

Sister Study Heart Attack Outcomes¹ and Characteristics: Data Release 10.1²

	N	% of cohort
Total Cases	1,855	3.6
Timing and Diagnosis	N	% of cases
Baseline	621	33.5
Heart attack	616	33.2
Silent heart attack	1	0.1
Possible heart attack	4	0.2
Unknown timing ³ – Heart attack	232	12.5
Incident	1,002	54.0
Heart attack	999	53.9
Possible heart attack	3	0.2
Incident	1,002	
Race/Ethnicity⁴		
Non-Hispanic White	820	81.8
Non-Hispanic Black	96	9.6
Hispanic	42	4.2
Other	44	4.4
Age (in years) at Diagnosis⁵		
Under 50	34	3.4
50-64	332	33.1
65 and older	636	63.5
Diagnosis Confirmation⁶		
Medical	245	24.5
NDI Plus or death certificate only	54	5.4
None	703	70.2

¹ Heart attack events are defined by the following ICD10 codes: acute myocardial infarction (I21), silent myocardial ischemia (I25.6), old myocardial infarction (I25.2). Other ICD10 cancer codes that may be used when heart attack is the indicated complication: other postprocedural cardiac functional disturbances (I97.19) and other intraoperative cardiac functional disturbances (I97.79). Since heart attack events are defined by the initial occurrence, the following ICD10 code is excluded: subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) and non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction (I22). Also, the following ICD10 code is considered only in absence of one of the heart attack ICD10 codes: certain current complications following ST elevation (STEMI) and non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction (within the 28 day period) (I23).

² Data release 10.1 includes outcomes from follow-up phases that closed on or before 10/12/2020, excluding all data from participants who have withdrawn their data from the study (n=4).

³ Unknown timing represents cases that are unknown if diagnosis at or prior to baseline vs. post-baseline (i.e. incident case)

⁴ Race/ethnicity: precedence given to Hispanic ethnicity first, then Black race, then other race, then White race

⁵ For those missing age at diagnosis [n=83], age was imputed as the midpoint of the range of plausible ages at diagnosis

⁶ Medical confirmation is generally from medical records but also includes medical discharge/billing documentation [n=2]; National Death Index (NDI) Plus or death certificate confirmation is specific to cases that do not have medical confirmation