

Supplementary Materials

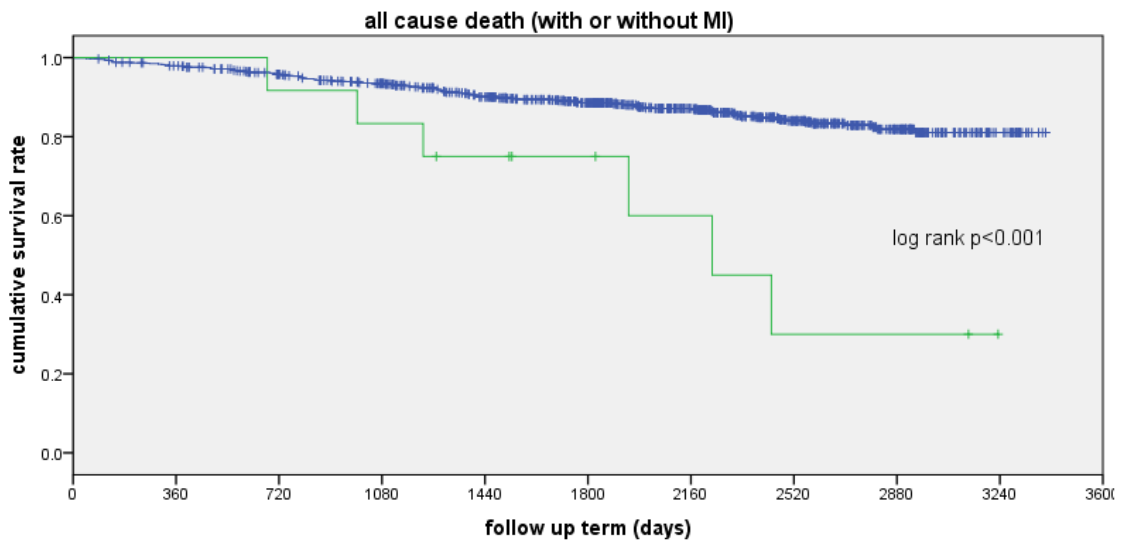
Table S1. Current morbidity, risk factor control, and medication for patients with ischaemic heart disease

Risk Factor, %		
Hypertension		93.0%
Diabetes mellitus		36.1%
Dyslipidaemia		95.4%
Risk factor control		
BP, mmHg	Systolic	133.7 ± 16.5
	Diastolic	75.0 ± 11.8
HbA1c in DM patients, %		7.0 ± 1.1
LDL-C, mg/dL		88.0 ± 21.3
Medication, %		
Antiplatelet therapy		
Aspirin		82.0%
Thienopyridine		26.3%
Cilostazol		1.9%
Single		40.4%
Dual		52.3%
Triple		0.1%
OAC		
VKA		8.3%
DOAC		3.4%
SAPT + OAC		8.9%
DAPT + OAC		0.9%
Statin		90.0%
EPA		6.0%
ACEI, ARB		63.0%
Beta-blocker		27.0%
CCB		66.7%

Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; OAC, oral anticoagulation; VKA, vitamin K antagonist; DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant;

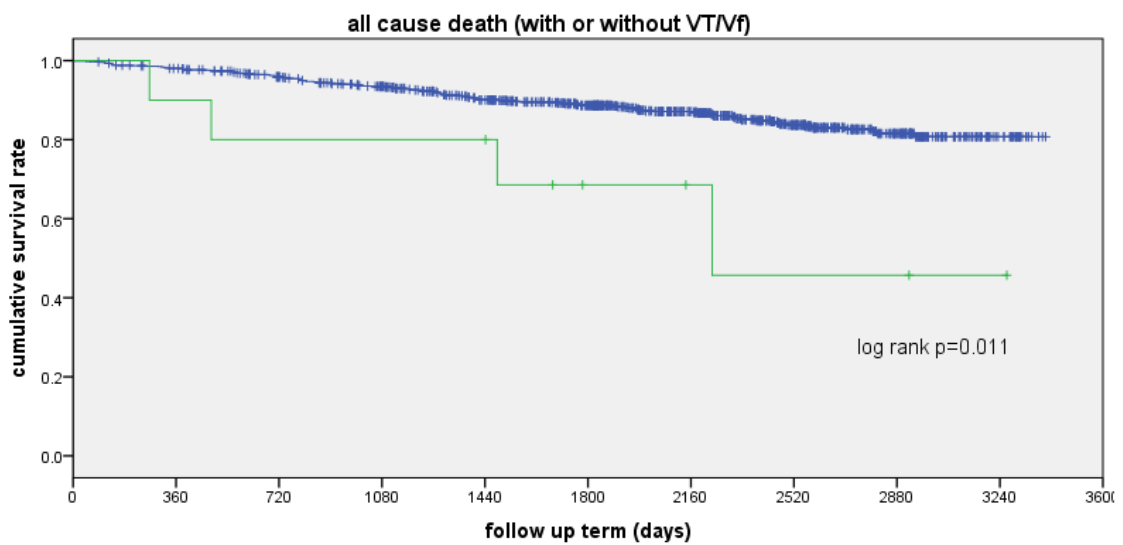
SAPT, single antiplatelet therapy; DAPT, dual antiplatelet therapy; EPA, eicosapentaenoic acid; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; CCB, calcium channel blocker.

Figure S1. The Kaplan–Meier analysis for all cause death with or without myocardial infarction



Abbreviations: MI, myocardial infarction.

Figure S2. The Kaplan–Meier analysis for all cause death with or without ventricular arrhythmia



Abbreviations: VT, ventricular arrhythmia; Vf, ventricular fibrillation.

Figure S3. The Kaplan–Meier analysis for all cause death with or without intracranial haemorrhage

