

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table 1 of the supplementary data. In-hospital treatments

	Overall	< 50	50-75	76-100	> 100	P*
No.	51 001	1159	23 153	21 103	5586	
PCI performed	39 350 (79)	907 (79)	18 721 (82)	16,57 (78)	3565 (65)	< .001
Aspirin	48 655 (96)	1115 (96)	22 297 (97)	20 088 (95)	5155 (93)	< .001
Beta-blocker	31 447 (62)	481 (42)	14 174 (62)	13 539 (65)	3253 (59)	< .001
ACEI	23 359 (46)	508 (44)	10 723 (47)	9846 (47)	2282 (41)	< .001
Calcium channel blocker	5487 (11)	85 (7.5)	2439 (11)	2394 (12)	569 (10)	< .001
Angiotensin II	4281 (8.6)	72 (6.4)	1990 (8.8)	1827 (8.8)	392 (7.2)	< .001

ACEI, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; PCI, percutaneous coronary interventions.

The data are presented as No. (%).

*Pearson chi-square test.

Table 2 of the supplementary data. In-hospital outcomes. Crude outcomes of study patients, stratified according to HR admission

Outcomes	Overall	< 50	50-75	76-100	> 100	<i>P</i> *
No.	51 001	1159	23 153	21 103	5586	
In hospital-mortality	2525 (5.0)	66 (5.7)	642 (2.8)	1053 (5.0)	764 (13.7)	< .001
		Ref.	OR, 0.47 (0.37-0.62) <i>P</i> < .001	OR, 0.87 (0.67-1.13) <i>P</i> = .285	OR 2.62 (2.04-3.43) <i>P</i> < 0.001	
Recurrent infarction	593 (1.2)	16 (1.4)	206 (0.9)	278 (1.3)	93 (1.7)	< .001
Cerebrovascular events	405 (0.8)	10 (0.9)	119 (0.5)	178 (0.9)	98 (1.8)	< .001
MACCE	3157 (6.2)	83 (7.3)	859 (3.7)	1353 (6.5)	862 (15.6)	< .001
		Ref.	OR, 0.49 (0.39-0.63) <i>p</i> < .001	OR, 0.61 (0.48-0.76) <i>p</i> < .001	OR, 2.36 (1.87-2.99) <i>p</i> < .001	

MACCE, major cardiac and cerebrovascular events.

Unless otherwise specified, the data are presented as No. (%).

*Pearson's chi-square test

Table 3 of the supplementary data. Sensitivity analysis #1. Multivariable logistic regression analysis to identify independent clinical correlates of in-hospital mortality in 21 827 patients after exclusion of patients with ongoing therapy with either beta-blockers or calcium channel blockers

Variable	OR	95%CI	P
<i>Heart rate group</i>			
< 50	—	—	
50-75	0.66	0.40-1.16	.13
76-100	1.06	0.65-1.85	.81
> 100	2.40	1.46-4.20	.001
<i>Age (per year increase)</i>	1.08	1.07-1.09	< .001
<i>Female sex</i>	1.40	1.16-1.69	< .001
<i>Creatinine < 83 µmol/L</i>	0.39	0.32-0.47	< .001
<i>Out of hospital cardiac arrest</i>	4.29	3.31-5.52	< .001
<i>Cardiogenic shock at admission</i>	7.97	6.22-10.2	< .001
<i>ACS type</i>			
STEMI	—	—	
NSTEMI	0.76	0.63-0.90	.002

95%CI, 95% confidence interval; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; NSTEMI, non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; OR, odds ratio; STEMI, ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

Table 4 of the supplementary data. Sensitivity analysis #2. Multivariable logistic regression analysis performed to identify independent clinical correlates of in-hospital mortality in 29 052 patients after exclusion of patients with ongoing therapy with calcium channel blockers

Variable	OR	95%CI	P
<i>Heart rate group</i>			
< 50	—	—	
50-75	0.72	0.48-1.11	.12
76-100	1.24	0.83-1.92	.31
> 100	2.49	1.66-3.86	< .001
<i>Age (per year increase)</i>	1.08	1.07-1.09	< .001
<i>Female sex</i>	1.34	1.15-1.55	< .001
<i>Creatinine < 83 µmol/L</i>	0.40	0.34-0.47	< .001
<i>Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest</i>	4.30	3.48-5.31	< .001
<i>Cardiogenic shock at admission</i>	7.34	6.02-8.95	< .001
<i>ACS type</i>			
STEMI	—	—	
NSTEMI	0.71	0.62-0.81	< .001
<i>Chronic therapy with beta-blockers</i>	1.23	1.07-1.41	.003

95%CI, 95% confidence interval; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; NSTEMI, non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; OR, odds ratio; STEMI, ST elevation myocardial infarction.

