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High-Sensitivity Cardiac Troponin and the Risk Stratification of Patients with Renal Impairment Presenting with Suspected Acute Coronary Syndrome

Running Title: *Miller-Hodges et al.; Risk Stratification in ACS with Renal Impairment*

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Abstract

Background—High-sensitivity cardiac troponin testing may improve the risk-stratification and diagnosis of myocardial infarction, but concentrations can be challenging to interpret in patients with renal impairment and the effectiveness of testing in this group is uncertain.

Methods—In a prospective multi-center study of consecutive patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome, we evaluated the performance of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I in those with and without renal impairment (estimated glomerular filtration rate $<60\text{mL}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2$). The negative predictive value (NPV) and sensitivity of troponin concentrations below the risk stratification threshold (5ng/L) at presentation were reported for a primary outcome of index type 1 myocardial infarction, or type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 30 days. The positive predictive value (PPV) and specificity at the 99th centile diagnostic threshold (16ng/L in women, 34ng/L in men) was determined for index type 1 myocardial infarction. Subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction and cardiac death were reported at 1 year.

Results—Of 4,726 patients identified, 904 (19%) had renal impairment. Troponin concentrations $<5\text{ng}/\text{L}$ at presentation identified 17% of patients with renal impairment as low-risk for the primary outcome (NPV 98.4%, 95% confidence interval [CI] 96.0-99.7%; sensitivity 98.9%, 95% CI 97.5-99.9%), compared to 56% without renal impairment ($P<0.001$) with similar performance (NPV 99.7%, 95% CI 99.4-99.9%; sensitivity 98.4%, 95% CI 97.2-99.4%). The PPV and specificity at the 99th centile were lower in patients with renal impairment at 50.0% (95% CI 45.2-54.8%) and 70.9% (95% CI 67.5-74.2%) respectively, compared to 62.4% (95% CI 58.8-65.9%) and 92.1% (95% CI 91.2-93.0%) in those without. At 1 year, patients with troponin concentrations $>99^{\text{th}}$ centile and renal impairment were at greater risk of subsequent myocardial infarction or cardiac death than those with normal renal function (24% vs. 10%, adjusted hazard ratio 2.19, 95% CI 1.54-3.11).

Conclusions—In suspected acute coronary syndrome, high-sensitivity cardiac troponin identified fewer patients with renal impairment as low-risk and more as high-risk, but with lower specificity for type 1 myocardial infarction. Irrespective of diagnosis, patients with renal impairment and elevated cardiac troponin concentrations had two-fold greater risk of a major cardiac event compared to those with normal renal function, and should be considered for further investigation and treatment.

Clinical Trial Registration—URL: <https://clinicaltrials.gov> Unique Identifier: NCT01852123

Key Words: renal disease; troponin; acute coronary syndrome

Clinical Perspective

What is new?

- This is the first study to evaluate high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I testing in unselected, consecutive patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome with and without renal impairment.
- Patients with troponin concentrations $<5\text{ng/L}$ at presentation were low-risk for myocardial infarction or cardiac death regardless of renal function, but only one in five patients with renal impairment were identified as low-risk.
- Patients with renal impairment were twice as likely to have troponin concentrations above the 99th centile, with lower specificity for type 1 myocardial infarction, but irrespective of the diagnosis these patients had a 2-fold greater risk of cardiac events at 1 year.



What are the clinical implications?

- Our findings support the use of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I testing, using a risk stratification threshold of $<5\text{ng/L}$, to rule out myocardial infarction in patients with renal impairment.
- The use of diagnostic thresholds above the 99th centile might improve specificity for type 1 myocardial infarction in patients with renal impairment.
- However, such strategies may falsely reassure clinicians that patients below this threshold are at low risk.
- High-sensitivity cardiac troponin I has major potential to risk stratify patients with renal impairment and suspected acute coronary syndrome.

Cardiovascular disease is the most frequent outcome of chronic kidney disease.¹ As glomerular filtration rate (GFR) declines, major adverse cardiovascular events, cardiovascular and all-cause mortality increase.¹⁻³ In patients with acute coronary syndrome, renal impairment is common⁴ and is associated with an increased risk of recurrent myocardial infarction and death.^{5,6} Cardiac troponin testing is used widely to diagnose myocardial infarction,⁷⁻¹⁰ however levels can be challenging to interpret in patients with renal impairment.^{11,12} Circulating troponin concentrations are often raised in these patients due to shared risk factors and pre-existing cardiovascular disease.¹³ High-sensitivity cardiac troponin assays permit the use of lower thresholds to rule in and rule out myocardial infarction,¹⁴ but the effectiveness of testing in patients with renal impairment is uncertain.



We have previously evaluated high-sensitivity cardiac troponin testing in consecutive patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome and defined thresholds for risk stratification (<5ng/L) and diagnosis of myocardial infarction using sex-specific 99th centile upper reference limits.^{7,15} Patients with cardiac troponin concentrations <5ng/L at presentation were at low risk of future cardiac events and may not require serial testing or hospital admission.^{7,16,17} The use of sex-specific diagnostic thresholds identified more women with myocardial infarction who were at increased risk of major cardiac events.¹⁴ The benefits of both approaches may be offset in patients with comorbid conditions and especially those with renal impairment, where myocardial injury often occurs outwith acute coronary syndrome, and where high-sensitivity cardiac troponin testing may contribute to diagnostic uncertainty. We aimed to evaluate the performance of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I testing in consecutive patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome with and without renal impairment.

Methods

Study design & participants

In a prospective multi-center study, we identified consecutive patients presenting with suspected acute coronary syndrome to the emergency departments of two secondary care hospitals (St John's Hospital, Livingston and Western General Hospital, Edinburgh) and a tertiary care hospital (Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh) between June 1, 2013 and January 31, 2014.⁷ All patients in whom the attending clinician requested cardiac troponin for suspected acute coronary syndrome were enrolled. Patients were excluded if they were diagnosed with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, had been admitted previously during the study period or did not live in Scotland and therefore could not have hospital records linked with outcomes. In this analysis, we identified those patients who also had at least one measurement of serum creatinine during the index presentation. The study was approved by the national research ethics committee, and performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent was not required.

Procedures

Plasma cardiac troponin I concentration was measured at presentation and then repeated 6 or 12 hours after the onset of symptoms at the discretion of the clinician. All patients who met the inclusion criteria were assigned a study code and additional data from the electronic patient record (TrakCare; InterSystems Corporation, Cambridge, MA, USA) were collected prospectively and linked in real time with a unique patient identifier.

Clinical decision-making utilized a validated standard-of-care sensitive cardiac troponin I assay (ARCHITECT_{STAT} troponin I assay; Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, USA).^{18, 19} High-sensitivity cardiac troponin I was measured in parallel on excess plasma in all enrolled

patients, at all time points, using a high-sensitivity assay (ARCHITECT_{STAT} high-sensitive troponin I assay; Abbott Laboratories). These results were not reported on the electronic patient record or communicated to the clinicians responsible for patients' care. For this assay, the limit of detection (LoD) is 1.2ng/L with an upper reference limit at the 99th centile in women of 16ng/L and in men of 34ng/L.^{15, 20} It has a coefficient of variation of 23% at the limit of detection (1.2ng/L) and <10% at 6ng/L.^{7, 21, 22}

Baseline clinical characteristics and serum biochemistry results were collected using the electronic patient record. Serum creatinine at presentation was used to calculate the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) study equation.²³ Based on this, patients were classified as having 'normal' (eGFR $\geq 60\text{mL}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2$) or 'impaired' renal function (eGFR $< 60\text{mL}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2$). Those with renal impairment were further categorized as having moderate (eGFR 30-59mL/min/1.73m²), severe ($< 30\text{mL}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2$) or end-stage ($< 15\text{ mL}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2$) renal disease.

Patients with evidence of myocardial necrosis at presentation or on subsequent testing were identified using sex-specific upper reference limits (troponin concentration $> 99^{\text{th}}$ centile).

