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Supplementary material

Table S1 Cardiovascular risk factors comparison between CAE survivors versus cardiovascular mortality

	CV Mortality (n=5, 12.2%)	Survival (n=36, 87.8 %)	P value
Age (years, median (IQR))	68 (59-73)	72 (68-75)	0.16
Gender (female,%)	1 (20%)	10 (27.8 %)	0.59
Risk Factors			
Hypertension (n,%)	3 (60.0%)	19 (52.8%)	0.57
Diabetes (n,%)	1 (20.0%)	6 (15.4%)	0.63
Smoking (n,%)	5 (100%)	25 (69.4%)	0.19
Dyslipidemia (n,%)	5 (100%)	22 (61.1%)	0.11
Family history for CAD (n,%)	2 (40.0%)	20 (55.6%)	0.40

 Table S2 Comparison between CAE patients with versus without MACE

	MACE (n 18, 43.9%)	No MACE* (n=23, 56.1%)	P value
Age (years, median (IQR))	70 (64-75)	65 (58-72)	0.09
Gender (female,%)	8 (44.4%)	3 (13.0 %)	0.03
Risk Factors			
Hypertension (n,%)	12 (66.7%)	10 (45.5%)	0.12
Diabetes (n,%)	4 (22.2%)	3 (13.0 %)	0.36
Smoking (n,%)	15 (83.3%)	15 (65.2%)	0.17
Dyslipidemia (n,%)	11 (61.1 %)	16 (69.6%)	0.41
Family history for CAD (n,%)	6 (33.3 %)	16 (69.6%)	0.03

^{*} MACE (major acute cardiac events)

Figure S1 This figure summarizes patients' selection and follow-up data of CAE patients

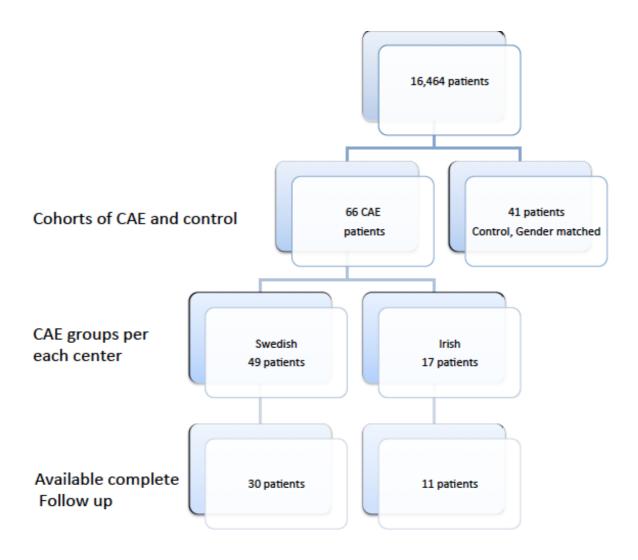
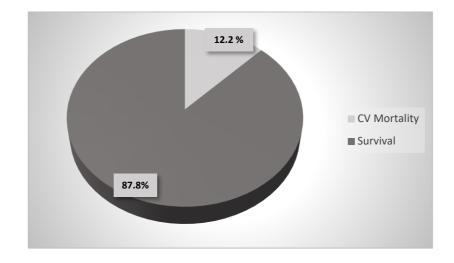
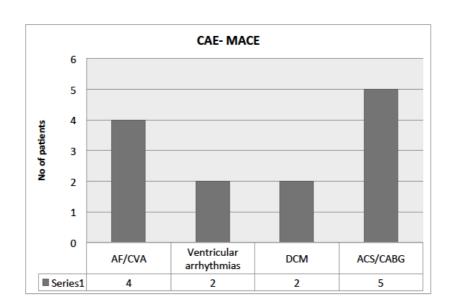


Figure S2 Overall cardiovascular mortality (2A) and MACE according to presentations in CAE patients (2B)





2B

2A

AF (atrial fibrillation), CVA (cerebrovascular events), DCM (dilated cardiomyopathy),
ACS (acute coronary syndrome), CABG (coronary artery bypass graft), and MACE
(major acute cardiac events)