SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Clopidogrel Monotherapy After 1-Month Dual Antiplatelet Therapy In Percutaneous Coronary Intervention: From the STOPDAPT-2 Total Cohort

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Supplemental Appendix: Definition of Endpoints

1. Death

As classified by Academic Research Consortium (ARC)

- **Cardiac Death**
  
  Any death due to proximate cardiac cause (e.g. MI, low-output failure, fatal arrhythmia), unwitnessed death and death of unknown cause, all procedure related deaths including those related to concomitant treatment. All deaths are considered cardiac unless an unequivocal non-cardiac cause can be established. Specifically, any unexpected death even in subjects with coexisting potentially fatal non-cardiac disease (e.g. cancer, infection) should be classified as cardiac.

- **Vascular Death**
  
  Death due to non-coronary vascular causes such as cerebrovascular disease, pulmonary embolism, ruptured aortic aneurysm, dissecting aneurysm, or other vascular cause.

- **Non-cardiovascular Death**
  
  Any death not covered by the above definitions such as death caused by infection, malignancy, sepsis, pulmonary causes, accident, suicide or trauma.

2. Myocardial Infarction: MI

As classified by Academic Research Consortium (ARC): However, the sensitivity is too high for the evaluation with Troponin of the peri-procedural MI, thus CKMB will be used.

- **Preprocedural Adjudication of MI**
  
  Myocardial Infarction (MI) is defined by the ARC criteria. However, periprocedural MI will be evaluated by CKMB, because the evaluation by troponin is too sensitive.

- **Baseline MI evaluation**
ECG showing ST elevation, development of new abnormal Q-wave, clinical symptoms specific to MI, troponin or CK-MB values exceeding the standard values

- **Periprocedural MI**
  - Occurrence of any of the following events within 48 hours after PCI procedure will be judged as MI.
    - CK-MB $\geq 3$ times Upper Reference Limit (URL) (CK-MB value exceeding URL before procedure is not considered as a new MI, but as MI at enrollment.)
    - Abnormal ECG (new Q-wave, left bundle branch block)
  - Occurrence of troponin $\geq 5$ times URL or CK-MB $\geq 5$ times URL within 72 hours after CABG procedure accompanied by any of the following criteria will be judged as MI. (CK-MB value exceeding URL before procedure is not considered as a new MI, but as MI at enrollment.)
    - Abnormal ECG (new Q-wave, left bundle branch block)
    - New occlusion of coronary autografts or grafts
    - Reduction in living myocardium confirmed by diagnostic imaging

- **Spontaneous MI**
  - Occurrence of any of the following events at $> 48$ hours after PCI or $> 72$ hours after CABG will be judged as MI. MI caused by revascularization procedures, such as TLR and TVR, is defined as periprocedural MI.
    - Abnormal ECG (new Q-wave, left bundle branch block)
    - Troponin or CK-MB value $> URL$ (CK-MB value exceeding URL before procedure is not considered as a new MI, but as MI at enrollment.)

- **Sudden Death**
When death occurred before blood sampling for biomarker measurements or while biomarkers appeared to be increasing, MI will be judged according to the following criteria:

- Clinical symptoms suggesting ischemia that are accompanied by one of the following:
  - New ST elevation or left bundle branch block
  - Thrombus determined by angiography or at autopsy

- **Reinfarction**
  - When after onset of MI stable or decreasing values are confirmed in 2 biomarker measurements, but 20% increase 3 to 6 hours is observed after the second measurement.
  - If biomarkers are increasing or have not yet reached the peak, data are insufficient to diagnose reinfarction.

**Electrocardiographic Classification:**

- **Classification based on Q-wave**
  - **Q-wave MI (QMI)**
    - Development of abnormal Q-waves confirmed in 2 or more contiguous leads with or without elevation in cardiac enzymes.
  - **Non-Q-wave MI (NQMI)**
    - All MIs not classified as Q-wave.

- **Classification based on ST segment**
  - **ST-elevation myocardial infarction (MI) (STEMI)**
    - New or presumably new elevation of ST segment at J point in 2 or more contiguous leads. Cut-off point is $\geq 0.2$ mV in V1, V2 and V3 leads and $\geq 0.1$ mV in other leads.
Non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (MI) (NSTEMI)

- MI that is not STEMI

Determination by Infarction Size:

- **Major Infarction**
  - CK-MB level is ≥ 10 times the upper limit of normal (ULN) (or CK level is ≥ 10 times ULN in case CK-MB level is not measurable).
  - Even if the above conditions are not met, fatal MI is determined as large infarction.

- **Minor Infarction**
  - All types of MI other than the major infarction

- **Classification of MI Size Based on the ARC Classification**
  - Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB, Tn, and total CK) levels ≥ 10 times ULN
  - Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB, Tn, and total CK) levels ≥ 5 times, < 10 times ULN
  - Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB, Tn, and total CK) levels ≥ 3 times, < 5 times ULN
  - Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB, Tn, and total CK) levels < 3 times ULN
  - Increase in the troponin level; no increase in the CK-MB and total CK levels
  - Increase in the troponin level; no measurements of the CK-MB and total CK levels

  The cardiac enzymes should be prioritized in the order of CK-MB, Tn, and total CK.

- **Classification of MI Size Based on the CK-MB Level**
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB) level ≥ 10 times ULN
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB) level ≥ 5 times, < 10 times ULN
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB) level ≥ 3 times, < 5 times ULN
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (CK-MB) level < 3 times ULN
o Increase in the troponin level; no increase in the CK-MB level
o Increase in the troponin level; no measurement of the CK-MB level

• **Classification of MI Size Based on the Troponin Level**
  
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (Tn) level ≥ 10 times ULN
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (Tn) level ≥ 5 times, < 10 times ULN
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (Tn) level ≥ 3 times, < 5 times ULN
o Increase in the cardiac enzyme (Tn) level < 3 times ULN
o Increase in the troponin level; no increase in the CK-MB level
o Increase in the troponin level; no measurement of the CK-MB level

3. **Revascularization**

**Classification:**

- **Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR)**
  
  PCI performed in the target lesion (within 5 mm of the stent edges), or CABG performed for restenosis of the target lesion or for treatment of other complications

- **Target Vessel Revascularization (TVR)**
  
  PCI performed in the target vessel or revascularization by CABG, including TLR

- **Target Vessel Revascularization-Remote (TVR-Remote)**
  
  Revascularization of a non-target lesion in the target vessel

- **Non Target Vessel Revascularization (Non-TVR)**
  
  Any revascularization in a vessel other than the target vessel
• **Non Target Lesion Revascularization (Non-TLR)**

Any revascularization in a lesion other than the target lesion

Non-TLR = TVR-Remote + Non-TVR

**Clinically indicated revascularization:**

• The revascularization that meets the following criteria is considered as clinically indicated revascularization. Presence/absence of clinical findings is judged by the operator of the procedure before the revascularization.
  
  o Recurrence of angina pectoris, presumably related to the target vessel;
  o Objective signs of ischemia at rest or during exercise test (or equivalent), presumably related to the target vessel;
  o Signs of functional ischemia revealed by any invasive diagnostic test (e.g., Doppler flow velocity reserve [FVR], fractional flow reserve [FFR]);
  o Revascularization for ≥ 70% diameter stenosis even in the absence of the above-mentioned ischemic signs or symptoms.

4. **Stent Thrombosis**

Based on the ARC definition, Stent thrombosis is classified into definite, probable and possible according to the “probability”, and into acute, subacute late and very late according to timing of the onset.

• **Definite Stent Thrombosis**

  o Angiographic confirmation of stent thrombosis*:
    
    ▪ The presence of a thrombus† that originates in the stent segment (including 5 mm of the stent edges) is revealed by angiography, and presence of at least one of the following criteria within a 48-hour time window is observed:
      
      - Acute onset of ischemic symptoms at rest
- New ECG changes that suggest acute ischemia
- Typical rise and fall in cardiac biomarkers (refer to definition of spontaneous MI)
- Nonocclusive thrombus
  - Intracoronary thrombus is defined as a noncalcified filling defect (spherical, ovoid, or irregular) or lucency surrounded by contrast material (on 3 sides or within a coronary stenosis) seen in multiple projections, or persistence of contrast material within the lumen, or a visible embolization
- Occlusive thrombus
  - TIMI 0 or TIMI 1 intrastent or proximal to a stent up to the most adjacent downstream side branch or main branch

  o Pathological confirmation of stent thrombosis:
    - Evidence of recent thrombus within the stent determined at autopsy or via examination of tissue retrieved following thrombectomy

- **Probable Stent Thrombosis**
  - When the following cases occurred after intracoronary stenting:
    - Any unexplained death within the first 30 days after procedure‡
    - Irrespective of the time after the index procedure, any MI in the territory of the implanted stent in the absence of any other obvious cause such as angiography or other lesions

- **Possible Stent Thrombosis**
  - Any unexplained death from 30 days after intracoronary stenting

* The incidental angiographic documentation of stent occlusion in the absence of clinical signs is not considered to be a confirmed stent thrombosis (silent occlusion)
† Intracoronary thrombus

- **Acute Stent Thrombosis**
  0-24 hours post stent implantation (Time 0 is defined as the time of removal of the guiding catheter).

- **Subacute Stent Thrombosis**
  > 24 hours-30 days post stent implantation

- **Late Stent Thrombosis** *
  > 30 days-1 year post stent implantation

- **Very Late Stent Thrombosis** *
  > 1 year post stent implantation

* Including “primary” as well as “secondary” stent thrombosis after stented segment revascularization.

5. **Surgery**

- Including endoscopic surgeries and therapies
- Including CABG
- Excluding percutaneous intravascular treatments
- Including aortic aneurysm stent graft procedure
- Excluding tooth extraction

6. **Bleeding/Hemorrhagic Complications**

Bleeding/Hemorrhagic Complications will be evaluated using the TIMI, GUSTO and BARC definitions

**TIMI bleeding classification:**

Bleeding is classified by the Thrombosis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI). Measurement of hemoglobin and hematocrit values at baseline is required for the severity rating.
• **Major Bleeding**
  - When any of the following criteria is met.
    - Intracranial hemorrhage
    - Decrease in hemoglobin to \( \geq 5 \) g/dL decrease in the hemoglobin concentration
    - Absolute drop in hematocrit to \( \geq 15\% \) (Baseline – Onset of the event)

• **Minor Bleeding**
  - When blood loss is observed, and any of the following criteria is met:
    - Decrease in hemoglobin to \( \geq 3 \) g/dL
    - Decrease in hematocrit to \( \geq 10\% \) (Baseline – Onset of the event)
  - When no blood loss is observed, but any of the following criteria is met:
    - Decrease in hemoglobin to \( \geq 4 \) g/dL
    - Decrease in hematocrit to \( \geq 12\% \) (Baseline – Onset of the event)

• **Minimal Bleeding**
  - Any clinically overt sign of hemorrhage that is associated with a fall in hemoglobin to \(< 3 \) g/dL.
    - (Microscopical urine occult blood and fecal occult blood are not defined as Minimal bleeding.)

