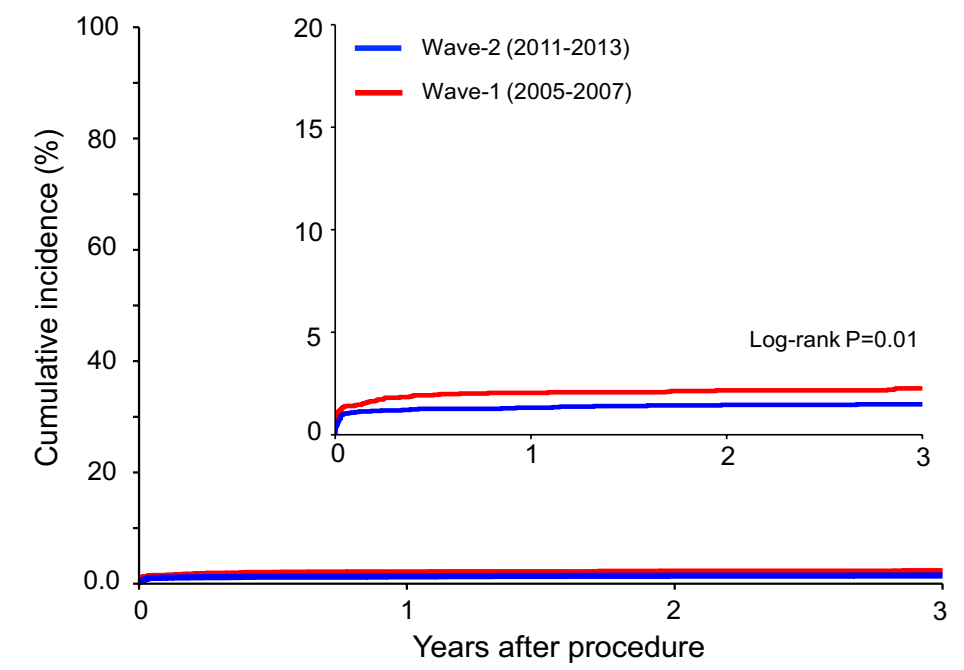
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event		272	420	468	524
Cumulative incidence		5.8%	9%	10.1%	11.4%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event		234	384	430	475
Cumulative incidence		5.5%	9%	10.2%	11.3%

(A) Myocardial infarction



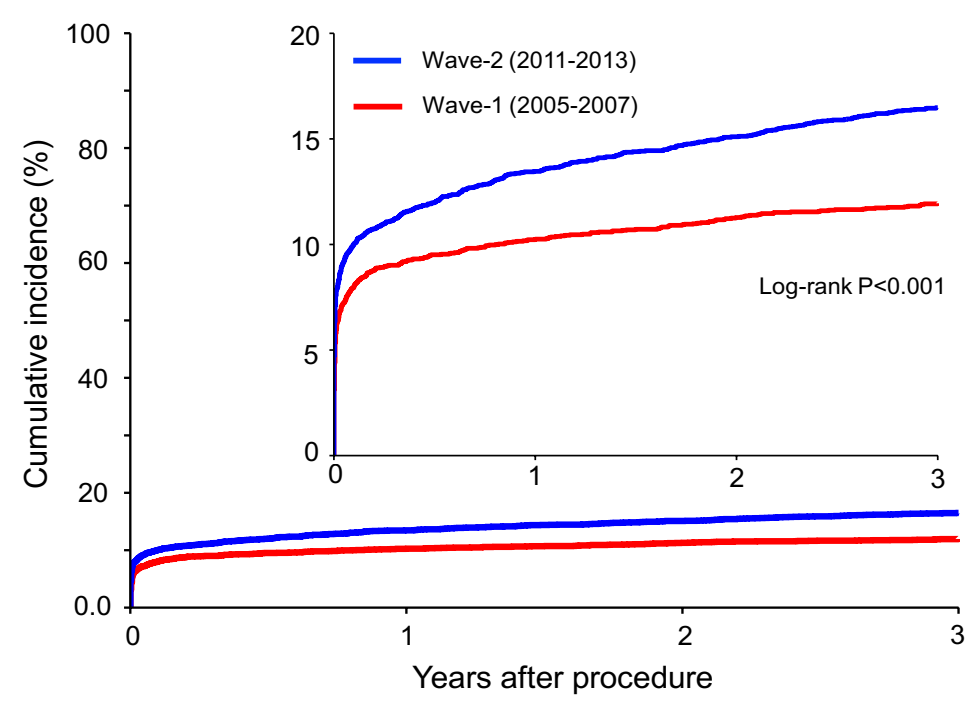
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4332	3940	3729	3539
N of patients with event		79	128	166	202
Cumulative incidence		1.7%	2.9%	3.8%	4.8%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3967	3651	3499	3337
N of patients with event		64	122	146	169
Cumulative incidence		1.5%	3.0%	3.7%	4.3%

