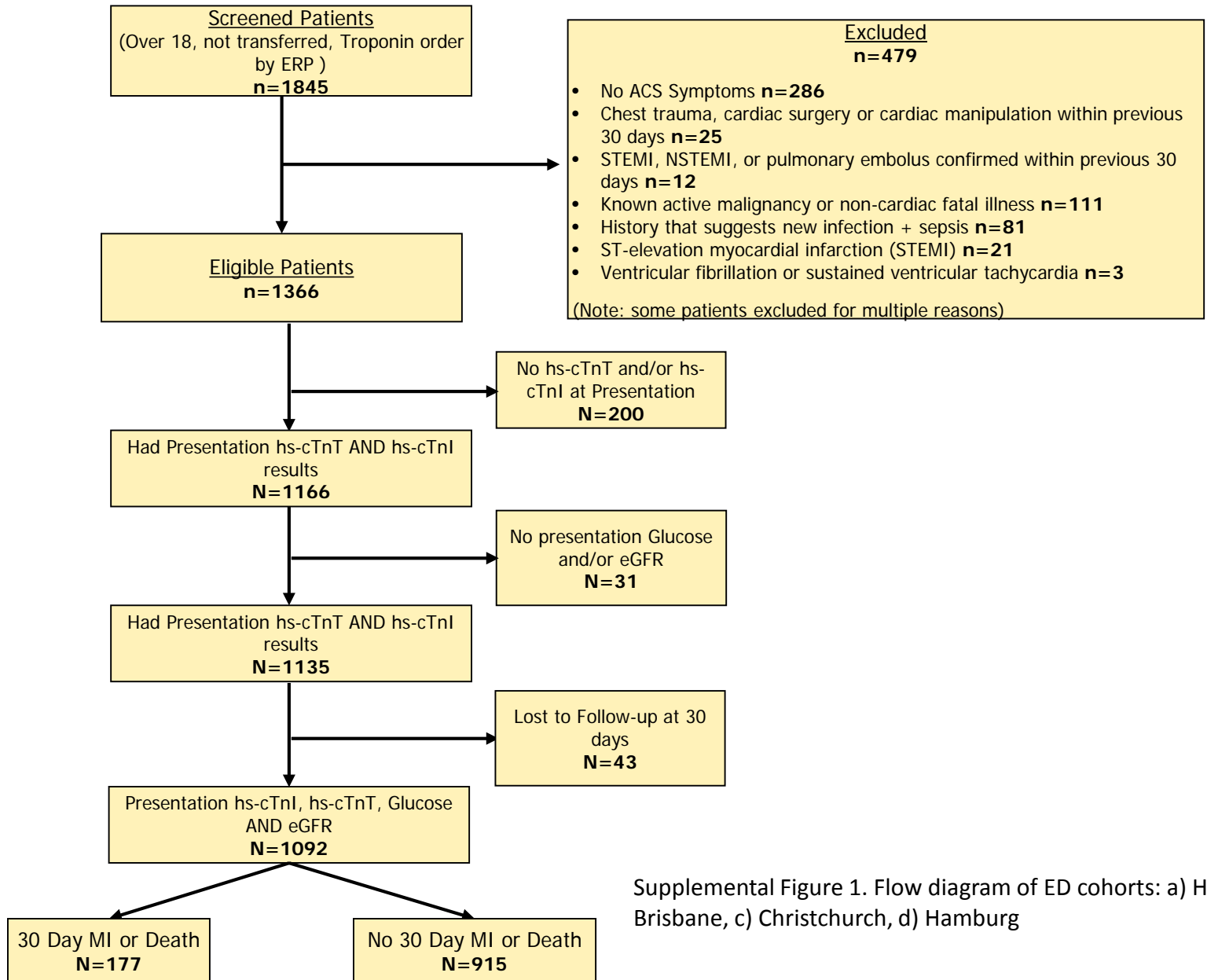


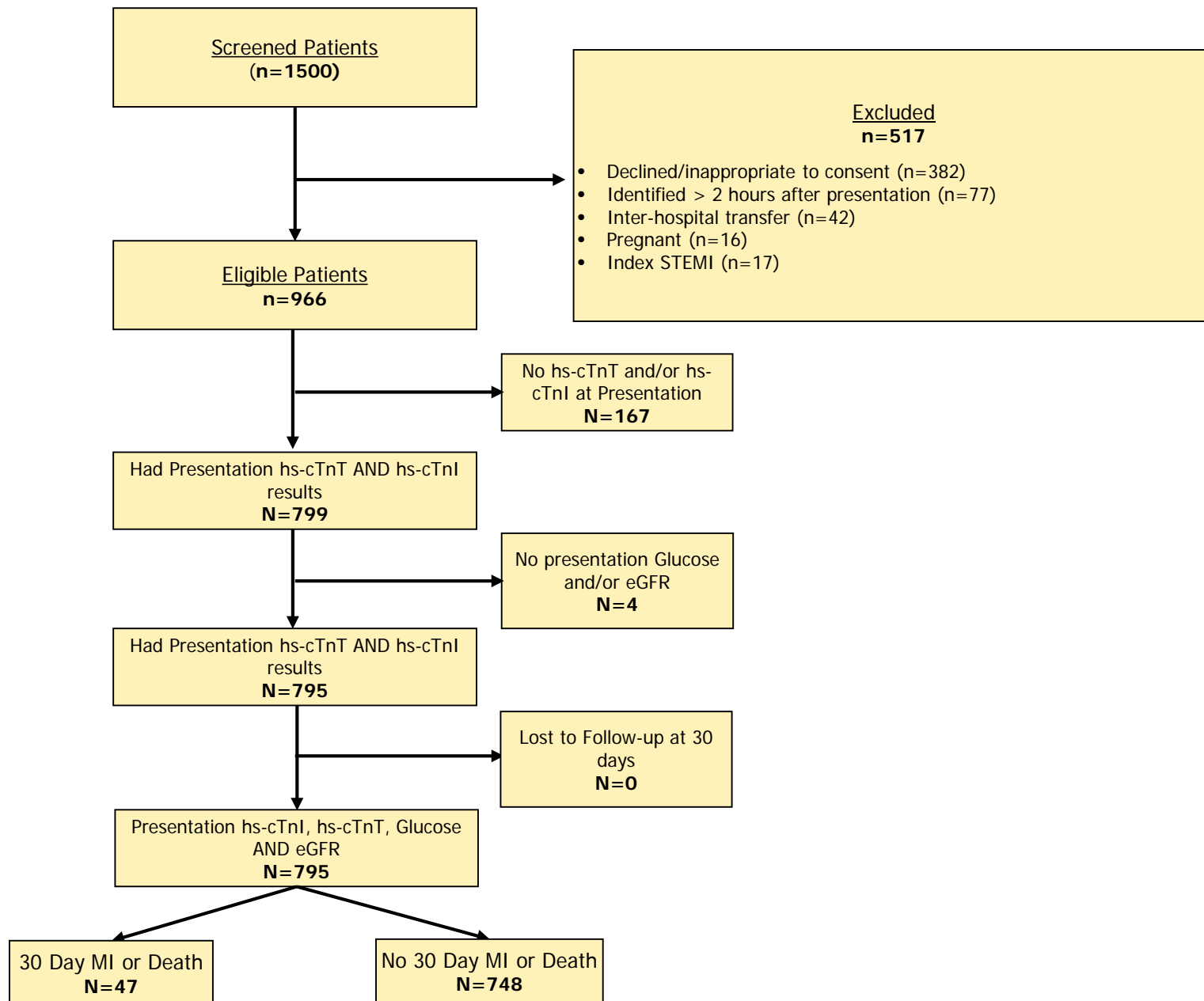
Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors): Supplemental Figures 1-3