**GUSTO bleeding classification:**

**Severe Bleeding**
- Life-threatening bleeding
- Intracranial hemorrhage
- Hemorrhage or bleeding that causes drop in blood pressure and requires interventions, such as infusion, blood transfusion, administration of a hypertensor, surgical interception.
Moderate Bleeding

- Bleeding that requires blood transfusion but does not meet criteria for severe bleeding

**BARC bleeding classification:**

Bleeding is classified based on definitions by the Bleeding Academic Research Consortium (BARC). Measurement of hemoglobin concentration is required for severity rating.

- **Type 0:** No bleeding

- **Type 1:** Bleeding that is not medically significant and does not cause the patient to seek unscheduled performance of studies, hospitalization, or treatment by a health care professional.

- **Type 2:** Any overt sign of hemorrhage that should be treated and does not fit the criteria for Types 3, 4, or 5, but does meet at least one of the following criteria:
  (1) requiring non-surgical, medical intervention by a health care professional, (2) leading to hospitalization or increased level of care, (3) prompting evaluation.

- **Type 3:**
  - Type 3a
    - Overt bleeding plus hemoglobin drop of 3-5 g/dL
    - Transfusion with overt bleeding
  - Type 3b
    - Overt bleeding plus hemoglobin drop of ≥ 5 g/dL
    - Cardiac tamponade
    - Bleeding requiring surgical intervention (excluding dental/nasal/skin/hemorrhoid)
    - Bleeding requiring intravenous vasoactive drugs
  - Type 3c
    - Intracranial hemorrhage
- Intraocular bleeding compromising vision

- **Type 4**: CABG-related bleeding
  - Perioperative intracranial hemorrhage within 48 hours
  - Reoperation following closure of sternotomy for the purpose of controlling bleeding
  - Transfusion of ≥ 5 units of whole blood or concentrated red blood cell within 48 hours
  - Chest tube output ≥ 2 L within 24 hours

- **Type 5**: Fatal bleeding
  - Type 5a
    - Probable Fatal bleeding: no autopsy or imaging confirmation, but clinically suspicious
  - Type 5b
    - Definite fatal bleeding: overt bleeding or autopsy or imaging confirmation

7. **Composite Endpoint**

Composite endpoint of secondary endpoints will be defined as follows:

- **TLF**: Target Lesion Failure
  - Cardiac death, myocardial infarction (MI) of target vessels, Clinically-indicated TLR

- **TVF**: Target Vessel Failure
  - Cardiac death, MI or Clinically-indicated TVR

- **MACE**: Major Adverse Cardiac Events
  - Cardiac death, MI or Clinically-indicated TVR

8. **Stroke or Cerebrovascular Accident**

Acute onset of a neurological deficit that persists for at least 24 hours and is the result of a
disturbance of the cerebral circulation due to ischemia or hemorrhage. Deficits that last ≤ 24 hours are due to transient ischemic neurological attack and are not classified in this category.

9. **Classification of Angina**

- **Braunwald Classification of Unstable Angina**
  - **Class I**: New onset of severe or accelerated angina: Patients with new onset (< 2 months in duration) exertional angina pectoris that is severe or frequent (> 3 episodes/day) or patients with chronic stable angina who develop accelerated angina (angina distinctly more frequent, severe, longer in duration, or precipitated by distinctly less exertion than previously) but who have not experienced pain at rest during the preceding 2 months.
  - **Class II**: Angina at rest, subacute: Patients with 1 or more episodes of angina at rest during the preceding month but not within the preceding 48 hours
  - **Class III**: Angina at rest, acute: Patients with 1 or more episodes of angina at rest within the preceding 48 hours

- **Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) Classification of Stable Angina**
  - **Class I**: Ordinary physical activity does not cause angina, such as walking or climbing stairs. Angina occurs with strenuous, rapid or prolonged exertion at work or recreation.
  - **Class II**: Slight limitation of ordinary activity. Angina occurs on walking or climbing stairs rapidly, walking uphill, walking or stair climbing after meals, or in cold, in wind, under emotional stress or only during the few hours after awakening. Angina occurs on walking more than two blocks on the level and climbing more than one flight of ordinary stairs at a normal pace and in normal condition.
- **Class III**: Marked limitation of ordinary physical activity. Angina occurs on walking one to two blocks on the level and climbing one flight of stairs in normal conditions and at a normal pace.

- **Class IV**: Inability to carry on any physical activity without discomfort – angina symptoms may be present at rest.
### Supplemental Table 1. Baseline characteristics and medications at discharge: ACS versus CCS

|                                | Total Cohort | ACS   | CCS   | P value |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|
|                                | N=5997      | N=4136| N=1861|         |
| **Patient demographics**       |             |       |       |         |
| Age, -yr                       | 67.8±11.4   | 66.8±11.9 | 69.9±9.8 | <0.001  |
|  =>75, no. (%)                 | 1832 (30.5) | 1183 (28.6) | 649 (34.9) | <0.001  |
| Men, no. (%)                   | 4703 (78.4) | 3280 (79.3) | 1423 (76.5) | 0.01    |
| Body mass index, kg/m²         | 24.2±3.6    | 24.1±3.6 | 24.4±3.5 | 0.02    |
|  Body mass index < 25, no. (%) | 3710 (61.9) | 2599 (62.8) | 1111 (59.7) | 0.02    |
| **Clinical presentation**      |             |       |       |         |
| Acute coronary syndrome, no. (%)| 4136 (69.0) | 4136 (100.0) | - |         |
| STEMI, no. (%)                 | 2324 (38.8) | 2324 (56.2) | - |         |
| NSTEMI, no. (%)                | 826 (13.8)  | 826 (20.0) | - |         |
| Unstable angina, no. (%)       | 986 (16.4)  | 986 (23.8) | - |         |
| **Medical history and comorbidities** | | | | |
| Prior percutaneous coronary intervention, no. (%) | 1034 (17.2) | 427 (10.3) | 607 (32.6) | <0.001 |
| Prior 1st generation drug-eluting stents, no. (%) | 156 (2.6) | 75 (1.8) | 81 (4.4) | <0.001 |
| Prior coronary artery bypass grafting, no. (%) | 77 (1.3) | 27 (0.7) | 50 (2.7) | <0.001 |
| Prior myocardial infarction, no. (%) | 580 (9.7) | 244 (5.9) | 336 (18.1) | <0.001 |
| Prior stroke, no. (%)          | 322 (5.4)   | 193 (4.7) | 129 (6.9) | <0.001 |
|  Prior ischemic stroke, no. (%) | 307 (5.1) | 182 (4.4) | 125 (6.7) | <0.001 |
|  Prior hemorrhagic stroke, no. (%) | 15 (0.3) | 11 (0.3) | 4 (0.2) | 1.00 |
| Prior bleeding events, no. (%) | 69 (1.2) | 32 (0.8) | 37 (2.0) | <0.001 |
| Heart failure, no. (%)         | 468 (7.8)   | 308 (7.5) | 160 (8.6) | 0.13    |
| Atrial fibrillation, no. (%)   | 97 (1.6)    | 51 (1.2)  | 46 (2.5)  | <0.001  |
| Anemia, no. (%)                | 428 (7.1)   | 247 (6.0) | 181 (9.7) | <0.001  |
| Condition                                      | No. (%)   | No. (%)   | No. (%)   | P     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Thrombocytopenia, no. (%)                     | 42 (0.7)  | 21 (0.5)  | 21 (1.1)  | 0.01  |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, no. (%)| 147 (2.5) | 87 (2.1)  | 60 (3.2)  | 0.01  |
| Liver cirrhosis, no. (%)                      | 16 (0.3)  | 10 (0.2)  | 6 (0.3)   | 0.58  |
| Cancer, no. (%)                               | 454 (7.6) | 272 (6.6) | 182 (9.8) | <0.001|
| Peripheral artery disease, no. (%)            | 243 (4.1) | 82 (2.0)  | 161 (8.7) | <0.001|
| Moderate chronic kidney disease, no. (%)      | 1692 (28.2)| 1089 (26.3)| 603 (32.4)| <0.001|
| Severe chronic kidney disease, no. (%)        | 271 (4.5) | 138 (3.3) | 133 (7.2) | <0.001|
| Estimated glomerular filtration rate <30 mL/min/1.73m^2 | 133 (2.2) | 89 (2.2)  | 44 (2.4)  | 0.61  |
| Dialysis, no. (%)                             | 138 (2.3) | 49 (1.2)  | 89 (4.8)  | <0.001|
| Hypertension, no. (%)                         | 4229 (70.5)| 2810 (67.9)| 1419 (76.3)| <0.001|
| Hyperlipidemia, no. (%)                       | 4245 (70.8)| 2764 (66.8)| 1481 (79.6)| <0.001|
| Diabetes, no. (%)                             | 2030 (33.9)| 1229 (29.7)| 801 (43.0) | <0.001|
| Diabetes with insulin, no. (%)                | 287 (4.8) | 125 (3.0) | 162 (8.7) | <0.001|
| Current Smoker, no. (%)                       | 1763 (29.4)| 1420 (34.3)| 343 (18.4) | <0.001|
| Left ventricular ejection fraction, %         | 58.1±10.7 | 56.8±10.6 | 61.0±10.6 | <0.001|
| <40%, no. (%)                                 | 248 (4.5) | 171 (4.5) | 77 (4.5)  | 0.92  |

**Risk scores**

**PARIS Thrombotic Risk Score**

| Score        | No. (%)   | No. (%)   | No. (%)   | P     |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| High >=5     | 879 (14.7)| 685 (16.6)| 194 (10.4)| <0.001|
| Intermediate 3-4 | 2685 (44.8)| 2127 (51.4)| 558 (30.0)|       |
| Low 0-2      | 2433 (40.6)| 1324 (32.0)| 1109 (59.6)|       |