(B) Definite stent thrombosis



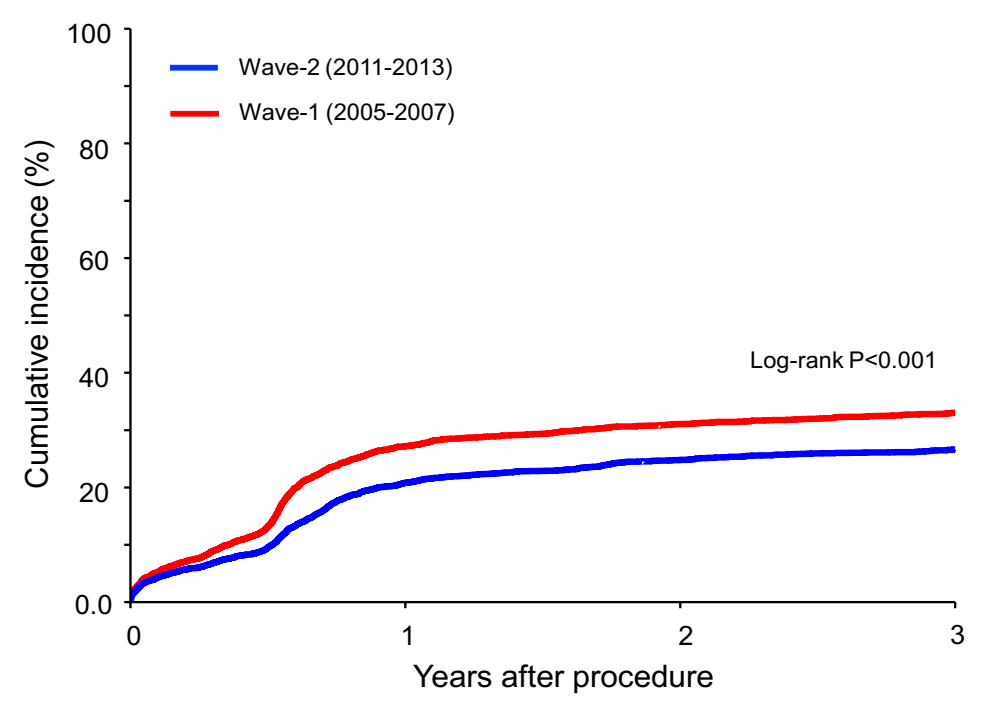
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4241	3945	3642	3476	3335
N of patients with event		45	54	59	60
Cumulative incidence		1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	3739	3494	3257	3137	3012
N of patients with event		52	74	78	81
Cumulative incidence		1.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%

(C) Major bleeding



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4067	3665	3453	3276
N of patients with event		457	618	686	741
Cumulative incidence		9.8%	13.5%	15.1%	16.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3773	3485	3393	3180
N of patients with event		331	428	467	492
Cumulative incidence		7.8%	10.3%	11.3%	12.0%

