

**Supplementary Table 2. Clinical outcomes of study patients according to treatment at discharge and during follow-up**

	Vasodilating β-blockers (n = 3,608)	Conventional β-blockers (n = 3,661)	Unadjusted HR (95% CI)	p value	Adjusted <sup>a</sup> HR (95% CI)	p value
Cardiac death, myocardial infarction, or hospitalisation for heart failure	282 (7.8)	359 (9.8)	0.79 (0.68–0.92)	0.003	0.80 (0.68–0.94)	0.006
Cardiac death	128 (3.5)	176 (4.8)	0.74 (0.59–0.92)	0.008	0.78 (0.61–0.99)	0.038
Myocardial infarction	90 (2.5)	112 (3.1)	0.81 (0.61–1.07)	0.140	0.82 (0.62–1.09)	0.174
Hospitalisation for heart failure	100 (2.8)	115 (3.1)	0.88 (0.67–1.15)	0.336	0.86 (0.65–1.13)	0.275

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted for age, sex, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, current or ex-smoking, chronic kidney disease, left main or left anterior descending as infarct related artery, multivessel disease, left ventricular ejection fraction, ST elevation myocardial infarction or non-ST elevation myocardial infarction, and use of renin angiotensin system blocker, statin.