

Supplement

Supplementary Table 1

Primary diagnoses in the sample (N=256).

Primary diagnoses	Number (%) of patients (total N=256)
<i>Group 1: Suspicion/Exclusion of myocardial infarction or Myocardial infarction</i>	66 (26%)
<i>Group 2: Cardiac decompensation</i>	60 (23%)
<i>Group 3: Heart rhythm disturbances*</i>	48 (19%)
<i>Group 4: Hypertensive derailment</i>	17 (7%)
<i>Group 5: Others</i>	65 (25%)

*Note: *(Atrial fibrillation/atrial flutter, tachyarrhythmia absoluta).*

Supplementary Table 2

Frequent secondary diagnoses (N=256).

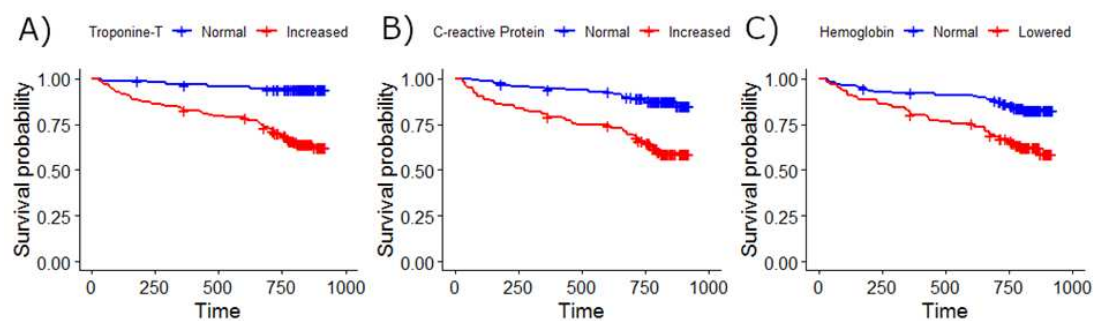
Most common secondary diagnoses	Number (%) of patients (total N=256)
Renal insufficiency / kidney disease	51 (20%)
Heart failure	33 (13%)
Anemia	21 (8%)
Pneumonia	30 (12%)

Supplementary Table 3

Uncontrolled and controlled associations (hazard-ratio) of biological aging related biomarkers and mortality from Cox-Regression models including all biomarkers as predictors simultaneously (N=256).

Variable	HR (Model 1)	95% CI	HR (Model 2)	95% CI
Increased Troponine-T	4.84	[1.90, 12.32]	3.61	[1.39, 9.40]
Increased CRP	2.57	[1.47, 4.48]	2.64	[1.50, 4.66]
Decreased Hemoglobin	1.68	[1.00, 2.81]	1.20	[0.69, 2.07]

Note: HR= Hazard Ratio; Model 1: Survival predicted by the three dummy coded biomarker variables. Model 2: Survival predicted by the three dummy coded biomarker variables as well as covariates sex, BMI, creatinine clearance, age and comorbidity (CACI-score). Estimates within a column are therefore from the same model.



Supplementary Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier curves for patients grouped by A) increased Troponine-T B) increased C - reactive Protein and C) lowered Hemoglobin. Time units are days.