(D) Any coronary revascularization



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	4723	4236	3210	2894	2690
N of patients with event		178	885	1043	1112
Cumulative incidence		3.9%	20.8%	24.8%	26.6%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	4278	3836	2735	2487	2298
N of patients with event		206	1066	1209	1277
Cumulative incidence		5.0%	27.2%	31.1%	33.0%

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3 **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**
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Supplemental Appendix A: List of participating centers and investigators

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1

Cardiology

Kyoto University Hospital: Takeshi Kimura, Hiroki Shiomi

Kishiwada City Hospital: Mitsuo Matsuda, Hirokazu Mitsuoka

Tenri Hospital: Yoshihisa Nakagawa

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki Hospital: Hisayoshi Fujiwara, Yoshiki Takatsu, Ryoji

Taniguchi

Kitano Hospital: Ryuji Nohara

Koto Memorial Hospital: Tomoyuki Murakami, Teruki Takeda

Kokura Memorial Hospital: Masakiyo Nobuyoshi, Masashi Iwabuchi

Maizuru Kyosai Hospital: Ryozo Tatami

Nara Hospital, Kinki University Faculty of Medicine: Manabu Shirovani

Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Toru Kita, Yutaka Furukawa, Natsuhiko Ehara

Nishi-Kobe Medical Center: Hiroshi Kato, Hiroshi Eizawa

Kansai Denryoku Hospital: Katsuhisa Ishii

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Masaru Tanaka

University of Fukui Hospital: Jong-Dae Lee, Akira Nakano

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Akinori Takizawa

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Masaaki Takahashi

Shiga University of Medical Science Hospital: Minoru Horie, Hiroyuki Takashima

Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Takashi Tamura

Shimabara Hospital: Mamoru Takahashi

Kagoshima University Medical and Dental Hospital: Chuwa Tei, Shuichi Hamasaki

1
2
3 Shizuoka General Hospital: Hirofumi Kambara, Osamu Doi, Satoshi Kaburagi

4
5 Kurashiki Central Hospital: Kazuaki Mitsudo, Kazushige Kadota

6
7 Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Shinji Miki, Tetsu Mizoguchi

8
9 Kumamoto University Hospital: Hisao Ogawa, Seigo Sugiyama

10
11 Shimada Municipal Hospital: Ryuichi Hattori, Takeshi Aoyama, Makoto Araki

12
13 Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Satoru Suwa

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19 **Cardiovascular Surgery**

20
21 Kyoto University Hospital: Ryuzo Sakata, Tadashi Ikeda, Akira Marui

22
23 Kishiwada City Hospital: Masahiko Onoe

24
25 Tenri Hospital: Kazuo Yamanaka

26
27 Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki Hospital: Keiichi Fujiwara, Nobuhisa Ohno

28
29 Kokura Memorial Hospital: Michiya Hanyu

30
31 Maizuru Kyosai Hospital: Tsutomu Matsushita

32
33 Nara Hospital, Kinki University Faculty of Medicine: Noboru Nishiwaki, Yuichi Yoshida

34
35 Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Yukikatsu Okada, Michihiro Nasu

36
37 Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Shogo Nakayama

38
39 University of Fukui Hospital: Kuniyoshi Tanaka, Takaaki Koshiji, Koichi Morioka

40
41 Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Mitsuomi Shimamoto, Fumio Yamazaki

42
43 Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Junichiro Nishizawa

44
45 Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Masaki Aota

46
47 Shimabara Hospital: Takafumi Tabata

48
49 Kagoshima University Medica and Dental Hospital: Yutaka Imoto, Hiroyuki Yamamoto

50
51 Shizuoka General Hospital: Katsuhiko Matsuda, Masafumi Nara

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53 Kurashiki Central Hospital: Tatsuhiko Komiya

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3 Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Hiroyuki Nakajima
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5 Kumamoto University Hospital: Michio Kawasuji, Syuji Moriyama
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8 Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Keichi Tanbara
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The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2

