SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table 1 of the supplementary data. Independent predictors for clinical outcomes at 2 years

	Hazard ratio	95%CI	P
Major adverse cardiovascular events			
DCB-based PCI	0.27	0.17-0.44	<.001
Age	1.02	1.00-1.04	.034
Male sex	1.22	0.74-2.02	.441
Diabetes mellitus	0.95	0.63-1.44	.804
Prior PCI	1.13	0.72-1.77	.586
End–stage renal disease	2.64	1.22-5.67	.013
AMI presentation	0.90	0.55-1.48	.685
Left ventricular ejection fraction	0.98	0.96-1.00	.052
LM or LAD target lesion	1.34	0.89-2.03	.165
3–vessel disease	0.75	0.41-1.36	.341
Target vessel revascularization			
DCB–based PCI	0.30	0.17-0.53	<.001
Age	1.00	0.97-1.02	.745
Male sex	1.01	0.55-1.86	.974
Diabetes mellitus	1.05	0.62-1.76	.860
Prior PCI	1.18	0.67-2.06	.571
End-stage renal disease	2.62	1.00-6.82	.049
AMI presentation	0.81	0.42-1.58	.539

Left ventricular ejection fraction	1.00	0.97-1.03	.887
LM or LAD target lesion	1.56	0.91-2.65	.103
3-vessel disease	0.38	0.14-1.06	.066
Major bleeding			
DCB-based PCI	0.18	0.05-0.62	.007
Age	1.05	1.01-1.10	.025
Male sex	1.24	0.40-3.89	.713
Diabetes mellitus	1.19	0.47-3.02	.715
Prior PCI	1.10	0.40-3.00	.854
End–stage renal disease	2.93	0.63-13.60	.171
AMI presentation	1.43	0.52-3.95	.486
Left ventricular ejection fraction	0.98	0.94-1.03	.450
LM or LAD target lesion	0.52	0.20-1.35	.180
3-vessel disease	0.42	0.09-1.93	.267

AMI, acute myocardial infarction; CI, confidence interval; DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stent; LAD, left anterior descending artery; LM, left main; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

Hazard ratios and their 95% confidence intervals were calculated using multivariable Cox regression analysis.

Major adverse cardiovascular events were composed of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, stent or target lesion thrombosis, target vessel revascularization, and major bleeding (Bleeding Academic Research Consortium bleeding type 3 or greater).

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Table 2 of the supplementary data. Comparison of clinical outcomes according to device diameter

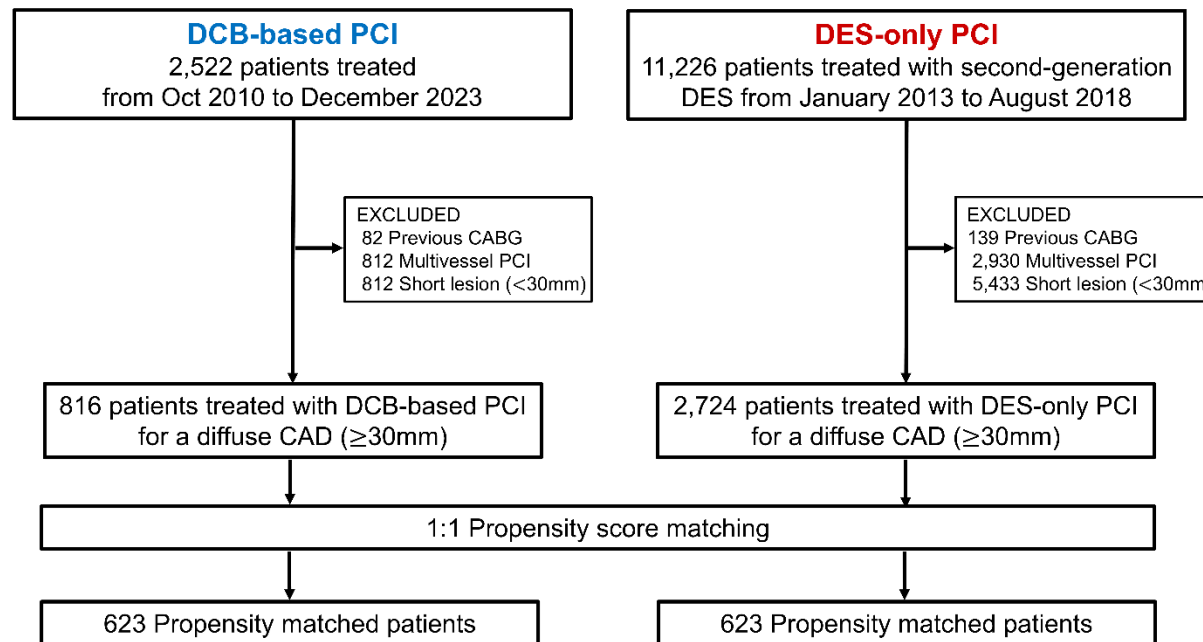|	Device diameter ≤ 2.5 mm				Device diameter > 2.5 mm				P for interaction
	DCB-based PCI (n = 181)	DES-only PCI (n = 217)	2-year outcomes HR (95%CI)	P	DCB-based PCI (n = 442)	DES-only PCI (n = 406)	2-year outcomes HR (95%CI)	P	
MACE	4 (3.0)	33 (20.4)	0.13 (0.04-0.35)	< .001	18 (5.3)	41 (11.8)	0.41 (0.23-0.71)	.001	.060
Cardiac death	1 (0.6)	4 (3.0)	0.26 (0.03-2.56)	.248	2 (0.5)	5 (1.5)	0.38 (0.07-1.99)	.252	.829
Myocardial infarction	4 (3.0)	2 (1.0)	2.24 (0.44-11.47)	.334	4 (1.5)	4 (1.6)	0.95 (0.24-3.83)	.943	.506
Target lesion thrombosis	1 (0.6)	0	–	–	0	5 (1.3)	–	–	–
Target vessel revascularization	1 (0.6)	24 (15.6)	0.04 (0.01-0.33)	.002	14 (4.1)	23 (7.0)	0.58 (0.29-1.12)	.106	.018
Major bleeding	0	6 (2.9)	–	–	3 (1.1)	10 (2.5)	0.28 (0.08-1.03)	.055	–

CI, confidence interval; DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stent; HR, hazard ratio; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

Values are expressed as No. (%). The cumulative incidences of clinical outcomes are presented as Kaplan-Meier estimates.

Major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) were a composite outcome of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, stent or target lesion thrombosis, target vessel revascularization, and major bleeding (Bleeding Academic Research Consortium bleeding type 3 or greater).

Figure 1 of the supplementary data

Group diagram indicating how the final population included in this study was identified-

CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; CAD, coronary artery disease; DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stent; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.