Table 5 of the supplementary data. Sensitivity analysis #3. Multivariable logistic regression analysis performed to identify independent clinical correlates of in-hospital mortality in 24 487 patients after exclusion of patients with ongoing therapy with beta-blockers

Variable	OR	95%CI	P
<i>Heart rate group</i>			
< 50	—	—	
50-75	0.63	0.40-1.05	.062
76-100	1.10	0.70-1.81	.700
> 100	2.20	1.39-3.65	.001
<i>Age (per year increase)</i>	1.08	1.07-1.09	< .001
<i>Female sex</i>	1.35	1.14-1.60	< .001
<i>Creatinine < 83 μmol/L</i>	0.41	0.34-0.48	< .001
<i>Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest</i>	4.52	3.57-5.71	< .001
<i>Cardiogenic shock at admission</i>	7.75	6.16-9.75	< .001
<i>ACS type</i>			
STEMI	—	—	
NSTEMI	0.72	0.62-0.84	< .001
<i>Chronic therapy with calcium channel blocker</i>	1.27	1.04-1.53	.017

95%CI, 95% confidence interval; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; NSTEMI, non–ST-elevation myocardial infarction; OR, odds ratio; STEMI, ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

Table 6 of the supplementary data. Sensitivity analysis #4. Multivariable logistic regression analysis performed to identify independent clinical correlates of in-hospital mortality in 32 191 patients after exclusion of patients with atrial fibrillation

Variable	OR	95CI	P
<i>Heart rate group</i>			
< 50	—	—	
50-75	0.66	0.45-1.00	.047
76-100	1.13	0.77-1.71	.55
> 100	2.33	1.57-3.65	< .001
<i>Age (per year increase)</i>	1.08	1.07-1.09	< .001
<i>Female sex</i>	1.31	1.14-1.50	< .001
<i>Creatinine < 83 μmol/L</i>	0.40	0.34-0.46	< .001
<i>Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest</i>	4.78	3.90-5.84	< .001
<i>Cardiogenic shock at admission</i>	7.56	6.22-9.18	< .001
<i>ACS type</i>			
STEMI	—	—	
NSTEMI	0.71	0.63-0.81	< .001
<i>Chronic therapy with beta-blockers</i>	1.25	1.10-1.43	< .001
<i>Chronic therapy with calcium channel blocker</i>	1.27	1.04-1.53	.017

95%CI, 95% confidence interval; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; NSTEMI, non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; OR, odds ratio; STEMI, ST elevation myocardial infarction.

Table 7 of the supplementary data. Sensitivity analysis #5. Multivariable logistic regression analysis performed to identify independent clinical correlates of in-hospital mortality in 33 981 patients with random effect hospital

Variable	OR	95%CI	P
<i>Heart rate group</i>			
< 50 (reference)	—	—	—
50-75	0.69	0.47-1.00	.053
76-100	1.18	0.82-1.71	.375
> 100	2.06	1.42-3.01	< .001
<i>Age (per standard deviation increase)</i>	2.67	2.47-2.89	< .001
<i>Female sex</i>	1.28	1.12-1.46	< .001
<i>Creatinine < 83 μmol/L</i>	0.42	0.36-0.48	< .001
<i>Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest</i>	4.36	3.58-5.30	< .001
<i>Cardiogenic shock at admission</i>	7.03	5.84-8.45	< .001
<i>ACS type</i>			
STEMI	—	—	
NSTEMI	0.67	0.59-0.75	< .001
<i>Chronic therapy with beta-blockers</i>	1.18	1.05-1.34	.007
<i>Chronic therapy with calcium channel blocker</i>	1.18	1.02-1.36	.024

95%CI, 95% confidence interval; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; NSTEMI, non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; OR, odds ratio; STEMI, ST elevation myocardial infarction.