Cardiology

Kyoto University Hospital: Takeshi Kimura, Hiroki Shiomi

Kishiwada City Hospital: Mitsuo Matsuda, Takashi Uegaito

Tenri Hospital: Toshihiro Tamura

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki General Medical Center: Yukihiro Sato, Ryoji Taniguchi

Kitano Hospital: Moriaki Inoko

Koto Memorial Hospital: Tomoyuki Murakami, Teruki Takeda

Kokura Memorial Hospital: Kenji Ando, Takenori Domei

Kindai University Nara Hospital: Manabu Shirotani

Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Yutaka Furukawa, Natsuhiko Ehara

Kobe City Nishi-Kobe Medical Center: Hiroshi Eizawa

Kansai Denryoku Hospital: Katsuhisa Ishii, Eiji Tada

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Masaru Tanaka, Tsukasa Inada

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Tomoya Onodera, Ryuzo Nawada

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Eiji Shinoda, Miho Yamada

Shiga University of Medical Science Hospital: Takashi Yamamoto, Hiroshi Sakai

Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Takashi Tamura, Mamoru Toyofuku

Shimabara Hospital: Mamoru Takahashi

Shizuoka General Hospital: Hiroki Sakamoto, Tomohisa Tada

Kurashiki Central Hospital: Kazushige Kadota, Takeshi Tada

Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Shinji Miki, Kazuhisa Kaneda

Shimada Municipal Hospital: Takeshi Aoyama

Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Satoru Suwa

Cardiovascular Surgery

Kyoto University Hospital: Kenji Minatoya, Kazuhiro Yamazaki

Kishiwada City Hospital: Tatsuya Ogawa

Tenri Hospital: Atsushi Iwakura

Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki General Medical Center: Nobuhisa Ohno

Kitano Hospital: Michiya Hanyu

Kokura Memorial Hospital: Yoshiharu Soga, Akira Marui

Kindai University Nara Hospital: Nobushige Tamura

Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital: Tadaaki Koyama

Osaka Red Cross Hospital: Shogo Nakayama

Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital: Fumio Yamazaki, Yasuhiko Terai

Hamamatsu Rosai Hospital: Junichiro Nishizawa

Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center: Naoki Kanemitsu, Hiroyuki Hara

Shizuoka General Hospital: Hiroshi Tsuneyoshi

Kurashiki Central Hospital: Tatsuhiko Komiya

Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital: Jiro Esaki

Juntendo University Shizuoka Hospital: Keiichi Tambara

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3 **Supplemental Appendix B: List of clinical research coordinators**
4

5 **The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1**
6

7
8 Research Institute for Production Development
9

10 Kumiko Kitagawa, Misato Yamauchi, Naoko Okamoto, Yumika Fujino, Saori Tezuka, Asuka

11
12 Saeki, Miya Hanazawa, Yuki Sato, Chikako Hibi, Hitomi Sasae, Emi Takinami, Yuriko

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14 Uchida, Yuko Yamamoto, Satoko Nishida, Mai Yoshimoto, Sachiko Maeda, Izumi Miki,
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17 Saeko Minematsu
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21 **The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2**
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24 Research Institute for Production Development
25

26 Sakiko Arimura, Yumika Fujino, Miya Hanazawa, Chikako Hibi, Risa Kato, Yui Kinoshita,
27

28 Kumiko Kitagawa, Masayo Kitamura, Takahiro Kuwahara, Satoko Nishida, Naoko Okamoto,
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30 Yuki Sato, Saori Tezuka, Marina Tsuda, Miyuki Tsumori, Misato Yamauchi, Itsuki
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Supplemental Appendix C: List of the clinical event committee members

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-1

Mitsuru Abe (Kyoto Medical Center), Hiroki Shiomi (Kyoto University Hospital), Tomohisa Tada (Deutsches Herzzentrum), Junichi Tazaki (Kyoto University Hospital), Yoshihiro Kato (Saiseikai Noe Hospital), Mamoru Hayano (Gunma Cardiovascular Center), Akihiro Tokushige (Kagoshima University Hospital), Masahiro Natsuaki (Kyoto University Hospital), Tetsu Nakajima (Kyoto University Hospital).