When patients had serial samples tested, 'peak troponin' was defined as the highest cardiac troponin concentration obtained within 24 hours of hospital presentation. All investigations, clinical information and outcomes from presentation to 30 days were independently reviewed by two adjudicators (AS and AA). Patients were classified as having type 1 or type 2 myocardial infarction or myocardial injury, according to the Universal Definition of Myocardial Infarction (**Supplementary Table 1**).^{11, 24} Type 1 myocardial infarction was defined in patients with myocardial necrosis and symptoms suggestive of acute coronary syndrome or evidence of myocardial ischemia on an electrocardiogram. Type 2 myocardial infarction was diagnosed in



those patients with symptoms or signs of myocardial ischemia due to increased oxygen demand or decreased supply (e.g. tachyarrhythmia, hypotension, or anemia). Myocardial injury was defined as biochemical evidence of myocardial necrosis in the absence of any clinical features of myocardial ischemia. Any discrepancies were resolved by the adjudication of a third independent reviewer (NLM). Index myocardial infarction was defined as any type 1 myocardial infarction arising during the first clinical episode. Agreement was good across all adjudicated diagnoses in patients with and without renal impairment (κ 0.72, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.67–0.78 vs. κ 0.70, 95% CI 0.65–0.75).

Follow-up was completed using regional and national registries as well as the electronic patient record (TrakCare). The same adjudication process as the index admission was used to adjudicate any readmission with elevated cardiac troponin (>99th centile). Cardiac death was defined as any death due to myocardial infarction, arrhythmia, or heart failure.

Outcomes

The negative predictive value (NPV) and sensitivity of cardiac troponin concentrations below the risk stratification threshold (5ng/L) at presentation were reported for a primary outcome of index type 1 myocardial infarction, or type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 30 days, as previously described.⁷ We performed an additional sensitivity analysis evaluating the LoD as an alternative to this risk stratification threshold. The positive predictive value (PPV) and specificity of cardiac troponin concentrations >99th centile (16ng/L in women, 34ng/L in men) on the presentation sample or subsequent testing was determined for index type 1 myocardial infarction. Sub-group analyses were performed stratified by age and sex. In those undergoing serial sampling, performance of the diagnostic threshold was evaluated at presentation and on repeat testing, with and without the inclusion of a 20% delta change in cardiac troponin concentration.²⁵

In a secondary analysis we evaluated the diagnostic performance for type 1 or type 2 myocardial infarction. Readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction, cardiac death and all cause death were reported at 1 year.

Statistical analysis

Baseline characteristics across eGFR categories were presented as mean (SD) or median (IQR) for normally distributed and non-normally distributed variables respectively, and as proportions for categorical variables. A high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I concentration of <5ng/L at presentation conferred a NPV of 99.6% across the whole population for the primary outcome.⁷ This threshold was evaluated in those patients with normal and impaired renal function. As we expected the NPV to be close to 100%, we estimated the proportion by sampling from a binomial likelihood with a Jeffrey's prior (beta distribution shape parameters both equal to 0.5) as intervals produced using this approach have good coverage for proportions close to 0 or 1.²⁶ Survival free from type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death above and below the threshold of 5ng/L was compared. Multivariable cox proportional hazard models were performed to evaluate the association of eGFR and outcomes. Statistical analyses were performed using R, version 3.3.2.

Results

Patient characteristics

Of 4,739 patients enrolled, 4,726 patients (99.7%) had at least one measure of serum creatinine (**Supplementary Figure 1**). Of these, 904 patients (19%) had renal impairment with an eGFR <60mL/min/1.73m² (**Table 1**). Most patients had moderate impairment (85%) with 15% having severe impairment (<30mL/min/1.73m²), and 13 (0.3%) patients receiving dialysis (12 on

hemodialysis, 1 on peritoneal dialysis) (**Supplementary Table 2**). Renal function was two-fold higher in those with normal renal function (eGFR 91 ± 18 vs. 47 ± 8 mL/min/1.73m², $P<0.001$).

Compared to patients with normal renal function, those with renal impairment were older and more likely to be female (**Table 1**). Baseline cardiovascular risk factors, including diabetes mellitus and hypertension, as well as established ischemic heart disease, were more prevalent in those with renal impairment. Prescriptions of anti-platelet agents, blockers of the renin-angiotensin system and statins were more frequent in this group. However, smoking was less common. Although more patients with renal impairment had previously undergone coronary artery bypass grafting, the rate of percutaneous coronary intervention was similar to those with normal renal function.



Renal impairment and risk stratification with low cardiac troponin concentrations at presentation

A cardiac troponin concentration of <5 ng/L at presentation identified 17% (157/904) of patients with and 56% (2,144/3,822) of patients without renal impairment as low risk (**Figure 1A**). The primary outcome of index type 1 myocardial infarction, or type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death within 30 days occurred in 1% (2/157) of those with renal impairment and in 0.3% (7/2,144) of those with normal renal function. The NPV and sensitivity for the primary outcome was 98.4% (95% CI 96.0-99.7%) and 98.9% (95% CI 97.5-99.9%) in patients with renal impairment, compared to 99.7% (95% CI 99.4-99.9%) and 98.4% (95% CI 97.2-99.4%) in those without (**Table 2**). Performance was similar when the primary outcome was extended to include all myocardial infarction (type 1 and type 2) (**Supplementary Table 3**). In our sensitivity analysis, the NPV and sensitivity at the LoD were similar to the risk stratification threshold, but

this threshold identified only 19/904 (2%) of patients with renal impairment as low risk, compared to 628/3,822 (16%) of those with normal renal function (**Supplementary Table 4**).

Renal impairment and the diagnosis of myocardial infarction

Cardiac troponin concentrations were >99th centile at presentation in 40% (360/904) of patients with and 15% (578/3,822) without renal impairment (**Figure 1A**). During the index presentation, the adjudicated diagnosis was type 1 myocardial infarction in 23% (206/904) of patients with renal impairment compared to 12% (445/3,822) of those with normal renal function (**Figure 1B**). Similarly, an adjudicated diagnosis of type 2 myocardial infarction was more frequent in patients with renal impairment occurring in 7% (65/904), compared to 3% (108/3,822) of those with normal renal function. In those with renal impairment, the diagnosis of type 1 myocardial infarction occurred in 22% (167/765) of patients with moderate, 28% (29/102) with severe and 27% (10/37) of patients with end-stage renal impairment. The diagnosis of type 2 myocardial infarction occurred in 7% (50/765) of patients with moderate, 10% (10/102) with severe and 14% (5/37) of patients with end-stage renal impairment.

At the 99th centile, the PPV and specificity for an index type 1 myocardial infarction were lower in patients with renal impairment (50.0%, 95% CI 45.2-54.8% and 70.9%, 95% CI 67.5-74.2%, respectively), compared to those without (62.4%, 95% CI 58.8-65.9% and 92.1%, 95% CI 91.2-93.0%, respectively) (**Table 2**). The area under the curve for type 1 myocardial infarction was 0.95 (95% CI 0.93-0.96%) in patients without renal impairment compared to 0.82 (95% CI 0.78-0.86%) in those with renal impairment. The PPV and specificity were similar in patients with renal impairment stratified by age or sex, but were lower in those >65 years old and in women without renal impairment (**Supplementary Table 5**).

Sensitivity was similar in patients with and without renal impairment, both at presentation and on re-testing (**Supplementary Table 5**). In those patients with serial sampling (2,193/4,726, 46%), combining the 99th centile with a 20% delta change increased specificity in those with renal impairment from 68.8% (95% CI 63.8-73.6%) to 78.1% (95% CI 73.6-82.4%), but reduced sensitivity from 97.8% (95% CI 95.5-99.7%) to 78.4% (95% CI 72.0-84.7%). In contrast, combining the 99th centile with a 20% delta change did not significantly improve specificity in patients without renal impairment (90.5%, 95% CI 88.9-92.1% with a delta *versus* 88.1%, 95% CI 86.4-89.8% without), but sensitivity was lower (81.8%, 95% CI 77.8-85.7% with a delta *versus* 98.5%, 95% CI 97.2-99.6% without).

For the diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 myocardial infarction performance improved in all patients, although the PPV and specificity remained lower in those with renal impairment (65.7%, 95% CI 61.0-70.3% and 78.0%, 95% CI 74.8-81.2% respectively), compared to those with normal renal function (77.5%, 95% CI 74.4-80.5% and 95.2%, 95% CI 94.4-95.9% respectively; **Supplementary Table 6**).

