**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES**

**Suppl. Table S1. Association of Lp(a) as a continuous variable (in mg/dL) and other covariates with recurrent AMI and mortality**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable (N=2248)** | **Hazard ratio** | ***P*-value** |
| **Recurrent AMI** | | |
| Age | 1.03 | <0.001 |
| Sex | 1.21 | 0.078 |
| Lp(a) | 1.00 | 0.171 |
| HDL-C | 0.99 | 0.954 |
| Triglycerides | 0.94 | 0.168 |
| LDL-C | 0.93 | 0.162 |
| Statins | 0.82 | 0.340 |
| Diabetes | 1.10 | 0.365 |
| **CV mortality** | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age | 1.40 | <0.001 |
| Sex | 1.11 | 0.233 |
| Lp(a) | 1.00 | 0.332 |
| HDL-C | 0.82 | 0.142 |
| Triglycerides | 0.94 | 0.121 |
| LDL-C | 0.89 | 0.010 |
| Statins | 0.95 | 0.563 |
| Diabetes | 1.35 | <0.001 |
| **All-cause mortality** | | |
| Age | 1.73 | <0.001 |
| Sex | 1.10 | 0.133 |
| Lp(a) | 1.00 | 0.062 |
| HDL-C | 0.84 | 0.071 |
| Triglycerides | 0.95 | 0.087 |
| LDL-C | 0.90 | 0.001 |
| Statins | 0.89 | 0.088 |
| Diabetes | 1.29 | <0.001 |

**Legend (Suppl. Table S1):** Lp(a) as a continuous variable was not significantly associated with recurrent AMI, CV death, or all-cause death. AMI: acute myocardial infarction, CV: cardiovascular, HDL: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, Lp(a): lipoprotein(a).

**Suppl. Table S2. Number and sex distribution of patients stratified by Lp(a) level in three groups**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lp(a) group (mg/dL)** | **Men** | **Women** | **Total** |
| ≤50 | 1,198 | 506 | 1,704 |
| 51–90 | 222 | 116 | 338 |
| >90 | 120 | 86 | 206 |

**Legend (Suppl. Table S2)**: All patients were stratified into three groups based on their Lp(a) level: ≤50 mg/dL, 51–90 mg/dL, and >90 mg/dL. Lp(a): lipoprotein(a).

**Suppl. Table S3**: **Association of Lp(a) as an interval variable with CV mortality stratified by age and sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sex** | **Age (years)** | **Lp(a) in mg/dL** | **Hazard ratio** | ***p*-value** |
| Men | ≤65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 1.22 | 0.246 |
|  |  | >90 | 1.43 | 0.084 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | >65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 1.05 | 0.728 |
|  |  | >90 | 1.26 | 0.242 |
| Women | ≤65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 0.53 | 0.106 |
|  |  | >90 | 0.62 | 0.326 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | >65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 0.96 | 0.779 |
|  |  | >90 | 1.16 | 0.397 |

**Legend (Suppl. Table S3):** Patients were stratified into three groups based on their Lp(a) level: ≤50 mg/dL, 51–90 mg/dL, and >90 mg/dL. Lp(a) was not significantly associated with CV death in either men or women. CV: cardiovascular, Lp(a): lipoprotein(a).

**Suppl. Table S4**: **Association of Lp(a) as an interval variable with all-cause mortality stratified by age and sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sex** | **Age (years)** | **Lp(a) in mg/dL** | **Hazard ratio** | ***p*-value** |
| Men | ≤65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 1.22 | 0.246 |
|  |  | >90 | 1.43 | 0.084 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | >65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 1.05 | 0.728 |
|  |  | >90 | 1.26 | 0.242 |
| Women | ≤65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 0.53 | 0.106 |
|  |  | >90 | 0.622 | 0.326 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | >65 | ≤50 | Reference |  |
|  |  | 51-90 | 1.011 | 0.951 |
|  |  | >90 | 1.124 | 0.583 |

**Legend** (**Suppl. Table S4):** Patients were stratified into three groups based on their Lp(a) level: ≤50 mg/dL, 51–90 mg/dL, and >90 mg/dL. Lp(a) was not significantly associated with all-cause death in either men or women. Lp(a): lipoprotein(a).