a. Hamilton

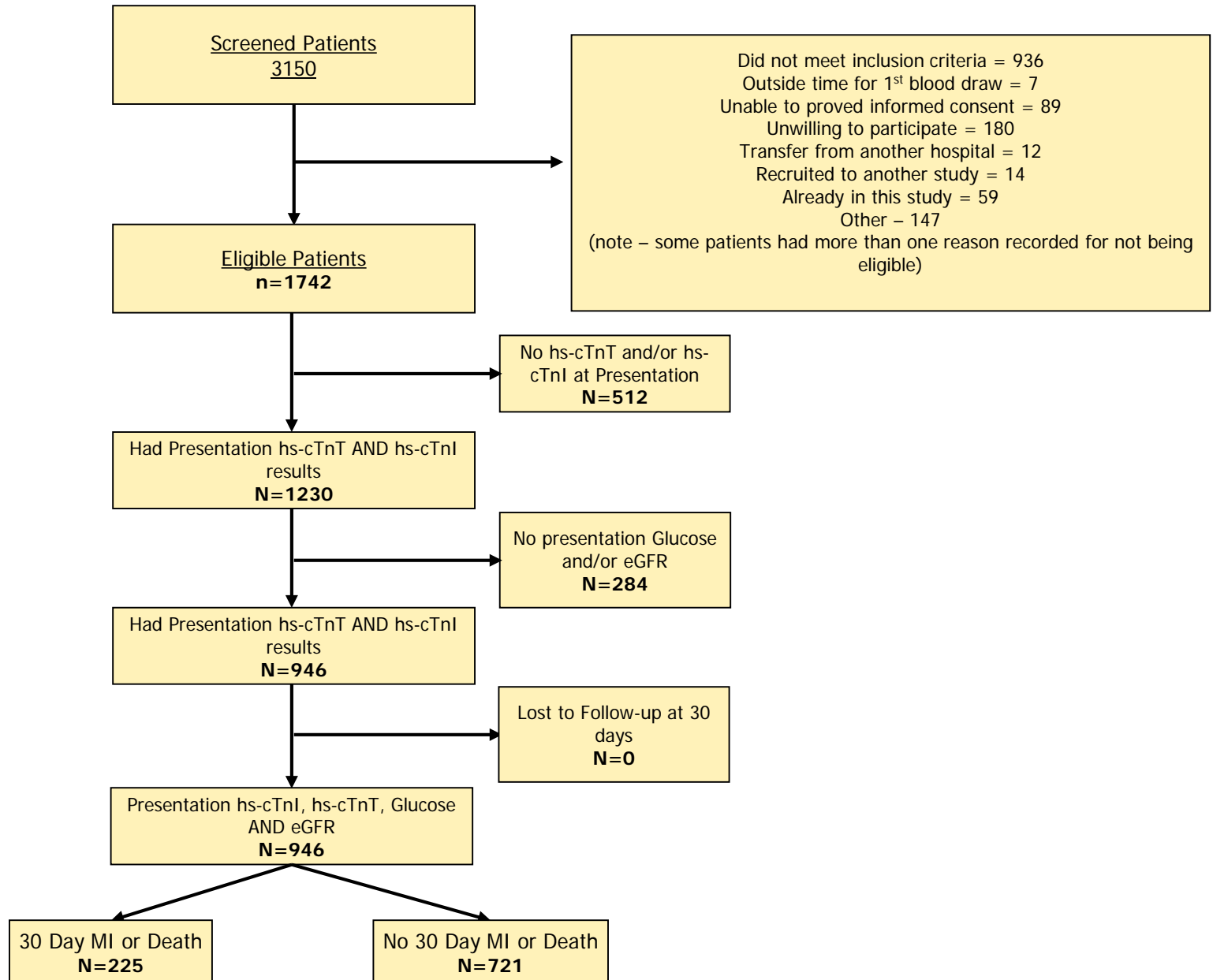


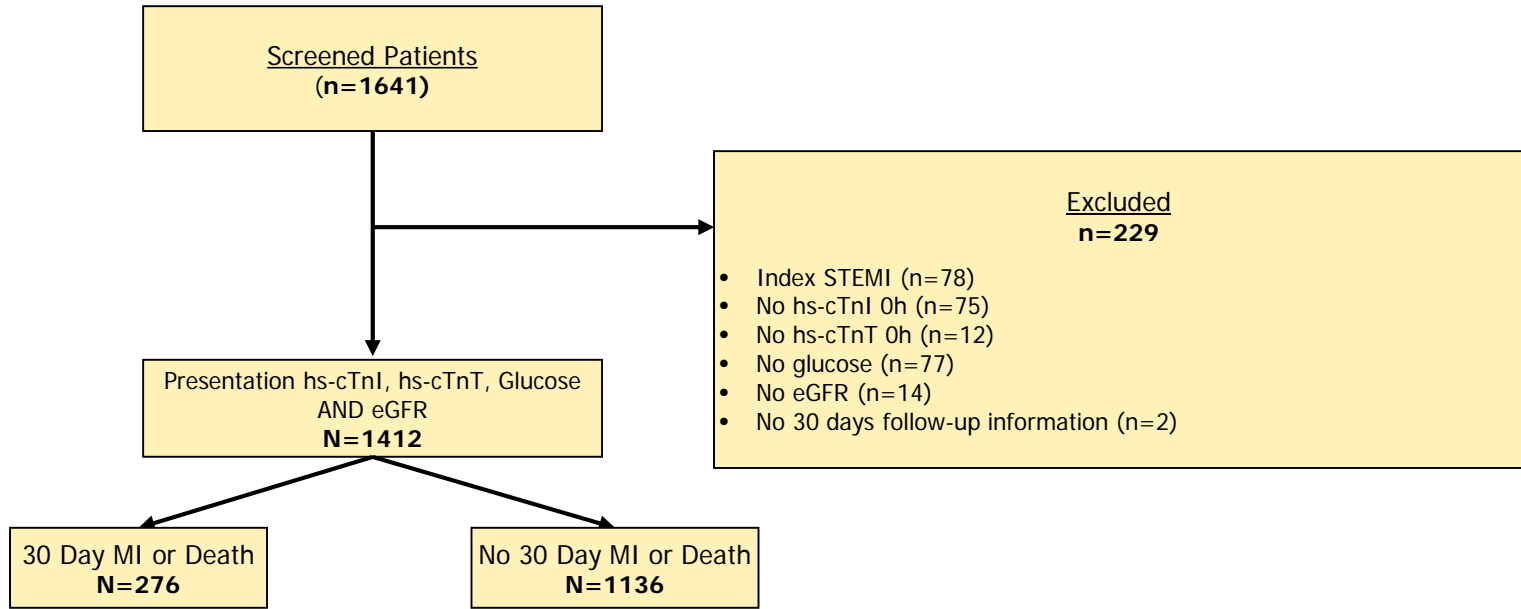
Supplemental Figure 1. Flow diagram of ED cohorts: a) Hamilton, b) Brisbane, c) Christchurch, d) Hamburg