Random Effects
 σ^2 3.29
 τ_{00} hospital code 0.17
 ICC 0.05
 N hospital code 70
 Marginal R2 / Conditional R2 0.369 / 0.401

Table 8 of the supplementary data. In hospital outcomes after propensity score matching. In-

hospital outcomes of matched groups stratified according to admission HR

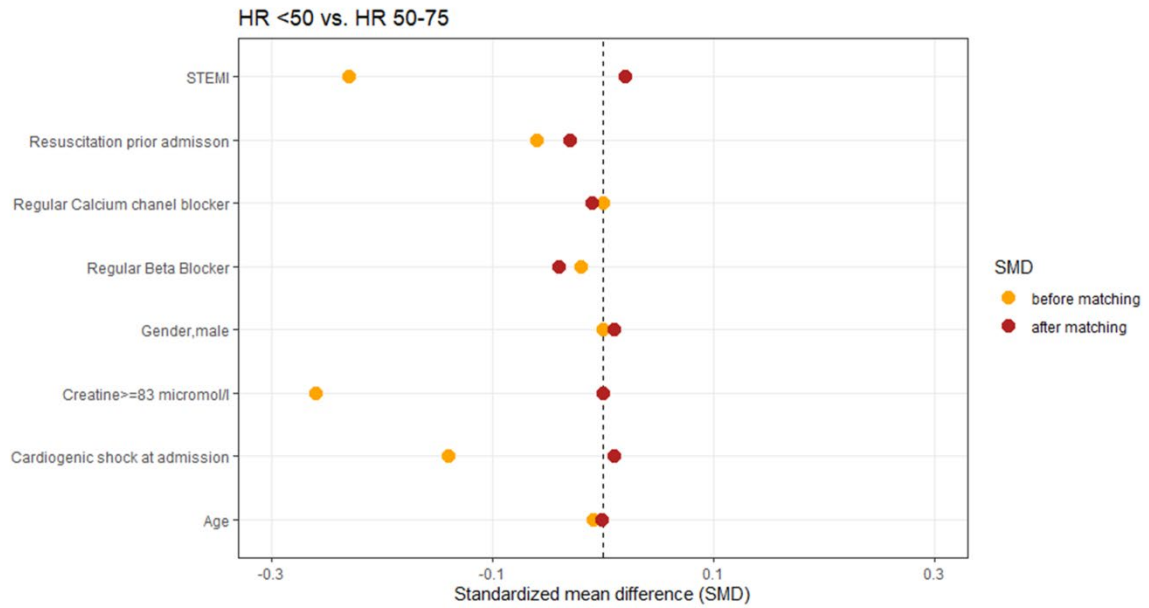
Outcomes	< 50	50-75	<i>P</i> *	< 50	76-100	<i>P</i> *	< 50	> 100	<i>P</i> *
Matched pairs	1159	1159		1159	1159		1158	1158	
In hospital-mortality	66 (5.7)	65 (5.6)		66 (5.7)	78 (6.7)		65 (5.6)	125 (10.7)	
	Ref.	OR, 0.98 (0.69- 1.40)	.936	Ref	OR, 1.19 (0.85- 1.68)	.302	Ref.	OR, 2.03 (1.49- 2.78)	< .001
Recurrent infarction	16 (1.4)	14 (1.2)	.718	16 (1.4)	17 (1.5)	1.000	16 (1.4)	15 (1.3)	.859
Cerebrovascular event	10 (0.9)	9 (0.8)	.823	10 (0.9)	17 (1.5)	.245	10 (0.9)	19 (1.7)	.134
MACCE	83 (7.3)	78 (6.8)		83 (7.3)	96 (8.4)		82 (7.2)	147 (13)	
	Ref.	OR, 0.93 (0.67- 1.28)	.683	Ref.	OR, 1.17 (0.86- 1.58)	.312	Ref.	OR, 1.90 (1.43- 2.52)	< .001

MACCE, major cardiac and cerebrovascular events.

Unless otherwise indicated, the data are expressed as No. (%).

*Pearson chi-square test.

Figure 1 of the supplementary data. Standardized mean differences HR < 50 bpm and HR 50 to 75 bpm. Standardized mean differences before and after propensity score matching among 8 clinical characteristics included in the logistic regression to estimate propensity scores among patients with admission HR < 50 bpm and HR 50 to 75 bpm.



Corrección a la figura

Cambiar “vs.” a “vs”

