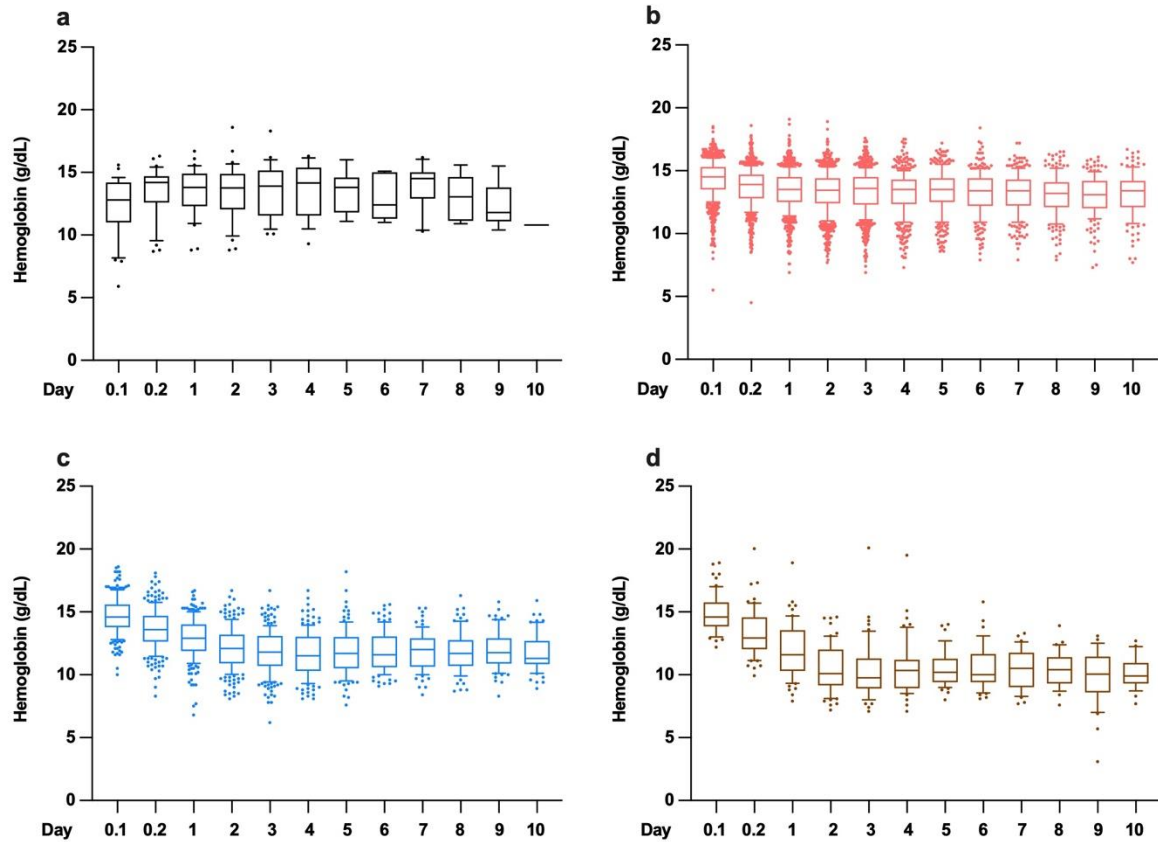


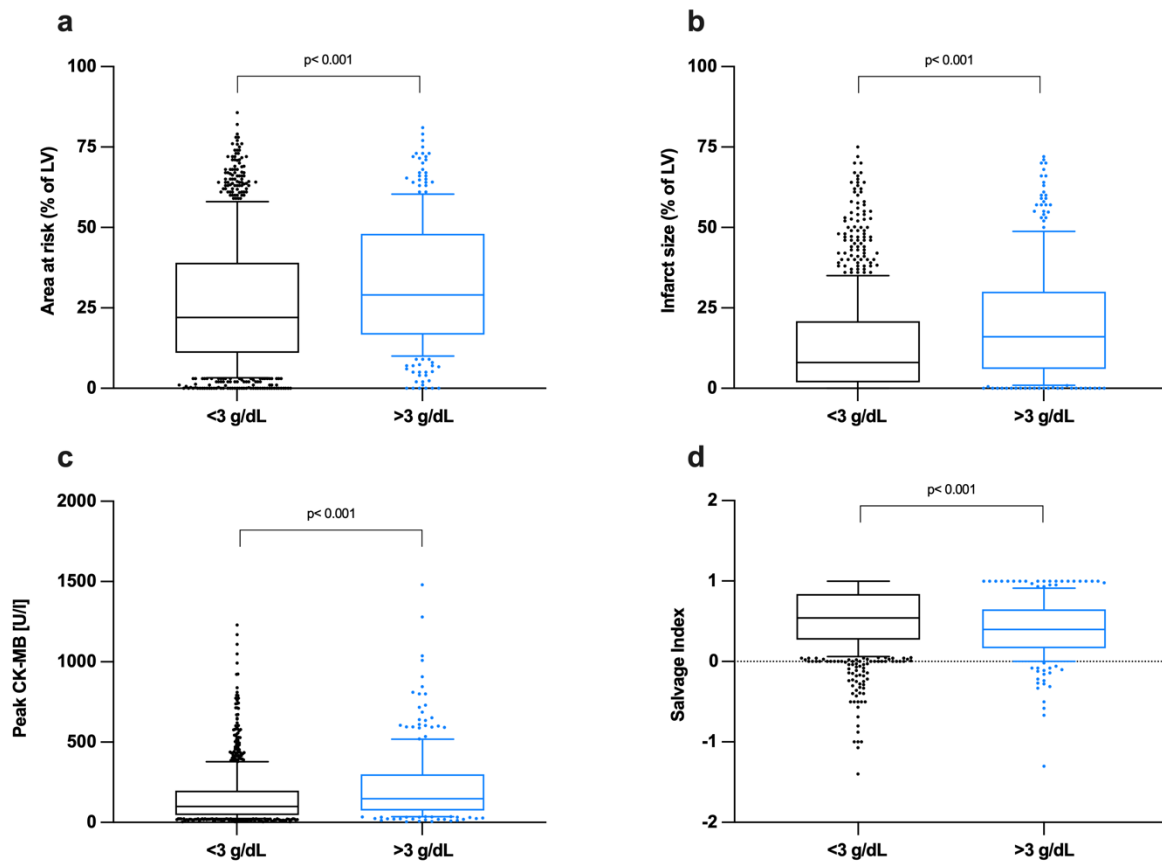
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Figure S1. Hemoglobin levels during hospitalization over the course of ten days in acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction patients categorized into four groups according to the degree of in-hospital hemoglobin drop.



a) “No drop” (nadir hemoglobin was equal to admission hemoglobin level), (b) “Minimal drop” (> 0 g/dL - ≤ 3 g/dL), (c) “Minor drop” (≥ 3 g/dL - ≤ 5 g/dL) and (d) “Major drop” (≥ 5 g/dL). Two hemoglobin level measurements (0.1 and 0.2) were available on the admission day. Data are median with 25th–75th percentiles (boxes), 10th – 90th percentiles (bars) and values outside the given percentiles (dots).

Figure S2. In-hospital hemoglobin drop and indices of infarct size and myocardial salvage.



