Supplementary materials for

Poor adherence to medications increased cardiovascular risks in Chinese patients with acute coronary syndrome

Yang Sun[1], Chenze Li[1], Lina Zhang[1], Dong Hu[1], Xudong Zhang[1], Ting Yu[1], Min Tao[1], Dao Wen Wang[1] (✉), Xiaoqing Shen[1] (✉)

Running title: Poor adherence to medications and MACE risks

Content:

Figures S1-S15
Tables S1-S9

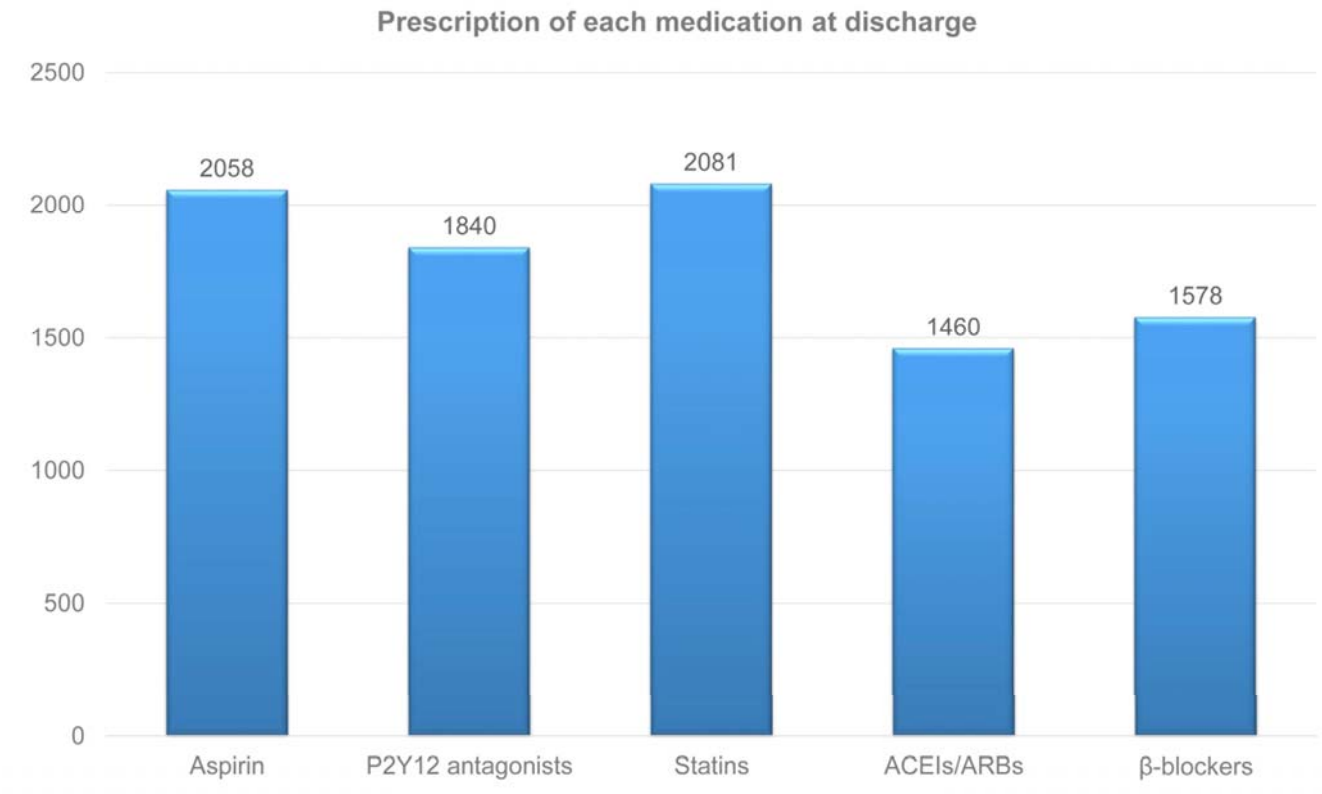


Figure S1. Prescription of each medication at discharge. X-axis shows the class of medications and Y-axis shows number of patients. ACEIs, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARBs, angiotensin II receptor type I blockers.

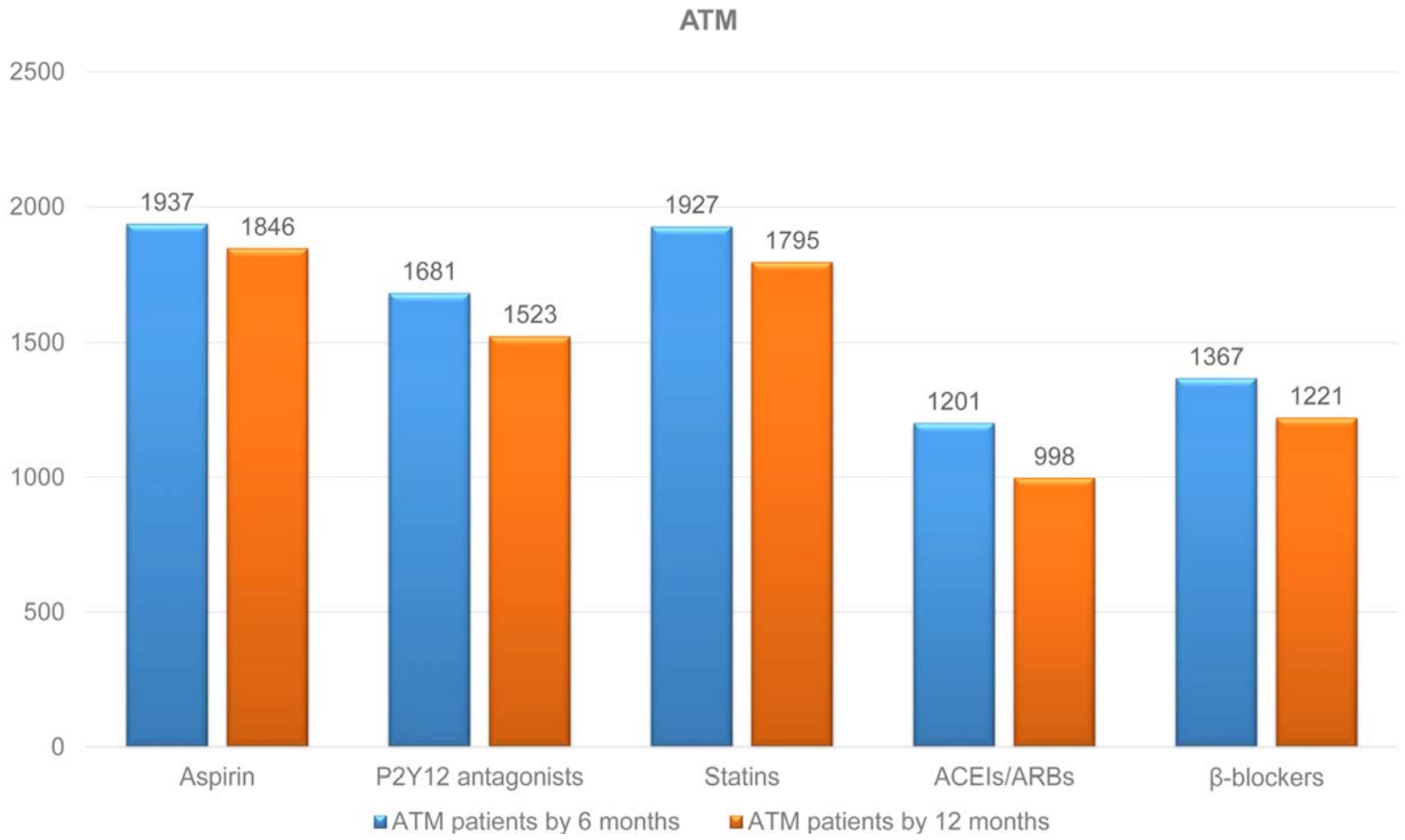


Figure S2. Adherence to medications at different time points. X-axis shows the class of medications and Y-axis shows number of patients. The color of column represents different time points. ATM patients, patients who remained adherent to the medication.

