

Supplemental data

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Supplementary Table 1. Outcome definition

Outcome	Source	Definition
Net adverse clinical events	National patient registry National population registry SCAAR*	All-cause death, myocardial infarction, bleeding or urgent revascularization.
Major adverse cardiovascular events	National patient registry National population registry SCAAR*	All-cause death, myocardial infarction or urgent revascularization.
All-cause mortality	National population registry	All-cause death
Myocardial infarction	SCAAR* registry	New registration for MI [†] in the SCAAR registry with a discharge diagnosis of MI [†] according to the fourth universal definition of MI [†] ICD [‡] -10: I21–I22.
Bleeding	National patient registry	Haemorrhagic stroke: ICD [‡] -10: I60-I62. Gastrointestinal bleeding: ICD [‡] -10: K226, K250, K252, K254, K256, K260, K262, K264, K266, K270, K272, K274, K276, K280, K282, K284, K286, K290, K625, K920, K921, K922, I850. Anaemia-related bleeding: ICD [‡] -10: D629, D500. Other bleeding: ICD [‡] -10: N421, N938, N939, N950, R041, R042, R048, R049, R210, R319, R210, T810, N501A
Urgent revascularization	SCAAR* registry	Revascularization with PCI [§] due to acute coronary syndrome or revascularization with coronary artery by-pass graft surgery.
Stroke	National patient registry	ICD [‡] -10: I63.0–I63.6.
Cardiovascular death	National population and patient registry	Death due to ICD [‡] -10: I00-I99

* SCAAR: Swedish Coronary Angiography and Angioplasty Registry

† MI: myocardial infarction

‡ ICD: International Classification of Diseases

§ PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

Supplementary Table 2. Baseline characteristics before PS-matching

		MT* (n=8286)	PCI† + MT* (n=24003)	P-value	Missing (%)
Patient characteristics					
Inclusion time	Early inclusion (2010-2014)	4340 (52.4%)	11832 (49.3%)	<0.001	0.0
	Late inclusion (2015-2020)	3946 (47.6%)	12171 (50.7%)		
Age, mean (SD)		68.4 (9.4)	67.5 (9.8)	<0.001	0.0
Age ≥80 years		938 (11.3%)	2464 (10.3%)	0.007	0.0
Sex (male)		6428 (77.6%)	18822 (78.4%)	0.11	0.0
Canadian cardiovascular society score grading	I	1827 (22.0%)	3002 (12.5%)	<0.001	0.0
	II	4627 (55.8%)	12980 (54.1%)		
	III	1784 (21.5%)	7775 (32.4%)		
	IV	48 (0.6%)	246 (1.0%)		
Comorbidities					
Smoking status	Non-smoker	3220 (40.0%)	9805 (41.8%)	0.002	2.4
	Previous smoker	4037 (50.1%)	11214 (47.8%)		
	Active smoker	803 (10.0%)	2440 (10.4%)		
Diabetes		2239 (27.0%)	5668 (23.6%)	<0.001	0.0
Previous stroke		691 (8.3%)	1425 (5.9%)	<0.001	0.0
Heart failure		1077 (13.0%)	2554 (10.6%)	<0.001	0.0
Chronic pulmonary disease		455 (5.5%)	1162 (4.8%)	0.019	0.0
Cancer		320 (3.9%)	817 (3.4%)	0.051	0.0
Dementia		9 (0.1%)	20 (0.1%)	0.51	0.0
Kidney disease		296 (3.6%)	778 (3.2%)	0.15	0.0
Estimated glomerular filtration rate, mean (SD)		81.1 (22.5)	82.5 (22.1)	<0.001	11.9
Hypertension		6533 (79.2%)	18028 (75.4%)	<0.001	0.4
Hyperlipidemia		7231 (87.5%)	19986 (83.5%)	<0.001	0.3
Previous myocardial infarction		3845 (47.1%)	9882 (41.7%)	<0.001	1.4
Previous coronary artery by-pass graft surgery		2236 (27.0%)	2606 (10.9%)	<0.001	0.0
Previous PCI†		3578 (43.2%)	10362 (43.2%)	0.98	0.0
Procedure characteristics					
Angiographic findings	1 vessel disease	3151 (38.0%)	10699 (44.6%)	<0.001	0.0
	2 vessel disease	1925 (23.2%)	7012 (29.2%)		
	3 vessel disease and/or left-main disease	3208 (38.7%)	6292 (26.2%)		
LAD involvement		4445 (53.6%)	13043 (54.3%)	0.274	0.0
Stenosis at angiography	50-69% stenosis	2456 (29.6%)	6077 (25.3%)	<0.001	0.0
	One or more stenosis ≥70%	5830 (70.4%)	17926 (74.7%)		