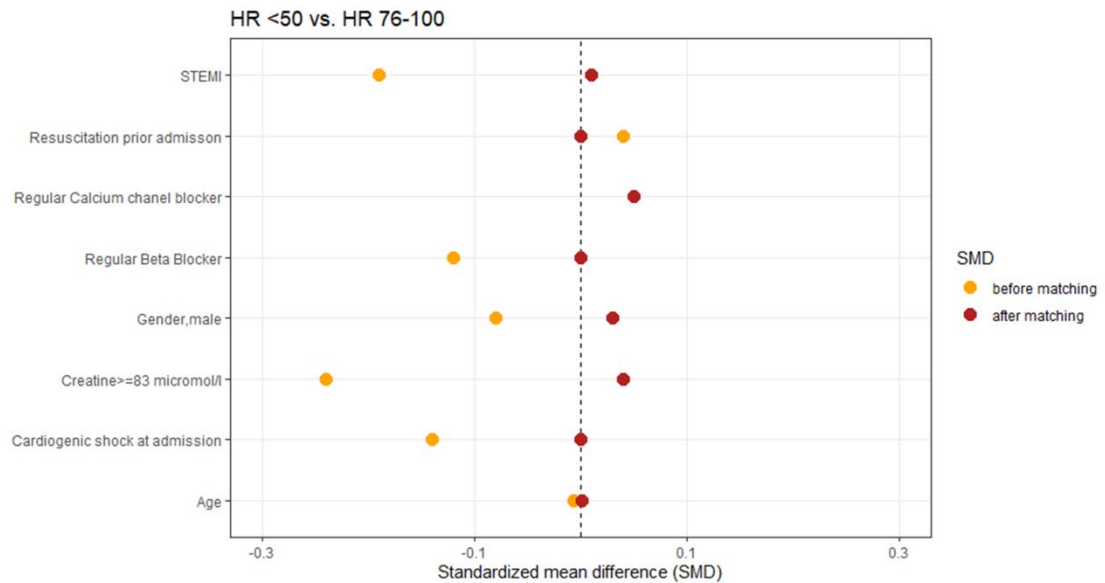
Cambiar “Gender, male” a “Male sex”

Cambiar “>=” a “ \geq ”

Cambiar “micromol/l” a “ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ”

Poner mayúscula solo en la letra inicial de la frase

Figure 2 of the supplementary data. Standardized mean differences HR < 50 bpm and HR, 76 to 100 bpm. Standardized mean differences before and after propensity score matching among 8 clinical characteristics included in the logistic regression to estimate propensity scores among patient with admission HR < 50 bpm and HR, 76 to 100 bpm.



Corrección a la figura

Cambiar “vs.” a “vs”

Cambiar “Gender, male” a “Male sex”

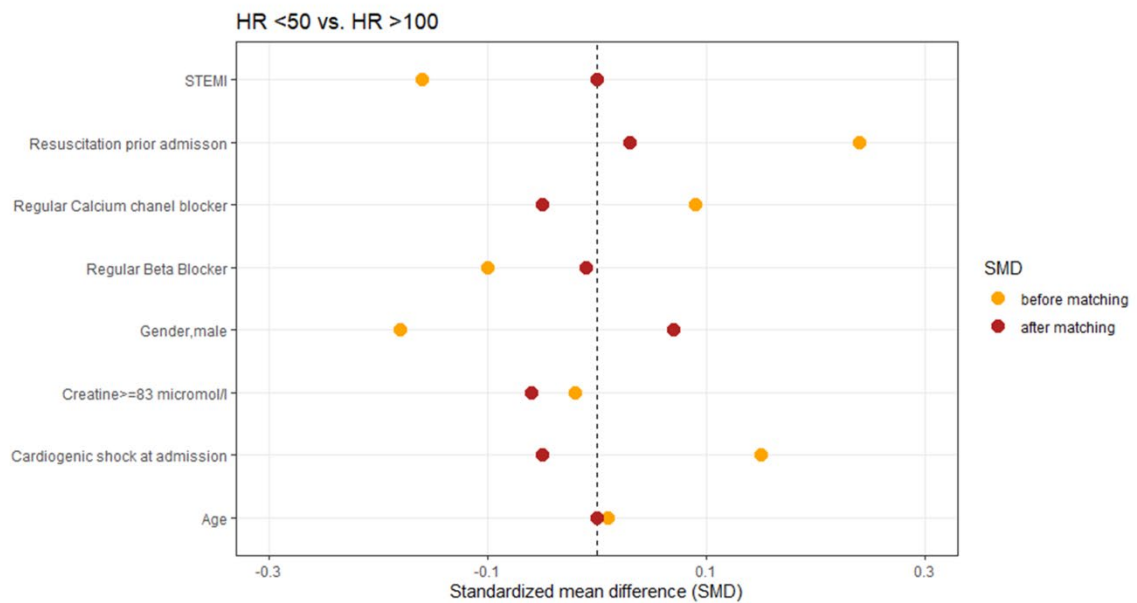
Cambiar “>=” a “≥”

Cambiar “micromol/l” a “μmol/L”

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Figure 3 of the supplementary data. Standardized mean differences HR < 50 bpm and HR > 100 bpm.

Standardized mean differences before and after propensity score matching among 8 clinical characteristics included in the logistic regression to estimate propensity scores among patient with admission HR < 50 bpm and HR > 100 bpm.



Corrección a la figura

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