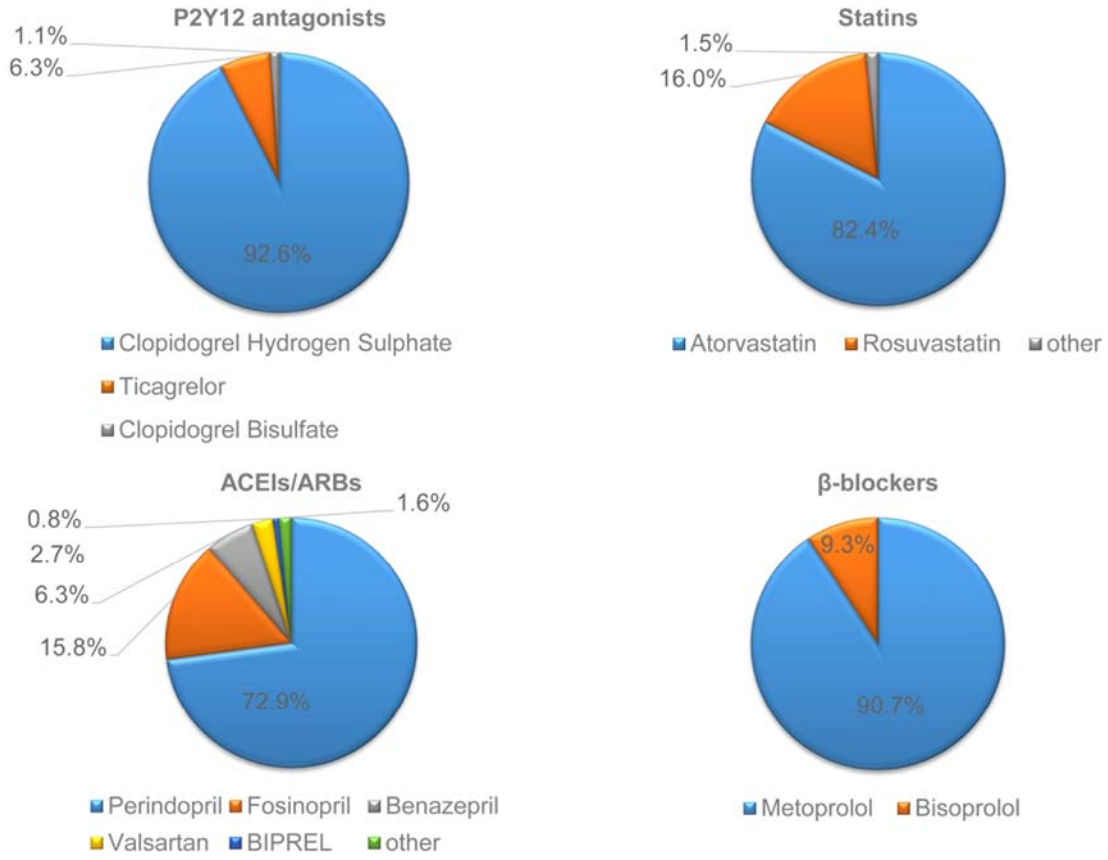


Figure S3. Proportion of different drug types. The color of each sector represents different drug types. The area of each sector represents proportion of each drug type.

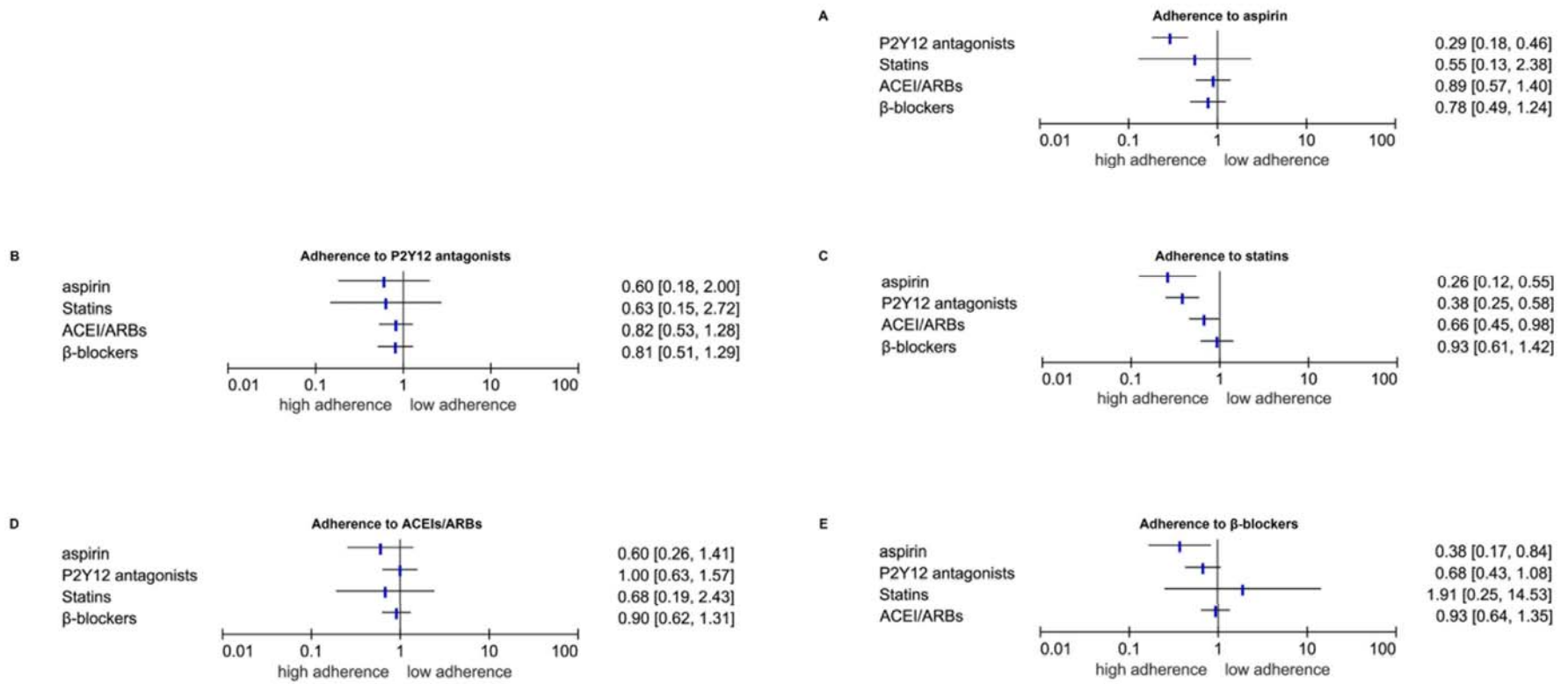


Figure S4. Forest plot. This figure displays concomitant treatments associated with adherence to medication. Odds ratio listed with 95% CIs.

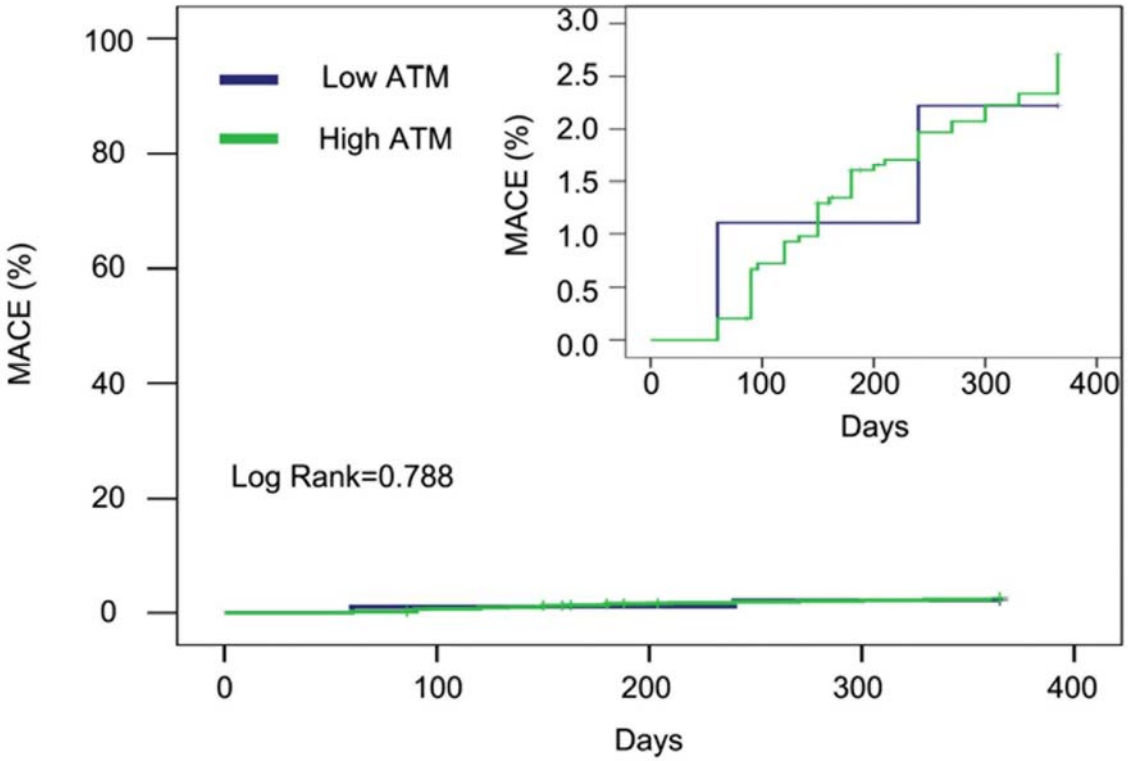


Figure S5. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to aspirin in ACS population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

