SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table 1 of the supplementary data

Baseline clinical characteristics according to coronary lesions associated with ischemic territory

Variables	Nonculprit LM/pLAD (n = 108)	Culprit LM/pLAD (n = 228)	No involvement of LM/pLAD	*P*
Demographics				
Age, y	67.7 ± 11.5	66.4 ± 12.4	68.6 ± 12.0	.16
Male sex	76 (70.4)	176 (77.2)	139 (69.5)	.16
Body mass index, kg/m^2	23.4 ± 3.3	23.8 ± 3.4	23.5 ± 3.3	.51
Risk factors				
Hypertension	61 (56.5)	125 (54.8)	130 (65.0)	.09
Diabetes mellitus	42 (38.9)	82 (36.0)	86 (43.0)	.33
Chronic kidney disease	12 (11.1)	20 (8.8)	19 (9.5)	.79
Current smoking	34 (31.5)	86 (37.7)	64 (32.0)	.36
Previous PCI	19 (17.6)	30 (13.2)	25 (12.5)	.43
Previous myocardial infarction	16 (14.8)	32 (14.0)	26 (13.0)	.90
Peripheral artery disease	3 (2.8)	6 (2.6)	10 (5.0)	.37
Previous history of stroke	9 (8.3)	20 (8.8)	22 (11.0)	.66
Clinical manifestation				
Initial presentation				.62
NSTEMI	38 (35.2)	69 (30.3)	67 (33.5)	
STEMI	70 (64.8)	159 (69.7)	133 (66.5)	
LVEF, %	34.8 ± 15.3	30.3 ± 14.3	41.8 ± 14.4	< .001

Revista Española de Cardiología

Yang J.H, *et al. Cardiogenic shock complicating acute myocardial infarction and multivessel disease: revascularization strategy according to ischemic territory*
Rev Esp Cardiol. 2024

Systolic blood pressure,	74.5 ± 29.9	69.6 ± 30.5	77.0 ± 25.8	.03
Diastolic blood pressure,	49.3 ± 21.3	45.2 ± 20.5	47.8 ± 17.8	.16
Heart rate, beats/min	79.7 ± 37.4	82.5 ± 34.0	74.8 ± 30.5	.06
Laboratory findings				
Hemoglobin, g/dL	12.8 ± 2.2	13.2 ± 2.3	12.8 ± 2.4	.27
Creatinine, mg/dL	1.6 ± 1.2	1.5 ± 1.5	1.6 ± 1.3	.89
Glucose, mg/dL	235.8 ± 110.2	235.8 ± 114.2	236.5 ± 134.3	.99
Lactic acid, mmol/L	6.3 ± 3.2	6.5 ± 3.5	6.0 ± 3.6	.34
Peak troponin I, ng/mL	84.2 ± 212.2	92.4 ± 152.2	70.6 ± 172.1	.43
Shock severity				
SCAI shock classification*				<.001
C or D	43 (39.8)	75 (32.9)	112 (56.0)	
E	65 (60.2)	153 (67.1)	88 (44.0)	
Undergoing CPR	27 (25.0)	71 (31.1)	32 (16.0)	.001
Vasoactive Inotropic	80.0 ± 116.7	98.0 ± 176.2	79.3 ± 185.1	.46
IABP-SHOCK 2 score	3.0 ± 1.7	3.0 ± 1.6	3.2 ± 1.8	.70
In-hospital management				
Use of multiple vasoactive	56 (51.9)	135 (59.2)	103 (51.5)	.22
Mechanical ventilation	62 (57.4)	160 (70.2)	99 (49.5)	<.001
Requiring RRT	21 (19.4)	47 (20.6)	32 (16.0)	.46
Requiring IABP	39 (36.1)	80 (35.1)	50 (25.0)	.04
Requiring ECMO	39 (36.1)	117 (51.3)	50 (25.0)	<.001
ECMO site bleeding	6/39 (15.4)	17/117 (14.5)	8/50 (16.0)	.97
Limb ischemia	3/39 (7.7)	5/117 (4.3)	2/50 (4.0)	.66

CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; IABP-SHOCK, intra-aortic balloon pump in cardiogenic shock; LM, left main coronary artery; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; NSTEMI, non–ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; pLAD, proximal left anterior descending artery; RRT, renal-replacement therapy; SCAI, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Intervention; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

Values are presented as No. (%) or mean ± standard deviations.

P value for comparison between culprit-only and multivessel PCI among patients with LM/pLAD lesions and without LM/pLAD lesions.

*SCAI shock classification E was defined as patients requiring ECMO, who were undergoing CPR, with a lactate level of > 5 mmol/L, or with a vasoactive inotropic score > 90.