b. Brisbane



c. Christchurch

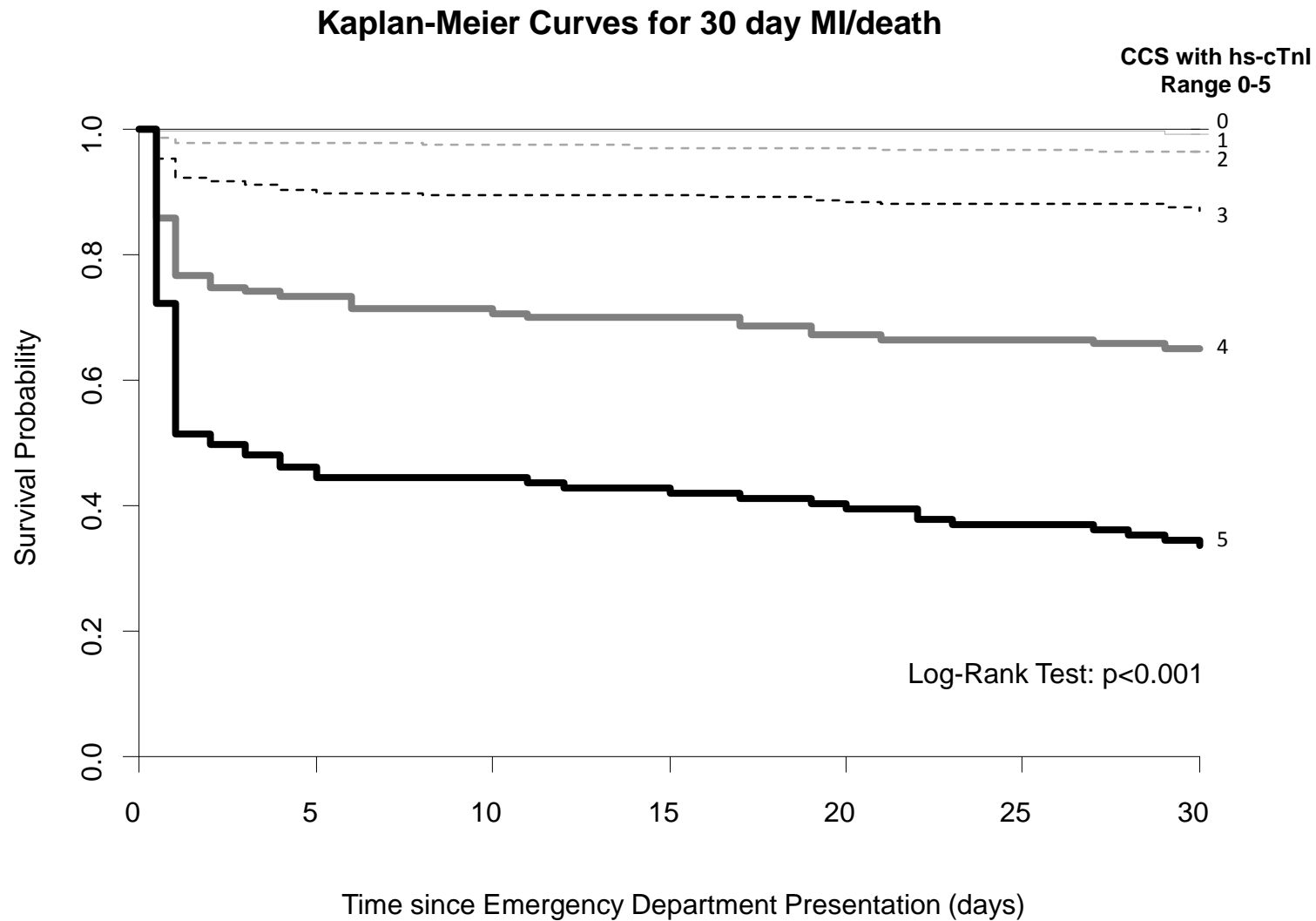




Note: ACS = acute coronary syndrome, ED = emergency department, eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate, ERP = emergency room physician, hs-cTnI = high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I, hs-cTnT = high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T, MI = myocardial infarction, NSTEMI = non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