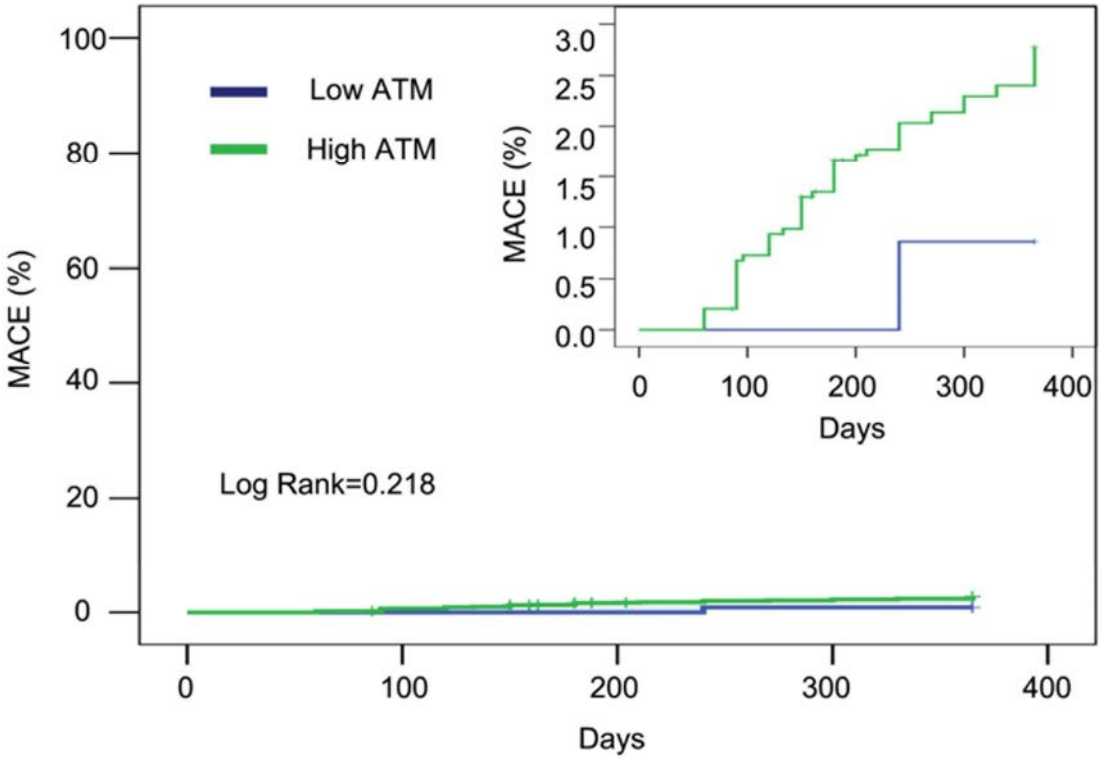


Figure S6. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to statins in ACS population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

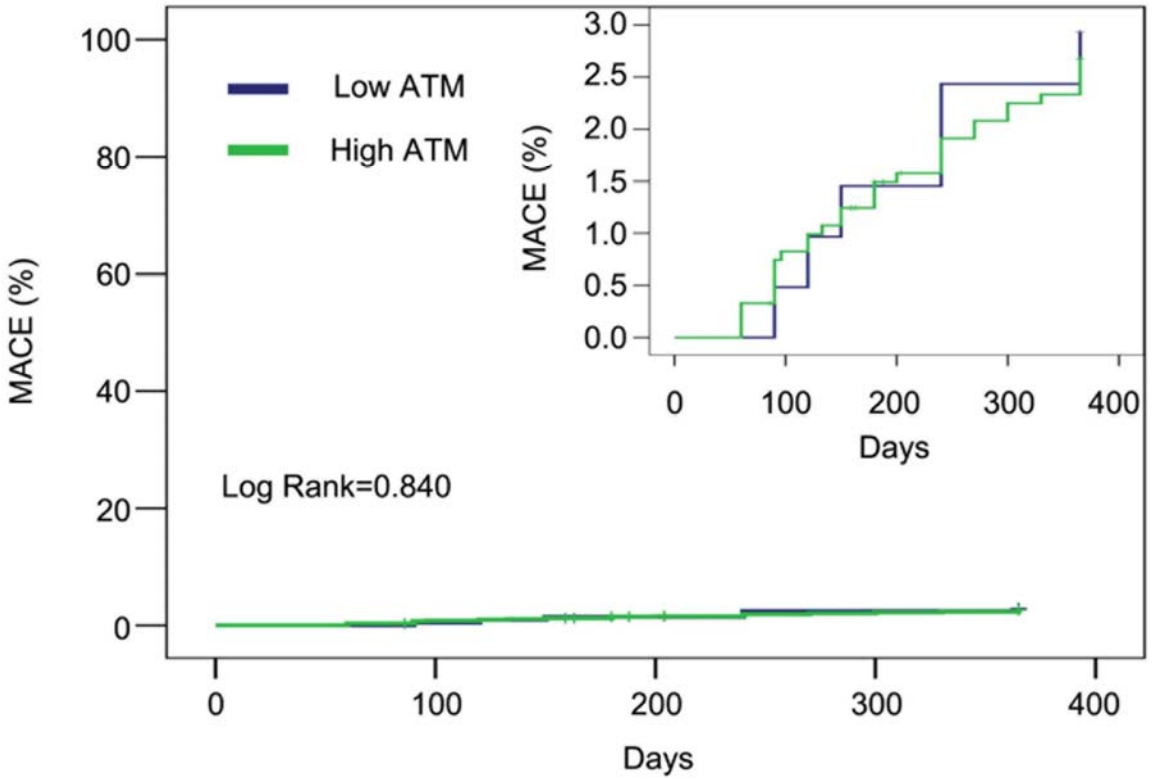


Figure S7. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to ACEIs/ARBs in ACS population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

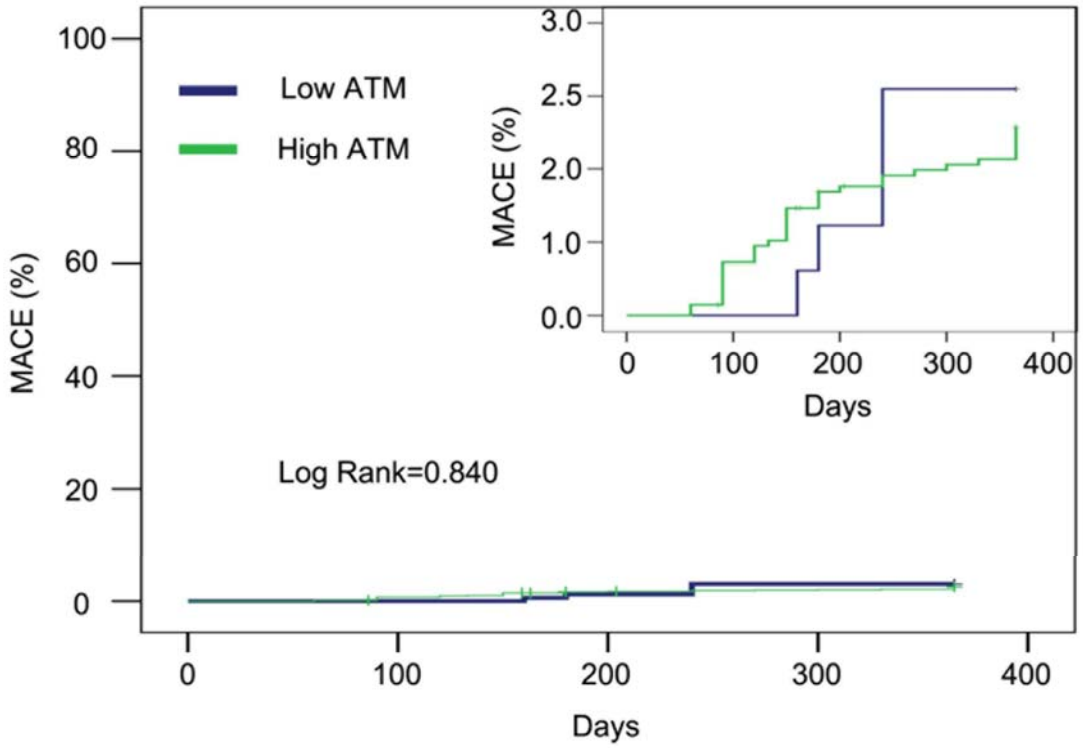


Figure S8. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to β-blockers in ACS population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