**PARIS Bleeding Risk Score**

| Score        | No. (%)   | No. (%)   | No. (%)   | P     |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| High >=8     | 1146 (19.1)| 747 (18.1)| 399 (21.4)| 0.002|
| Intermediate 4-7 | 3100 (51.7)| 2138 (51.7)| 962 (51.7) |       |
| Low 0-3      | 1751 (29.2)| 1251 (30.3)| 500 (26.9) |       |
| CREDO-Kyoto Thrombotic Risk Score | 1 (0-2) | 1 (0-1) | 1 (0-2) | <0.001 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| High >=4                          | 359 (6.0) | 171 (4.1) | 188 (10.1) | <0.001 |
| Intermediate 2-3                   | 1175 (19.6) | 694 (16.8) | 481 (25.9) |        |
| Low 0-1                           | 4463 (74.4) | 3271 (79.1) | 1192 (64.1) |        |
| CREDO-Kyoto Bleeding Risk Score   | 0 (0-1) | 0 (0-0) | 0 (0-1) | <0.001 |
| High >=3                          | 316 (5.3) | 132 (3.2) | 184 (9.9) | <0.001 |
| Intermediate 1-2                  | 1381 (23.0) | 800 (19.3) | 581 (31.2) |        |
| Low 0                             | 4300 (71.7) | 3204 (77.5) | 1096 (58.9) |        |
| ARC-HBR                           | 1893 (31.6) | 1149 (27.8) | 744 (40.0) | <0.001 |
| J-HBR                             | 2592 (43.2) | 1639 (39.6) | 953 (51.2) | <0.001 |

**Procedural Characteristics**

| Emergency procedure, no. (%)     | 3402 (56.7) | 3372 (81.5) | 30 (1.6) | <0.001 |
| Radial approach, no. (%)         | 5269 (87.9) | 3695 (89.3) | 1574 (84.6) | <0.001 |
| Brachial approach, no. (%)       | 244 (4.1) | 106 (2.6) | 138 (7.4) | <0.001 |
| Femoral approach, no. (%)        | 719 (12.0) | 494 (11.9) | 225 (12.1) | 0.87 |
| Only radial approach, no. (%)    | 5046 (84.1) | 3541 (85.6) | 1505 (80.9) | <0.001 |
| Invasive fractional flow reserve, no. (%) | 508 (8.5) | 137 (3.3) | 371 (19.9) | <0.001 |
| Staged procedure, no. (%)        | 789 (13.2) | 597 (14.4) | 192 (10.3) | <0.001 |
| Number of procedures             | 1.15±0.39 | 1.16±0.40 | 1.12±0.38 | <0.001 |
| Number of target lesions         | 1.27±0.59 | 1.27±0.59 | 1.28±0.60 | 0.82 |

| Target lesion location           |        |        |        |        |
| Left main coronary artery, no. (%) | 179 (3.0) | 110 (2.7) | 69 (3.7) | 0.03 |
| Left anterior descending coronary artery, no. (%) | 3604 (60.1) | 2497 (60.4) | 1107 (59.5) | 0.52 |
| Left circumflex coronary artery, no. (%) | 1255 (20.9) | 825 (20.0) | 430 (23.1) | 0.006 |
| Right coronary artery, no. (%)   | 2087 (34.8) | 1486 (35.9) | 601 (32.3) | 0.006 |
| Condition                                      | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | p-value |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bypass graft, no. (%)                         | 9 (0.2) | 3 (0.1) | 6 (0.3) | 0.03    |
| Chronic total occlusion, no. (%)              | 237 (4.0) | 128 (3.1) | 109 (5.9) | <0.001 |
| Bifurcation lesions, no. (%)                  | 1630 (27.2) | 1101 (26.6) | 529 (28.4) | 0.15    |
| Final 2 stents implantation, no. (%)          | 34 (0.6) | 25 (0.6) | 9 (0.5)   | 0.56    |
| Treatment of 2 vessels or more, no. (%)       | 1071 (17.9) | 734 (17.8) | 337 (18.1) | 0.74    |
| Treatment of 3 vessels, no. (%)               | 187 (3.1) | 133 (3.2) | 54 (2.9)  | 0.52    |
| Use of intravascular imaging, no. (%)         | 5849 (97.5) | 4023 (97.3) | 1826 (98.1) | 0.04    |
| Use of intravascular ultrasound, no. (%)      | 5166 (86.1) | 3588 (86.8) | 1578 (84.8) | 0.04    |
| Use of optical coherence tomography, no. (%)  | 907 (15.1) | 589 (14.2) | 318 (17.1) | 0.005   |
| Number of implanted stents                    | 1.42±0.80 | 1.40±0.78 | 1.46±0.84 | 0.01    |
| Minimal stent diameter                        | 2.98±0.50 | 3.02±0.51 | 2.91±0.48 | <0.001  |
| <3.0 mm, no. (%)                              | 2480 (41.4) | 1599 (38.7) | 881 (47.3) | <0.001  |
| Total stent length                            | 34.9±23.8 | 34.5±23.0 | 35.9±25.5 | 0.04    |
| >=28mm, no. (%)                               | 3294 (54.9) | 2238 (54.1) | 1056 (56.7) | 0.06    |

**Medication at discharge**

| Medication                  | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | p-value |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Aspirin, no. (%)            | 5990 (99.9) | 4131 (99.9) | 1859 (99.9) | 1.00    |
| 200mg/day, no. (%)          | 7 (0.1)  | 2 (0.1)  | 5 (0.3)  | 0.002   |
| 100mg/day, no. (%)          | 5880 (98.2) | 4070 (98.5) | 1810 (97.4) |         |
| 81mg/day, no. (%)           | 103 (1.7) | 59 (1.4) | 44 (2.4)  |         |
| P2Y12 inhibitors, no. (%)   | 5992 (99.9) | 4131 (99.9) | 1861 (100.0) | 0.33    |
| Clopidogrel, no. (%)        | 3430 (57.2) | 2170 (52.5) | 1260 (67.7) | <0.001  |
| Prasugrel, no. (%)          | 2559 (42.7) | 1962 (47.4) | 597 (32.1)  | <0.001  |
| Anticoagulation, no. (%)    | 29 (0.5)  | 23 (0.6)  | 6 (0.3)   | 0.21    |
| Beta-blockers, no. (%)      | 3117 (52.0) | 2436 (58.9) | 681 (36.6)  | <0.001  |
| ACE-I/ARB, no. (%)          | 4162 (69.4) | 3125 (75.6) | 1037 (55.7) | <0.001  |
Categorical variables were presented as number and percentage. Continuous variables are presented as mean ± SD or median with interquartile range.

Anemia was defined as hemoglobin <11 g/dl. Hemoglobin values were missing in 9 patients, who were included in the no anemia group. Thrombocytopenia was defined as platelet counts <100×10^9/L. Platelet counts were missing in 23 patients, who were included in the no thrombocytopenia group. Moderate/severe chronic kidney disease is defined as estimated glomerular filtration rate <60/<30 ml/min/1.73m² or maintenance dialysis therapy. Preprocedural creatinine values were missing in 18 patients. Three of these patients on dialysis were included in severe chronic kidney disease, while the remaining 15 patients were regarded as having neither moderate nor severe chronic kidney disease. Left ventricular ejection fraction was missing in 474 patients, who were excluded for the calculation of left ventricular ejection fraction <40%.

High-intensity statin therapy was defined as the use of maximum approved doses of strong statin in Japan (e.g., rosvustatin 10 mg, atorvastatin 20 mg, or pitavastatin 4 mg).

ACE=angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB=angiotensin 2 receptor blockers; ARC-HBR=academic research consortium for high bleeding risk; CREDO-Kyoto=The Coronary Revascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto; J-HBR=Japanese version of high bleeding risk criteria; NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; PARIS=Patterns of Non-Adherence to Anti-Platelet Regimen in Stented Patients; SD=standard deviation; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.
Supplemental Table 2. Baseline characteristics between the 1-month DAPT and 12-month DAPT groups in the STOPDAPT-2 Total Cohort