Fractional flow reserve or instantaneous wave-free ratio	1863 (22.5%)	3756 (15.6%)	<0.001	0.0	
Stent implantation among ad-hoc PCI [†]	-	17891 (84.1%)	-	0.0	
Drug-eluting stents among ad-hoc stent implantation	-	16159 (90.3%)	-	0.0	
Pharmacological therapies					
Dual antiplatelet therapy	2513 (30.3%)	20855 (86.9%)	<0.001	0.0	
Acetylsalicylic acid	7499 (90.5%)	22823 (95.1%)	<0.001	0.0	
P2Y12 inhibitor	2870 (34.6%)	21873 (91.1%)	<0.001	0.0	
Clopidogrel	1982 (23.9%)	16273 (67.8%)	<0.001	0.0	
Statins	8286 (100.0%)	24003 (100.0%)		0.0	
Beta-blockers	7466 (90.1%)	21650 (90.2%)	0.81	0.0	
Long-acting nitrates	4608 (55.6%)	8688 (36.2%)	<0.001	0.0	
Non-selective calcium-channel blocker	2950 (35.6%)	7649 (31.9%)	<0.001	0.0	
Selective calcium channel blocker	187 (2.3%)	328 (1.4%)	<0.001	0.0	
Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor	4732 (57.1%)	14142 (58.9%)	0.004	0.0	
Angiotensin receptor blocker	2871 (34.6%)	7511 (31.3%)	<0.001	0.0	
Socioeconomic factors					
Place of birth	Sweden	6628 (80.0%)	19635 (81.8%)	<0.001	0.0
	Europe, not Sweden	1129 (13.6%)	2851 (11.9%)		
	Another birthplace	529 (6.4%)	1517 (6.3%)		
Civil status	Married	5020 (60.7%)	14512 (60.6%)	0.026	0.2
	Not married	1032 (12.5%)	3216 (13.4%)		
	Divorced	1455 (17.6%)	4231 (17.7%)		
	Widow/widower	760 (9.2%)	2001 (8.4%)		
Educational level	Pre-upper secondary	2850 (34.9%)	7676 (32.4%)	<0.001	1.3
	Upper secondary	3522 (43.2%)	10545 (44.5%)		
	Post-secondary	1785 (21.9%)	5484 (23.1%)		

* MT: medical therapy

† PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

Supplementary Table 3. Mean propensity score

	PCI* +MT†	MT†	P-value
Before PS‡- matching	0.766	0.681	<0.001
After PS‡ - matching	0.691	0.692	0.686

Mean propensity score before and after PS-matching.

* PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

† MT: medical therapy

‡ PS: propensity score

Supplementary Table 4. Inverse probability weighting

Outcome	HR* (95% CI†)
5-year outcome	
NACE‡	0.65 (0.62-0.68) p-value: <0.001
MACE§	0.60 (0.57-0.63) p-value: <0.001
All-cause mortality	0.85 (0.78-0.92) p-value: <0.001
Myocardial infarction	0.83 (0.76-0.90) p-value: <0.001
Bleeding	0.95 (0.86-1.05) p-value: 0.300
Urgent revascularization	0.49 (0.46-0.52) p-value: <0.001
Cardiovascular mortality	0.78 (0.70-0.88) p-value: <0.001
Stroke	0.98 (0.85-1.12) p-value: 0.727

Inverse probability weighting comparing PCI^{||} + MT^{**} vs MT^{**} alone. A HR* <1 favours the PCI^{||} + MT^{**} group. The following variables were included in the adjustment model: inclusion date, sex, age, smoking status, diabetes, stroke, kidney disease, heart failure, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, previous coronary artery by-pass graft surgery, previous PCI^{||}, disease extent on angiogram, Canadian cardiovascular society score, use of fractional flow reserve or instantaneous wave-free ratio, lesion ≥ 70% on angiography, and country of birth.

