

## Supplementary material

---

*Rallidis LS, Tsamourlis D, Leventis I, et al. Extremely high-risk patients with acute coronary syndrome: how “extreme” should be the lipid-lowering therapy if the LDL-C target <40 mg/dl is considered? Kardiol Pol. 2023.*

Please note that the journal is not responsible for the scientific accuracy or functionality of any supplementary material submitted by the authors. Any queries (except missing content) should be directed to the corresponding author of the article.

**Table S1.** Characteristics of patients with acute coronary syndrome (n = 780)

<b>Characteristics</b>	
Age (yrs), mean (SD)	60.7 (11.1)
Males, n (%)	608 (77.9)
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) mean (SD)	28.1 (4.9)
Arterial hypertension, n (%)	378 (48.5)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	160 (20.5)
Cigarette smokers, n (%)	504 (64.6)
Family history of premature CAD, n (%)	231 (29.6)
History of CVD*, n (%)	172 (22.1)
Multivessel CAD, n (%)	343 (44.0)
LLT prior to admission	
All patients, n (%)	197 (25.3)
Patients with history of CVD, n (%)	133 (77.3)
Lipids at admission	
Total cholesterol (mg/dL), mean (SD)	187.3 (49.3)

---

LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL), mean (SD)	117.3 (44.3)
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL), mean (SD)	43.8 (11.6)
Triglycerides (mg/dL), median (Q1-Q3)	122.0 (90.0-166.2)
Lipoprotein (a) [mg/dL] median (Q1-Q3)	18.1 (8.0-45.1)
Type of acute coronary syndrome	
Unstable angina, n (%)	56 (7.2)
Non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction, n (%)	339 (43.4)
ST-elevation myocardial infarction, n (%)	385 (49.4)
Polyvascular disease, n (%)	29 (3.7)
Peripheral arterial disease of lower extremities, n (%)	11 (1.4)
CVD, n (%)	16 (2.1)
Aneurysm of abdominal aorta, n (%)	2 (0.3)

Abbreviations: LDL=low-density lipoprotein, LLT=lipid-lowering therapy, HDL=high-density lipoprotein, CAD=coronary artery disease, CVD=cardiovascular disease, SD=standard deviation, Q1-Q3= interquartile range

\* History of carotid endarterectomy, carotid stenting, prior stroke, or transient ischemic attack