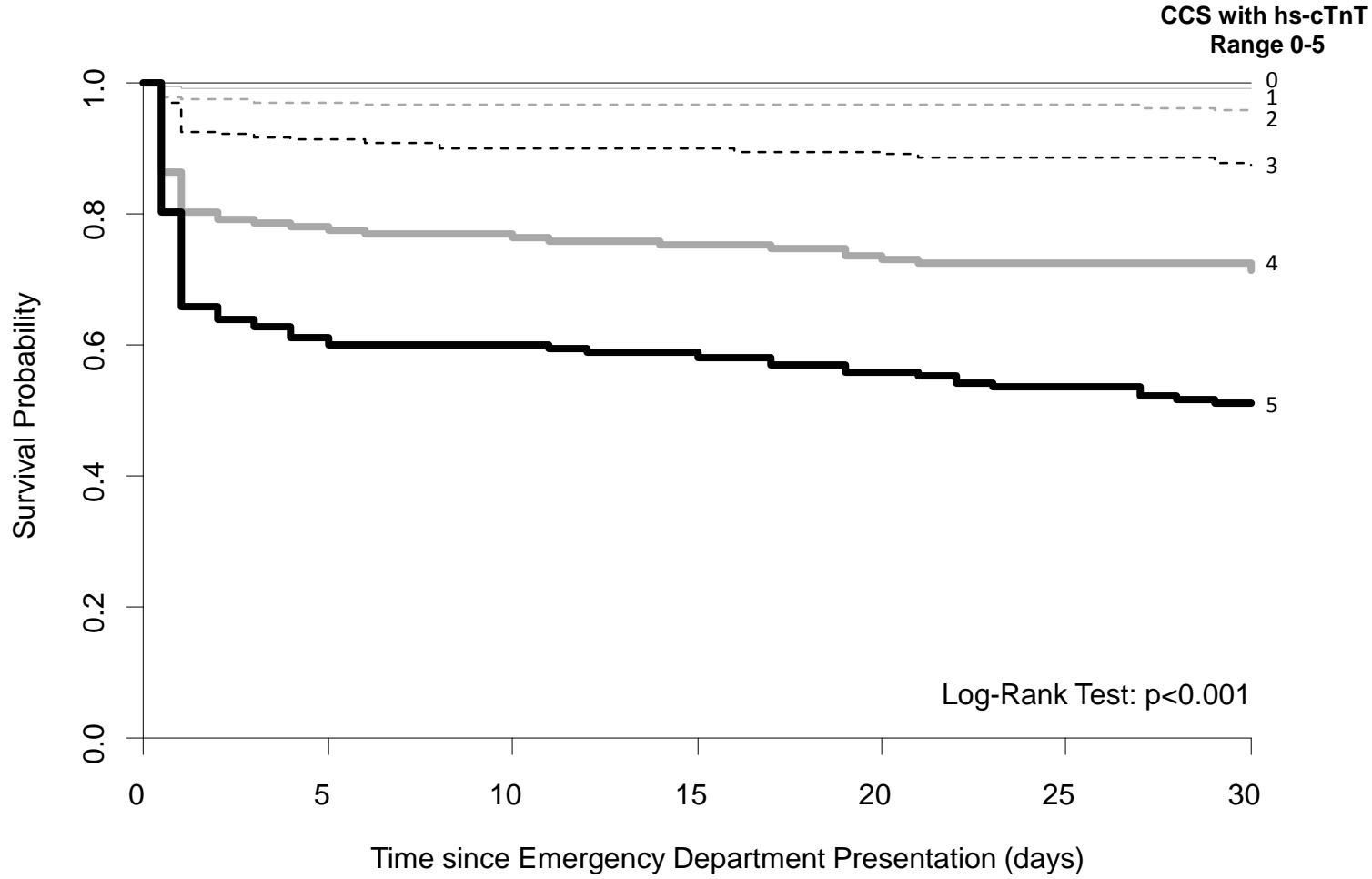
Supplemental Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curves for 30-day MI/death for clinical chemistry scores (CCS) with hs-cTnI (a) and hs-cTnT (b) in the Canadian (Hamilton) ED cohort.