|                                            | Total Cohort | 1-month DAPT | 12-month DAPT | P value |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| **Patient demographics**                  |              |              |               |         |
| Age, -yr                                  | 67.8±11.4    | 67.7±11.4    | 67.9±11.4     | 0.53    |
| >=75, no. (%)                             | 1832 (30.5)  | 884 (29.5)   | 948 (31.6)    | 0.09    |
| Men, no. (%)                              | 4703 (78.4)  | 2356 (78.7)  | 2347 (78.1)   | 0.58    |
| Body mass index, kg/m²                    | 24.2±3.6     | 24.3±3.7     | 24.2±3.5      | 0.43    |
| Body mass index <25, no. (%)              | 3710 (61.9)  | 1837 (61.4)  | 1873 (62.4)   | 0.44    |
| **Clinical presentation**                 |              |              |               |         |
| Acute coronary syndrome, no. (%)          | 4136 (69.0)  | 2058 (68.8)  | 2078 (69.2)   | 0.73    |
| STEMI, no. (%)                            | 2324 (38.8)  | 1179 (57.3)  | 1145 (55.1)   | 0.36    |
| NSTEMI, no. (%)                           | 826 (13.8)   | 399 (19.4)   | 427 (20.6)    | 0.36    |
| Unstable angina, no. (%)                  | 986 (16.4)   | 480 (23.3)   | 506 (24.4)    |         |
| **Medical history and comorbidities**     |              |              |               |         |
| Prior percutaneous coronary intervention, no. (%) | 1034 (17.2) | 524 (17.5)   | 510 (17.0)    | 0.59    |
| Prior 1st generation drug-eluting stents, no. (%) | 156 (2.6)   | 90 (3.0)     | 66 (2.2)      | 0.048   |
| Prior coronary artery bypass grafting, no. (%) | 77 (1.3)     | 26 (0.9)     | 51 (1.7)      | 0.004   |
| Prior myocardial infarction, no. (%)      | 580 (9.7)    | 306 (10.2)   | 274 (9.1)     | 0.15    |
| Prior stroke, no. (%)                     | 322 (5.4)    | 150 (5.0)    | 172 (5.7)     | 0.22    |
| Prior ischemic stroke, no. (%)            | 307 (5.1)    | 145 (4.8)    | 162 (5.4)     | 0.34    |
| Prior hemorrhagic stroke, no. (%)         | 15 (0.3)     | 5 (0.2)      | 10 (0.3)      | 0.20    |
| Prior bleeding events, no. (%)            | 69 (1.2)     | 33 (1.1)     | 36 (1.2)      | 0.73    |
| Heart failure, no. (%)                    | 468 (7.8)    | 241 (8.1)    | 227 (7.6)     | 0.47    |
| Condition                                      | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | P-value |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Atrial fibrillation, no. (%)                  | 97 (1.6)| 62 (2.1)| 35 (1.2)| 0.005   |
| Anemia, no. (%)                               | 428 (7.1)| 206 (6.9)| 222 (7.4)| 0.45    |
| Thrombocytopenia, no. (%)                     | 42 (0.7)| 20 (0.7)| 22 (0.7)| 0.77    |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, no. (%)| 147 (2.5)| 66 (2.2)| 81 (2.7)| 0.22    |
| Liver cirrhosis, no. (%)                      | 16 (0.3)| 10 (0.3)| 6 (0.2)| 0.31    |
| Cancer, no. (%)                               | 454 (7.6)| 221 (7.4)| 233 (7.8)| 0.59    |
| Anemia, no. (%)                               | 428 (7.1)| 206 (6.9)| 222 (7.4)| 0.45    |
| Thrombocytopenia, no. (%)                     | 42 (0.7)| 20 (0.7)| 22 (0.7)| 0.77    |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, no. (%)| 147 (2.5)| 66 (2.2)| 81 (2.7)| 0.22    |
| Liver cirrhosis, no. (%)                      | 16 (0.3)| 10 (0.3)| 6 (0.2)| 0.31    |
| Cancer, no. (%)                               | 454 (7.6)| 221 (7.4)| 233 (7.8)| 0.59    |
| Peripheral artery disease, no. (%)            | 243 (4.1)| 117 (3.9)| 126 (4.2)| 0.58    |
| Moderate chronic kidney disease, no. (%)      | 1692 (28.2)| 850 (28.4)| 842 (28.0)| 0.75    |
| Severe chronic kidney disease, no. (%)        | 271 (4.5)| 134 (4.5)| 137 (4.6)| 0.88    |
| Estimated glomerular filtration rate <30 mL/min/1.73m² not on dialysis, no. (%) | 133 (2.2)| 62 (2.1)| 71 (2.4)| 0.44    |
| Dialysis, no. (%)                             | 138 (2.3)| 72 (2.4)| 66 (2.2)| 0.59    |
| Hypertension, no. (%)                         | 4229 (70.5)| 2099 (70.1)| 2130 (70.9)| 0.51    |
| Hyperlipidemia, no. (%)                       | 4245 (70.8)| 2110 (70.5)| 2135 (71.1)| 0.63    |
| Diabetes, no. (%)                             | 2030 (33.9)| 1018 (34.0)| 1012 (33.7)| 0.79    |
| Diabetes with insulin, no. (%)                | 287 (4.8)| 141 (4.7)| 146 (4.9)| 0.79    |
| Current Smoker, no. (%)                       | 1763 (29.4)| 918 (30.7)| 845 (28.1)| 0.03    |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction, %         | 58.1±10.7| 58.0±10.8| 58.1±10.7| 0.66    |
| <40%, no. (%)                                 | 248 (4.5)| 136 (4.9)| 112 (4.0)| 0.11    |

**Risk scores**

**PARIS Thrombotic Risk Score**

- High >=5
  - Group 1: 879 (14.7)
  - Group 2: 442 (14.8)
  - Group 3: 437 (14.6)
  - P-value: 0.59

- Intermediate 3-4
  - Group 1: 2685 (44.8)
  - Group 2: 1356 (45.3)
  - Group 3: 1329 (44.2)

- Low 0-2
  - Group 1: 2433 (40.6)
  - Group 2: 1195 (39.9)
  - Group 3: 1238 (41.2)

**PARIS Bleeding Risk Score**

- Group 1: 5 (3-7)
- Group 2: 5 (3-7)
- Group 3: 5 (3-7)
- P-value: 0.78
| Thrombotic Risk Score  | High >=8 | Intermediate 4-7 | Low 0-3 | CREDO-Kyoto Thrombotic Risk Score | High >=4 | Intermediate 2-3 | Low 0-1 | CREDO-Kyoto Bleeding Risk Score | High >=3 | Intermediate 1-2 | Low 0 | ARC-HBR | J-HBR |
|------------------------|----------|------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------|------|--------|------|
|                        | 1146 (19.1) | 582 (19.5) | 564 (18.8) |                               | 359 (6.0) | 173 (5.8) | 186 (6.2) |                             | 316 (5.3) | 162 (5.4) | 154 (5.1) | 1893 (31.6) | 2592 (43.2) |
|                        | 3100 (51.7) | 1532 (51.2) | 1568 (52.2) |                               | 1175 (19.6) | 574 (19.2) | 601 (20.0) |                             | 1381 (23.0) | 693 (23.2) | 688 (22.9) | 2592 (43.2) | 1272 (42.5) |
|                        | 1751 (29.2) | 879 (29.4) | 872 (29.0) |                               | 4463 (74.4) | 2246 (75.0) | 2217 (73.8) |                             | 4300 (71.7) | 2138 (71.4) | 2162 (72.0) | 4300 (71.7) | 2138 (71.4) |

**Procedural Characteristics**

| Emergency procedure, no. (%) | 3402 (56.7) | 1702 (56.9) | 1700 (56.6) | 0.83 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| Radial approach, no. (%)    | 5269 (87.9) | 2621 (87.6) | 2648 (88.2) | 0.49 |
| Brachial approach, no. (%)  | 244 (4.1)   | 128 (4.3)   | 116 (3.9)   | 0.42 |
| Femoral approach, no. (%)   | 719 (12.0)  | 366 (12.2)  | 353 (11.8)  | 0.57 |
| Only radial approach, no. (%)| 5046 (84.1) | 2503 (83.6) | 2543 (84.7) | 0.28 |
| Invasive fractional flow reserve, no. (%) | 508 (8.5) | 251 (8.4) | 257 (8.6) | 0.81 |
| Staged procedure, no. (%)   | 789 (13.2)  | 372 (12.4)  | 417 (13.9)  | 0.10 |
| Number of procedures        | 1.15±0.39   | 1.14±0.38   | 1.15±0.40   | 0.11 |
| Number of target lesions    | 1.27±0.59   | 1.26±0.58   | 1.29±0.61   | 0.04 |
| Target lesion location      |             |             |             |     |
| Left main coronary artery, no. (%) | 179 (3.0) | 90 (3.0) | 89 (3.0) | 0.92 |
|                          | No. (%)                  | No. (%)                  | No. (%)                  | p-value |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Left anterior descending coronary artery, no. (%) | 3604 (60.1) | 1798 (60.1) | 1806 (60.1) | 0.97    |
| Left circumflex coronary artery, no. (%)          | 1255 (20.9) | 600 (20.0) | 655 (21.8) | 0.09    |
| Right coronary artery, no. (%)                     | 2087 (34.8) | 1024 (34.2) | 1063 (35.4) | 0.34    |
| Bypass graft, no. (%)                                | 9 (0.2) | 4 (0.1) | 5 (0.2) | 1.00    |
| Chronic total occlusion, no. (%)                    | 237 (4.0) | 114 (3.8) | 123 (4.1) | 0.57    |
| Bifurcation lesions, no. (%)                        | 1630 (27.2) | 807 (27.0) | 823 (27.4) | 0.71    |
| Final 2 stents implantation, no. (%)                | 34 (0.6) | 18 (0.6) | 16 (0.5) | 0.72    |
| Treatment of 2 vessels or more, no. (%)             | 1071 (17.9) | 500 (16.7) | 571 (19.0) | 0.02    |
| Treatment of 3 vessels, no. (%)                     | 187 (3.1) | 85 (2.8) | 102 (3.4) | 0.22    |
| Use of intravascular imaging, no. (%)               | 5849 (97.5) | 2910 (97.2) | 2939 (97.8) | 0.13    |
| Use of intravascular ultrasound, no. (%)           | 5166 (86.1) | 2587 (86.4) | 2579 (85.9) | 0.51    |
| Use of optical coherence tomography, no. (%)       | 907 (15.1) | 433 (14.5) | 474 (15.8) | 0.16    |
| Number of implanted stents                          | 1.42±0.80 | 1.41±0.79 | 1.43±0.80 | 0.40    |
| Minimal stent diameter                              | 2.98±0.50 | 2.98±0.51 | 2.98±0.50 | 0.88    |
| <3.0 mm, no. (%)                                     | 2480 (41.4) | 1250 (41.8) | 1230 (41.0) | 0.52    |
| Total stent length                                  | 34.9±23.8 | 34.7±23.7 | 35.1±24.0 | 0.47    |
| >=28mm, no. (%)                                     | 3294 (54.9) | 1621 (54.2) | 1673 (55.7) | 0.23    |

**Medication at discharge**

|                  | No. (%)                  | No. (%)                  | No. (%)                  | p-value |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Aspirin, no. (%)     | 5990 (99.9) | 2988 (99.8) | 3002 (99.9) | 0.29    |
| 200mg/day, no. (%)   | 7 (0.1)     | 4 (0.1)     | 3 (0.1)     | 0.53    |
| 100mg/day, no. (%)   | 5880 (98.2) | 2938 (98.3) | 2942 (98.0) |         |
| 81mg/day, no. (%)    | 103 (1.7)   | 46 (1.5)    | 57 (1.9)    |         |
| P2Y12 inhibitors, no. (%) | 5992 (99.9) | 2990 (99.9) | 3002 (99.9) | 0.69    |
| Clopidogrel, no. (%) | 3430 (57.2) | 1695 (56.6) | 1735 (57.8) | 0.38    |
| Prasugrel, no. (%)    | 2559 (42.7) | 1294 (43.2) | 1265 (42.1) | 0.38    |
| Treatment                             | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | p-value |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Anticoagulation, no. (%)             | 29 (0.5)| 13 (0.4)| 16 (0.5)| 0.58    |
| Beta-blockers, no. (%)               | 3117 (52.0)| 1598 (53.4)| 1519 (50.6)| 0.03    |
| ACE-I/ARB, no. (%)                   | 4162 (69.4)| 2072 (69.2)| 2090 (69.6)| 0.77    |
| Statin, no. (%)                      | 5556 (92.6)| 2773 (92.7)| 2783 (92.6)| 0.99    |
| High-intensity statin therapy, no. (%)| 1488 (24.8)| 743 (24.8)| 745 (24.8)| 0.99    |
| Proton pump inhibitors, no. (%)      | 5173 (86.3)| 2568 (85.8)| 2605 (86.7)| 0.30    |

Categorical variables were presented as number and percentage. Continuous variables are presented as mean ± SD or median with interquartile range.