Renal impairment and risk of type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 1 year

Using Cox regression modeling, adjusted for age, sex, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, established ischemic heart disease, and cardiac troponin, we confirmed that renal impairment was an independent risk factor for subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death in the year following presentation (**Supplementary Figure 2**). This model independently confirmed that the risk of major cardiac events increased once the eGFR fell below 60mL/min/1.73m².

Cardiac troponin risk stratifies patients with normal and impaired renal function

For all patients, subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 1 year was more frequent with increasing cardiac troponin concentrations (**Figure 2**). Irrespective of the index diagnosis, in patients with any cardiac troponin concentration $>99^{\text{th}}$ centile the 1-year risk of subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death was greater in those with renal impairment compared to those without (24% vs. 10%, adjusted HR 2.19 [95% CI 1.54-3.11]; **Table 3**). Where cardiac troponin concentrations remained $<5\text{ng/L}$ on serial testing, cardiac events at 1 year were uncommon in patients with or without renal impairment (2% vs. 0.4%, adjusted HR 2.49 [95% CI 0.58-10.71]). Patients with renal impairment and cardiac troponin concentrations $\geq 5\text{ng/L}$ but $\leq 99^{\text{th}}$ centile had a similar event rate to those with normal renal function and cardiac troponin concentrations $>99^{\text{th}}$ centile (7% and 10%, respectively).

Increasing cardiac troponin concentrations below the 99^{th} centile were associated with a greater risk of subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 1 year, after adjustment for age, sex, established ischemic heart disease, diabetes mellitus or hypertension (**Figure 3**). For every doubling of cardiac troponin concentration in those with renal impairment, risk of cardiac events increased more than two-fold (HR 2.62, 95% CI 2.09-3.14) compared to a more modest increase in those with normal renal function (HR 1.42, 95% CI 1.09-1.75).

Discussion

In this large, prospective cohort of consecutive patients, we assessed the utility of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I testing to risk stratify and diagnose patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome who have renal impairment. We make several relevant observations for clinical practice. First, high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I concentrations $<5\text{ng/L}$ at presentation

identified patients who were at low risk of myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 30 days regardless of renal function. However, fewer than 1 in 5 with renal impairment were identified as low risk, compared to more than half of those with normal renal function. Second, patients with renal impairment were more than twice as likely to have cardiac troponin concentrations >99th centile. Here, the PPV and specificity for type 1 myocardial infarction were lower than for those with normal renal function. However, 1 in 4 patients with renal impairment had an index diagnosis of type 1 myocardial infarction, and this remained the most common cause of elevated cardiac troponin concentrations in this group. Third, irrespective of the diagnosis, patients with cardiac troponin concentrations >99th centile and renal impairment had a 2-fold greater risk of subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 1 year. Finally, whilst increasing cardiac troponin concentrations <99th centile independently predicted subsequent cardiac events in all patients, for an equivalent increase in concentration, patients with renal impairment had twice the risk of a major cardiac event compared to those with normal renal function. Together these findings suggest that high-sensitivity cardiac troponin testing may improve the risk stratification of patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome and renal impairment by identifying both low risk patients who could avoid hospitalization, and high-risk patients who may benefit from further investigation and therapies.

Our study has a number of strengths. We prospectively identified all consecutive patients without selection presenting to both secondary and tertiary care hospitals, including patients admitted out-of-hours. Moreover, we included patients with all degrees of renal impairment including those with a severe reduction in eGFR or on dialysis, a group often excluded from diagnostic studies.^{27, 28} Thus, we consider our findings to be both representative and generalizable.

Our findings in those patients with renal impairment and cardiac troponin concentrations <5ng/L at presentation support the use of this approach for risk stratification across all patients. Our analysis was conservative using a composite primary outcome that included cardiac events at 30 days. The diagnostic sensitivity of 98.9% in patients with renal impairment would be considered by most as evidence that this approach could be safely applied in practice. Utilizing this threshold would potentially miss two index events in 904 consecutive patients with renal impairment. Indeed, a cardiac troponin concentration <5ng/L was associated with just a 2% risk of subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death in these patients at 1 year. Whilst this approach to risk stratification appears safe, it is clearly less effective in those with renal impairment, identifying fewer than 1 in 5 patients as low-risk compared to more than half of those with normal renal function. This observation likely reflects the higher prevalence of shared risk factors, pre-existing or unrecognized cardiovascular disease, or direct cardiac injury by uremic proteins in patients with renal impairment.

Our data add to those of others who have evaluated the effectiveness of high-sensitivity cardiac troponins for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction.^{16, 28-31} However, the majority of studies have included selected patients, not examined those with renal impairment separately, or have adjudicated outcomes using contemporary assays. A strength of our analysis is that all diagnoses and outcomes were adjudicated using the high-sensitivity assay. In keeping with previous studies, the specificity of high-sensitivity cardiac troponin at the 99th centile for a diagnosis of type 1 myocardial infarction was reduced in patients with renal impairment.²⁶ When considering the clinical utility of this diagnostic test, a reduction in PPV from 60% to 47% is arguably modest. One approach to improve specificity would be to use higher diagnostic thresholds in those with renal impairment.^{28, 32} However, this approach assumes that all grades of

renal impairment are equivalent, and implies to clinicians that small increases in cardiac troponin concentration are less important or are unrelated to cardiovascular risk in patients with renal impairment. Our analysis from a cohort of consecutive patients with the full spectrum of renal function, demonstrates that patients with renal impairment who have elevated cardiac troponin concentrations have twice the risk of a major cardiac event than those with normal renal function. Furthermore, increases in cardiac troponin concentration within the normal reference range are a stronger predictor of cardiac events in patients with renal impairment, likely reflecting the higher burden of risk factors and cardiovascular disease in these patients. So whilst higher thresholds might improve diagnostic accuracy, there is a risk this approach may be falsely reassuring to clinicians.



Renal impairment is associated with poor outcomes. In a recent study, renal impairment, defined as any reduction in eGFR, was responsible for 4% of all deaths worldwide, where more than half were a consequence of cardiovascular disease.³³ Our data confirm this excess risk in patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome, but importantly suggest that cardiac troponin may be used to improve the risk stratification of these patients. Interestingly, we have shown that patients with renal impairment in whom myocardial infarction has been excluded have a similar incident cardiovascular risk to those with myocardial injury or infarction who have normal renal function. Furthermore, we demonstrate a 2-fold increase in cardiovascular risk for every doubling of cardiac troponin in patients with renal impairment compared to those with normal renal function. This observation supports those who suggest elevations in cardiac troponin concentrations in kidney disease reflect underlying cardiovascular disease, rather than impaired renal clearance.¹²

There is often a disparity in the use of common, evidence-based treatments or

interventions in patients with renal impairment.³⁴ Far from this ‘therapeutic nihilism’ in the face of poor outcomes,³⁴ high-sensitivity cardiac troponin could be used to improve the targeting of therapy to this vulnerable and high-risk group of patients. Here, fewer than 30% of patients with renal impairment were prescribed aspirin, a blocker of the renin-angiotensin system or a statin. Whether we can improve outcomes in this high-risk group of patients through increasing the use of these preventative therapies should be the urgent focus of future clinical studies.

We recognize some limitations to our study. Only 15% of patients with reduced eGFR had severe renal impairment, with just 13 patients (1%) on dialysis, so caution must be taken when interpreting these results in this group of patients. The study was conducted in a predominantly Caucasian population (93%), therefore further evaluation in more diverse populations would be of interest. Similarly, our findings are limited to a single high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I assay and cannot be extrapolated to other assays.³² Furthermore, clinical management decisions were made using a contemporary assay and therefore it is possible that a small number of patients only identified by the high-sensitivity assay may have experienced worse outcomes as myocardial injury was not recognized by their treating clinician. However, this limitation affected all patients, and therefore does not impact the validity of our comparison between those with and without renal impairment. We classified patients based on a single estimate of renal function, and it is unclear whether those with renal impairment had acute kidney injury or chronic kidney disease. Both are associated with future cardiovascular risk.^{1, 35} However, our approach is consistent with clinical practice where renal function and cardiac troponin are measured concurrently and treatment decisions are largely based on measures of renal function at the time of presentation.

In conclusion, high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I may improve the risk stratification of

patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome who have renal impairment by identifying low risk patients who could avoid hospitalization, and high-risk patients who may benefit from further investigation and therapies.

