Supplemental Tables

Table 4 GDF-15 (pg/mL) values of cases and controls in strata according to gender in the 30 days to 1 year period after index ACS

	Men			Women			P for heterogeneity
	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	
Model 1[a]	1822	1446	377 (-10, 867)	1512	1185	326 (-251, 1262)	0.97
Model 2[b]	1806	1452	354 (-15, 817)	1505	1227	279 (-281, 1170)	0.96
Model 3[c]	1773	1329	444 (142, 809)	1506	1619	-113 (-596, 598)	0.10

CI = confidence interval

Mean GDF-15 values were based on nested linear mixed effects models with (^{2}log-transformed) GDF-15 as the dependent variable, and with gender, time from index ACS event to the blood sample measurement and group variable (case / control) as the main independent variables. To obtain the p-value for heterogeneity, an interaction term (group variable * gender) was added to the model.

a Unadjusted for patient characteristics

b Adjusted for age

c Adjusted for age, admission diagnosis, diabetes mellitus, smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, body mass index, history of revascularization, history of myocardial infarct and serum creatinine value (measured at each time-point)

Table 5 GDF-15 (pg/mL) values of cases and controls in strata according to diabetes mellitus in the 30 days to 1 year period after index ACS

	Diabetes			Non-diabetes			P for heterogeneity
	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	
Model 1[a]	2131	1816	315 (-324, 1228)	1605	1208	397 (37, 860)	0.57
Model 2[b]	2038	1772	266 (-324, 1096)	1607	1236	371 (22, 815)	0.56
Model 3[c]	2175	1760	415 (-169, 1213)	1508	1215	293 (9, 643)	0.98

CI = confidence interval

Mean GDF-15 values were based on nested linear mixed effects models with (^{2}log-transformed) GDF-15 as the dependent variable, and with presence of diabetes mellitus, time from index ACS event to the blood sample measurement and group variable (case / control) as the independent variables. To obtain the p-value for heterogeneity, an interaction term (group variable * diabetes mellitus) was added to the model.

a Unadjusted for patient characteristics

b Adjusted for age and gender

c Adjusted for age, gender, admission diagnosis, smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, body mass index, history of revascularization, history of myocardial infarct and serum creatinine value (measured at each time-point)

Table 6 GDF-15 (pg/mL) values of cases and controls in strata according to smoking in the 30 days to 1 year period after index ACS

	Smoking			Non-smoking			P for heterogeneity
	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	
Model 1[a]	1410	1265	145 (-294, 784)	1997	1458	539 (65, 1158)	0.38
Model 2[b]	1518	1392	126 (-326, 771)	1889	1411	478 (50, 1411)	0.36
Model 3[c]	1832	1552	280 (-226, 978)	1646	1317	330 (-31, 791)	0.78

CI = confidence interval

Mean GDF-15 values were based on nested linear mixed effects models with (^{2}log-transformed) GDF-15 as the dependent variable, and with smoking status, time from index ACS event to the blood sample measurement and group variable (case / control) as the independent variables. To obtain the p-value for heterogeneity, an interaction term (group variable * smoking status) was added to the model.

a Unadjusted for patient characteristics

b Adjusted for age and gender

c Adjusted for age, gender, admission diagnosis, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, body mass index, history of revascularization, history of myocardial infarct and serum creatinine value (measured at each time-point)

Table 7 GDF-15 (pg/mL) values of cases and controls in strata according to creatinine levels (μmol/L) in the 30 days to 1 year period after index ACS

	Creatinine ≥ 85			Creatinine < 85			P for heterogeneity
	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	
Model 1[a]	1952	1532	420 (-79, 1091)	1490	1288	203 (-220, 794)	0.68
Model 2[b]	1640	1518	122 (-92, 977)	1545	1319	226 (-193, 800)	0.78
Model 3[c]	1817	1460	357 (-25, 841)	1553	1336	217 (-151, 698)	0.71

CI = confidence interval

Mean GDF-15 values were based on nested linear mixed effects models with (^{2}log-transformed) GDF-15 as the dependent variable, and with serum creatinine level (dichotomized into equal or above the median and below the median), time from index ACS event to the blood sample measurement and group variable (case / control) as the independent variables. To obtain the p-value for heterogeneity, an interaction term (group variable * (dichotomous) serum creatinine level) was added to the model.

a Unadjusted for patient characteristics

b Adjusted for age and gender

c Adjusted for age, gender, admission diagnosis, smoking, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, body mass index, history of revascularization and history of myocardial infarction

Table 8 GDF-15 (pg/mL) values of cases and controls in strata according to admission diagnosis in the 30 days to 1 year period after index ACS

	STEMI			NSTEMI			P for heterogeneity
	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	Cases	Controls	Mean difference (95% CI)	
Model 1[a]	1535	1223	312 (-119, 911)	1758	1792	-34 (-502, 604)	0.29
Model 2[b]	1573	1275	299 (-123, 876)	1746	1725	20 (-428, 624)	0.36
Model 3[c]	1670	1337	333 (-68, 862)	1748	1485	264 (-140, 789)	0.76

CI = confidence interval. STEMI = ST-elevation myocardial infarction. NSTEMI = non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

Mean GDF-15 values were based on nested linear mixed effects models with (^{2}log-transformed) GDF-15 as the dependent variable, and with admission diagnosis, time from index ACS event to the blood sample measurement and group variable (case / control) as the independent variables. To obtain the p-value for heterogeneity, an interaction term (group variable * admission diagnosis) was added to the model.

a Unadjusted for patient characteristics

b Adjusted for age and gender

c Adjusted for age, gender, smoking, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, body mass index, history of revascularization, history of myocardial infarct and serum creatinine value (measured at each time-point)