**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.