Table 2 of the supplementary data

Baseline angiographic and procedural characteristics according to coronary lesions associated with ischemic territory

Variables	Nonculprit LM/pLAD (n = 108)	Culprit LM/pLAD (n = 228)	No involvement of LM/pLAD (n = 200)	P
Angiographic findings				
Culprit location				
LM	0 (0)	86 (37.7)	0 (0)	< .001
LAD	30 (27.8)	186 (81.6)	62 (31.0)	< .001
LCx	29 (26.9)	0 (0)	37 (18.5)	< .001
RCA	58 (53.7)	0 (0)	114 (57.0)	< .001
Culprit TIMI flow grade, pre-PCI				.54
0	57 (52.8)	114 (50.0)	113 (56.5)	
1	8 (7.4)	29 (12.7)	16 (8.0)	
2	19 (17.6)	37 (16.2)	35 (17.5)	
3	24 (22.2)	48 (21.1)	36 (18.0)	
Culprit TIMI flow grade, post-PCI				.22
0	3 (2.7)	3 (1.3)	3 (1.5)	
1	0 (0)	7 (3.1)	4 (2.0)	
2	8 (7.4)	27 (11.8)	30 (15.0)	

3	97 (89.8)	191 (83.8)	163 (81.5)	
Vessel disease				< .001
2-vessel disease	41 (38.0)	138 (60.5)	116 (58.0)	
3-vessel disease	67 (62.0)	90 (39.5)	84 (42.0)	
SYNTAX score	30.8 ± 10.2	28.1 ± 9.5	19.8 ± 9.1	< .001
Non-culprit CTO lesion	34 (31.5)	51 (22.4)	56 (28.0)	.16
Non-culprit vessel diameter stenosis	87.7 ± 12.1	80.9 ± 16.6	81.5 ± 16.7	.001
Non-culprit vessel diameter stenosis ≥ 70%	40 (37.0)	45 (19.7)	42 (21.0)	.001
Procedural characteristics				
Access site				.15
Femoral artery	96 (88.9)	186 (81.6)	161 (80.5)	
Radial artery	12 (11.1)	42 (18.4)	39 (19.5)	
Contrast volume, mL	198.5 ± 79.4	190.7 ± 84.1	170.7 ± 69.4	.28
Implanted device				.57
Second-generation DES	99 (91.7)	214 (93.9)	182 (91.0)	
Balloon angioplasty or thrombectomy only	8 (7.4)	13 (5.7)	14 (7.0)	
Others	1 (0.9)	1 (0.4)	4 (2.0)	

Number of stents	1.6 ± 1.1	1.4 ± 0.7	1.3 ± 0.8	.001
Thrombus aspiration	23 (21.3)	63 (27.6)	73 (36.5)	.01
Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor	16 (14.8)	31 (13.6)	43 (21.5)	.08
Performed staged PCI	14 (13.0)	13 (5.7)	27 (13.5)	.02
Timing staged PCI, days	5 [3.0-9.0]	4 [1.0-7.0]	4 [3.0-7.0]	.52
Complete revascularization	23 (21.3)	64 (28.1)	34 (17.0)	.02

CTO, chronic total coronary occlusion; DES, drug-eluting stent; LAD, left anterior descending artery; LCx; left circumflex artery; LM; left main coronary artery;

PCI; percutaneous coronary intervention; RCA; right coronary artery; TIMI; Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction.

Values are presented as No. (%), mean ± standard deviations, or median [interquartile range].

P value for comparison between culprit-only and multivessel PCI among patients with LM/pLAD lesions and without LM/pLAD lesions.

Table 3 of the supplementary data

Comparison of clinical outcomes according to revascularization strategy

Variables	Culprit lesion-only PCI (n = 369)	Immediate multivessel PCI (n = 167)	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis[a]		
			HR	95%CI	P	HR	95%CI	P
POCE[b]	163 (49.4)	70 (46.0)	0.90	0.68-1.19	.45	0.77	0.57-1.03	.08
All-cause mortality	139 (40.7)	55 (34.1)	0.84	0.61-1.14	.26	0.75	0.54-1.03	.08
Cardiac mortality	114 (33.2)	48 (29.7)	0.89	0.64-1.25	.52	0.73	0.51-1.04	.08
Myocardial infarction	4 (1.4)	5 (4.3)	2.68	0.72-9.97	.14	1.47	0.35-6.23	.60
Rehospitalization due to heart failure	16 (9.1)	11 (12.7)	1.35	0.63-2.91	.44	1.38	0.58-3.28	.46
Repeat revascularization	13 (7.8)	3 (4.4)	0.42	0.12-1.49	.18	0.34	0.09-1.30	.11

95%CI, 95% confidence interval; CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; HR, hazard ratio; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; POCE, patient-oriented composite endpoint; SCAI, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Intervention.

Unless otherwise stated, values are expressed as No. (%).

The cumulative incidence of clinical outcomes is presented as event number and Kaplan-Meier estimates at 12 months from the index procedure.

[a] Adjusted variables included age, sex, history of chronic kidney disease, severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction (ejection fraction < 30%), ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, systolic blood pressure, blood creatinine, SCAI shock classification E, undergoing CPR, multiple vasoactive drugs, mechanical ventilation, requiring ECMO, SYNTAX score, and transradial approach.

[b] POCE was defined as a composite of all-cause mortality, myocardial infarction, re-hospitalization due to heart failure, and repeat revascularization.