

	DEFER STEMI	DANAMI-DEFER 3
<b>Number of patients</b>	411	1215
<b>Study type</b>	Single centre RCT	Multicentre RCT
<b>Mean duration of deferral</b>	4–16 h	72 h
<b>Duration/follow-up</b>	6 months	42 months
<b>GPIIb/IIIa inhibitors use in deferred arm</b>	Tirofiban for 12–16 h (98%)	GPIIb/IIIa inhibitors for at least 4 h (35%)  Bivalirudin used in 58%
<b>Inclusion criteria</b>	Primary PCI with >1 high risk angiographic features of slow flow/no reflow.	Primary PCI with TIMI 2/3 flow with or without MIMI
<b>Primary outcomes</b>	Incidence of slow flow and no reflow	Composite of all-cause mortality, HF hospitalisation, Recurrent MI, and any unplanned TVR
<b>Secondary outcomes</b>	CMR–MVO on day 2 and myocardial salvage index at 6 months	Improvement in LVEF at 1 year  CMR – infarct size at 3 months
<b>Results</b>	Primary outcome significantly decreased with deferred	No difference in primary endpoint. There was a slight

	<p>stenting. TIMI 3 flow &amp; Myocardial blush grade higher with deferred strategy. Myocardial salvage index higher and scar size lower at 6 months with defer strategy</p>	<p>improvement in LVEF at follow-up. 2% reocclusion rate was observed in defer arm while waiting for next procedure.</p> <p>There was no benefit in final infarct size on CMR at 3 months.</p> <p>But patients with lesion/stent length &gt; 24mm had reduction in final infarct size.</p>
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Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of Two Major RCTs of Deferred Stenting Until Date.

Source: Carrick et al. 2014,<sup>41</sup> Kelbæk et al. 2016<sup>42</sup> and Lønborg et al. 2017.<sup>43</sup>

Study	Window Period for Deferral	Selection Criteria
<b>DEFER STEMI*</b>	4-16 hours	>1 Angiographic features of slow flow/no reflow
<b>DANAMI-DEFER*</b>	48 hours	All comers Primary PCI with TIMI 2-3
<b>INNOVATION*</b>	3-7 days	All comers Primary PCI with TIMI 2-3 flow
<b>MIMI*</b>	24-48 hours	All comers Primary PCI with TIMI 3 flow after MIMI† (additional criteria lesion length >25mm)
<b>PRIMACY*</b>	42 hours	All comers Primary PCI with TIMI 2-3 flow
<b>SUPERMIMI</b>	7 days	High thrombus burden on angiogram in the setting of primary, rescue and pharmacoinvasive PCI^
<b>Ke et al</b>	7 days	STEMI with High thrombus burden (Thrombus burden Score >3)^
<b>Tang et al</b>	7 days	Primary PCI with high thrombus burden†
<b>Souteyrand et al</b>	2-30 days	ACS with high thrombus burden^
<b>Echavarria-Pinto et al</b>	60 hours	ACS with high thrombus burden †

<b>Kalbaek et al</b>	48-72 hours	All comer Primary PCI with TIMI 2-3 flow with or without MIMI
<b>Pascal et al</b>	4.3 days	All comers PCI for STEMI with TIMI 2-3 flow after MIMI

Supplementary Table 2: Selection Criteria for Enrollment of Patients in Various Studies of Deferred Stenting.

\*Randomised controlled trials; † Patients with high thrombus burden were excluded; ‡ definition of high thrombus burden from Yip et al;<sup>54</sup> ^definition of high thrombus burden from Gibson et al.<sup>19</sup>

Source: Gibson et al. 2001<sup>19</sup> and Isaz et al. 2016.<sup>54</sup>