Appendix 2: Multivariable analysis of factors associated with discharge from the emergency department among patients who presented with acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, stable angina or chest pain

	Presenting condition; probability of discharge, adjusted OR* (95% CI)			
Factor	Acute myocardial infarction	Unstable angina	Stable angina	Chest pain
Age	—	1.01 (1.00-1.01)	1.00 (1.00-1.01)	0.98 (0.98-0.98)
Female sex	2.25 (1.75-2.90)	1.71 (1.45-2.01)	1.33 (1.15-1.53)	1.46 (1.36-1.57)
Risk factor†	< 0.001††	< 0.001††	< 0.001††	< 0.001††
Metro resident‡	—	2.00 (1.68-2.37)	2.02 (1.76-2.33)	2.70 (2.50-2.92)
Income quartile§				
≤ $39 191¶	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
$39 192-$49 975	—	0.76 (0.61-0.96)	—	0.96 (0.87-1.05)
$49 976-$63 581	—	0.69 (0.55-0.86)	—	1.03 (0.93-1.14)
≥ $63 582	—	0.64 (0.51-0.79)	—	1.11 (1.00-1.23)
c-statistic**	0.84 (0.83-0.86)	0.86 (0.85-0.87)	0.83 (0.82- 0.84)	0.81 (0.80-0.81)

Note: OR = odds ratio, CI = confidence interval.
*Adjusted for age, sex, comorbidities and socioeconomic factors.
†Presence of any 1 of the following comorbidities at baseline: diabetes, hypertension, congestive heart failure, cancer, renal disease, cerebrovascular disease, cardiac dysrhythmias, peripheral vascular disease.
‡Patient lives in Edmonton or Calgary. This variable was not retained in the model for acute myocardial infarction.
§Missing values indicate that this variable was not retained in the models for acute myocardial infarction and stable angina.
¶Reference category.
**The c-statistic is equal to the area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and is a measure of the model's discriminatory power; that is, the extent to which the model predicts a higher probability of discharge from the emergency department for patients who were discharged from the emergency department.
††Less than 1 in 1000 odds of being discharged given the presence of any 1 of the risk factors mentioned above† at baseline.