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Disclosures

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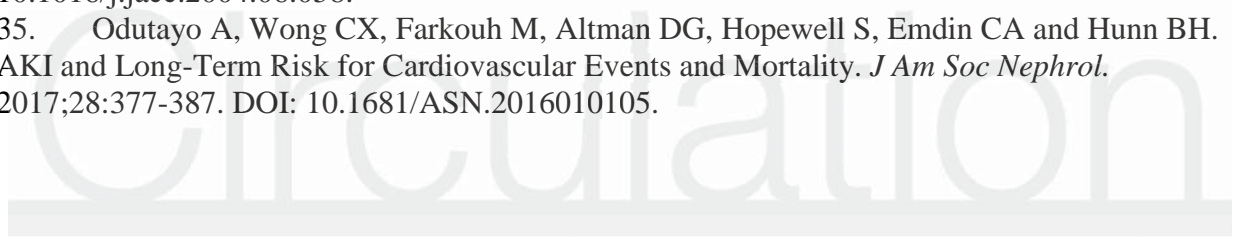


Table 1. Cohort characteristics in all patients and stratified by renal function

	All patients (n=4,726)	eGFR ≥60 mL/min/1.73m² (n=3,822)	eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m² (n=904)
Age (years)	64 (16)	61 (16)	77 (11)
Male	2,670 (56%)	2,236 (59%)	434 (48%)
Renal Function			
Creatinine (μmol/L)	89 (53)	75 (13)	151 (96)
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)	82 (26)	91 (18)	43 (13)
Presenting complaint			
Chest pain	3,923 (83%)	3,264 (85%)	659 (73%)
Dyspnea	265 (6%)	164 (4%)	101 (11%)
Palpitations	126 (3%)	106 (3%)	20 (2%)
Syncope	173 (4%)	112 (3%)	61 (7%)
Past medical history			
Smoker	847 (18%)	765 (20%)	80 (9%)
Diabetes mellitus	667 (14%)	431 (11%)	236 (26%)
Hyperlipidemia	1,122 (24%)	845 (22%)	277 (31%)
Hypertension	1,393 (29%)	1,015 (27%)	378 (42%)
Ischemic heart disease	1,391 (29%)	1,009 (26%)	382 (42%)
Myocardial infarction	796 (17%)	597 (16%)	199 (22%)
Stroke	337 (7%)	228 (6%)	109 (12%)
Previous revascularization			
Percutaneous coronary intervention	447 (9%)	367 (10%)	80 (9%)
Coronary artery bypass grafting	245 (5%)	164 (4%)	83 (9%)
Admission drugs			
Aspirin	926 (20%)	685 (18%)	241 (27%)
Clopidogrel	336 (7%)	247 (6%)	89 (10%)
Dual antiplatelet therapy	157 (3%)	127 (3%)	30 (3%)
ACE-inhibitor or ARB	961 (20%)	709 (19%)	252 (28%)
Beta-blocker	772 (16%)	565 (15%)	207 (23%)
Statin	1,123 (24%)	839 (22%)	284 (31%)
Oral anticoagulant	211 (4%)	148 (4%)	63 (7%)
Cardiac troponin I concentration			
At presentation (ng/L)	5 (2–17)	4 (2–11)	17 (6–52)
At peak (ng/L)	9 (3–60)	6 (3–36)	27 (7–167)
Less than 5ng/L at presentation	2301 (49%)	2144 (56%)	157 (17%)
Above 99 th centile at presentation	938 (20%)	578 (15%)	360 (40%)
Above 99 th centile on serial testing*	789 (36%)	519 (31%)	270 (54%)
Electrocardiogram			
Ischemic appearance	816 (17%)	588 (15%)	228 (25%)
ST-segment depression	302 (6%)	210 (5%)	92 (10%)
Bundle branch block	278 (6%)	173 (5%)	105 (12%)
T-wave inversion	515 (11%)	404 (11%)	111 (12%)
Hemodynamic parameters			
Heart rate (beats per minute)	82 (23)	81 (22)	84 (28)
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	138 (26)	139 (25)	135 (31)
Hospital utilization			

Length of hospital stay (days)	0.7 (0.2–2.4)	0.6 (0.2–1.8)	1.8 (0.7–6.1)
Discharged within 6 hours	1519 (32%)	1395 (36%)	124 (14%)
<i>Adjudicated index diagnosis</i>			
Type 1 myocardial infarction	651 (14%)	445 (12%)	206 (23%)
Type 2 myocardial infarction	173 (4%)	108 (3%)	65 (7%)
Myocardial injury	301 (6%)	160 (4%)	141 (16%)

Values are number (%) or mean (SD) or median (interquartile range)

Abbreviations: eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; ACE = angiotensin converting enzyme;

ARB = angiotensin receptor blocker

*Percentages based on numbers with serial sampling (n=2,193)



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Table 2. Diagnostic performance of risk stratification and diagnostic thresholds stratified by renal function

		eGFR ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m ² (n=3,822)		eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m ² (n=904)	
Risk stratification threshold < 5 ng/L at presentation					
		Composite	Not Composite	Composite	Not Composite
	< 5 ng/L	7	2137	2	155
	≥ 5 ng/L	451	1227	222	525
Sensitivity		98.4 (97.2–99.4)		98.9 (97.5–99.9)	
Specificity		63.5 (61.9–65.1)		22.8 (19.7–26.0)	
Negative predictive value		99.7 (99.4–99.9)		98.4 (96.0–99.7)	
Positive predictive value		26.9 (24.8–29.0)		29.7 (26.5–33.1)	
Negative likelihood ratio		0.02 (0.01–0.05)		0.03 (0.00–0.11)	
Positive likelihood ratio		2.7 (2.6–2.8)		1.3 (1.2–1.3)	
Diagnostic threshold $> 99^{\text{th}}$ centile					
		Type 1 MI	No MI	Type 1 MI	No MI
	$> 99^{\text{th}}$ centile	440	265	203	203
	$\leq 99^{\text{th}}$ centile	5	3112	3	495
Sensitivity		98.8 (97.7–99.7)		98.3 (96.5–99.8)	
Specificity		92.1 (91.2–93.0)		70.9 (67.5–74.2)	
Negative predictive value		99.8 (99.6–99.9)		99.3 (98.4–99.8)	
Positive predictive value		62.4 (58.8–65.9)		50.0 (45.2–54.8)	
Negative likelihood ratio		0.01 (0.0–0.03)		0.02 (0.00–0.05)	
Positive likelihood ratio		12.6 (11.3–14.2)		3.4 (3.0–3.8)	

Data presented as 2x2 tables of patient numbers. Sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value and positive predictive value are % (95% confidence intervals). The composite primary outcome for risk stratification comprises index type 1 myocardial infarction, or readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 30 days. The diagnostic threshold outcome is for index type 1 myocardial infarction.

Table 3. Outcomes at 1 year stratified by peak cardiac troponin concentration and renal function

Peak cardiac troponin	eGFR, mL/min/1.73m ²	n	Readmission with type 1 MI, or cardiac death	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	P-value	All-cause mortality	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	P-value
<5ng/L	eGFR ≥60	2,016	9 (0.4%)	1.00		31 (2%)	1.00	
	eGFR <60	135	3 (2%)	2.49 (0.58–10.71)	0.22	5 (4%)	1.11 (0.37–3.36)	0.85
5ng/L-99 th centile	eGFR ≥60	1,094	23 (2%)	1.00		88 (8%)	1.00	
	eGFR <60	356	25 (7%)	3.03 (1.61–5.71)	<0.001	61 (17%)	1.63 (1.13–2.34)	0.009
>99 th centile	eGFR ≥60	712	71 (10%)	1.00		112 (16%)	1.00	
	eGFR <60	413	98 (24%)	2.19 (1.54–3.11)	<0.001	165 (40%)	1.90 (1.44–2.52)	<0.001

eGFR = Estimated glomerular filtration rate

Cox regression models adjusted for age, sex, established ischemic heart disease, diabetes and hypertension



