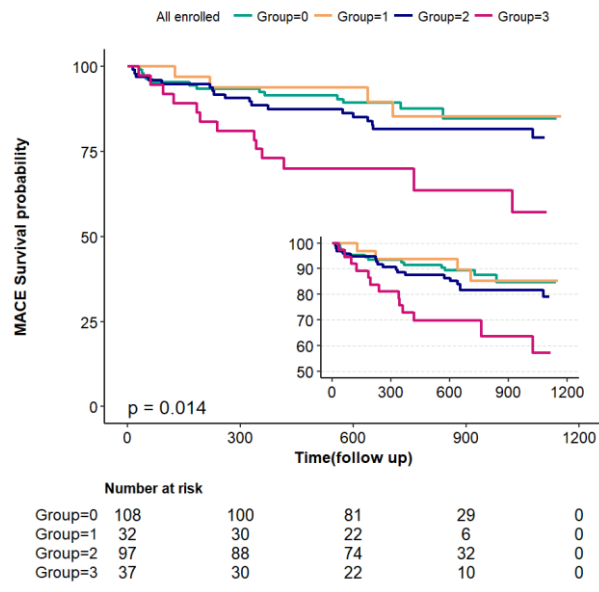
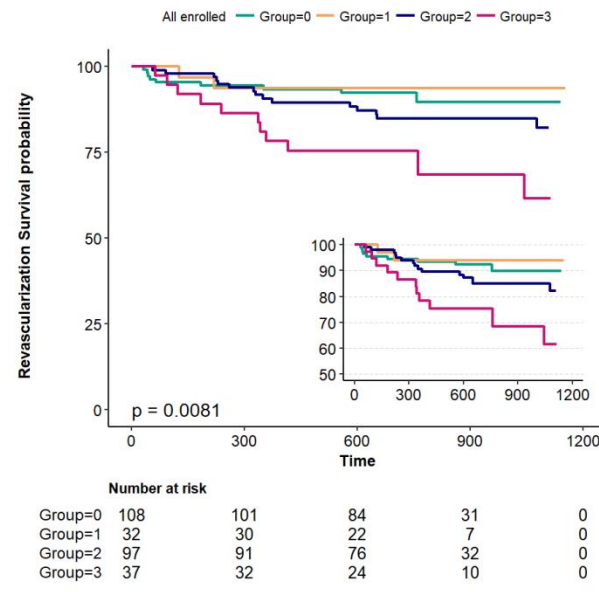


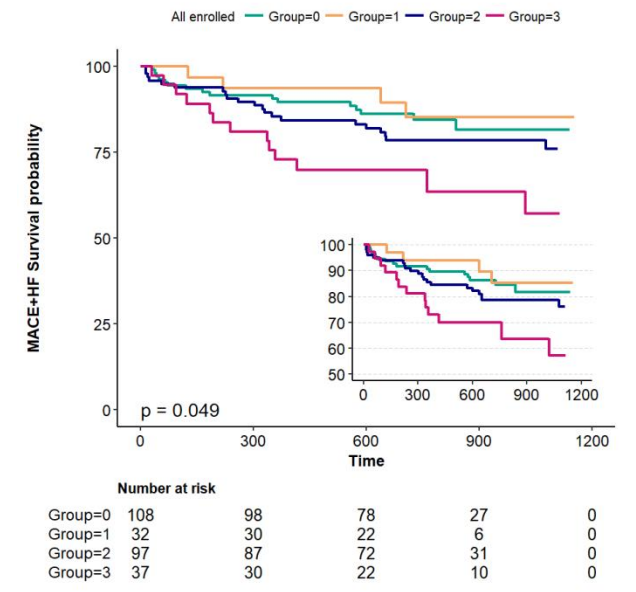
A



B



C



Supplement Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curves showing cumulative different endpoints (including MACE, revascularization and composite endpoints including MACE, revascularization and heart failure) rates for up to median 1.98 years stratified by the level of rSS and TCFA characteristic among all enrolled patients.

Group=0 represent the patients with low level of rSS ($rSS \leq 4$) and absence of TCFA in the culprit lesion.

Group=1 represent the patients with low level of rSS ($rSS \leq 4$) and present of TCFA in the culprit lesion.

Group=2 represent the patients with high level of rSS ($rSS > 4$) and absence of TCFA in the culprit lesion.