The CREDO-Kyoto AMI Registry Wave-2

Masayuki Fuki (Kyoto University Hospital), Eri Toda Kato (Kyoto University Hospital), Yukiko Matsumura-Nakano (Kyoto University Hospital), Kenji Nakatsuma (Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital), Hiroki Shiomi (Kyoto University Hospital), Yasuaki Takeji (Kyoto University Hospital), Hidenori Yaku (Mitsubishi Kyoto Hospital), Erika Yamamoto (Kyoto University Hospital), Ko Yamamoto (Kyoto University Hospital), Yugo Yamashita (Kyoto University Hospital), Yusuke Yoshikawa (Kyoto University Hospital), Hiroki Watanabe (Japanese Red Cross Wakayama Medical Center)

Supplementary figure legends

Supplemental Figure I. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for all-cause death comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 in (A) entire study population, (B) patients with cardiogenic shock, and (C) patients without cardiogenic shock

HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval.

Supplemental Figure II. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

Major bleeding was defined as GUSTO moderate/severe bleeding.

HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval; GUSTO=global utilization of streptokinase and tissue plasminogen activator for occluded coronary arteries.

Supplemental Figure III . Kaplan-Meier curves for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (A) in patients with ARC-HBR and (B) in patients without ARC-HBR

ARC-HBR=academic research consortium-high bleeding risk; HR=hazard ratio; CI=confidence interval.

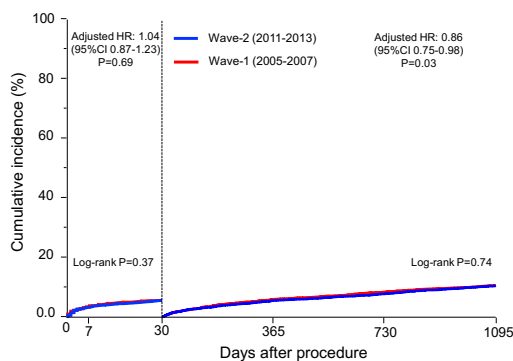
Supplemental Figure IV. Kaplan-Meier curves for persistent DAPT discontinuation comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

Persistent discontinuation of DAPT was defined as withdrawal of either thienopyridines or aspirin for at least 2 months.

DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy.

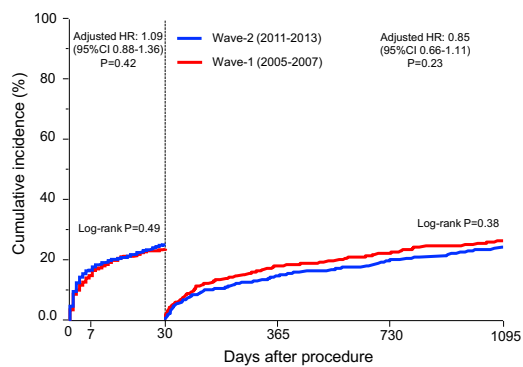
1 Supplemental Figure I. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for all-cause
 2 death comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 (A) in entire study population, (B) in
 3 patients with cardiogenic shock, and (C) in patients without cardiogenic shock

(A) All-cause death in entire study population



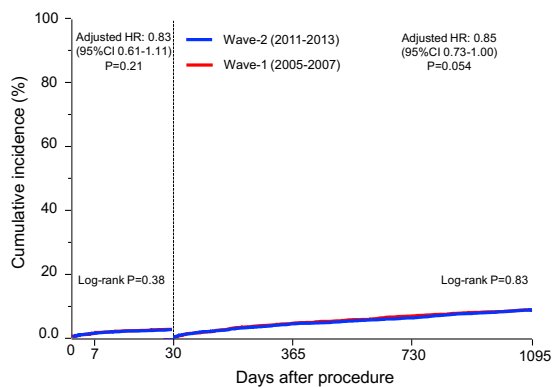
Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	4723	4551	4395	4041	3858	3685
N of patients with event	183	280	222	328	442	442
Cumulative incidence		3.9%	5.9%	5.1%	7.6%	10.4%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	4278	4137	4023	3744	3602	3454
N of patients with event	154	235	223	329	419	419
Cumulative incidence		3.6%	5.5%	5.6%	8.3%	10.6%