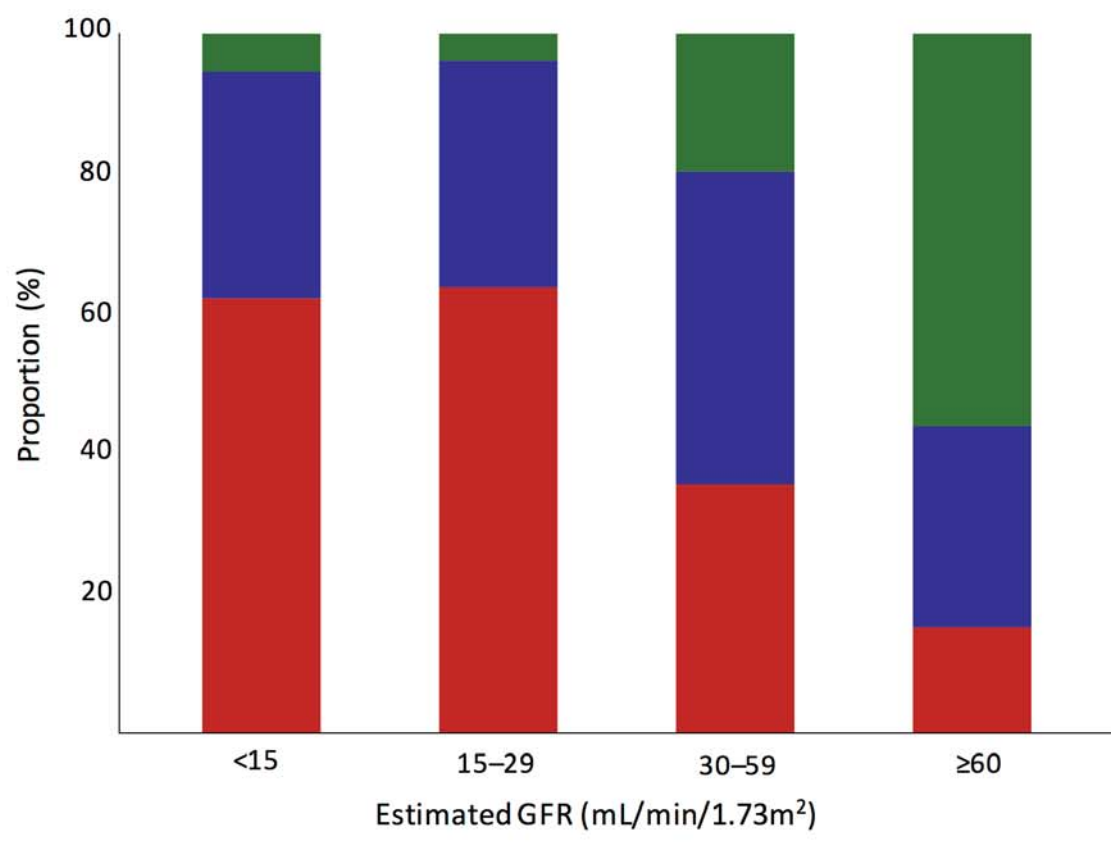
Circulation

Figure Legends

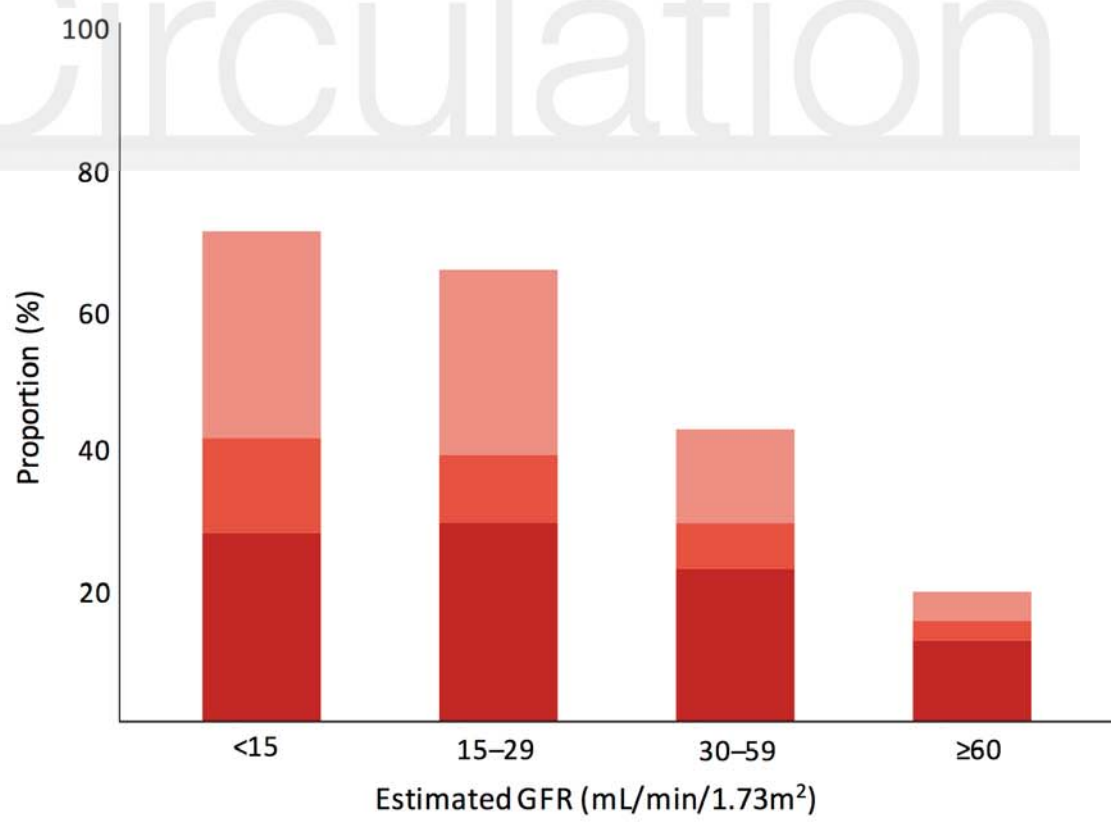
Figure 1. A) Cardiac troponin I concentration at presentation stratified by renal function and B) adjudicated index diagnosis >99th centile stratified by renal function

Figure 2. Cumulative incidence plot for a composite of readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 1 year stratified by troponin and renal function. Across all patients, the risk of readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death increased with cardiac troponin (HR 1.15 [95% CI 1.07-1.25] per doubling, $p < 0.001$) and eGFR (HR 1.28 [95% CI 1.15-1.41] per fall of 10mL/min/1.73m², $p < 0.001$) after adjustment for age, sex, established ischemic heart disease, diabetes, hypertension and a cardiac troponin:eGFR interaction term (see **Supplementary Table 7** for detailed model).