Anemia was defined as hemoglobin <11 g/dl. Hemoglobin values were missing in 9 patients, who were included in the no anemia group. Thrombocytopenia was defined as platelet counts <100×10^9/L. Platelet counts were missing in 23 patients, who were included in the no thrombocytopenia group. Moderate/severe chronic kidney disease is defined as estimated glomerular filtration rate <60/<30 ml/min/1.73m² or maintenance dialysis therapy. Preprocedural creatinine values were missing in 18 patients. Three of these patients on dialysis were included in severe chronic kidney disease, while the remaining 15 patients were regarded as having neither moderate nor severe chronic kidney disease. Left ventricular ejection fraction was missing in 474 patients, who were excluded for the calculation of left ventricular ejection fraction <40%. High-intensity statin therapy was defined as the use of maximum approved doses of strong statin in Japan (e.g., rosuvastatin 10 mg, atorvastatin 20 mg, or pitavastatin 4 mg).

ACE=angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB=angiotensin 2 receptor blockers; ARC-HBR=academic research consortium for high bleeding risk; CREDO-Kyoto=The Coronary Revascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto; J-HBR=Japanese version of high bleeding risk criteria; NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; PARIS=Patterns of Non-Adherence to Anti-Platelet Regimen in Stented Patients; SD=standard deviation; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; STOPDAPT-2=Short and Optimal duration of Dual AntiPlatelet Therapy after everolimus-eluting cobalt-chromium stent-2.
Supplemental Table 3. Baseline characteristics between the 1-month DAPT and 12-month DAPT groups stratified by ACS and CCS

|                  | 1-month DAPT N=2058 | 12-month DAPT N=2078 | P value | 1-month DAPT N=935 | 12-month DAPT N=926 | P value |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| **Patient demographics** |                     |                      |         |                   |                     |         |
| Age, yr          | 67.0±11.9           | 66.6±11.9            | 0.28    | 69.2±10.0         | 70.7±9.6            | <0.001  |
|                  |                     |                      |         |                   |                     |         |
| >=75, no. (%)    | 585 (28.4)          | 598 (28.8)           | 0.80    | 299 (32.0)        | 350 (37.8)          | 0.008   |
| Men, no. (%)     | 1631 (79.3)         | 1649 (79.4)          | 0.93    | 725 (77.5)        | 698 (75.4)          | 0.27    |
| Body mass index, kg/m² | 24.1±3.7          | 24.2±3.5             | 0.97    | 24.5±3.6          | 24.3±3.5            | 0.14    |
|                  |                     |                      |         |                   |                     |         |
| Body mass index <25, no. (%) | 1301 (63.2)     | 1298 (62.5)          | 0.62    | 536 (57.3)        | 575 (62.1)          | 0.04    |
| **Clinical presentation** |                 |                      |         |                   |                     |         |
| Acute coronary syndrome, no. (%) | 2058 (100.0)     | 2078 (100.0)         | -       | -                 | -                   |         |
| STEMI, no. (%)   | 1179 (57.3)         | 1145 (55.1)          | -       | -                 | -                   |         |
| NSTEMI, no. (%)  | 399 (19.4)          | 427 (20.6)           | 0.36    | -                 | -                   |         |
| Unstable angina, no. (%) | 480 (23.3)     | 506 (24.4)           | -       | -                 | -                   |         |
| **Medical history and comorbidities** |             |                      |         |                   |                     |         |
| Prior percutaneous coronary intervention, no. (%) | 225 (10.9)       | 202 (9.7)            | 0.20    | 299 (32.0)        | 308 (33.3)          | 0.56    |
| Prior 1st generation drug-eluting stents, no. (%) | 43 (2.1)         | 32 (1.5)             | 0.18    | 47 (5.0)          | 34 (3.7)            | 0.15    |
| Prior coronary artery bypass grafting, no. (%) | 9 (0.4)          | 18 (0.9)             | 0.08    | 17 (1.8)          | 33 (3.6)            | 0.02    |
| Prior myocardial infarction, no. (%) | 135 (6.6)       | 109 (5.3)            | 0.07    | 171 (18.3)        | 165 (17.8)          | 0.79    |
| Prior stroke, no. (%) | 98 (4.8)         | 95 (4.6)             | 0.77    | 52 (5.6)          | 77 (8.3)            | 0.02    |
| Prior ischemic stroke, no. (%) | 94 (4.6)        | 88 (4.2)             | 0.60    | 51 (5.5)          | 74 (8.0)            | 0.03    |
| Prior hemorrhagic stroke, no. (%) | 4 (0.2)         | 7 (0.3)              | 0.55    | 1 (0.1)           | 3 (0.3)             | 0.37    |
| Prior bleeding events, no. (%) | 18 (0.9)        | 14 (0.7)             | 0.46    | 15 (1.6)          | 22 (2.4)            | 0.23    |
| Condition                                      | Group 1 | Group 2 | p-value (0.001) | p-value (0.0001) |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Heart failure, no. (%)                        | 157 (7.6) | 151 (7.3) | 0.66 | 0.55 |
| Atrial fibrillation, no. (%)                  | 35 (1.7) | 16 (0.8) | 0.006 | 0.24 |
| Anemia, no. (%)                               | 117 (5.7) | 130 (6.3) | 0.44 | 0.76 |
| Thrombocytopenia, no. (%)                     | 9 (0.4) | 12 (0.6) | 0.53 | 0.84 |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, no. (%)| 34 (1.7) | 53 (2.6) | 0.04 | 0.63 |
| Liver cirrhosis, no. (%)                      | 5 (0.2) | 5 (0.2) | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| Cancer, no. (%)                               | 135 (6.6) | 137 (6.6) | 0.97 | 0.40 |
| Peripheral artery disease, no. (%)            | 40 (1.9) | 42 (2.0) | 0.86 | 0.52 |
| Moderate chronic kidney disease, no. (%)      | 554 (26.9) | 535 (25.8) | 0.39 | 0.49 |
| Severe chronic kidney disease, no. (%)        | 68 (3.3) | 70 (3.4) | 0.91 | 0.88 |
| Estimated glomerular filtration rate <30 mL/min/1.73m² not on dialysis, no. (%) | 42 (2.0) | 47 (2.3) | 0.62 | 0.52 |
| Hypertension, no. (%)                         | 1396 (67.8) | 1414 (68.1) | 0.88 | 0.28 |
| Hyperlipidemia, no. (%)                       | 1373 (66.7) | 1391 (66.9) | 0.88 | 0.42 |
| Diabetes, no. (%)                             | 608 (29.5) | 621 (29.9) | 0.81 | 0.48 |
| Diabetes with insulin, no. (%)                | 51 (2.5) | 74 (3.6) | 0.04 | 0.16 |
| Current Smoker, no. (%)                       | 718 (34.9) | 702 (33.8) | 0.45 | <0.001 |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction, %         | 56.7±10.6 | 56.9±10.5 | 0.46 | 0.80 |
| <40%, no. (%)                                 | 95 (5.0) | 76 (4.0) | 0.12 | 0.56 |

**Risk scores**

**PARIS Thrombotic Risk Score**

| Segment          | Group 1 | Group 2 | p-value (0.001) | p-value (0.0001) |
|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| High >=5         | 347 (16.9) | 338 (16.3) | 0.95 | 0.93 |
| Intermediate 3-4 | 1076 (52.3) | 1051 (50.6) | 0.28 | 0.80 |
| Low 0-2          | 635 (30.9) | 689 (33.2) | 0.56 | 0.56 |
### PARIS Bleeding Risk Score

| Category          | Score | Count (Percentage) | Count (Percentage) | p-value |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| High >=8          |       | 380 (18.5)         | 367 (17.7)         | 0.11    |
| Intermediate 4-7  |       | 1071 (52.0)        | 1067 (51.4)        | 0.07    |
| Low 0-3           |       | 607 (29.5)         | 644 (31.0)         |         |

### CREDO-Kyoto Thrombotic Risk Score

| Category          | Score | Count (Percentage) | Count (Percentage) | p-value |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| High >=4          |       | 78 (3.8)           | 93 (4.5)           | 0.82    |
| Intermediate 2-3  |       | 355 (17.3)         | 339 (16.3)         | 0.42    |
| Low 0-1           |       | 1625 (79.0)        | 1646 (79.2)        |         |

### CREDO-Kyoto Bleeding Risk Score

| Category          | Score | Count (Percentage) | Count (Percentage) | p-value |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| High >=3          |       | 71 (3.5)           | 61 (2.9)           | 0.97    |
| Intermediate 1-2  |       | 402 (19.5)         | 398 (19.2)         | 0.59    |
| Low 0             |       | 1585 (77.0)        | 1619 (77.9)        |         |

### ARC-HBR

| Procedure Characteristics | Count (Percentage) | Count (Percentage) | p-value |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Emergency procedure       | 1691 (82.2)        | 1681 (80.9)        | 0.29    |
| Radial approach           | 1832 (89.0)        | 1863 (89.7)        | 0.51    |
| Brachial approach         | 50 (2.4)           | 56 (2.7)           | 0.59    |
| Femoral approach          | 257 (12.5)         | 237 (11.4)         | 0.28    |
| Only radial approach      | 1751 (85.1)        | 1790 (86.1)        | 0.33    |
| Invasive fractional flow  | 60 (2.9)           | 77 (3.7)           | 0.16    |
| Staged procedure          | 280 (13.6)         | 317 (15.3)         | 0.13    |
| Number of procedures      | 1.15±0.39          | 1.17±0.41          | 0.16    |
| Number of target lesions  | 1.27±0.60          | 1.28±0.59          | 0.50    |