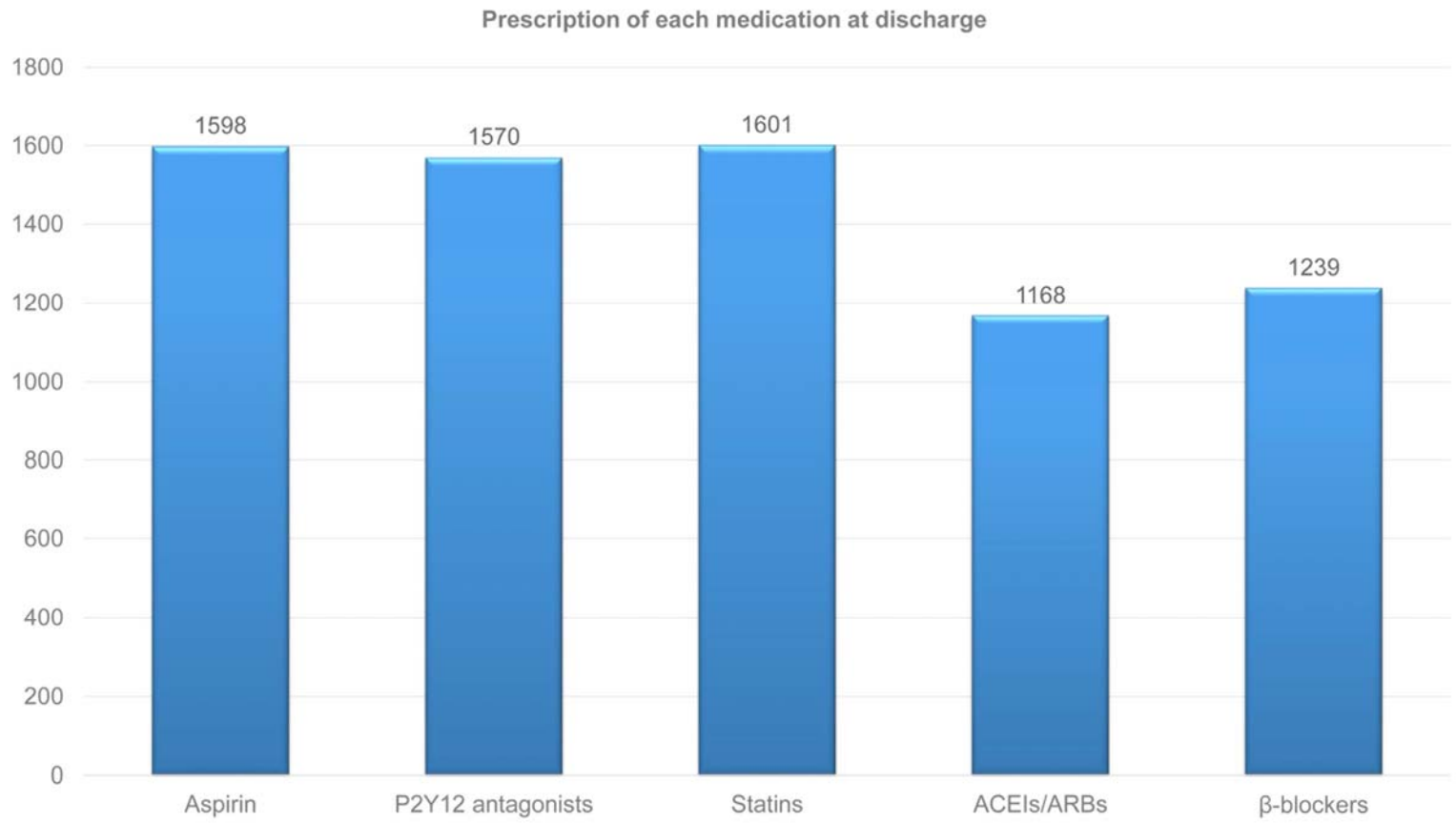


Figure S9. Prescription of each medication at discharge in PCI population. X-axis shows the class of medications and Y-axis shows number of patients. ACEIs, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARBs, angiotensin receptor blockers.

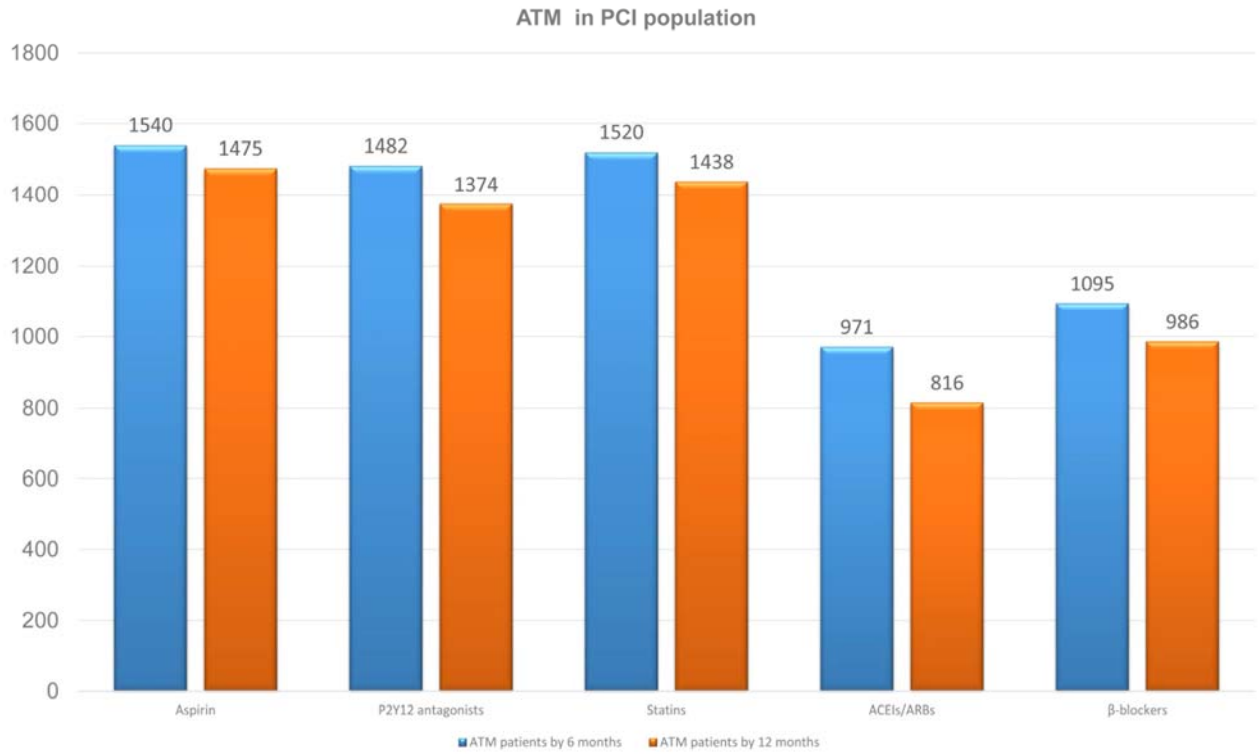


Figure S10. Adherence to medications at different time points in PCI population. X-axis shows the class of medications and Y-axis shows number of patients. The color of column represents different time points. ATM patients, patients who remained adherent to the medication.

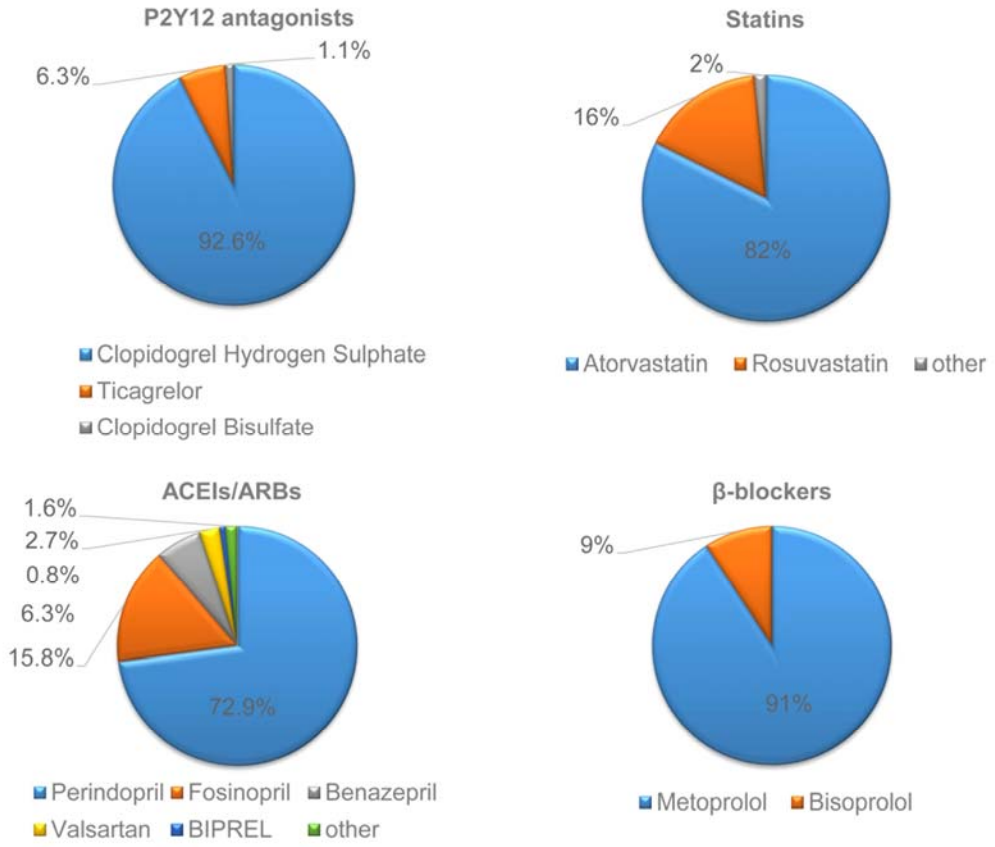


Figure S11. Proportion of different drug types in PCI population. The color of each sector represents different drug types. The area of each sector represents proportion of each drug type.