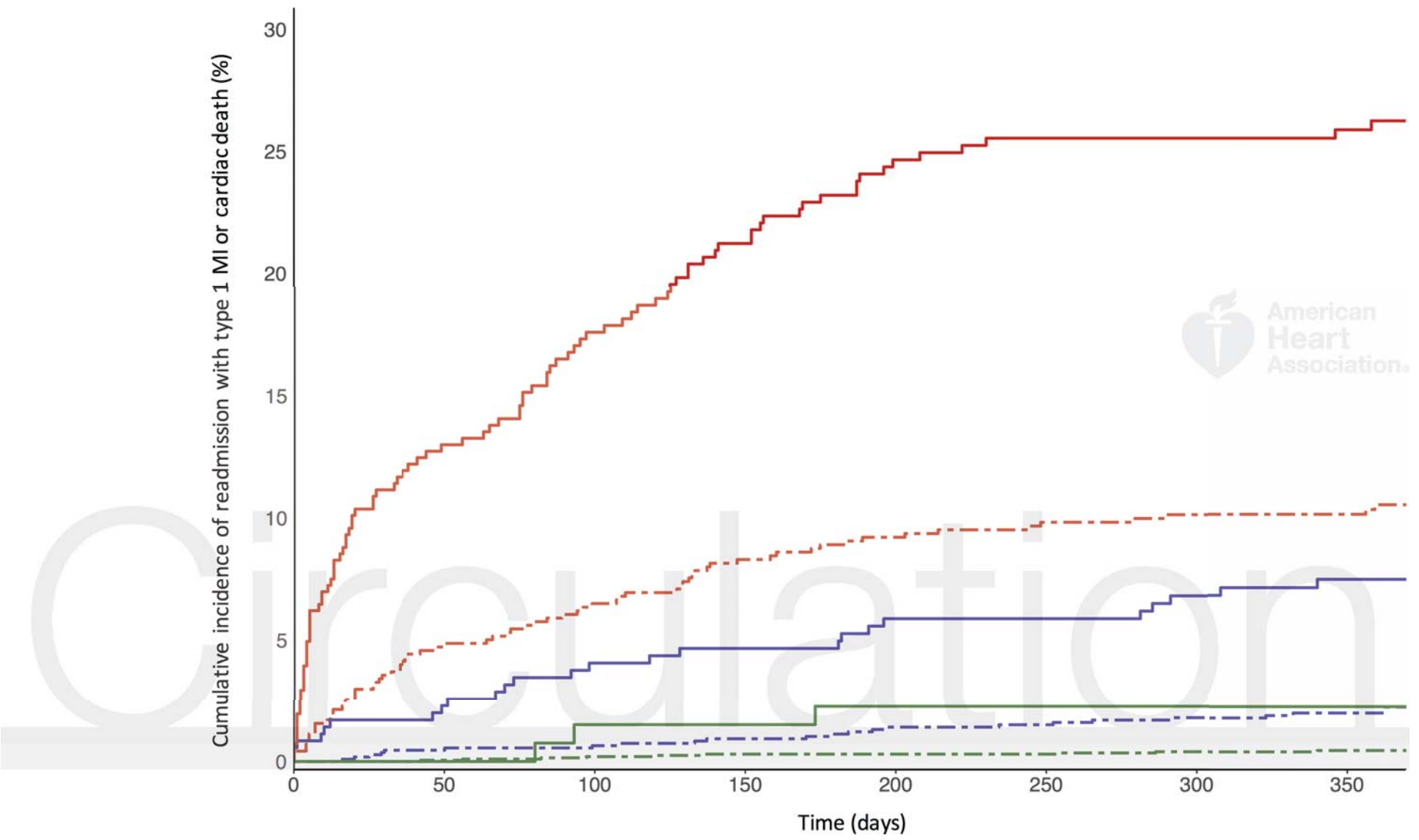
Figure 3. Cox regression models for readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 1 year per two-fold increase in cardiac troponin concentration below the 99th centile

A**Presentation troponin, number of patients (%)**

■ <5ng/L	2 (5)	4 (4)	151 (20)	2144 (56)
■ 5ng/L - 99 th centile	12 (32)	33 (32)	342 (45)	1100 (29)
■ >99 th centile	23 (62)	65 (64)	272 (36)	578 (15)

B**Index diagnosis, number (%)**

■ Type 1 MI	10 (27)	29 (28)	167 (22)	444 (12)
■ Type 2 MI	5 (14)	10 (10)	50 (7)	108 (3)
■ Myocardial Injury	11 (30)	27 (26)	103 (13)	160 (4)



		Number at risk (cumulative number of events)								1 Year
<5ng/L	--- eGFR ≥60mL/min/1.73m ²	2,016	2,015 (1)	2,012 (4)	2,010 (6)	2,010 (6)	2,010 (6)	2,008 (8)	2,007 (9)	
	— eGFR <60mL/min/1.73m ²	135	135 (0)	133 (2)	133 (2)	132 (3)	132 (3)	132 (3)	132 (3)	
5ng/L – 99 th centile	--- eGFR ≥60mL/min/1.73m ²	1,094	1,088 (6)	1,087 (7)	1,084 (10)	1,079 (15)	1,078 (16)	1,075 (19)	1,071 (23)	
	— eGFR <60mL/min/1.73m ²	356	348 (8)	342 (14)	340 (16)	336 (20)	336 (20)	333 (23)	331 (25)	
>99 th centile	--- eGFR ≥60mL/min/1.73m ²	712	678 (34)	667(45)	655 (57)	649 (63)	645 (67)	643 (69)	641 (71)	
	— eGFR <60mL/min/1.73m ²	413	362 (51)	345 (68)	332 (81)	320 (93)	317 (96)	317 (96)	315 (98)	

Unadjusted

Point estimate (95% CI)

eGFR ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m²

HR 1.91 (1.65 – 2.17)

eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m²

HR 2.85 (2.42 – 3.29)

Adjusted for age, sex, diabetes, ischemic heart disease and hypertension

eGFR ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m²

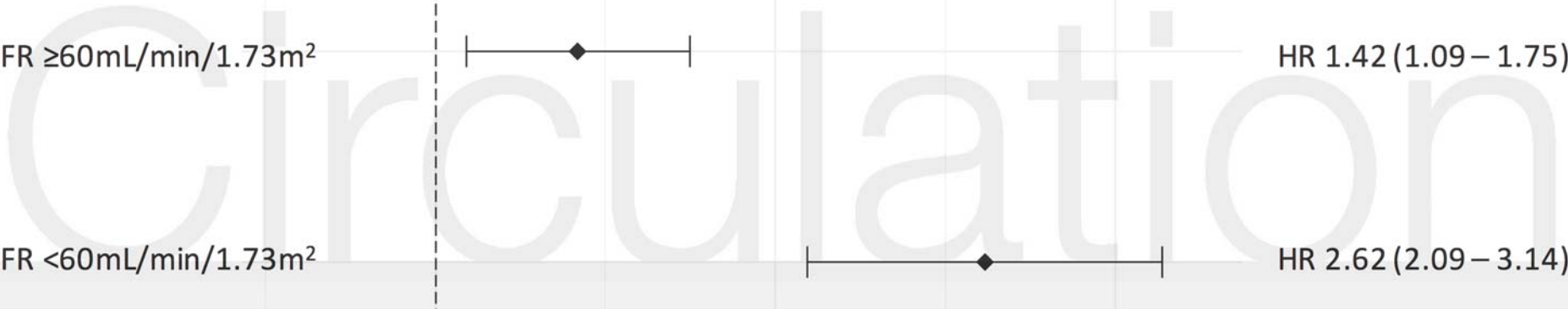
HR 1.42 (1.09 – 1.75)

eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m²

HR 2.62 (2.09 – 3.14)

-0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0

Hazard Ratio for readmission with type 1 MI or cardiac death
for every two-fold increase in cardiac troponin $< 99^{\text{th}}$ centile



High-Sensitivity Cardiac Troponin and the Risk Stratification of Patients with Renal Impairment Presenting with Suspected Acute Coronary Syndrome

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High-sensitivity cardiac troponin and the risk stratification of patients with renal impairment presenting with suspected acute coronary syndrome

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Risk stratification in ACS with renal impairment

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Supplementary Table 1: Diagnostic Criteria

<i>Type 1 myocardial infarction</i>	Myocardial necrosis (any high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I concentration above sex-specific 99 th centile upper reference limit) with rise and or fall in hs-cTnI concentration where serial testing was available AND symptoms OR signs of myocardial ischemia
<i>Type 2 myocardial infarction</i>	Myocardial necrosis (high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I concentration above sex-specific 99 th centile upper reference limit) with rise and or fall in high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I concentration where serial testing was available AND symptoms OR signs of myocardial ischemia AND evidence of increased oxygen demand (e.g. tachyarrhythmia, hypertrophy) or reduced supply (e.g. hypotension or anemia) in context of alternative clinical diagnosis
<i>Myocardial injury</i>	Myocardial necrosis (high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I concentration above sex-specific 99 th centile upper reference limit) without symptoms OR signs of myocardial ischemia in context of alternative clinical diagnosis