a



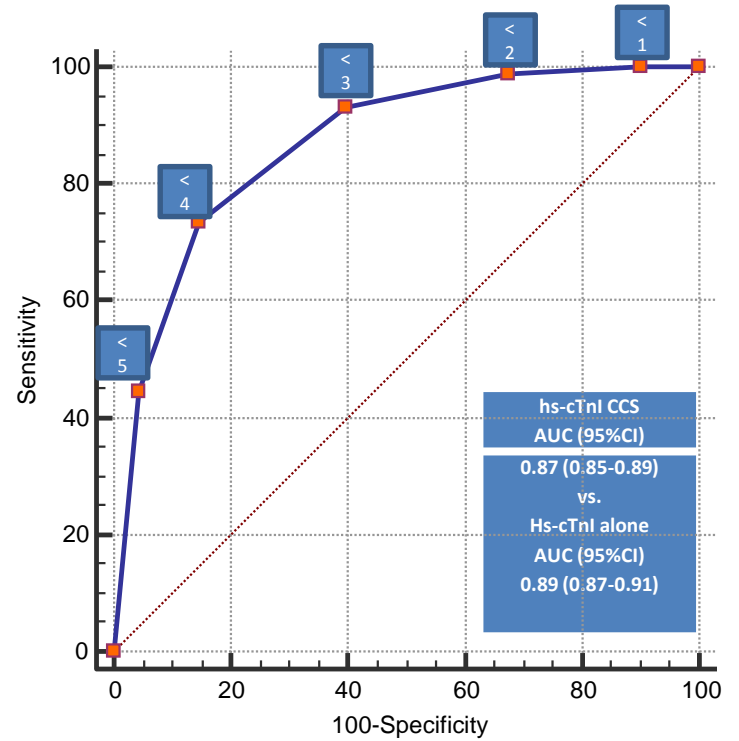
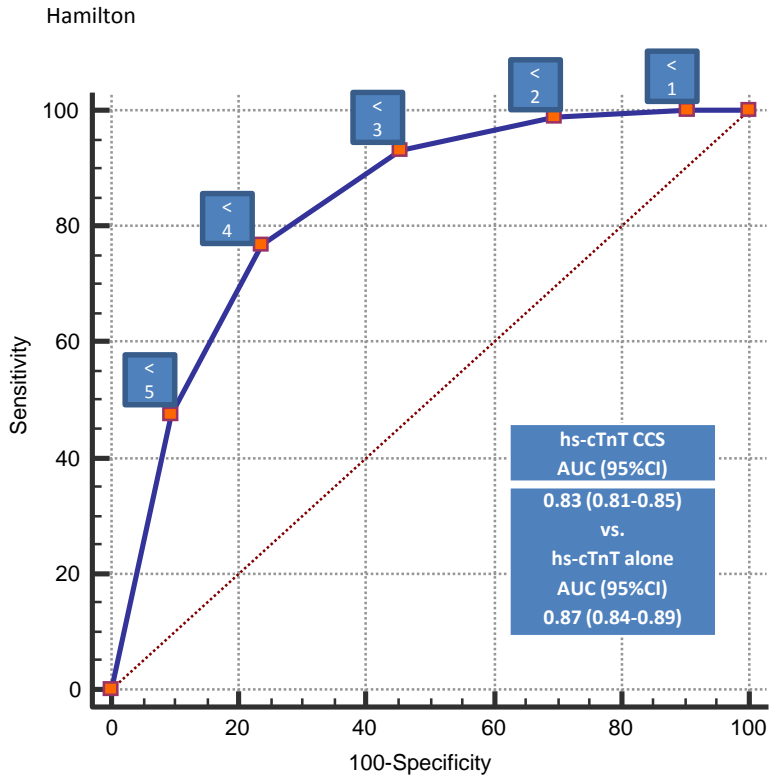
b

Kaplan-Meier Curves for 30 day MI/death

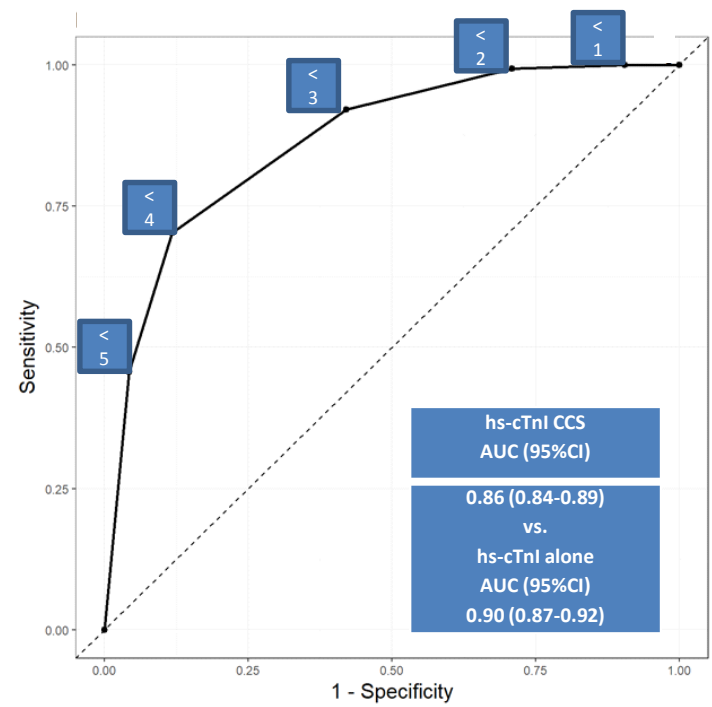
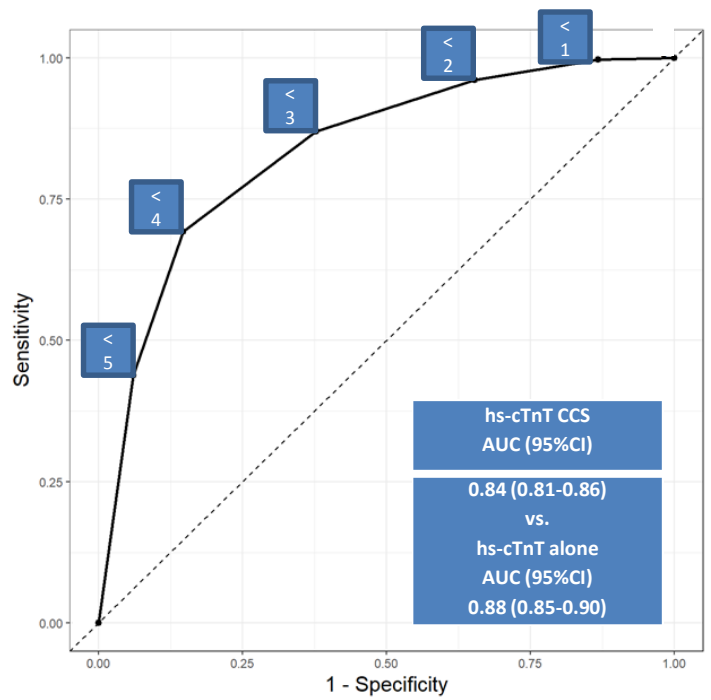