* HR: hazard ratio

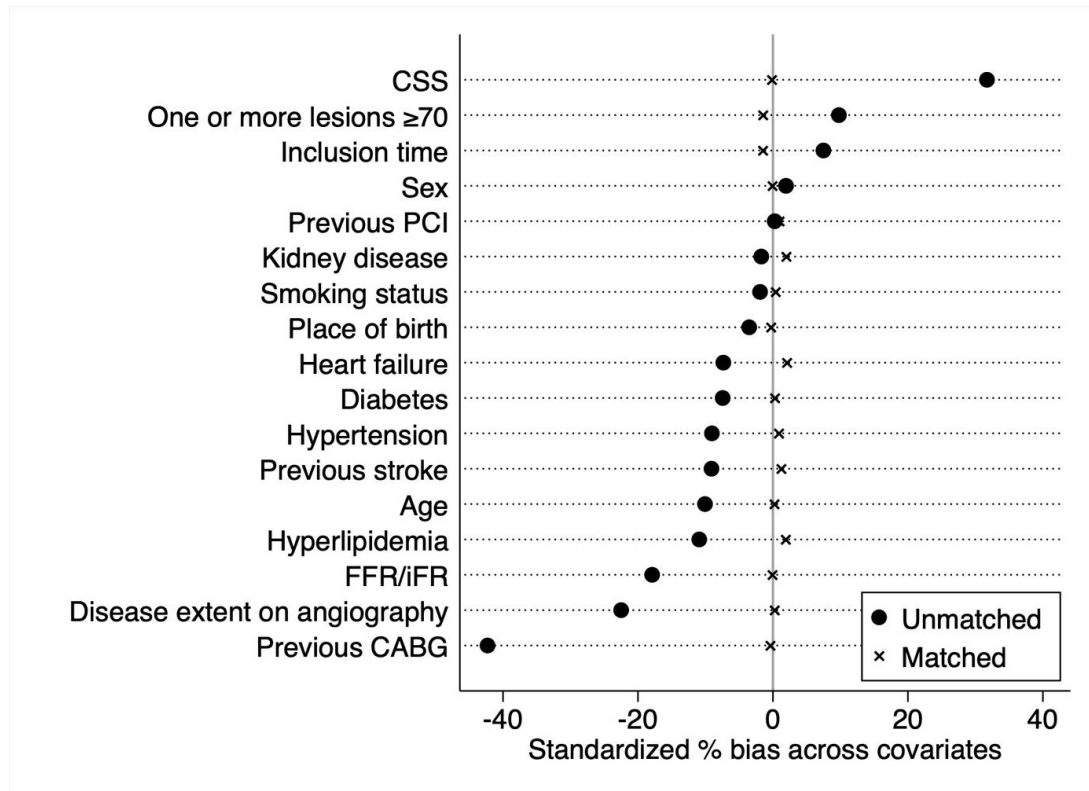
† CI: confidence interval

‡ NACE: net adverse clinical events

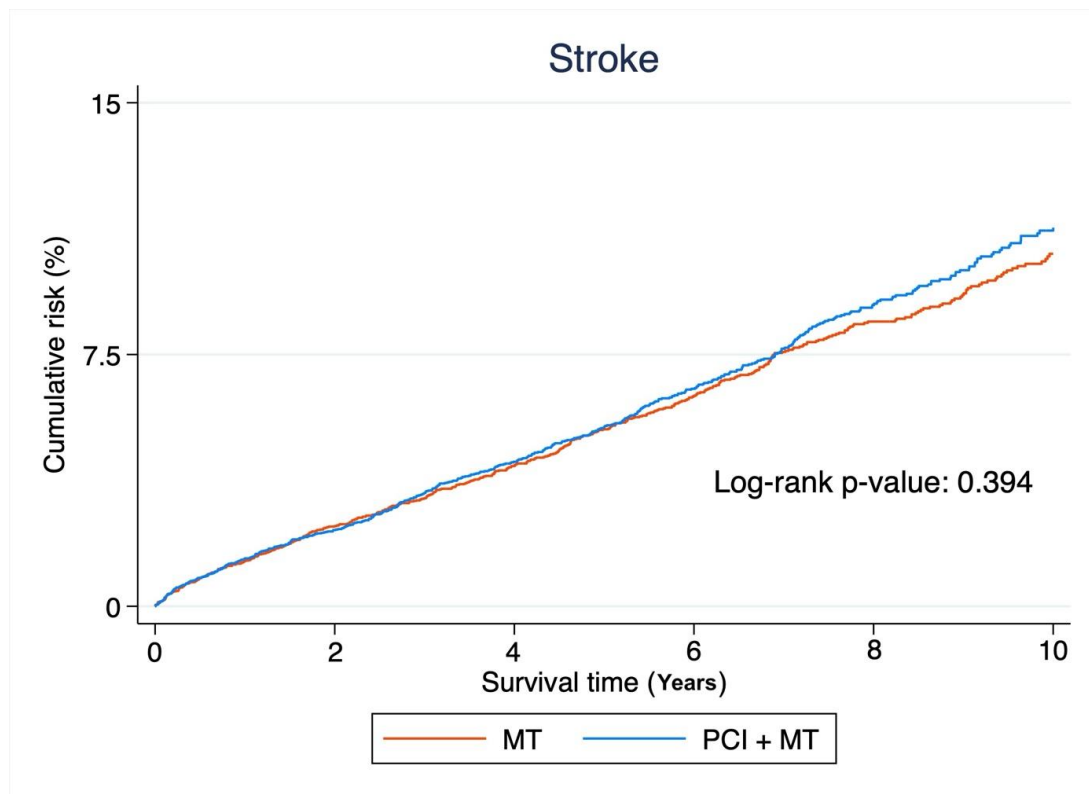
§ MACE: major adverse cardiovascular events

|| PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention

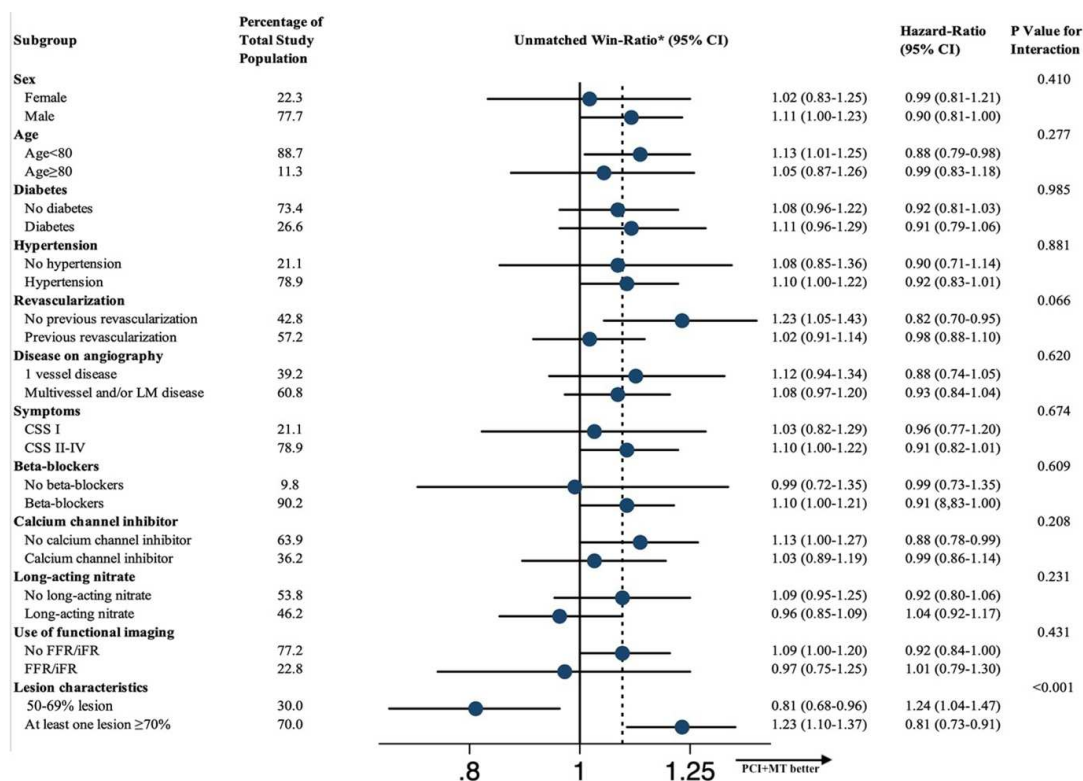
** MT: medical therapy



Supplementary Figure 1. Standardized % bias across covariates, Standardized mean difference before and after propensity score matching. CABG: coronary artery by-pass graft surgery; CSS: Canadian cardiovascular society score; FFR: fractional flow reserve; iFR: instantaneous wave-free ratio; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention.



Supplementary Figure 2. Safety outcome, Time-to-event Kaplan-Meier curves illustrating the event rate of stroke. MT: medical therapy; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention.



Supplementary Figure 3. Subgroup analysis, Forest plot for subgroup analysis for all-cause mortality. Win-ratio is a statistical method used for composite outcomes and allows sorting the components of the composite by clinical importance. A significant subgroup interaction was observed for patients with or without a lesion $\geq 70\%$. PCI + MT was associated with lower rates of all-cause mortality when used for patients with a $\geq 70\%$ lesion. Simultaneously, MT alone was associated with lower rate of all-cause mortality when used for patients with no $\geq 70\%$ lesion (interaction p-value, <0.001). *The subgroups were analysed using unmatched win-ratio, matched win-ratio is not possible with uneven pairs. CABG: coronary artery bypass surgery; CI: confidence interval; CSS: Canadian society cardiovascular score grading of angina; FFR: fractional flow reserve; iFR: instantaneous wave free ratio; LM: left main.