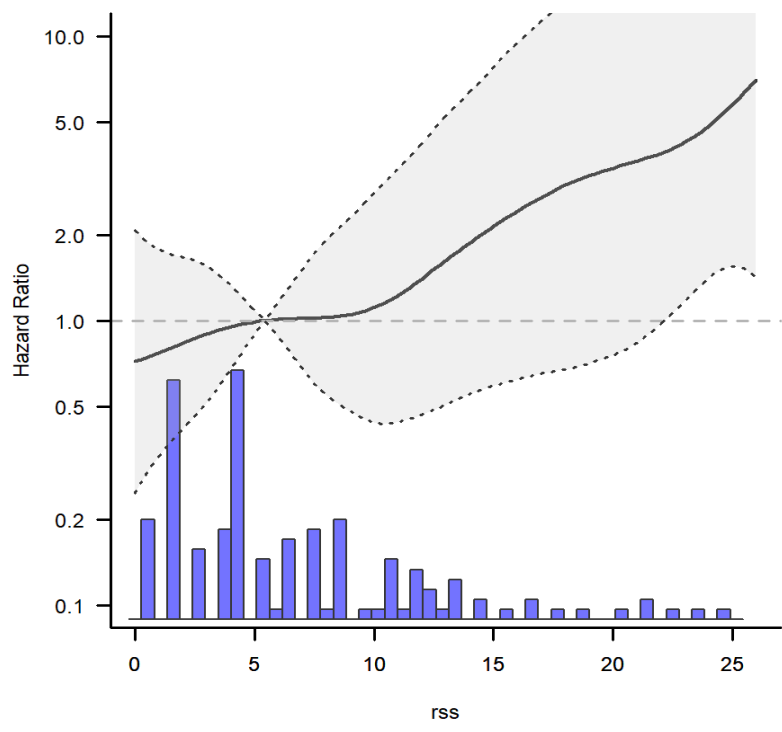
Group=3 represent the patients with high level of rSS ($rSS > 4$) and present of TCFA in the culprit lesion.

A Kaplan-Meier curves showing cumulative MACE rates for up to median 1.98 years stratified by the level of rSS and TCFA characteristic among all enrolled patients.

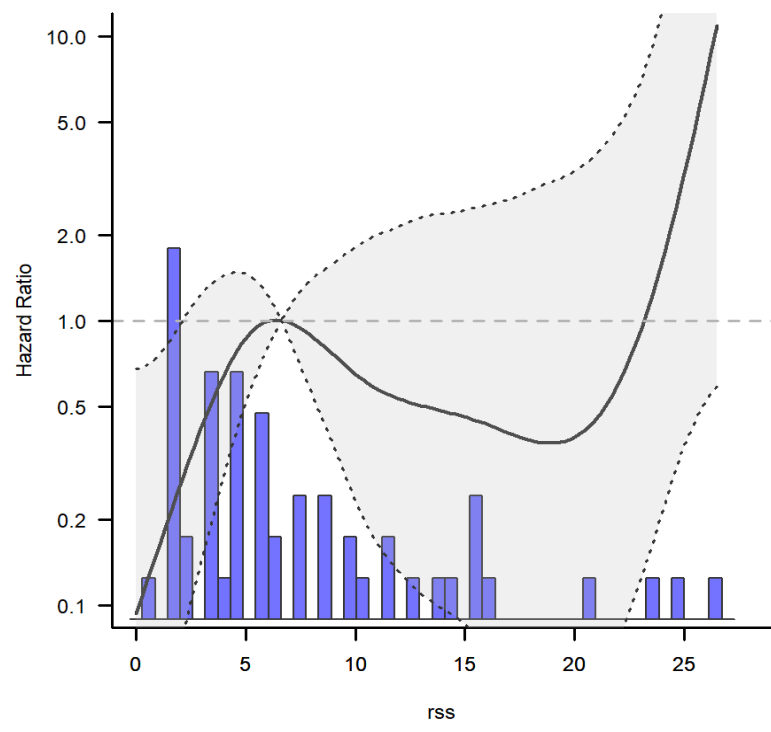
B Kaplan-Meier curves showing cumulative revascularization rates for up to median 1.98 years stratified by the level of rSS and TCFA characteristic among all enrolled patients.

C Kaplan-Meier curves showing cumulative composite endpoints including MACE, revascularization and heart failure rates for up to median 1.98 years stratified by the level of rSS and TCFA characteristic among all enrolled patients.