Note: hs-cTnI = high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I, hs-cTnT = high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T, MI = myocardial infarction.

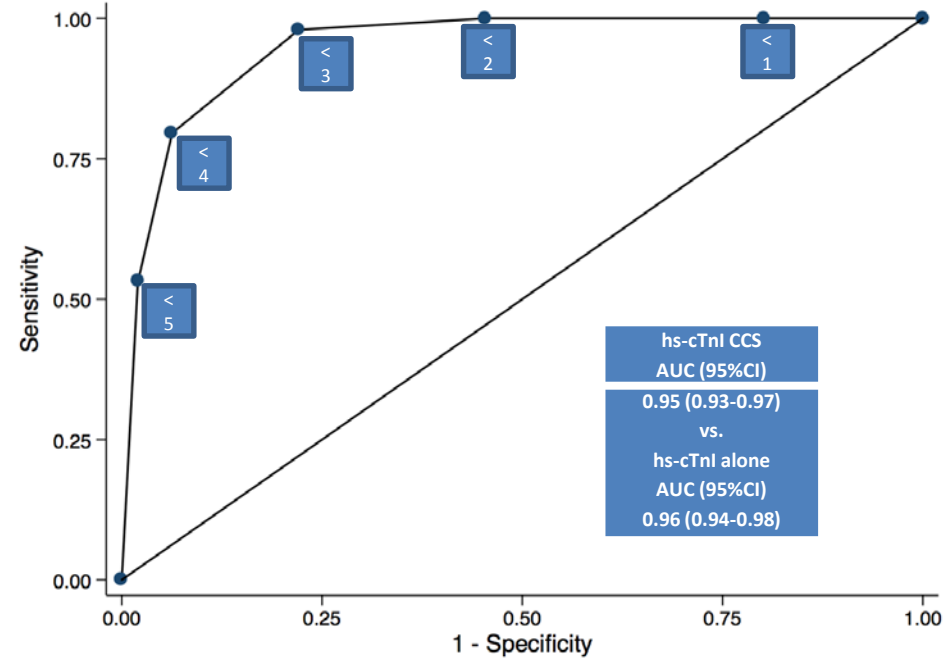
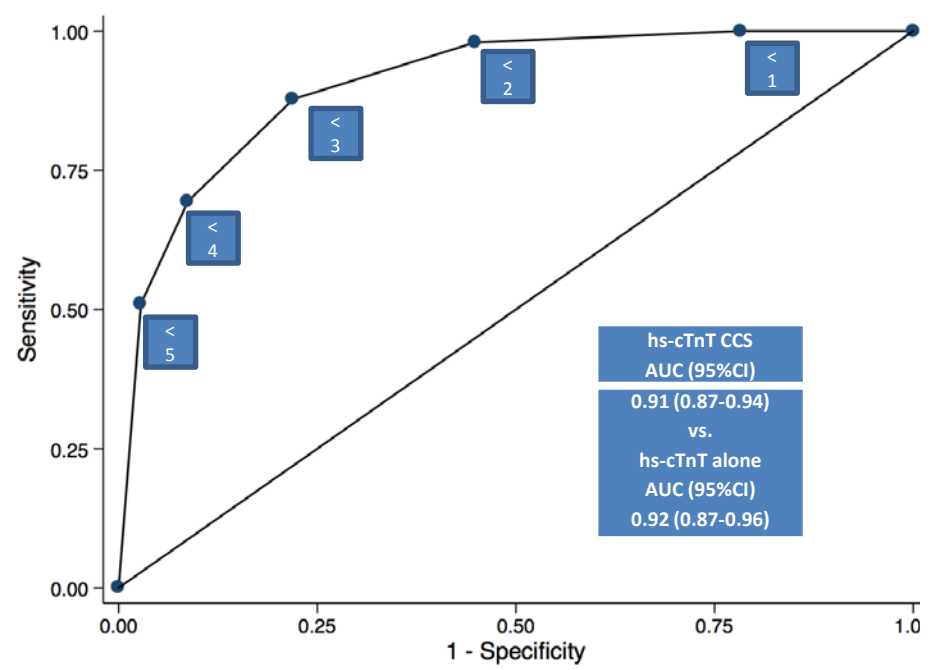
Supplemental Figure 3. ROC curves for the CCS for 30-day MI/death for the four ED study cohorts with the AUCs of hs-cTn alone also provided per site and test



