

Supplementary material 2.

Confounding variables introduced in the stroke and STEMI final model estimating the association between reorganizations and use of care effects on care management times

Category of variables	Stroke cohort Model	STEMI Cohort Model
Time	Period (pre, per, post-wave)	Period (pre, per, post-wave)
Socio-demographic characteristics	Age, gender	Age, gender
Geographical indexes	Urbanicity, FDep15, APL MG 2018, residence-EU distance	Urbanicity, FDep15, APL MG 2018, residence-to-cathlab distance
Clinical characteristics	mRS less than 1 before stroke, NIHSS at entry, previous stroke or transient ischaemic attack	Diabetes mellitus, history of coronary artery disease or of STEMI
Acute care management quality	Mode of transport	Mode of transport
Structural characteristics of care	call to the emergency services activity during care, care during on-call activity, presence of stroke unit, availability of MRI 24 hours a day, presence of interventional neuroradiology unit	call to the emergency services activity during care, care during on-call activity, cathlab hospital status, FMC-to-cathlab distance

APL MG 2018=potential accessibility indicator to general practitioners; EU=emergency unit; FDep15=deprivation index; FMC=first medical contact; MRI=magnetic resonance imaging; mRS=modified Rankin Scale; NIHSS=National Institute of Health Stroke Score; STEMI=segment elevation myocardial infarction.

Created by the authors