(B) All-cause death in patients with cardiogenic shock



Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	757	629	556	446	407	375
N of patients with event	136	193	73	100	123	123
Cumulative incidence		18.0%	25.6%	13.7%	19.0%	23.6%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	596	506	450	370	346	317
N of patients with event	100	143	74	96	114	114
Cumulative incidence		16.8%	24.0%	16.6%	21.5%	25.7%

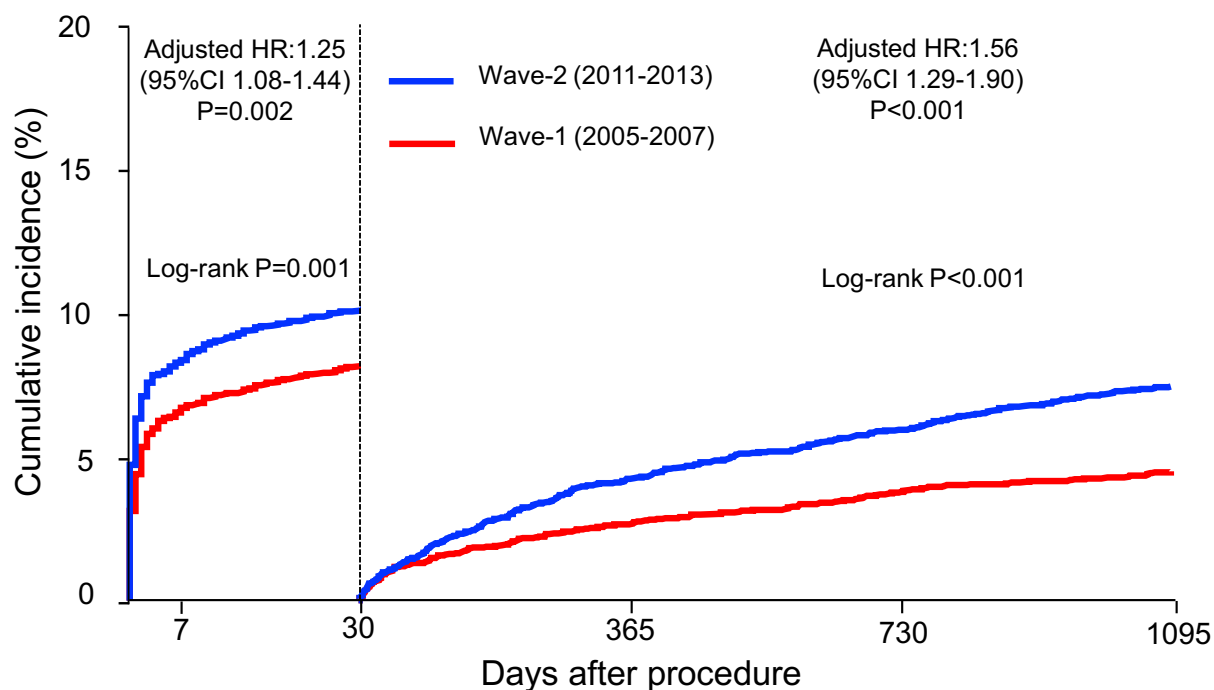
(C) All-cause death in patients without cardiogenic shock



Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	3966	3922	3839	3595	3451	3310
N of patients with event	47	87	149	228	319	319
Cumulative incidence		1.2%	2.2%	3.9%	6.1%	8.6%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	3682	3631	3573	3374	3256	3137
N of patients with event	54	92	149	233	305	305
Cumulative incidence		1.5%	2.5%	4.2%	6.6%	8.7%

1 Supplemental Figure II. Landmark analysis within and beyond 30 days for major
 2 bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