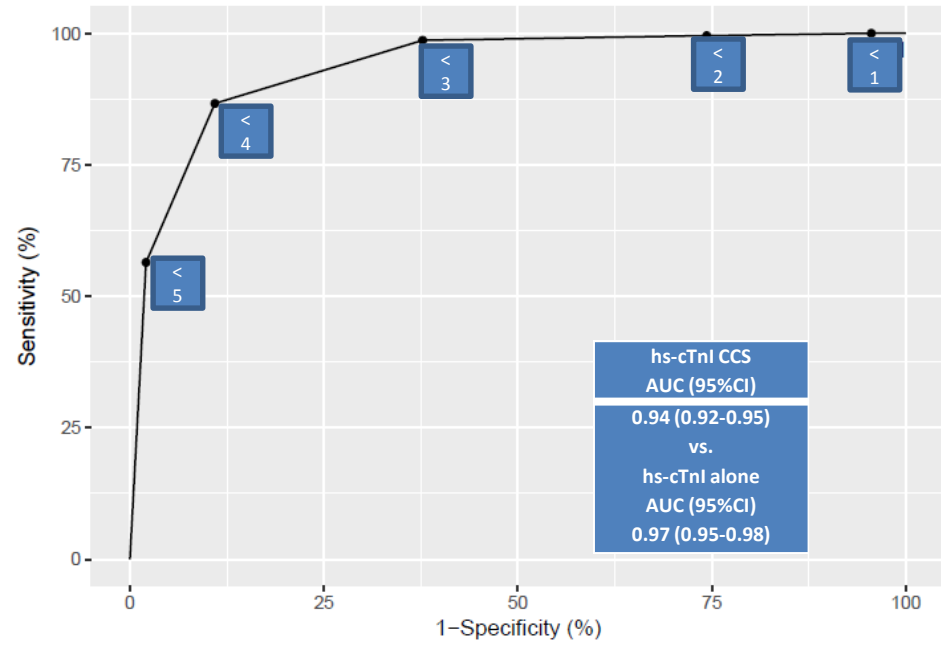
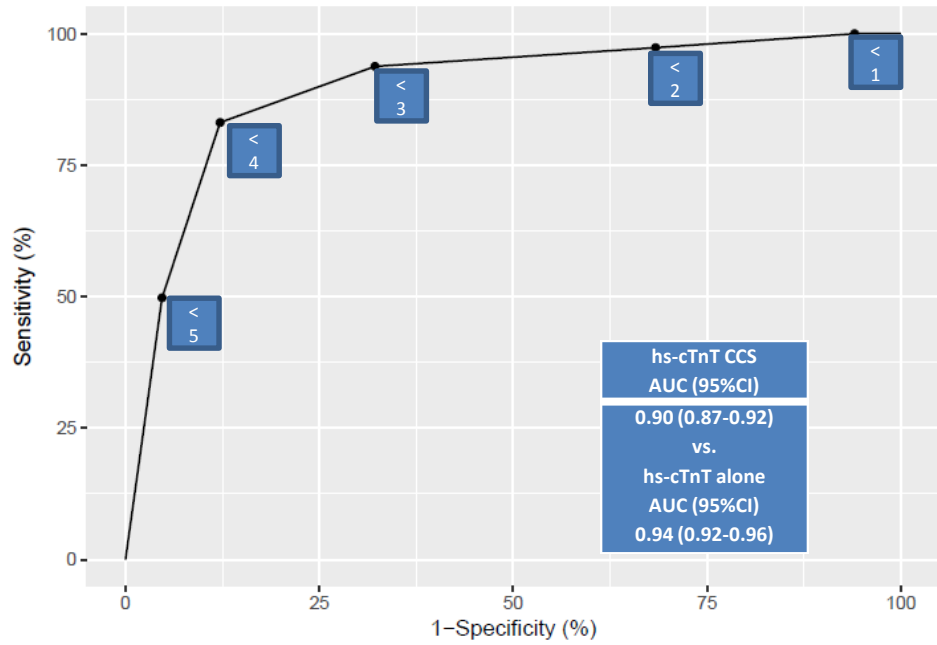
Hamburg



Brisbane



Christchurch



Note: AUC = area under curve, CCS = clinical chemistry score, CI = confidence interval, hs-cTnI = high-sensitivity cardiac troponin I, hs-cTnT = high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T, MI = myocardial infarction, ROC = receiver operating characteristic.