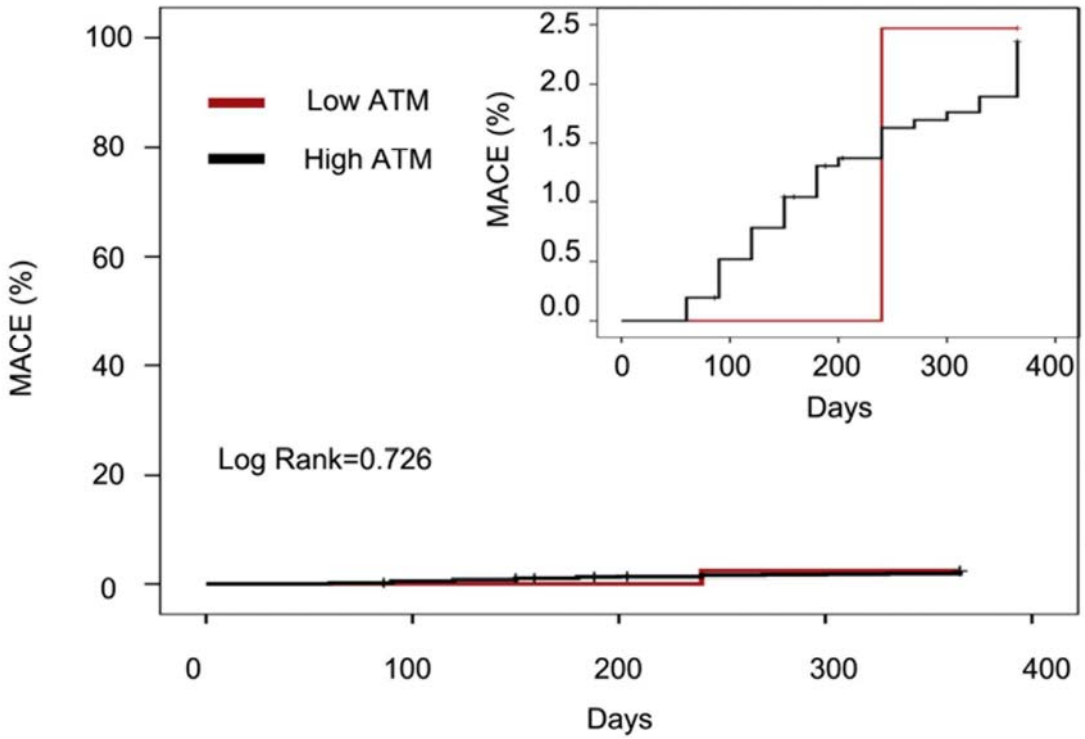


Figure S12. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to aspirin in PCI population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

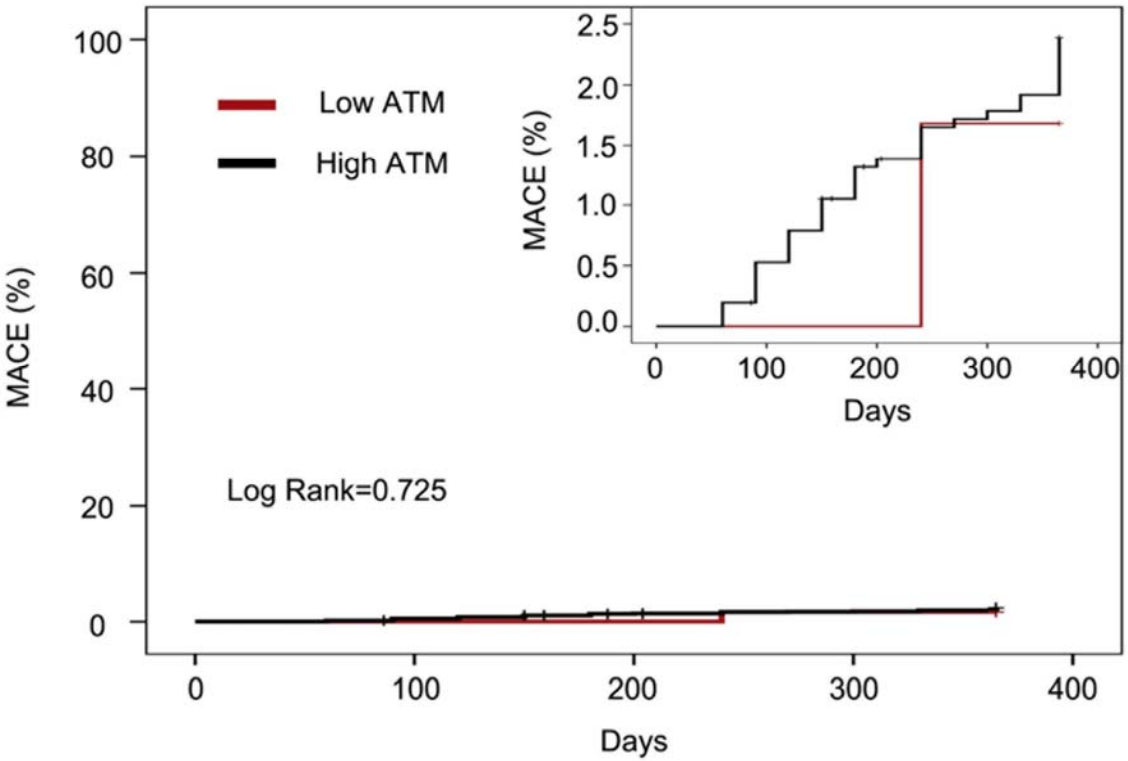


Figure S13. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to statins in PCI population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

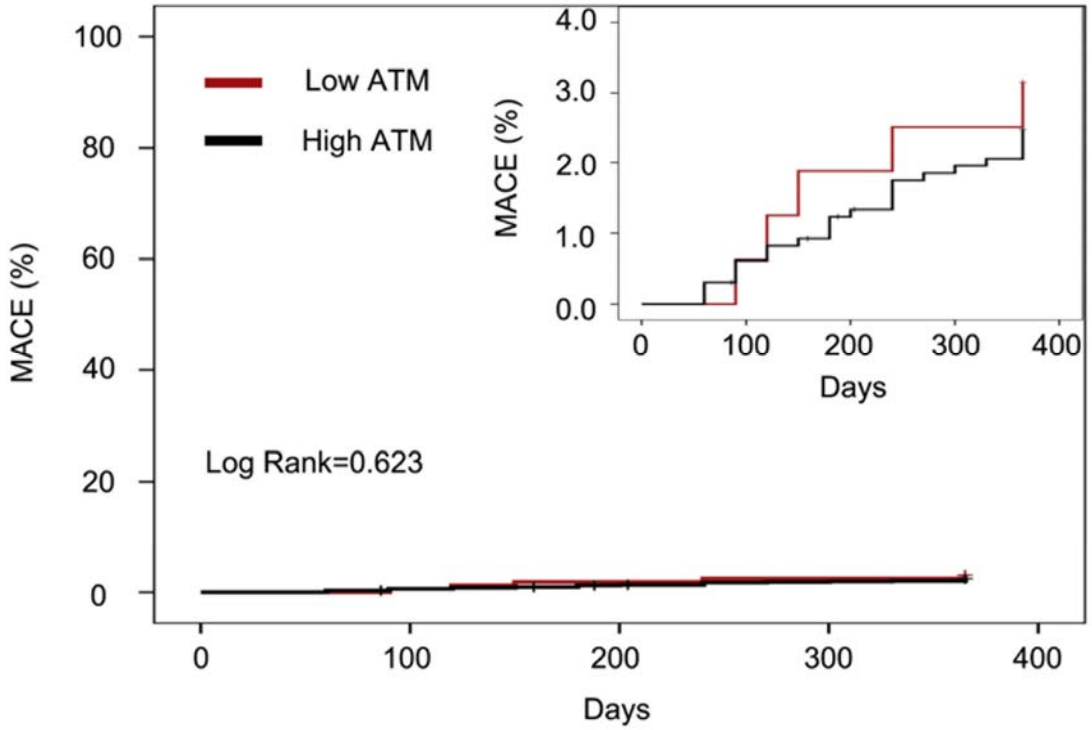


Figure S14. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to ACEIs/ARBs in PCI population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

