Because S2D time is nonnormally distributed, linear regression cannot be performed to determine the risk factors associated with S2D time. Therefore, a multivariable Cox proportional hazards model was constructed from S2D time by rural/urban areas and was adjusted for confounding factors. Hazard ratios (HRs) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to estimate the association. In the multivariable Cox proportional hazards model, the occurrence of STEMI was defined as the event, so the status of each patient was assigned a value of 1, and the S2D time was considered as the survival time. An HR<1 indicated low risk of event and long survival time (S2D time). HR>1 indicates a high risk of outcome events and a short survival time (S2D time).