Target lesion location
| Parameter                                                                 | Group 1     | Group 2     | p-value  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Left main coronary artery, no. (%)                                       | 52 (2.5)    | 58 (2.8)    | 0.60     |
| Left anterior descending coronary artery, no. (%)                        | 1242 (60.4) | 1255 (60.4) | 0.98     |
| Left circumflex coronary artery, no. (%)                                 | 408 (19.8)  | 417 (20.1)  | 0.85     |
| Right coronary artery, no. (%)                                           | 719 (34.9)  | 767 (36.9)  | 0.19     |
| Bypass graft, no. (%)                                                    | 1 (0.1)     | 2 (0.1)     | 1.00     |
| Chronic total occlusion, no. (%)                                         | 66 (3.2)    | 62 (3.0)    | 0.68     |
| Bifurcation lesions, no. (%)                                             | 552 (26.8)  | 549 (26.4)  | 0.77     |
| Final 2 stents implantation, no. (%)                                     | 15 (0.7)    | 10 (0.5)    | 0.30     |
| Treatment of 2 vessels or more, no. (%)                                  | 344 (16.7)  | 390 (18.8)  | 0.08     |
| Treatment of 3 vessels, no. (%)                                          | 60 (2.9)    | 73 (3.5)    | 0.28     |
| Use of intravascular imaging, no. (%)                                    | 1994 (96.9) | 2029 (97.6) | 0.14     |
| Use of intravascular ultrasound, no. (%)                                 | 1796 (87.3) | 1792 (86.2) | 0.33     |
| Use of optical coherence tomography, no. (%)                             | 279 (13.6)  | 310 (14.9)  | 0.21     |
| Number of implanted stents                                               | 1.40±0.77   | 1.41±0.79   | 0.63     |
| Minimal stent diameter                                                    | 3.01±0.51   | 3.02±0.50   | 0.39     |
| <3.0 mm, no. (%)                                                         | 817 (39.7)  | 782 (37.6)  | 0.17     |
| Total stent length                                                       | 34.3±22.6   | 34.6±23.5   | 0.69     |
| >=28mm, no. (%)                                                          | 1111 (54.0) | 1127 (54.2) | 0.87     |
| Medication at discharge                                                  |             |             |          |
| Aspirin, no. (%)                                                         | 2055 (99.9) | 2076 (99.9) | 0.69     |
| 200mg/day, no. (%)                                                       | 1 (0.1)     | 1 (0.1)     | 1.00     |
| 100mg/day, no. (%)                                                       | 2027 (98.6) | 2043 (98.4) | 0.80     |
| 81mg/day, no. (%)                                                        | 27 (1.3)    | 32 (1.5)    | 1.00     |
| P2Y12 inhibitors, no. (%)                                                | 2055 (99.9) | 2076 (99.9) | 0.69     |
| Clopidogrel, no. (%)                                                     | 1062 (51.6) | 1108 (53.3) | 0.27     |
| Treatment                          | No. (%)          | No. (%)          | No. (%)          | No. (%)          | No. (%)          |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Prasugrel, no. (%)                | 994 (48.3)       | 968 (46.6)       | 300 (32.1)       | 297 (32.1)       | 1.00             |
| Anticoagulation, no. (%)          | 10 (0.5)         | 13 (0.6)         | 0.55             | 3 (0.3)          | 3 (0.3)          | 0.99             |
| Beta-blockers, no. (%)            | 1246 (60.5)      | 1190 (57.3)      | 0.03             | 352 (37.7)       | 329 (35.5)       | 0.34             |
| ACE-I/ARB, no. (%)                | 1552 (75.4)      | 1573 (75.7)      | 0.83             | 520 (55.6)       | 517 (55.8)       | 0.93             |
| Statin, no. (%)                   | 1981 (96.3)      | 2008 (96.6)      | 0.52             | 792 (84.7)       | 775 (83.7)       | 0.55             |
| High-intensity statin therapy, no. (%) | 710 (34.5) | 697 (33.6)       | 0.52             | 33 (3.5)         | 48 (5.2)         | 0.08             |
| Proton pump inhibitors, no. (%)   | 1875 (91.1)      | 1933 (93.0)      | 0.02             | 693 (74.1)       | 672 (72.6)       | 0.45             |

Categorical variables were presented as number and percentage. Continuous variables are presented as mean ± SD or median with interquartile range.

Anemia was defined as hemoglobin <11 g/dl. Hemoglobin values were missing in 9 patients, who were included in the no anemia group. Thrombocytopenia was defined as platelet counts <100×10^9/L. Platelet counts were missing in 23 patients, who were included in the no thrombocytopenia group. Moderate/severe chronic kidney disease is defined as estimated glomerular filtration rate <60/<30 ml/min/1.73m² or maintenance dialysis therapy. Preprocedural creatinine values were missing in 18 patients. Three of these patients on dialysis were included in severe chronic kidney disease, while the remaining 15 patients were regarded as having neither moderate nor severe chronic kidney disease. Left ventricular ejection fraction was missing in 474 patients, who were excluded for the calculation of left ventricular ejection fraction <40%.

High-intensity statin therapy was defined as the use of maximum approved doses of strong statin in Japan (e.g., rosuvastatin 10 mg, atorvastatin 20 mg, or pitavastatin 4 mg).

ACE=angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB=angiotensin 2 receptor blockers; ARC-HBR=academic research consortium for high bleeding risk; CREDO-Kyoto=The Coronary Revascularization Demonstrating Outcome Study in Kyoto; J-HBR=Japanese version of high bleeding risk criteria; NSTEMI=non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; PARIS=Patterns of Non-Adherence to Anti-Platelet Regimen in Stented Patients; SD=standard deviation; STEMI=ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.
### Supplemental Table 4. Clinical outcomes stratified by ACS and CCS

| Outcomes                          | Total Cohort | ACS   | CCS   |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
|                                   | 1-month      | 12-month | 1-month | 12-month |
|                                   | DAPT (N=2993)| DAPT (N=3004)| DAPT (N=2058)| DAPT (N=2078)| DAPT (N=935)| DAPT (N=926) |
| N of patients with event (cumulative 1-year incidence) | N of patients with event (cumulative 1-year incidence) | N of patients with event (cumulative 1-year incidence) | N of patients with event (cumulative 1-year incidence) | N of patients with event (cumulative 1-year incidence) | N of patients with event (cumulative 1-year incidence) |
| Primary endpoint                  |              |       |       |       |       |       |
| A composite of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, definite stent thrombosis, any stroke, or TIMI major/minor bleeding | 84 (2.84%)  | 90 (3.04%) | 65 (3.20%) | 58 (2.83%) | 19 (2.05%) | 32 (3.49%) |
| Major secondary endpoints         |              |       |       |       |       |       |
| Cardiovascular endpoint:          |              |       |       |       |       |       |
| A composite of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, definite stent thrombosis, or any stroke | 71 (2.40%)  | 58 (1.97%) | 56 (2.76%) | 38 (1.86%) | 15 (1.62%) | 20 (2.21%) |
| Bleeding endpoint:                |              |       |       |       |       |       |
| TIMI major/minor bleeding         | 15 (0.50%)   | 39 (1.31%) | 11 (0.54%) | 24 (1.17%) | 4 (0.43%)  | 15 (1.63%) |
| Other secondary endpoints         |              |       |       |       |       |       |
| Death                            | 43 (1.45%)   | 30 (1.01%) | 28 (1.38%) | 19 (0.92%) | 15 (1.62%) | 11 (1.19%) |
| Death from cardiac cause          | 14 (0.47%)   | 12 (0.40%) | 9 (0.44%)  | 7 (0.34%)  | 5 (0.54%)  | 5 (0.54%)  |
| Death from cardiovascular cause   | 16 (0.54%)   | 17 (0.57%) | 10 (0.49%) | 10 (0.49%) | 6 (0.65%)  | 7 (0.76%)  |
| Death from non-cardiovascular cause| 27 (0.92%) | 13 (0.44%) | 18 (0.89%) | 9 (0.44%)  | 9 (0.97%)  | 4 (0.44%)  |
| MI                               | 37 (1.26%)   | 21 (0.72%) | 32 (1.59%) | 17 (0.85%) | 5 (0.54%)  | 4 (0.45%)  |
| Large MI (CKMB>=10*ULN)           | 8 (0.28%)    | 4 (0.14%)  | 6 (0.31%)  | 4 (0.20%)  | 2 (0.22%)  | 0 (0.00%)  |
| Small MI (CKMB<10*ULN)            | 20 (0.68%)   | 10 (0.35%) | 17 (0.84%) | 8 (0.40%)  | 3 (0.33%)  | 2 (0.23%)  |
| MI without CKMB elevation         | 9 (0.31%)    | 5 (0.17%)  | 9 (0.45%)  | 4 (0.20%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 1 (0.11%)  |
| Event                              | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| MI without measurement of CKMB   | 0 (0.00%)  | 2 (0.07%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 1 (0.05%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 1 (0.11%)  |
| Spontaneous MI                    | 35 (1.19%) | 18 (0.62%) | 30 (1.49%) | 15 (0.75%) | 5 (0.54%)  | 3 (0.33%)  |
| Procedural MI                     | 2 (0.07%)  | 3 (0.06%)  | 2 (0.10%)  | 2 (0.10%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 1 (0.12%)  |
| MI related to the target lesion   | 17 (0.58%) | 12 (0.42%) | 13 (0.65%) | 10 (0.50%) | 4 (0.44%)  | 2 (0.23%)  |
| Definite stent thrombosis         | 9 (0.31%)  | 4 (0.14%)  | 9 (0.45%)  | 4 (0.20%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 0 (0.00%)  |
| Definite or probable stent thrombosis | 11 (0.38%) | 4 (0.14%)  | 10 (0.50%) | 4 (0.20%)  | 1 (0.11%)  | 0 (0.00%)  |
| Stroke                            | 20 (0.67%) | 21 (0.72%) | 15 (0.73%) | 11 (0.54%) | 5 (0.54%)  | 10 (1.12%) |
| Ischemic                          | 18 (0.61%) | 19 (0.65%) | 13 (0.64%) | 10 (0.49%) | 5 (0.54%)  | 9 (1.01%)  |
| Hemorrhagic                       | 2 (0.07%)  | 2 (0.07%)  | 2 (0.10%)  | 1 (0.05%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 1 (0.11%)  |