A



B



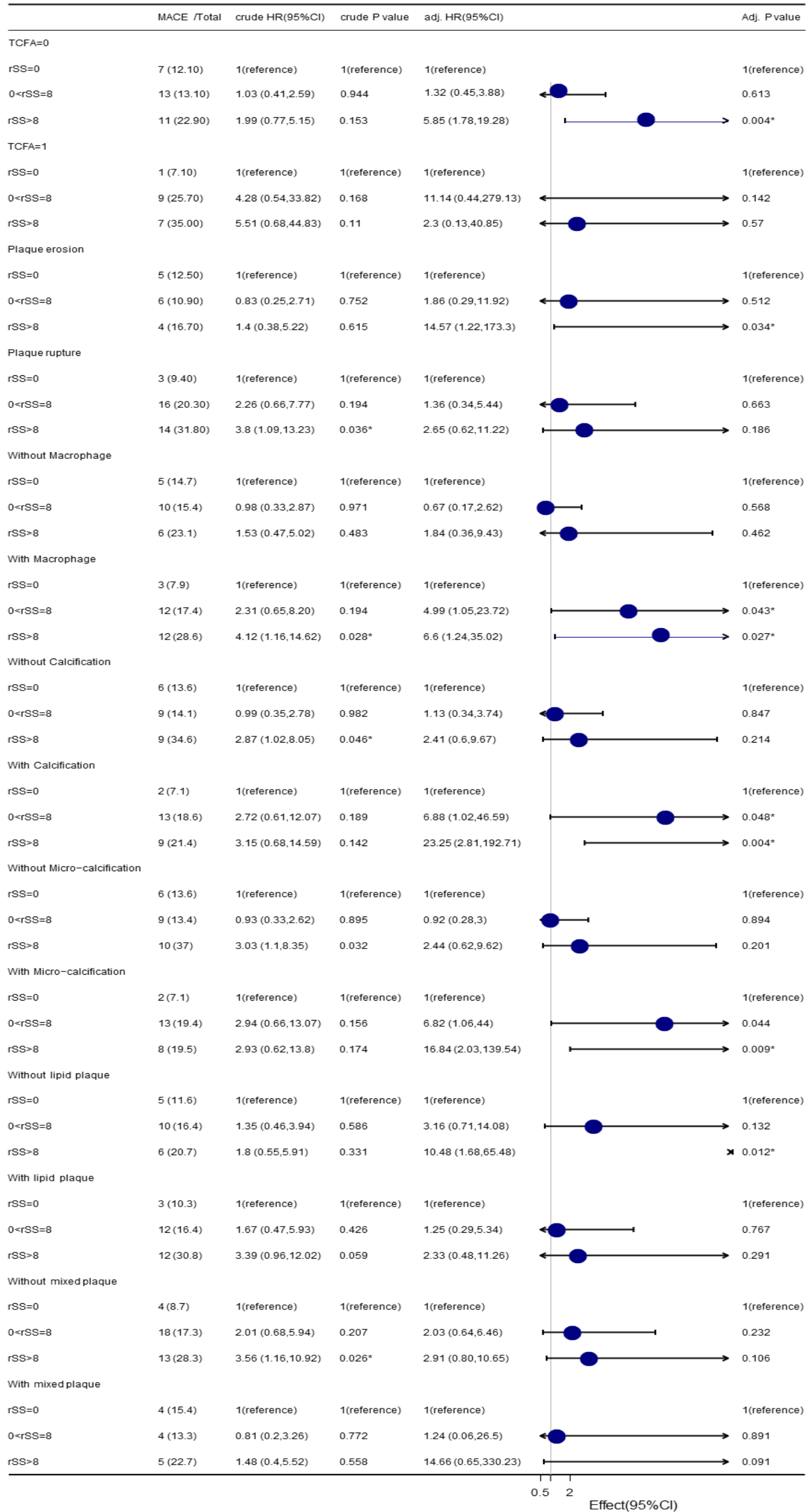
Supplement Figure 2 COX regression fitting curve

The confounding factors include smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia and sex.

rSS, residual syntax score

While the hazard ratio was grow by the increase rSS among the patients without TCFA (A), the tendency was double swing by the increase rSS among the patients with TCFA (B).

Supplement Fig. 3 Forest plot



rSS, residual syntax score; *TCFA*, thin-cap fibroatheroma; *MACE*, major adverse coronary events; *adju.*, adjusted; *HR*, hazard ratio; *CI*, 95% confidence interval. * $p < 0.05$