(a) Initial myocardial area at risk (% of the left ventricle) assessed by first scintigraphic imaging prior to primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI). (b) Final infarct size assessed by second scintigraphic imaging 7 - 14 days after PPCI (% of the left ventricle). (c) Peak blood creatine kinase myocardial band (CK-MB) values [U/l] (enzymatic infarct size). (d) Myocardial salvage index (initial area at risk minus the final infarct size divided by initial myocardial area at risk) as measure of the proportion of myocardial area at risk salvaged by treatment. Data are median with 25th–75th percentiles (boxes), 10th – 90th percentiles (bars) and values outside the given percentiles (dots). LV=left ventricle.

Figure S3. In-hospital hemoglobin drop and (a) 1-year and (b) 5-year event-free survival for major adverse cardiac events (MACE).

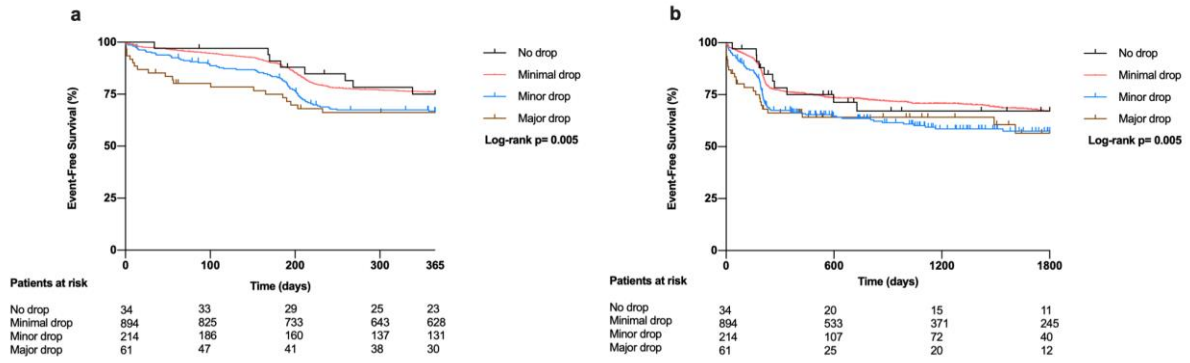


Figure S4. In-hospital hemoglobin drop and (a) 1-year and (b) 5-year event-free survival for myocardial infarction.

