**Supplemental Table 1**

Pre-existing comorbidities in the study population (N= 5,635).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  **N (%)** |
| **Cardiovascularcomorbidities**  | 1,909 (33.9) |
| * Coronary disease
 | 1,086 (19.3) |
| * Congestive heart failure
 | 94 (1.7) |
| * Peripheral arterial disease
 | 316 (5.6) |
| * Cerebrovascular disease (TIA\* or stroke)
 | 227 (4.0) |
| * Hypertension
 | 3,145 (55.8) |
| * Diabetes
 | 995 (17.7) |
| * Possible familial hypercholesterolemia
 | 1,017 (18.1) |
| * Cardiovascular multimorbidity\*\*
 | 1,839 (32.6) |
| **Non-cardiovascular comorbidities** | 132 (2.3) |
| * Cancer
 | 437 (7.8) |
| * Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 | 231 (4.1) |
| * Gastrointestinal bleeding
 | 113 (2.0) |
| * Inflammatory systemic disease
 | 153 (2.7)  |
| * Severe renal disease
 | 98 (1.7) |
| * Liver disease
 | 36 (0.6) |
| * Non–cardiovascular multimorbidity\*\*\*
 | 62 (1.1) |

\*TIA as transient ischemic attack

\*\*We defined cardiovascular multimorbidity as having at least two prior comorbidities before the index hospitalization including: coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, peripheral arterial disease, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension, and possible familial hypercholesterolemia.

\*\*\* We defined non-cardiovascular multimorbidity as having at least two prior comorbidities before the index hospitalization including: severe renal disease, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, gastrointestinal bleeding, inflammatory systemic disease and liver disease.