SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental Table 1. 24-Month outcomes of patients discharged on dual anti-platelet therapy after percutaneous coronary intervention compared across baseline white blood cell count (WBC) quartiles

	WBC quartile 1 (2.10-6.60 x 10^3 cells/uL) (n=1065)	WBC quartile 2 (6.61-8.00 x 10^3 cells/uL) (n=1065)	WBC quartile 3 (8.01-9.83 x 10^3 cells/uL) (n=1037)	WBC quartile 4 (9.84-29.02 x 10^3 cells/uL) (n=1055)	p_{trend}
Major adverse cardiovascular event (composite of cardiac death, definite or probable stent thrombosis, spontaneous myocardial infarction, or target lesion revascularization) (%)	9.9 [8.2-11.9]	10.2 [8.5-12.2]	13.0 [11.1-15.3]	14.0 [12.0-16.3]	0.0004
Cardiac death (%)	1.9 [1.2-2.9]	3.3 [2.3-4.6]	3.9 [2.9-5.3]	4.0 [2.9-5.4]	0.005
Definite/probable stent thrombosis (%)	1.1 [0.6-2.0]	0.9 [0.5-1.7]	2.1 [1.4-3.2]	2.0 [1.3-3.0]	0.02
Spontaneous myocardial infarction (%)	3.3 [2.3-4.6]	3.4 [2.4-4.7]	3.9 [2.8-5.3]	4.5 [3.4-6.0]	0.11
Clinically indicated target lesion revascularization (%)	6.6 [5.2-8.3]	6.1 [4.8-7.8]	8.4 [6.8-10.3]	9.0 [7.3-10.9]	0.007

Data are shown as crude estimates from Kaplan-Meier curves [95% confidence interval]

Supplemental Table 2. Adjusted associations between baseline white blood cell count tertiles and clinical outcomes at 24-month

follow-up in patients discharged on dual anti-platelet therapy after percutaneous coronary intervention

	WBC tertile 1 (2.1-7.1 x 10^3 cells/uL) (n=1469)	WBC tertile 2 (7.11-9.1 x 10^3 cells/uL) (n=1353)	p-value	WBC tertile 3 (9.11-29.0 x 10^3 cells/uL) (n=1400)	p-value
Major adverse cardiovascular event (composite of cardiac death, definite or probable stent thrombosis, spontaneous myocardial infarction, or target lesion revascularization) (%)	Ref	1.11 (0.88-1.41)	0.37	1.41 (1.11-1.78)	0.004
Cardiac death (%)	Ref	1.57 (0.99-2.48)	0.05	1.85 (1.17-2.93)	0.009
Definite/probable stent thrombosis (%)	Ref	1.17 (0.56-2.47)	0.68	1.65 (0.81-3.35)	0.17
Spontaneous myocardial infarction (%)	Ref	0.96 (0.63-1.47)	0.87	1.31 (0.86-1.97)	0.21
Clinically indicated target lesion revascularization (%)	Ref	1.11 (0.82-1.50)	0.49	1.40 (1.04-1.89)	0.028

Data shown as Hazard Ratio (95% confidence interval)

Model adjusts for the following variables: age, sex, body mass index, dyslipidemia, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, prior coronary

artery disease, tobacco use, admission aspirin use, admission thienopyridine use, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa use, acute coronary syndrome

presentation, presence of thrombotic lesion, stent type, stent length, mode of dual antiplatelet therapy cessation, and study site.

Supplemental Table 3. Other multivariable predictors of major adverse cardiovascular events at 24 months follow-up in patients discharged on dual anti-platelet therapy after percutaneous coronary intervention

	Hazard Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p-value
Diabetes	1.56	1.29-1.89	<0.001
Prior coronary artery disease	1.70	1.37-2.11	<0.001
Acute coronary syndrome	1.28	1.02-1.61	0.03
Total stent length $\geq$40 mm	1.38	1.10-1.75	0.006
Use of 1st generation drug-eluting stent	0.63	0.44-0.89	0.01
Use of 2nd generation drug-eluting stent	0.56	0.43-0.73	<0.001
Disruption of dual antiplatelet therapy	1.58	1.17-2.14	0.003
Recommended discontinuation of dual antiplatelet therapy	0.68	0.47-0.99	0.04

Supplemental Figure. Kaplan-Meier Curves of Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events Through 24 Months Stratified by Quartiles of

Baseline White Blood Cell Count