Supplementary Table 2

	eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73m² (n=37)	eGFR 15-29 mL/min/1.73m² (n=102)	eGFR 30–59 mL/min/1.73m² (n=765)	eGFR ≥60 mL/min/1.73m² (n=3,822)
Age (years)	68 (15)	78 (11)	77 (10)	61 (16)
Male	26 (70%)	55 (54%)	353 (46%)	2,236 (59%)
Renal Function				
Creatinine (μmol/L)	528 (185)	224 (49)	123 (26)	75 (13)
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)	10 (3)	24 (4)	47 (8)	91 (18)
Presenting complaint				
Chest pain	21 (57%)	60 (59%)	578 (76%)	3,264 (85%)
Dyspnea	4 (11%)	22 (22%)	75 (10%)	164 (4%)
Palpitations	1 (3%)	1 (1%)	18 (2%)	106 (3%)
Syncope	3 (8%)	9 (9%)	49 (6%)	112 (3%)
Past medical history				
Smoker	5 (14%)	5 (5%)	72 (9%)	765 (20%)
Diabetes mellitus	13 (35%)	32 (31%)	191 (25%)	431 (11%)
Hyperlipidemia	8 (22%)	29 (28%)	240 (31%)	845 (22%)
Hypertension	21 (57%)	35 (34%)	322 (42%)	1,015 (27%)
Ischemic heart disease	14 (38%)	44 (43%)	324 (42%)	1,009 (26%)
Myocardial infarction	8 (22%)	27 (26%)	164 (21%)	597 (16%)
Stroke	3 (8%)	17 (17%)	89 (12%)	228 (6%)
Previous revascularization				
Percutaneous intervention	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	75 (10%)	367 (10%)
Coronary artery bypass grafting	6 (16%)	6 (6%)	71 (9%)	164 (4%)
Admission drugs				
Aspirin	8 (22%)	23 (23%)	210 (27%)	685 (18%)
Clopidogrel	3 (8%)	9 (9%)	77 (10%)	247 (6%)
Dual antiplatelet therapy	2 (5%)	1 (1%)	27 (4%)	127 (2%)
ACE-inhibitor or ARB	4 (11%)	21 (21%)	227 (30%)	709 (19%)
Beta-blocker	6 (16%)	21 (21%)	180 (24%)	565 (15%)
Statin	6 (16%)	30 (29%)	248 (32%)	839 (22%)
Oral anticoagulant	1 (3%)	5 (5%)	57 (7%)	148 (4%)
Cardiac troponin I concentration				
At presentation (ng/L)	49 (14–151)	41 (18–122)	14 (6–42)	4 (2–11)
At peak (ng/L)	242 (58–833)	54 (20–1491)	22 (7–115)	6 (3–36)
<5ng/L at presentation	2 (5%)	4 (4%)	151 (20%)	2144 (56%)
>99 th centile at presentation	23 (62%)	65 (64%)	272 (36%)	578 (15%)
Electrocardiogram				
Ischemic appearance	13 (35%)	30 (29%)	185 (24%)	588 (15%)

ST-segment depression	8 (22%)	13 (13%)	71 (9%)	210 (5%)
Bundle branch block	3 (8%)	17 (17%)	85 (11%)	173 (5%)
T-wave inversion	5 (14%)	12 (12%)	94 (12%)	404 (11%)
<i>Hemodynamic parameters</i>				
Heart rate (beats per minute)	87 (27)	88 (27)	83 (28)	81 (22)
Systolic BP (mmHg)	144 (39)	127 (37)	136 (30)	139 (25)
<i>Hospital utilization</i>				
Length of hospital stay (days)	2.7 (0.9–8.2)	5.1 (1.2–11.8)	1.3 (0.3–5.0)	0.6 (0.2–1.8)
Discharged within 6 hours	6 (16%)	2 (2%)	116 (15%)	1395 (36%)
<i>Adjudicated index diagnosis</i>				
Type 1 myocardial infarction	10 (27%)	29 (28%)	167 (22%)	445 (12%)
Type 2 myocardial infarction	5 (14%)	10 (10%)	50 (7%)	108 (3%)
Myocardial injury	11 (30%)	27 (26%)	103 (13%)	160 (4%)

Values are number (%) or mean (SD) or median (interquartile range)

Abbreviations: eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; ACE = angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB = angiotensin receptor blocker; BP = blood pressure

Supplementary Table 3: Performance of the risk stratification threshold (<5ng/L) for index type 1 myocardial infarction or readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death within 30 days, and index type 1 or type 2 myocardial infarction or readmission with type 1 or 2 myocardial infarction or cardiac death within 30 days

	eGFR ≥60mL/min/1.73m² (n=3,822)		eGFR <60mL/min/1.73m² (n=904)	
<i>Composite including only type 1 MI</i>				
	Composite	Not Composite	Composite	Not Composite
<5ng/L	7	2137	2	155
≥5ng/L	451	1227	222	525
Sensitivity	98.4 (97.2–99.4)		98.9 (97.5–99.9)	
Specificity	63.5 (61.9–65.1)		22.8 (19.7–26.0)	
Negative predictive value	99.7 (99.4–99.9)		98.4 (96.0–99.7)	
Positive predictive value	26.9 (24.8–29.0)		29.7 (26.5–33.1)	
<i>Composite including type 1 or type 2 MI</i>				
	Composite	Not Composite	Composite	Not Composite
<5ng/L	10	2134	2	155
≥5ng/L	555	1123	285	462
Sensitivity	98.1 (97.0–99.2)		99.1 (98.1–99.9)	
Specificity	65.5 (63.9–67.1)		25.2 (21.8–28.6)	
Negative predictive value	99.5 (99.2–99.8)		98.4 (96.0–99.7)	
Positive predictive value	33.1 (30.9–35.4)		38.2 (34.7–41.7)	

Data presented as 2x2 tables of patient numbers. Sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value and positive predictive value are % (95% confidence intervals).

Supplementary Table 4: Diagnostic performance of the limit of detection (1.2ng/L) on presentation as a risk stratification threshold in patients with and without renal impairment

	eGFR ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m² (n=3,822)		eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m² (n=904)		
<i>Risk stratification threshold < 1.9 ng/L (LoD)</i>					
		Composite	Not Composite	Composite	Not Composite
	< 1.2 ng/L	3	625	0	19
	≥ 1.2 ng/L	455	2739	224	661
Sensitivity		99.2 (98.4–99.9)		99.8 (99.1–100.0)	
Specificity		18.6 (17.3–19.9)		2.9 (1.7–4.1)	
Negative predictive value		99.4 (98.7–99.9)		97.5 (90.5–100.0)	
Positive predictive value		14.3 (13.1–15.5)		25.3 (22.5–28.3)	

Data presented as 2x2 tables of patient numbers. Sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value and positive predictive value are % (95% confidence intervals). The composite primary outcome for risk stratification comprises index type 1 myocardial infarction, or readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death at 30 days.

Supplementary Table 5: Sub-group analysis of the diagnostic performance of the 99th centile for a diagnosis of type 1 myocardial infarction

	Type 1 MI (%)	TP	TN	FP	FN	Sensitivity	Specificity	NPV	PPV
All Patients (n=4,726)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	445 (12)	440	3112	265	5	98.8 (97.7-99.7)	92.1 (91.2-93.0)	99.8 (99.6-99.9)	62.4 (58.8-65.9)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	206 (23)	203	495	203	3	98.3 (96.5-99.8)	70.9 (67.5-74.2)	99.3 (98.4-99.8)	50.0 (45.2-54.8)
Males (n=2,670)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	284 (13)	280	1843	109	4	98.4 (97.0-99.7)	94.4 (93.4-95.4)	99.8 (99.5-99.9)	71.9 (67.4-76.3)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	100 (23)	98	252	82	2	97.5 (94.5-99.8)	75.4 (70.7-79.9)	99.0 (97.5-99.8)	54.4 (47.1-61.6)
Females (n=2,056)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	161 (10)	160	1269	156	1	99.1 (97.6-100.0)	89.0 (87.4-90.6)	99.9 (99.6-100.0)	50.6 (45.1-56.1)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	106 (23)	105	243	121	1	98.6 (96.4-100.0)	66.7 (61.9-71.5)	99.4 (98.1-100.0)	46.5 (40.0-53.0)
\geq65 years old (n=2,411)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	247 (15)	243	1186	190	4	98.2 (96.5-99.6)	86.2 (84.3-88.0)	99.6 (99.2-99.9)	56.1 (51.4-60.7)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	183 (23)	180	419	186	3	98.1 (96.1-99.7)	69.2 (65.5-72.9)	99.2 (98.1-99.8)	49.2 (44.1-54.3)
<65 years old (n=2,315)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	198 (9)	197	1926	75	1	99.2 (98.0-100.0)	96.2 (95.4-97.0)	99.9 (99.8-100.0)	72.3 (66.9-77.5)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	23 (20)	23	76	17	0	97.9 (92.1-100.0)	81.4 (73.5-88.9)	99.4 (97.5-100.0)	57.3 (42.1-71.9)