8 Major bleeding

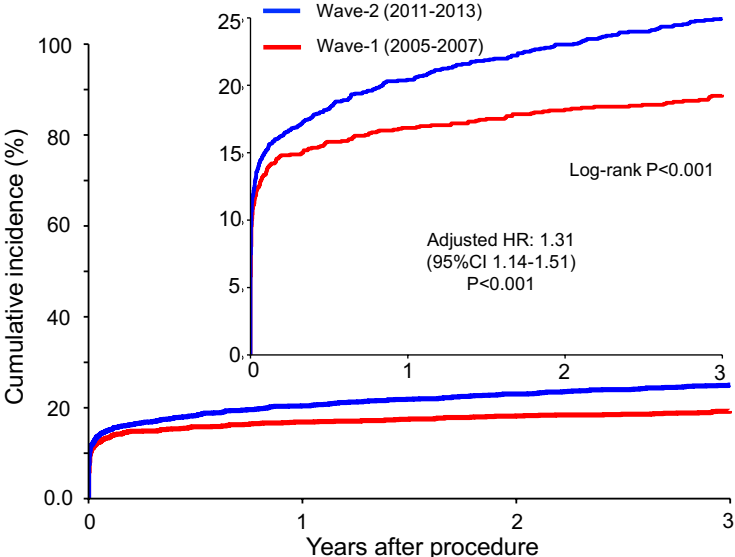


Interval	0 day	7 days	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2						
N of patients at risk	4723	4234	4067	3665	3453	3276
N of patients with event		383	457	161	229	284
Cumulative incidence		8.2%	9.8%	4.1%	5.9%	7.4%
Wave-1						
N of patients at risk	4278	3909	3773	3485	3333	3189
N of patients with event		272	331	97	136	161
Cumulative incidence		6.4%	7.8%	2.6%	3.7%	4.5%

3

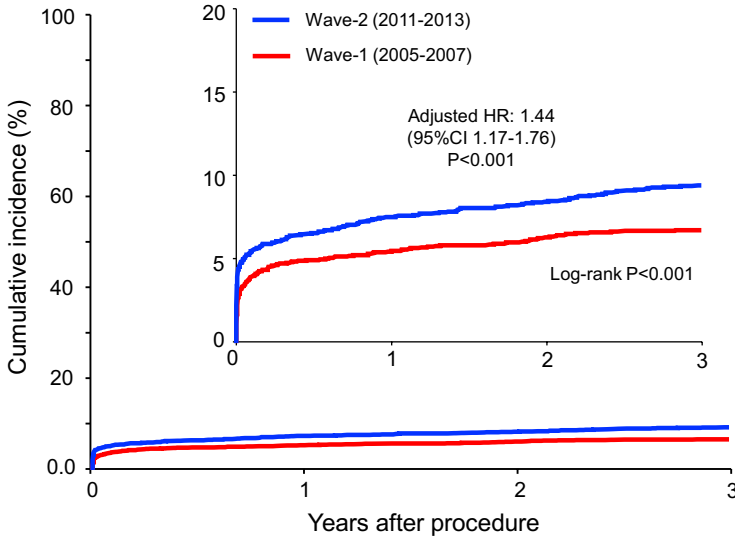
1 Supplemental Figure III. Kaplan-Meier curves for major bleeding comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2 for major bleeding (A) in
 2 patients with ARC-HBR and (B) in patients without ARC-HBR

(A) Major bleeding in patients with ARC-HBR



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	2213	1736	1454	1308	1199
N of patients with event		322	430	476	508
Cumulative incidence		14.8%	20.4%	23.0%	25.0%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	1811	1451	1259	1170	1082
N of patients with event		237	293	313	328
Cumulative incidence		13.4%	16.8%	18.2%	19.3%