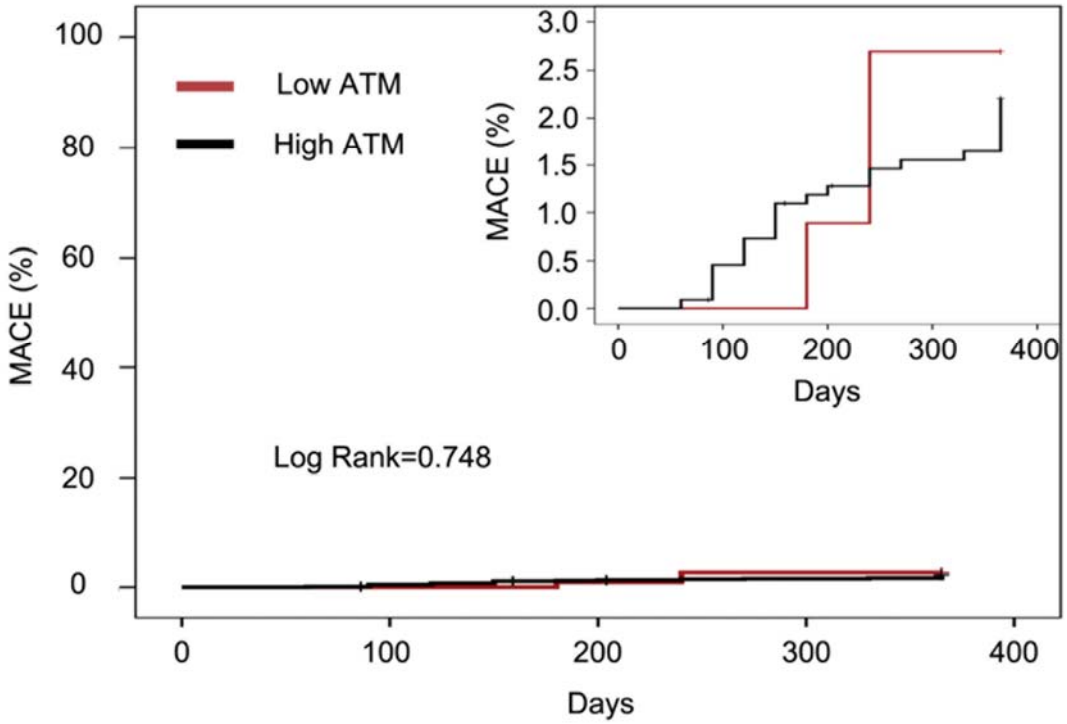


Figure S15. Estimated rates of MACE according to adherence to β-blockers in PCI population. The panel shows outcomes of the study population. X-axis shows days after discharge and Y-axis shows cumulative rates of MACE. The inset graph in each panel shows the same curves on a larger scale. MACE, major adverse cardiac events.

Table S1 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to aspirin

	ACS population			PCI population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	59.23±10.146	58.82±10.408	0.713	59.07±10.175	58.73±10.062	0.834
Gender			0.88			0.514
Male, n (%)	1451 (74.3%)	67 (73.6%)		1164 (75.2%)	29 (70.7%)	
Female, n (%)	501 (25.7%)	24 (26.4%)		384 (24.8%)	12 (29.3%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.833			0.782
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	291 (23.4%)	12 (19.4%)		250 (25.0%)	5 (18.5%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	481 (38.7%)	24 (38.7%)		371 (37.1%)	12 (44.4%)	
NCMS, n (%)	313 (25.2%)	19 (30.6%)		255 (25.5%)	8 (29.6%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	6 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)		5 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	
No medical insurance	153 (12.3%)	7 (11.3%)		118 (11.8%)	2 (7.4%)	
Education level			0.302			0.081
Low education level, n (%)	358 (26.1%)	17 (28.8%)		284 (25.2%)	11 (37.9%)	
Medium education level, n (%)	792 (57.8%)	37 (62.7%)		664 (58.8%)	17 (58.6%)	
High education level, n (%)	221 (16.1%)	5 (8.5%)		181 (16.0%)	1 (3.4%)	

Table S1 (continued)

ACS types			0.437			0.547
STEMI, n (%)	362 (18.5%)	13 (14.3%)		332 (21.4%)	11 (26.8%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	255 (13.1%)	10 (11.0%)		219 (14.1%)	7 (17.1%)	
UA, n (%)	1335 (68.4%)	68 (74.7%)		997 (64.4%)	23 (56.1%0	
ACS treatment			<0.01	-	-	-
Conservative, n (%)	337 (17.3%)	46 (50.5%)		-	-	-
PCI only, n (%)	1548 (79.3%)	41 (45.1%)		-	-	-
CABG only, n (%)	64 (3.3%)	4 (4.4%)		-	-	-
PCI+CABG, n (%)	3 (0.2%)	0 (0%)		-	-	-
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	1196 (61.3%)	57 (62.6%)	0.794	926 (59.8%)	22 (53.7%)	0.425
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	451 (23.1%)	17 (18.7%)	0.326	363 (23.4%)	9 (22.0%)	0.823
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	711 (36.4%)	31 (34.1%)	0.647	619 (40.0%)	20 (48.8%)	0.257
Heart failure, n (%)	408 (20.9%)	14 (15.4%)	0.234	297 (19.2%)	6 (14.6%)	0.464
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	64 (3.3%)	3 (3.3%)	0.992	52 (3.4%)	1 (2.4%)	1
CRD, n (%)	50 (2.6%)	3 (3.3%)	0.51	35 (2.3%)	1 (2.4%)	0.614
Stroke, n (%)	91 (4.7%)	2 (2.2%)	0.435	65 (4.2%)	1 (2.4%)	1
ICD, n (%)	22 (1.1%)	2 (2.2%)	0.29	13 (0.8%)	1 (2.4%)	0.308
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	8 (0.4%)	2 (2.2%)	0.07	4 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S2 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to statins

	ACS population			PCI population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	59.31±10.091	59.05±11.000	0.806	59.09±10.159	59.12±10.574	0.982
Gender			0.072			0.073
Male, n (%)	1431 (73.7%)	95 (81.2%)		1144 (74.8%)	51 (85.0%)	
Female, n (%)	511 (26.3%)	22 (18.8%)		385 (25.2%)	9 (15.0%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.226			0.41
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	291 (23.4%)	16 (21.6%)		246 (24.9%)	11 (27.5%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	486 (39.1%)	25 (33.8%)		371 (37.5%)	13 (32.5%)	
NCMS, n (%)	315 (25.3%)	18 (24.3%)		252 (25.5%)	10 (25.0%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	5 (0.4%)	1 (1.4%)		4 (0.4%)	1 (2.5%)	
No medical insurance	147 (11.8%)	14 (18.9%)		116 (11.7%)	5 (12.5%)	
Education level			0.143			0.032
Low education level, n (%)	358 (26.5%)	21 (24.4%)		283 (25.5%)	11 (22.0%)	
Medium education level, n (%)	771 (57.1%)	57 (66.3%)		644 (58.1%)	37 (74.0%)	
High education level, n (%)	222 (16.4%)	8 (9.3%)		181 (16.3%)	2 (4.0%)	

Table S2 (continued)

ACS types			0.671			0.792
STEMI, n (%)	354 (18.2%)	19 (16.2%)		326 (21.3%)	15 (25.0%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	253 (13.0%)	13 (11.1%)		218 (14.3%)	8 (13.3%)	
UA, n (%)	1335 (68.7%)	85 (72.6%)		985 (64.4%)	37 (61.7%)	
ACS treatment			<0.01	-	-	-
Conservative, n (%)	355 (18.3%)	52 (44.4%)		-	-	-
PCI only, n (%)	1529 (78.7%)	60 (51.3%)		-	-	-
CABG only, n (%)	55 (2.8%)	5 (4.3%)		-	-	-
PCI+CABG, n (%)	3 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)		-	-	-
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	1186 (61.1%)	78 (66.7%)	0.227	913 (59.7%)	40 (66.7%)	0.281
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	445 (22.9%0	22 (18.8%)	0.302	358 (23.4%)	14 (23.3%)	0.988
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	704 (36.3%)	35 (29.9%)	0.249	608 (39.8%)	27 (45.0%)	0.417
Heart failure, n (%)	401 (20.6%)	25 (21.4%)	0.852	294 (19.2%)	14 (23.3%)	0.43
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	72 (3.7%)	4 (3.4%)	1	53 ((3.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0.262
CRD, n (%)	50 (2.6%)	5 (4.3%)	0.238	34 (2.2%)	2 (3.3%)	0.398
Stroke, n (%)	86 (4.4%)	7 (6.0%)	0.432	61 (4.0%)	5 (8.3%)	0.1
ICD, n (%)	23 (1.2%)	2 (1.7%)	0.65	14 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	8 (0.4%)	3 (2.6%)	0.021	4 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S3 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to ACEIs/ARBs