**Bleeding**

| Event                              | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| TIMI major                         | 8 (0.27%)  | 24 (0.81%) | 7 (0.34%)  | 13 (0.63%) | 1 (0.11%)  | 11 (1.20%) |
| TIMI minor                         | 7 (0.24%)  | 17 (0.57%) | 4 (0.20%)  | 13 (0.63%) | 3 (0.32%)  | 4 (0.44%)  |
| BARC 3 or 5                       | 16 (0.54%) | 44 (1.48%) | 11 (0.54%) | 27 (1.31%) | 5 (0.54%)  | 17 (1.85%) |
| BARC 5                             | 2 (0.07%)  | 3 (0.10%)  | 1 (0.05%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 1 (0.11%)  | 3 (0.33%)  |
| BARC 3                             | 14 (0.47%) | 41 (1.38%) | 10 (0.49%) | 27 (1.31%) | 4 (0.43%)  | 14 (1.52%) |
| GUSTO moderate/severe             | 13 (0.44%) | 38 (1.28%) | 10 (0.49%) | 24 (1.17%) | 3 (0.32%)  | 14 (1.52%) |
| GUSTO severe                      | 9 (0.30%)  | 20 (0.67%) | 7 (0.34%)  | 12 (0.58%) | 2 (0.21%)  | 8 (0.87%)  |
| GUSTO moderate                    | 4 (0.13%)  | 19 (0.64%) | 3 (0.15%)  | 13 (0.63%) | 1 (0.11%)  | 6 (0.65%)  |
| Intracranial bleeding             | 5 (0.17%)  | 8 (0.27%)  | 5 (0.24%)  | 3 (0.15%)  | 0 (0.00%)  | 5 (0.54%)  |
| Gastrointestinal bleeding         | 10 (0.34%) | 33 (1.11%) | 5 (0.24%)  | 19 (0.92%) | 5 (0.54%)  | 14 (1.52%) |

**Any coronary revascularization**

| Event                              | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate | Event Rate |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Any coronary revascularization    | 179 (6.17%)| 121 (4.19%)| 114 (5.72%)| 74 (3.68%) | 65 (7.18%) | 47 (5.31%) |
| TLR                               | 69 (2.35%) | 48 (1.67%) | 46 (2.29%) | 32 (1.61%) | 23 (2.50%) | 16 (1.79%) |
| Clinically-driven TLR             | 54 (1.84%) | 37 (1.29%) | 38 (1.89%) | 26 (1.32%) | 16 (1.74%) | 11 (1.24%) |
| Non-TLR                           | 125 (4.33%)| 85 (2.94%) | 81 (4.07%) | 50 (2.47%) | 44 (4.89%) | 35 (3.96%) |
| Category                                      | Value 1 | Value 2 | Value 3 | Value 4 | Value 5 | Value 6 |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CABG                                          | 10 (0.34%) | 6 (0.20%) | 7 (0.35%) | 3 (0.15%) | 3 (0.34%) | 3 (0.33%) |
| Death or myocardial infarction                | 78 (2.64%) | 51 (1.72%) | 60 (2.96%) | 36 (1.76%) | 18 (1.94%) | 15 (1.64%) |
| Cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction | 52 (1.77%) | 38 (1.29%) | 42 (2.08%) | 27 (1.33%) | 10 (1.08%) | 11 (1.20%) |
| Major adverse cardiac events†                 | 85 (2.89%) | 59 (2.03%) | 64 (3.17%) | 40 (1.99%) | 21 (2.27%) | 19 (2.11%) |

Percentages are Kaplan-Meier estimates at 365 days. Definitions of the endpoints were described in the Supplementary Appendix.
† Major adverse cardiac events were defined as composite of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, and clinically driven target-lesion revascularization.

BARC=bleeding academic research consortium; CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting; CI=confidence interval; CK-MB=creatine kinase MB; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy; GUSTO=Global Use of Strategies to Open Occluded Arteries; MI=myocardial infarction; TIMI=Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction; TLR=target-lesion revascularization; ULN=upper limit of normal.
## Supplemental Table 5. Clinical outcomes: ACS versus CCS

| Outcomes                                      | ACS (N=4136) | CCS (N=1861) | Absolute difference (95% CI) | Hazard ratio* (95% CI) | P value* |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| N of patients with event (cumulative 1-year incidence) |              |              |                             |                        |          |
| Primary endpoint                              |              |              |                             |                        |          |
| A composite of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, definite stent thrombosis, any stroke, or TIMI major/minor bleeding | 123 (3.01%)  | 51 (2.77%)   | 0.24% (-0.67% to 1.15%)     | 1.26 (0.83-1.92)       | 0.27     |
| Major secondary endpoints                     |              |              |                             |                        |          |
| Cardiovascular endpoint:                      |              |              |                             |                        |          |
| A composite of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, definite stent thrombosis, or any stroke | 94 (2.31%)  | 35 (1.92%)   | 0.39% (-0.39% to 1.17%)     | 1.47 (0.91-2.39)       | 0.12     |
| Bleeding endpoint:                            |              |              |                             |                        |          |
| TIMI major/minor bleeding                      | 35 (0.85%)   | 19 (1.03%)   | -0.18% (-0.71% to 0.35%)    | 0.86 (0.40-1.85)       | 0.70     |
| Other secondary endpoints                     |              |              |                             |                        |          |
| Death                                         | 47 (1.15%)   | 26 (1.40%)   | -0.25% (-0.88% to 0.38%)    | -                      | -        |
| Death from cardiac cause                      | 16 (0.39%)   | 10 (0.54%)   | -0.15% (-0.54% to 0.24%)    | -                      | -        |
| Death from cardiovascular cause               | 20 (0.49%)   | 13 (0.70%)   | -0.21% (-0.64% to 0.22%)    | -                      | -        |
| Death from non-cardiovascular cause           | 27 (0.66%)   | 13 (0.71%)   | -0.05% (-0.52% to 0.42%)    | -                      | -        |
| MI                                            | 49 (1.21%)   | 9 (0.50%)    | 0.71% (0.25% to 1.17%)      | -                      | -        |
| Large MI (CKMB>=10*ULN)                       | 10 (0.26%)   | 2 (0.11%)    | 0.15% (-0.07% to 0.37%)     | -                      | -        |
| Small MI (CKMB<10*ULN)                        | 25 (0.62%)   | 5 (0.28%)    | 0.34% (0.01% to 0.67%)      | -                      | -        |
| MI without CKMB elevation                     | 13 (0.32%)   | 1 (0.05%)    | 0.27% (0.06% to 0.48%)      | -                      | -        |
| MI without measurement of CKMB                | 1 (0.02%)    | 1 (0.05%)    | 0.68% (0.24% to 1.12%)      | -                      | -        |
| Event                                      | No. (%)       | No. (%)       | 95% CI          |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---|---|
| Spontaneous MI                             | 45 (1.12%)    | 8 (0.44%)     | 0.04% (-0.11% to 0.19%) |   |   |
| Procedural MI                              | 4 (0.10%)     | 1 (0.06%)     | 0.24% (-0.12% to 0.60%) |   |   |
| MI related to the target lesion            | 23 (0.57%)    | 6 (0.33%)     | -0.03% (-0.15% to 0.09%) |   |   |
| Definite stent thrombosis                  | 13 (0.33%)    | 0 (0.00%)     | 0.33% (0.15% to 0.51%)  |   |   |
| Definite or probable stent thrombosis      | 14 (0.35%)    | 1 (0.05%)     | 0.30% (0.09% to 0.51%)  |   |   |
| Stroke                                     | 26 (0.63%)    | 14 (0.33%)    | -0.20% (-0.67% to 0.27%) |   |   |
| Ischemic                                   | 23 (0.56%)    | 14 (0.33%)    | -0.22% (-0.69% to 0.25%) |   |   |
| Hemorrhagic                                | 3 (0.07%)     | 1 (0.05%)     | 0.02% (-0.11% to 0.15%)  |   |   |
| **Bleeding**                               |               |               |                 |   |   |
| TIMI major                                 | 20 (0.49%)    | 12 (0.65%)    | -0.16% (-0.59% to 0.27%) |   |   |
| TIMI minor                                 | 17 (0.42%)    | 7 (0.38%)     | 0.04% (-0.30% to 0.38%)  |   |   |
| BARC 3 or 5                                | 38 (0.93%)    | 22 (1.19%)    | -0.26% (-0.83% to 0.31%) |   |   |
| BARC 5                                     | 1 (0.02%)     | 4 (0.22%)     | -0.20% (-0.42% to 0.02%)  |   |   |
| BARC 3                                     | 37 (0.90%)    | 18 (0.98%)    | -0.08% (-0.62% to 0.46%)  |   |   |
| GUSTO moderate/severe                      | 34 (0.83%)    | 17 (0.92%)    | -0.09% (-0.60% to 0.42%)  |   |   |
| GUSTO severe                               | 19 (0.46%)    | 10 (0.54%)    | -0.08% (-0.48% to 0.32%)  |   |   |
| GUSTO moderate                             | 16 (0.39%)    | 7 (0.38%)     | 0.01% (-0.32% to 0.34%)  |   |   |
| Intracranial bleeding                      | 8 (0.20%)     | 5 (0.27%)     | -0.07% (-0.34% to 0.20%)  |   |   |
| Gastrointestinal bleeding                  | 24 (0.59%)    | 19 (1.03%)    | -0.44% (-0.95% to 0.07%)  |   |   |
| Any coronary revascularization             | 188 (4.70%)   | 112 (6.25%)   | -1.55% (-2.84% to -0.26%) |   |   |
| TLR                                        | 78 (1.95%)    | 39 (2.15%)    | -0.20% (-0.99% to 0.59%)  |   |   |
| Clinically-driven TLR                      | 64 (1.60%)    | 27 (1.49%)    | 0.11% (-0.56% to 0.78%)  |   |   |
| Non-TLR                                    | 131 (3.27%)   | 79 (4.43%)    | -1.16% (-2.27% to -0.05%) |   |   |
| CABG                                       | 10 (0.24%)    | 6 (0.33%)     | -0.09% (-0.40% to 0.22%)  |   |   |
| Event                                      | Treatment A | Treatment B | Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | p-value |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Death or myocardial infarction             | 96 (2.36%)  | 33 (1.79%)  | 0.57% (-0.20% to 1.34%) | -       |
| Cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction | 69 (1.70%)  | 21 (1.14%)  | 0.56% (-0.07% to 1.19%) | -       |
| Major adverse cardiac events†              | 104 (2.58%) | 40 (2.19%)  | 0.39% (-0.44% to 1.22%) | -       |

Percentages are Kaplan-Meier estimates at 365 days. Definitions of the endpoints were described in the Supplementary Appendix.