(B) Major bleeding in patients without ARC-HBR



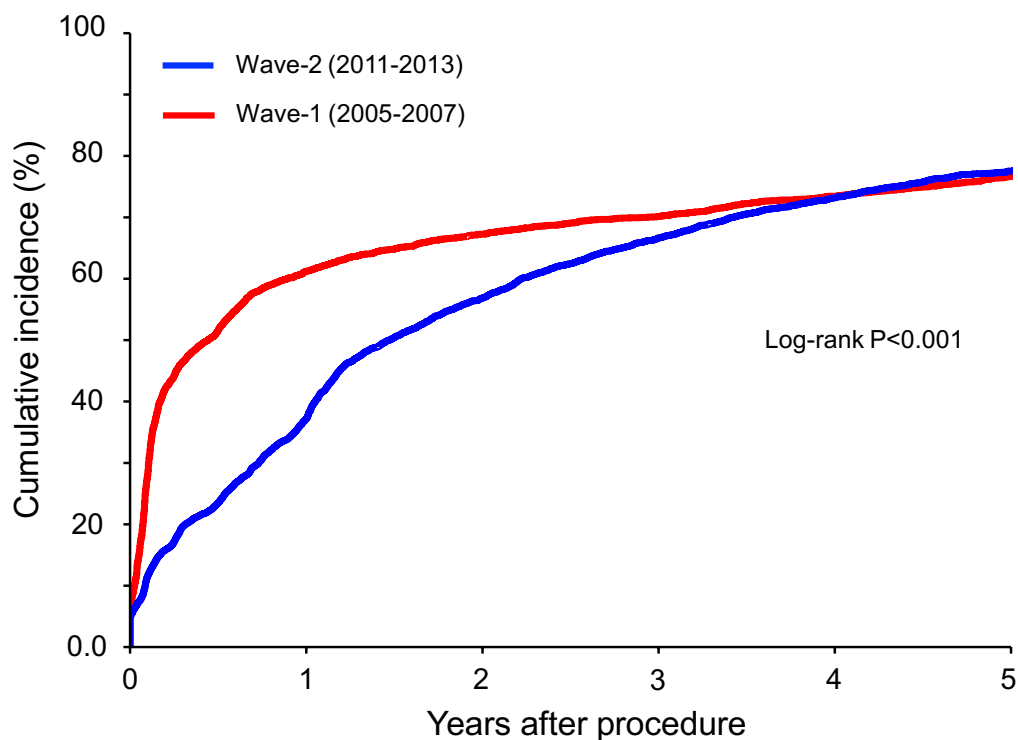
Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years
Wave-2					
N of patients at risk	2510	2331	2211	2145	2077
N of patients with event		135	188	210	233
Cumulative incidence		5.4%	7.6%	8.5%	9.5%
Wave-1					
N of patients at risk	2467	2322	2226	2163	2107
N of patients with event		94	135	154	164
Cumulative incidence		3.8%	5.5%	6.4%	6.8%

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1 Supplemental Figure IV. Kaplan-Meier curves for persistent DAPT discontinuation
 2 comparing between Wave-1 and Wave-2

8 **Persistent DAPT discontinuation**



Interval	0 day	30 days	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Wave-2							
N of patients at risk	4625	3987	2603	1716	1272	971	700
Cumulative incidence		9.6%	37.2%	56.9%	66.7%	73.2%	77.5%
Wave-1							
N of patients at risk	4180	3093	1457	1186	1029	849	442
Cumulative incidence		23.7%	61.2%	67.3%	70.1%	73.4%	76.7%

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STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *cohort studies*

	Item No	Recommendation	Page No
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	4
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	7
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	7
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	8
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	8
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	8-9
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	8-9
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	9
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	9
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	9
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	9
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	9
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	11
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	11
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	11
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	11
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	N/A
Results			
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	8
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	8
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	8
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	13
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	13
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	11
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	14

1	Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	14
2			(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	14
3			(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	14
4				
5				
6	Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	14
7				
8				
9				
10				
11	Discussion			
12	Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	15
13	Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	17
14				
15	Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	16-17
16				
17	Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	17
18				
19				
20	Other information			
21	Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	24
22				
23				
24				

*Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at <http://www.strobe-statement.org>.