	ACS population			PCI population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	59.13±10.297	60.18±9.804	0.766	58.81±10.232	60.12±10.174	0.132
Gender			0.942			0.429
Male, n (%)	901 (74.3%)	155 (74.5%)		735 (75.1%)	126 (78.3%)	
Female, n (%)	312 (25.7%)	53 (25.5%)		244 (24.9%)	35 (21.7%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.073			0.222
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	187 (24.3%)	38 (26.0%)		163 (25.9%)	31 (28.2%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	300 (38.9%)	54 (37.0%)		233 (37.0%)	38 (34.5%)	
NCMS, n (%)	197 (25.6%)	33 (22.6%)		163 (25.9%)	26 (23.6%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (2.1%)		1 (0.2%)	2 (1.8%)	
No medical insurance	86 (11.2%)	18 (12.3%)		69 (11.0%)	13 (11.8%)	
Education level			0.346			0.23
Low education level, n (%)	231 (26.9%)	42 (26.9%)		180 (25.6%)	34 (27.6%)	
Medium education level, n (%)	490 (57.1%)	82 (52.6%)		412 (58.5%)	63 (51.2%)	
High education level, n (%)	137 (16.0%)	32 (20.5%)		112 (15.9%)	26 (21.1%)	

Table S3 (continued)

ACS types			0.35			0.284
STEMI, n (%)	219 (18.1%)	44 (21.2%)		203 (20.7%)	42 (26.1%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	164 (13.5%)	22 (10.6%)		143 (14.6%)	20 (12.4%)	
UA, n (%)	830 (68.4%)	142 (68.3%)		633 (64.7%)	99 (61.5%)	
ACS treatment			0.43	-	-	-
Conservative, n (%)	219 (18.1%)	46 (22.1%)		-	-	-
PCI only, n (%)	979 (80.7%)	161 (77.4%)		-	-	-
CABG only, n (%)	14 (1.2%)	1 (0.5%)		-	-	-
PCI+CABG, n (%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)		-	-	-
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	785 (64.7%)	139 (66.8%0	0.546	611 (62.4%)	107 (66.5%)	0.324
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	288 (23.7%)	54 (26.0%)	0.507	232 (23.7%)	43 (26.7%)	0.408
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	452 (37.3%)	79 (38.0%)	0.843	453 (41.1%)	35 (31.0%)	0.036
Heart failure, n (%)	249 (20.5%)	43 (20.7%)	0.962	181 (18.5%)	32 (19.9%)	0.676
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	51 (4.2%)	5 (2.4%)	0.218	36 (3.7%)	3 (1.9%)	0.241
CRD, n (%)	29 (2.4%)	9 (4.3%)	0.11	20 (2.0%)	8 (5.0%)	0.047
Stroke, n (%)	53 (4.4%)	7 (3.4%)	0.506	36 (3.7%)	5 (3.1%)	1
ICD, n (%)	17 (1.4%)	1 (0.5%)	0.499	9 (0.9%)	1 (0.6%)	1
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	8 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0.612	3 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S4 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to β-blockers

	ACS population			PCI population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	58.78±10.222	58.66±10.415	0.893	58.49±10.269	59.05±10.006	0.581
Gender			0.546			0.482
Male, n (%)	1003 (72.8%)	123 (75.0%)		815 (74.0%)	87 (77.0%)	
Female, n (%)	375 (27.2%)	41 (25.0%)		287 (26.0%)	26 (23.0%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.709			0.51
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	220 (24.9%)	30 (27.8%)		191 (26.8%)	20 (26.0%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	343 (38.8%)	42 (38.9%)		264 (37.1%)	29 (37.7%)	
NCMS, n (%)	208 (23.6%)	27 (25.0%)		169 (23.7%)	23 (29.9%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)		2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	
No medical insurance	110 (12.5%)	9 (8.3%)		86 (12.1%)	5 (6.5%)	
Education level			0.877			0.652
Low education level, n (%)	254 (26.0%)	28 (23.9%)		200 (24.8%)	20 (23.3%)	
Medium education level, n (%)	571 (58.5%)	71 (60.7%)		479 (59.3%)	55 (64.0%)	
High education level, n (%)	151 (15.5%)	18 (15.4%)		129 (16.0%)	11 (12.8%)	

Table S4 (continued)

ACS types			0.11			0.177
STEMI, n (%)	263 (19.1%)	21 (12.8%)		247 (22.4%)	18 (15.9%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	176 (12.8%)	26 (15.9%)		147 (13.3%)	20 (17.7%)	
UA, n (%)	939 (68.1%)	117 (71.3%)		708 (64.2%)	75 (66.4%)	
ACS treatment			0.01	-	-	-
Conservative, n (%)	235 (17.1%)	43 (26.2%)		-	-	-
PCI only, n (%)	1102 (80.0%)	113 (68.9%)		-	-	-
CABG only, n (%)	39 (2.8%)	8 (4.9%)		-	-	-
PCI+CABG, n (%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)		-	-	-
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	870 (63.1%)	95 (57.9%)	0.193	679 (61.6%)	65 (57.5%)	0.395
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	332 (24.1%)	41 (25.0%)	0.798	268 (24.3%0	27 (23.9%)	0.92
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	514 (37.3%)	48 (29.4%)	0.05	95 (8.6%)	9 (8.0%0	0.812
Heart failure, n (%)	295 (21.4%)	26 (15.9%)	0.098	215 (19.5%)	18 (15.9%)	0.357
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	47 (3.4%)	7 (4.3%)	0.572	34 (3.1%)	4 (3.5%)	0.774
CRD, n (%)	42 (3.0%)	5 (3.0%)	1	28 (2.5%)	2 (1.8%)	1
Stroke, n (%)	62 (4.5%)	9 (5.5%)	0.568	47 (4.3%)	6 (5.3%)	0.626
ICD, n (%)	15 (1.1%)	3 (1.8%)	0.404	8 (0.7%)	1 (0.9%)	0.586
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	5 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S5 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to aspirin

	Conservative-treatment population			CABG population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	59.84±10.426	58.89±11.054	0.566	59.70±7.818	59.00±8.165	0.863
Gender			0.682			0.571
Male, n (%)	240 (71.0%)	34 (73.9%)		44 (69.8%)	4 (100.0%)	
Female, n (%)	98 (29.0%)	12 (26.1%)				
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.562			0.674
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	38 (17.4%)	7 (21.9%)		3 (11.5%)	0 (0.0%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	96 (44.0%)	10 (31.3%)		13 (50.0%)	2 (66.7%)	
NCMS, n (%)	51 (23.4%)	11 (34.4%)		7 (26.9%)	0 (0.0%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)		-	-	
No medical insurance	32 (14.7%)	4 (12.5%)		3 (11.5%)	1 (33.3%)	
Education level						1
Low education level, n (%)	70 (30.8%)	6 (20.7%)	0.45	4 (26.7%)	0 (0.0%)	
Medium education level, n (%)	120 (52.9%)	19 (65.5%)		6 (53.3%)	1 (100.0%)	
High education level, n (%)	37 (16.3%)	4 (13.8%)		0 (0.0%)	3 (20.0%)	

Table S5 (continued)

ACS types			0.723			1
STEMI, n (%)	25 (7.4%)	2 (4.3%)		5 (7.9%)	0 (0.0%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	30 (8.9%)	3 (6.5%)		6 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	
UA, n (%)	283 (83.7%)	41 (89.1%)		52 (82.5%)	4 (100.0%)	
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	227 (67.2%)	33 (71.7%)	0.533	41 (65.1%)	2 (50.0%)	0.614
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	73 (21.6%)	7 (15.2%)	0.317	14 (22.2%)	1 (25.0%)	1
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	79 (23.4%)	10 (21.7%)	0.805	12 (19.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1
Heart failure, n (%)	96 (28.4%)	6 (13.0%)	0.027	14 (22.2%)	2 (50.0%)	0.239
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	11 (3.3%)	2 (4.3%)	0.661	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1
CRD, n (%)	13 (3.8%)	2 (4.3%)	0.698	2 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Stroke, n (%)	20 (5.9%)	1 (2.2%)	0.491	6 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1
ICD, n (%)	8 (2.4%)	1 (2.2%)	1	1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	4 (1.2%)	2 (4.3%)	0.154	-	-	-

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S6 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to P2Y12 antagonists

	Conservative-treatment population			CABG population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	62.16±10.375	55.02±10.823	<0.01	60.36±8.098	58.5±8.384	0.574
Gender			0.532			0.639
Male, n (%)	118 (68.2%)	35 (72.9%)		23 (82.1%)	6 (75.0%)	
Female, n (%)	55 (31.8%)	13 (27.1%)		5 (17.9%)	2 (25.0%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.385			0.793
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	22 (20.6%)	4 (12.9%)		2 (11.1%)	1 (33.3%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	35 (32.7%)	14 (45.2%)		10 (55.6%)	1 (33.3%)	
NCMS, n (%)	35 (32.7%)	7 (22.6%)		4 (22.2%)	1 (33.3%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	-	-		-	-	
No medical insurance	15 (14.0%)	6 (19.4%)		2 (11.1%)	0(0.0%)	
Education level			0.192			1
Low education level, n (%)	39 (36.1%)	7 (20.0%)		2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Medium education level, n (%)	56 (51.9%)	22 (62.9%)		5 (62.5%)	1 (100.0%)	
High education level, n (%)	13 (12.0%)	6 (17.1%)		1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	