* In the Cox's proportional hazard models, we adjusted for study.
† Major adverse cardiac events were defined as composite of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, and clinically driven target-lesion revascularization.

BARC=bleeding academic research consortium; CABG=coronary artery bypass grafting; CI=confidence interval; CK-MB=creatine kinase MB; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy; GUSTO=Global Use of Strategies to Open Occluded Arteries; MI=myocardial infarction; TIMI=Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction; TLR=target-lesion revascularization; ULN=upper limit of normal.
Within the first month after the index PCI, patients in both groups were to receive DAPT with aspirin (doses determined by sites) and a P2Y<sub>12</sub> inhibitor (clopidogrel 75 mg/day or prasugrel 3.75mg/day at the discretion of the attending physicians). At 1 month (30 to 59 days) after the index PCI, patients in the 1-month DAPT group were to stop aspirin and to receive clopidogrel monotherapy, while patients in the 12-month DAPT group were to receive DAPT with aspirin and clopidogrel up to 12 months. In patients who had received prasugrel, it was switched to clopidogrel at 1 month in both groups. In the 12-month DAPT group, clopidogrel was to be discontinued at 12-month with the allowance period between 335- and 394-day after index PCI. We collected data for discontinuation, change, or restart
of antithrombotic therapy including anticoagulation on daily basis. Persistent DAPT discontinuation
was defined as stopping of either aspirin or P2Y$_{12}$ inhibitor by the study protocol or stopping >60
days for any reasons.

DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention; STOPDAPT-2=ShorT
and OPtimal duration of Dual AntiPlatelet Therapy after everolimus-eluting cobalt-chromium
stent-2.
Within the first month after the index PCI, patients in both groups were to receive DAPT with aspirin (doses determined by sites) and a P2Y₁₂ inhibitor (clopidogrel 75 mg/day or prasugrel 3.75mg/day at the discretion of the attending physicians). At 1 month (30 to 59 days) after the index PCI, patients in the 1-month DAPT group were to stop aspirin and to receive clopidogrel monotherapy, while patients in the 12-month DAPT group were to receive DAPT with aspirin and clopidogrel up to 12 months. In
patients who had received prasugrel, it was switched to clopidogrel at 1 month in both groups. In the
12-month DAPT group, clopidogrel was to be discontinued at 12-month with the allowance period
between 335- and 394-day after index PCI. We collected data for discontinuation, change, or restart
of antithrombotic therapy including anticoagulation on daily basis. Persistent DAPT discontinuation
was defined as stopping of either aspirin or P2Y_{12} inhibitor by the study protocol or stopping >60
days for any reasons.

ACS=acute coronary syndrome; CCS=chronic coronary syndrome; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy;
PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention.
Supplemental Figure 3. Landmark analysis at 30 days in the Total Cohort

(A) Primary endpoint
(B) Major secondary cardiovascular endpoint
(C) Major secondary bleeding endpoint

Time-to-event curves for the primary and major secondary endpoints in a landmark analysis at 30 days. The hazard ratios of 1-month DAPT relative to 12-month DAPT for the endpoint events were calculated by the Cox’s proportional hazard model with 95% CI adjusting for ACS and trials. ACS= acute coronary syndrome; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy; CI=confidence interval; PCI= percutaneous coronary intervention.
Supplemental Figure 4. Landmark analysis at 30 days in the ACS and CCS subgroups

(A) Primary endpoint
(B) Major secondary cardiovascular endpoint
(C) Major secondary bleeding endpoint

Time-to-event curves for the primary and major secondary endpoints in a landmark analysis at 30 days. The hazard ratios of 1-month DAPT relative to 12-month DAPT for the endpoint events were calculated by the Cox’s proportional hazard model with 95% CI adjusting for ACS and trials. ACS=acute coronary syndrome; CCS=chronic coronary syndrome; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy; CI=confidence interval; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention.
Supplemental Figure 5. Landmark analysis at 6 months in the ACS and CCS subgroups

(A) Primary endpoint
(B) Major secondary cardiovascular endpoint
(C) Major secondary bleeding endpoint

Time-to-event curves for the primary and major secondary endpoints in a landmark analysis at 6 months. The hazard ratios of 1-month DAPT relative to 12-month DAPT for the endpoint events were calculated by the Cox’s proportional hazard model with 95%CI adjusting for ACS and trials. ACS=acute coronary syndrome; CCS=chronic coronary syndrome; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy; CI=confidence interval; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention.
Supplemental Figure 6. Forrest plots stratified with STEMI versus NSTE-ACS presentation among ACS patients

| Primary Endpoint | 1-month DAPT | 12-month DAPT | Absolute difference | Hazard Ratio | P (for trend) |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ACS only         | N=2058       | N=2078        | (95%CI)             | (95%CI)      | P             |
| STEMI            | 3.10%        | 2.66%         | 0.44%               | 1.17         | 0.54         |
| NSTE-ACS         | 3.33%        | 3.04%         | 0.29%               | 1.10         | 0.73         |

| Major Secondary Cardiovascular Endpoint | STEMI | NSTE-ACS |
|----------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1-month DAPT                           | 33/1179 | 23/879   |
| 12-month DAPT                          | 18/1145 | 20/933   |

| Major Secondary Bleeding Endpoint      | STEMI | NSTE-ACS |
|----------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1-month DAPT                           | 5/1179 | 6/879    |
| 12-month DAPT                          | 12/1145 | 12/933  |

ACS=acute coronary syndrome; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy; NSTE-ACS=non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome; STEMI= ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.
Supplemental Figure 7. Forrest plots stratified with the GRACE score category among ACS patients

GRACE risk score is categorized as low [<126], intermediate [126-154], high [>154] for STEMI, and low [< 109], intermediate [109-140], high [>140] for NSTE-ACS, respectively.

*GRACE score was not available in 14 patients in 1-month DAPT group and in 13 patients in 12-month DAPT group.

ACS=acute coronary syndrome; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy.
Supplemental Figure 8. Forrest plots stratified with AMI versus non-AMI presentation

| Cumulative 1-year incidence | 1-month DAPT | 12-month DAPT | Absolute difference | Hazard Ratio | P value | P for interaction |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|
| (N of patients with event/N of patients) | (N=2993) | (N=3004) | (95%CI) | (95%CI) |         |                   |
| **Primary Endpoint**        |             |               |                     |              |         |                   |
| AMI                         | 3.14%       | 2.72%         | 0.42%               | 1.17         | 0.47    | 0.14              |
| 49/1578                     | 42/1572     | (-0.76% to 1.60%) | (0.77-1.76)     |             |         |                   |
| Non-AMI                     | 2.50%       | 3.39%         | -0.89%              | 0.73         | 0.17    |                   |
| 35/1415                     | 48/1432     | (-2.14% to 0.36%) | (0.48-1.14)     |             |         |                   |
| **Major Secondary Cardiovascular Endpoint** |             |               |                     |              |         |                   |
| AMI                         | 2.83%       | 1.70%         | 1.13%               | 1.70         | 0.03    | 0.06              |
| 44/1578                     | 26/1572     | (0.08% to 2.18%) | (1.05-2.76)     |             |         |                   |
| Non-AMI                     | 1.93%       | 2.27%         | -0.34%              | 0.86         | 0.55    |                   |
| 27/1415                     | 32/1432     | (-1.41% to 0.73%) | (0.51-1.43)     |             |         |                   |
| **Major Secondary Bleeding Endpoint** |             |               |                     |              |         |                   |
| AMI                         | 0.45%       | 1.03%         | -0.58%              | 0.43         | 0.07    | 0.73              |
| 7/1578                      | 16/1572     | (-1.19% to 0.03%) | (0.18-1.06)     |             |         |                   |
| Non-AMI                     | 0.57%       | 1.62%         | -1.05%              | 0.35         | 0.01    |                   |
| 8/1415                      | 23/1432     | (-1.81% to -0.29%) | (0.16-0.78)     |             |         |                   |

AMI=acute myocardial infarction; DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy.
Supplemental Figure 9. Forrest plots stratified with the PARIS thrombotic risk score category

DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy.
Supplemental Figure 10. Forrest plots stratified with the PARIS bleeding risk score category

| Cumulative 1-year incidence | 1-month DAPT | 12-month DAPT | Absolute difference | Hazard Ratio |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|
| (N of patients with event/N of patients) | (N=2993) | (N=3004) | (95%CI) | (95%CI) |
| **Primary Endpoint** | | | | |
| High | 6.46% | 6.95% | -0.49% | 0.92 |
| Intermediate | 2.51% | 2.15% | 0.36% | 1.19 |
| Low | 1.03% | 2.11% | -1.08% | 0.52 |
| 9/879 | 18/872 | (-2.25% to 0.09%) | (0.23-1.15) | 0.11 |
| **Major Secondary Cardiovascular Endpoint** | | | | |
| High | 5.60% | 4.85% | 0.75% | 1.16 |
| Intermediate | 32/582 | 27/564 | -1.84% to 3.34% | (0.70-1.94) |
| Low | 2.05% | 1.19% | 0.86% | 1.77 |
| 31/1552 | 18/1568 | (-0.05% to 1.77%) | (0.09-3.17) | 0.053 |
| **Low** | 0.92% | 1.53% | -0.61% | 0.64 |
| 8/879 | 13/872 | (-1.64% to 0.43%) | (0.27-1.56) | 0.33 |
| **Major Secondary Bleeding Endpoint** | | | | |
| High | 1.04% | 3.24% | -2.20% | 0.32 |
| Intermediate | 6/582 | 18/564 | -3.88% to -0.52% | (0.13-0.80) |
| Low | 0.52% | 1.03% | -1.42% | 0.76 |
| 8/1552 | 16/1568 | (-1.14% to 0.12%) | (0.22-1.21) | 0.13 |
| **Low** | 0.11% | 0.58% | -0.47% | 0.20 |
| 1/879 | 5/872 | (-1.02% to 0.08%) | (0.02-1.71) | 0.14 |

DAPT=dual antiplatelet therapy.