

Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors)

Methods:

Health Outcome Adjudication in Cohort 1

Death and Myocardial Infarction:

In the Hamilton cohort, an emergency physician led an adjudication panel with the outcomes independently adjudicated by at least two members with disagreements not resolved by consensus referred to a third blinded reviewer using the Third Universal Definition of Myocardial Infarction as the basis for the diagnosis of MI.¹⁰ Participants were followed for at least 30-days for mortality status and MI. For the MI outcome, the contemporary Abbott cTnI (ug/L) assay was used with a cTnI concentration of >0.03 ug/L (>99th) with a significant rise/fall (absolute delta \geq 0.03 ug/L for concentrations <0.10 ug/L or proportional changes of \geq 20% for concentrations \geq 0.10 ug/L, from n=1367 subsequent cTnI measurements with the median time (interquartile range) between 2nd and 1st samples = 3.03h (2.97-3.17)), or new ST segment elevation or depression indicative of ischemia; new left bundle branch block; coronary artery intervention or pathologic findings of an acute MI.

Unstable Angina and Revascularization:

Unstable angina (UA) was diagnosed when any of the following criteria were met: a discharge diagnosis of UA as per discharge summary and/or admission to hospital with ACS treatment [heparin or low molecular weight heparin, cardiac catheterization resulting in increased treatment (i.e., Plavix/ASA or revascularization)].

Health Outcome in Cohort 2

Diagnosis/intervention codes used for clinical endpoint (MACE)

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Data source</u>	<u>Codes</u>
<u>All-cause mortality</u>	<u>RPDB</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>
<u>Myocardial infarction</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>Diagnosis codes (ICD-10):</u> <u>I21 or I22</u>
<u>Angina</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>Diagnosis codes (ICD-10):</u> <u>I20, I2382, or I24</u>
<u>CABG</u>	<u>DAD</u>	<u>Intervention codes (CCI):</u> <u>1IJ76 or 1IJ80</u>
<u>PCI</u>	<u>DAD or SDS</u>	<u>Intervention codes (CCI):</u> <u>1IJ26, 1IJ50, 1IJ55, or 1IJ57</u>