Serial sampling on presentation (n=2,193)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	359 (21)	263	1210	122	96	73.2 (68.6-77.7)	90.8 (89.2-92.3)	92.6 (91.1-94.0)	68.3 (63.5-72.8)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	159 (32)	121	247	96	38	75.9 (69.3-82.4)	71.9 (67.2-76.6)	86.5 (82.4-90.2)	55.7 (49.1-62.3)
Serial sampling on repeat testing (n=2,193)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	359 (21)	354	1174	158	5	98.5 (97.2-99.6)	88.1 (86.4-89.8)	99.5 (99.1-99.8)	69.1 (65.0-73.0)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	159 (32)	156	236	107	3	97.8 (95.5-99.7)	68.8 (63.8-73.6)	98.5 (96.7-99.6)	59.3 (53.3-65.1)
>99th centile and \geq20% delta change (n=2,193)									
eGFR \geq 60ml/min/1.73m ²	359 (21)	294	1206	126	65	81.8 (77.8-85.7)	90.5 (88.9-92.1)	94.9 (93.6-96.0)	70.0 (65.5-74.2)
eGFR<60ml/min/1.73m ²	159 (32)	125	268	75	34	78.4 (72.0-84.7)	78.1 (73.6-82.4)	88.6 (84.8-91.9)	62.4 (55.7-69.0)

Diagnostic threshold >99th centile tested against an outcome of index type 1 myocardial infarction. TP = true positives; TN = true negatives; FP = false positives; FN = false negatives; NPV = negative predictive value; PPV = positive predictive value. Metrics provided are % (95% confidence intervals).

Supplementary Table 6: Performance of the diagnostic threshold (99th centile) for index type 1 myocardial infarction and index type 1 or type 2 myocardial infarction

	eGFR ≥60mL/min/1.73m² <i>(n=3,822)</i>		eGFR <60mL/min/1.73m² <i>(n=904)</i>	
<i>Type 1 MI</i>				
	Type 1 MI	No MI	Type 1 MI	No MI
>99 th centile	440	265	203	203
≤99 th centile	5	3112	3	495
Sensitivity	98.8 (97.7–99.7)		98.3 (96.5–99.8)	
Specificity	92.1 (91.2–93.0)		70.9 (67.5–74.2)	
Negative predictive value	99.8 (99.6–99.9)		99.3 (98.4–99.8)	
Positive predictive value	62.4 (58.8–65.9)		50.0 (45.2–54.8)	
<i>Type 1 or type 2 MI</i>				
	Type 1 or 2 MI	No MI	Type 1 or 2 MI	No MI
>99 th centile	547	158	267	139
≤99 th centile	6	3111	4	494
Sensitivity	98.8 (97.9–99.6)		98.3 (96.8–99.6)	
Specificity	95.2 (94.4–95.9)		78.0 (74.8–81.2)	
Negative predictive value	99.8 (99.6–99.9)		99.1 (98.1–99.7)	
Positive predictive value	77.5 (74.4–80.5)		65.7 (61.0–70.3)	

Data presented as 2x2 tables of patient numbers. Sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value and positive predictive value are % (95% confidence intervals).

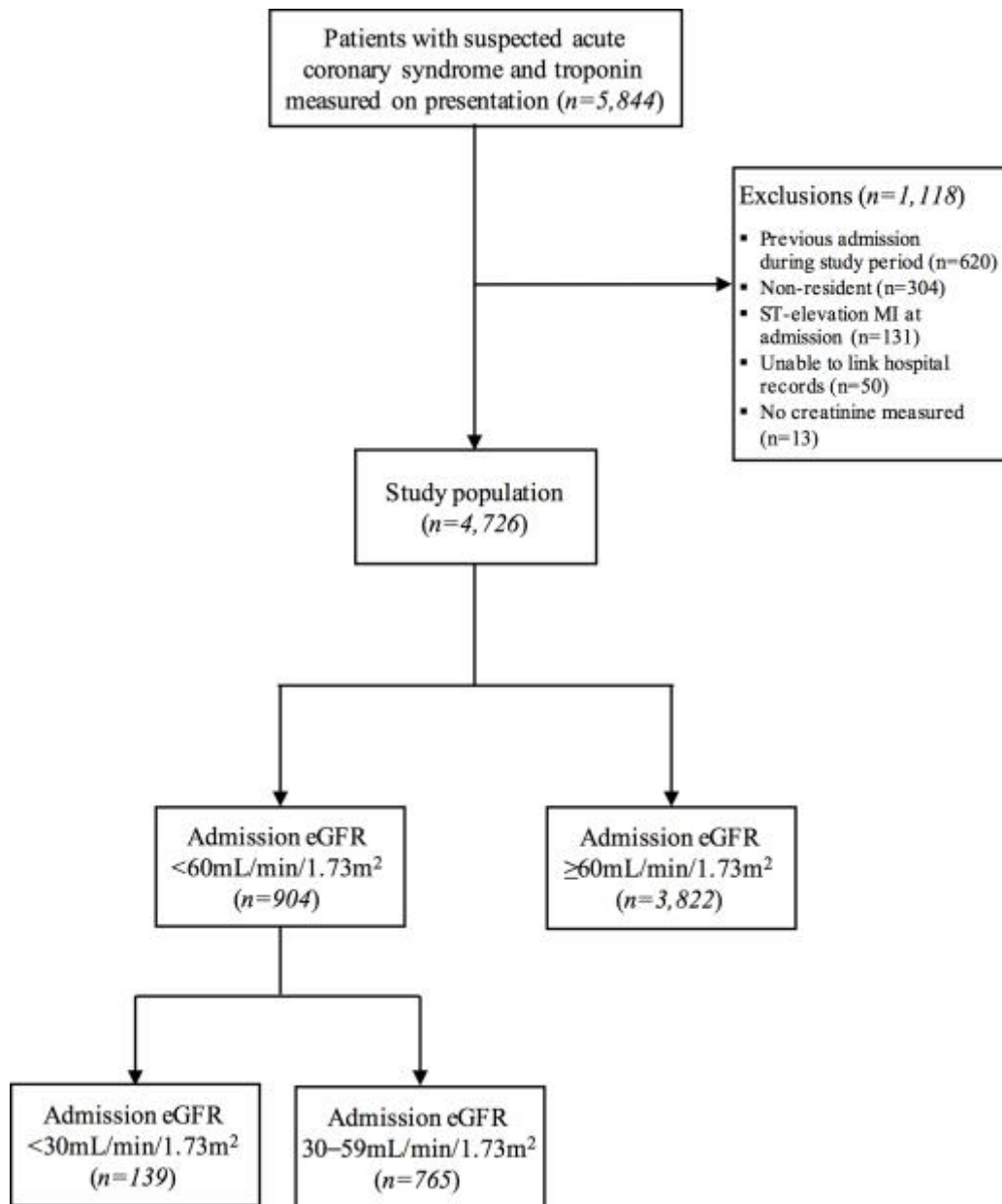
Supplementary Table 7: Cox proportional hazard models for predictors of readmission with type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death up to 1 year (229 events)

Variable	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Age <i>per</i> 10 year increase	2.02*** (1.81-2.26)	1.74*** (1.57-1.95)	1.47*** (1.30-1.66)	1.44*** (1.26-1.63)	1.44*** (1.26-1.63)
Male sex	1.56** (1.19-2.04)	1.39* (1.06-1.82)	1.52** (1.16-1.98)	1.58** (1.18-2.11)	1.57** (1.18-2.10)
Cardiac troponin <i>per</i> doubling		1.22*** (1.19-1.26)	1.20*** (1.17-1.24)	1.20*** (1.16-1.23)	1.15*** (1.07-1.25)
eGFR <i>per</i> fall of 10mL/min/1.73m ²			1.22*** (1.15-1.29)	1.23*** (1.15-1.30)	1.28*** (1.15-1.41)
Previous IHD				1.32 (1.00-1.75)	1.32 (1.00-1.75)
Diabetes				1.36 (0.99-1.87)	1.37 (1.00-1.88)
Hypertension				0.86 (0.65-1.14)	0.87 (0.66-1.16)
Cardiac troponin: eGFR interaction					1.00 (1.00-1.00)

No significant difference between Model 4 and Model 5 by ANOVA (p=0.31)

***p<0.001; **p<0.01; *p<0.05

Supplementary Figure 1: Study CONSORT diagram



Supplementary Figure 2: Cox regression modelling of the relationship between estimated glomerular filtration rate and the risk of subsequent type 1 myocardial infarction or cardiac death