Table S6 (continued)

ACS types			0.799			0.305
STEMI, n (%)	23 (13.3%)	5 (10.4%)		2 (7.1%)	1 (12.5%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	24 (13.9%)	8 (16.7%)		1 (3.6%)	1 (12.5%)	
UA, n (%)	126 (72.8%)	35 (72.9%)		25 (89.3%)	6 (75.0%)	
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	114 (65.9%)	30 (62.5%)	0.662	20 (71.4%)	6 (75.0%)	1
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	39 (22.5%)	12 (25.0%)	0.721	7 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0.416
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	39 (22.5%)	13 (27.1%)	0.512	6 (21.4%)	1 (12.5%)	1
Heart failure, n (%)	59 (34.1%)	11 (22.9%)	0.14	6 (21.4%)	3 (37.5%)	0.384
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	7 (4.0%)	1 (2.1%)	1	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-
CRD, n (%)	15 (8.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0.046	1 (3.6%)	1 (12.5%)	0.4
Stroke, n (%)	10 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0.123	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1
ICD, n (%)	3 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.1%)	0.217	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S7 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to statins

	Conservative-treatment population			CABG population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	60.14±10.156	59.04±11.689	0.474	60.00±7.453	58.40±10.831	0.66
Gender			0.33			
Male, n (%)	247 (69.4%)	40 (76.9%)		37 (68.5%)	4 (80.0%)	1
Female, n (%)	109 (30.6%)	12 (23.1%)		17 (31.5%)	1 (20.0%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.192			0.737
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	42 (18.2%)	5 (16.7%)		3 (13.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	100 (43.3%)	10 (33.3%)		14 (60.9%)	2 (50.0%)	
NCMS, n (%)	59 (25.5%)	7 (23.3%)		4 (17.4%)	1 (25.0%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)		-	-	
No medical insurance	29 (23.6%)	8 (26.7%)		2 (8.7%)	1 (25.0%)	
Education level			0.885			1
Low education level, n (%)	73 (31.2%)	9 (26.5%)		2 (22.2%)	1 (50.0%)	
Medium education level, n (%)	122 (52.1%)	19 (55.9%)		5 (55.6%)	1 (50.0%)	
High education level, n (%)	39 (16.7%)	6 (17.6%)		2 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	

Table S7 (continued)

ACS types			0.735			1
STEMI, n (%)	24 (6.7%)	4 (7.7%)		4 (7.4%)	0 (0.00	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	27 (7.6%)	5 (9.6%)		8 (14.8%)	0 (0.00	
UA, n (%)	305 (85.7%)	43 (82.7%)		42 (77.8%)	5 (100.0%)	
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	235 (66.0%)	35 (67.3%)	0.854	36 (66.7%)	3 (60.0%)	1
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	74 (20.8%)	7 (13.5%)	0.216	18 (33.3%)	2 (40.0%)	0.698
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	85 (23.9%)	8 (15.4%)	0.173	10 (18.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0.577
Heart failure, n (%)	95 (26.7%)	9 (17.3%)	0.147	11 (20.4%)	2 (40.0%)	0.302
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	18 (5.1%)	4 (7.7%)	0.505	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1
CRD, n (%)	13 (3.7%)	3 (5.8%)	0.442	3 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Stroke, n (%)	21 (5.9%)	2 (3.8%)	0.753	4 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1
ICD, n (%)	8 (2.2%)	2 (3.8%)	0.371	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	4 (1.1%)	3 (5.8%)	0.047	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S8 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to ACEIs/ARBs

	Conservative-treatment population			CABG population		
	High adherence	Low adherence	P value	High adherence	Low adherence	P value
Characteristics						
Age	60.30±10.521	60.63±8.405	0.84	-	-	-
Gender			0.233			1
Male, n (%)	153 (69.9%)	28 (60.9%)		12 (85.7%)	1 (100.0%)	
Female, n (%)	66 (30.1%)	18 (39.1%)		2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.502			-
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	23 (17.4%)	7 (19.4%)		-	-	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	59 (44.7%)	16 (44.4%)		-	-	
NCMS, n (%)	33 (25.0%)	7 (19.4%)		-	-	
Free medicare, n (%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.8%)		-	-	
No medical insurance	17 (12.9%)	5 (13.9%)		-	-	
Education level			0.583			-
Low education level, n (%)	50 (33.6%)	8 (24.2%)		-	-	
Medium education level, n (%)	75 (50.3%)	19 (57.6%)		-	-	
High education level, n (%)	24 (16.1%)	6 (18.2%)		-	-	

Table S8 (continued)

ACS types			0.686			1
STEMI, n (%)	14 (6.4%)	2 (4.3%)		2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	19 (8.7%)	2 (4.3%)		2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	
UA, n (%)	186 (84.9%)	42 (91.3%)		10 (71.4%)	1 (100.0%)	
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	164 (74.9%)	32 (69.6%)	0.455	9 (64.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.4
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	52 (23.7%)	11 (23.9%)	0.981	4 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	55 (25.1%)	9 (19.6%)	0.424	1 (7.1%)	1 (100.0%)	0.133
Heart failure, n (%)	65 (29.7%)	10 (21.7%)	0.277	3 (21.4%)	1 (100.0%)	0.267
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	14 (6.4%)	2 (4.3%)	1	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0.%)	1
CRD, n (%)	9 (4.1%)	1 (2.2%)	1	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0.%)	-
Stroke, n (%)	16 (7.3%)	2 (4.3%)	0.747	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0.%)	1
ICD, n (%)	7 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0.609	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0.%)	1
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	5 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.591	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.

Table S9 Baseline characteristics of the study population according to adherence to β-blockers

	Conservative-treatment population			CABG population		
	High adherence	**Low adherence**	**P value**	**High adherence**	**Low adherence**	**P value**
Characteristics						
Age	60.05±10.368	58.02±11.955	0.251	56.14±8.009	59.15± 7.235	0.323
Gender			0.92			0.083
Male, n (%)	161 (68.2%)	29 (67.4%)		25 (64.1%)	7 (100.0%)	
Female, n (%)	75 (31.8%)	14 (32.6%)		0 (0.0%)	14 (35.9%)	
Psychosocial characteristics						
Medical insurance types			0.328			1
Urban workers medical insurance, n (%)	27 (17.4%)	9 (32.1%)		2 (13.3%)	1 (33.3%)	
Urban residents medical insurance, n (%)	70 (45.2%)	11 (39.3%)		8 (53.3%)	2 (66.7%)	
NCMS, n (%)	36 (23.2%)	4 (14.3%)		3 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Free medicare, n (%)	-	-		2 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	
No medical insurance	22 (14.2%)	4 (14.3%)				-
Education level			0.412			
Low education level, n (%)	50 (31.6%)	8 (25.8%)		-	-	
Medium education level, n (%)	87 (55.1%)	16 (51.6%)		-	-	
High education level, n (%)	21 (13.3%)	7 (22.6%)		-	-	

Table S6 (continued)

ACS types			0.581			0.742
STEMI, n (%)	13 (5.5%)	3 (7.0%)		3 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	
Non-STEMI, n (%)	24 (10.2%)	6 (14.0%)		5 (12.8%)	0 (0.0%)	
UA, n (%)	199 (84.3%)	34 (79.1%)		31 (79.5%)	7 (100.0%)	
Comorbid conditions						
Hypertension, n (%)	167 (70.8%)	26 (60.5%)	0.179	23 (59.0%)	3 (42.9%)	0.682
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	54 (22.9%)	12 (27.9%)	0.476	10 (25.6%)	2 (28.6%)	1
Hyperlipemia, n (%)	54 (22.9%)	11 (25.6%)	0.7	7 (17.9%)	2 (28.6%)	0.609
Heart failure, n (%)	71 (30.1%)	6 (14.0%)	0.03	8 (20.5%)	2 (28.6%)	0.636
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	12 (5.1%)	3 (7.0%)	0.71	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1
CRD, n (%)	12 (5.1%)	3 (7.0%)	0.71	2 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Stroke, n (%)	20 (5.9%)	1 (2.2%)	0.491	3 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1
ICD, n (%)	6 (2.5%)	2 (4.7%)	0.356	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1
Radiofrequency ablation, n (%)	3 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1	-	-	-

Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD, and categorical variables as number and percentage. Data of some patients was missing. The p values were determined by chi-square test. NCMS, new rural cooperative medical scheme; ACS, acute coronary syndromes; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; UA, unstable angina; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; ICD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator; CRD, chronic renal dysfunction.