

As in the previous analysis, it has been shown that age was among the most important and significant component of the C2HEST score for the survival analysis (in the *Cox* model), a bifactorial *Cox* model has been built. The analysis of the influence of age in the CAD and non-CAD groups on the all-cause mortality is presented in the Tables below:

Supplementary Table S1. Influence of age in the CAD and non-CAD groups on the all-cause mortality

A. CAD group

	Hazard ratio	Lower CI limit	Upper CI limit	p-value
C2HEST (points)	1.006	0.8826	1.146	0.9304
Age (years)	1.041	1.0160	1.066	0.0012

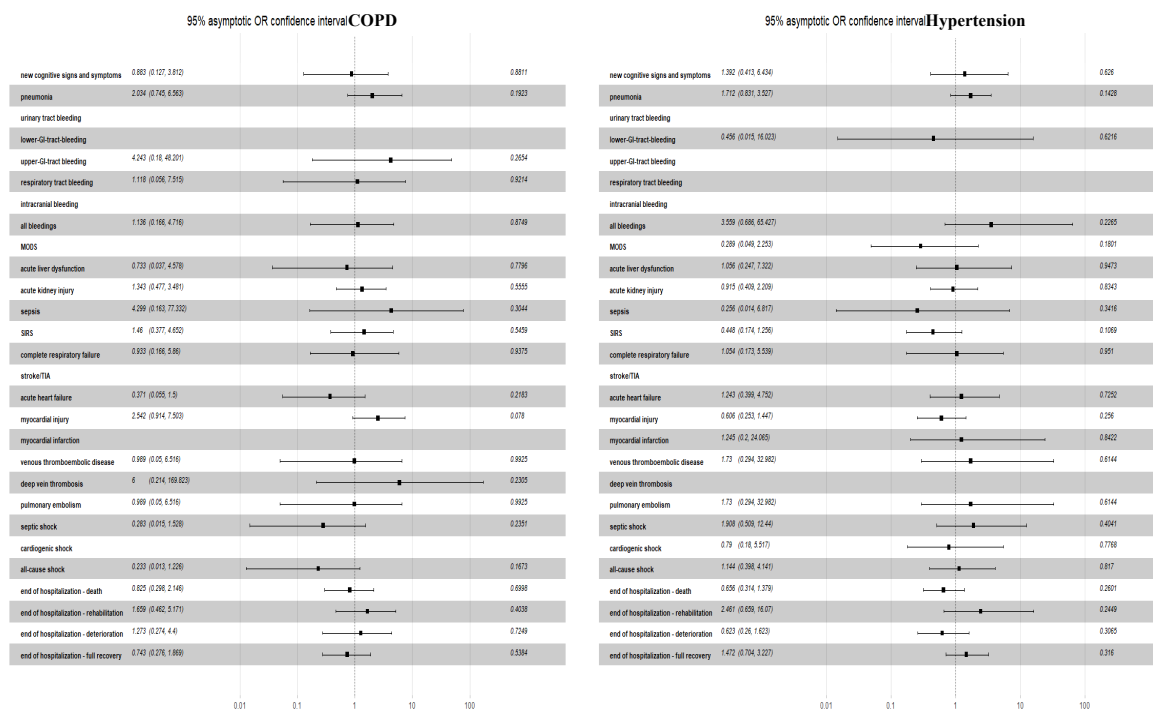
B. Non-CAD group

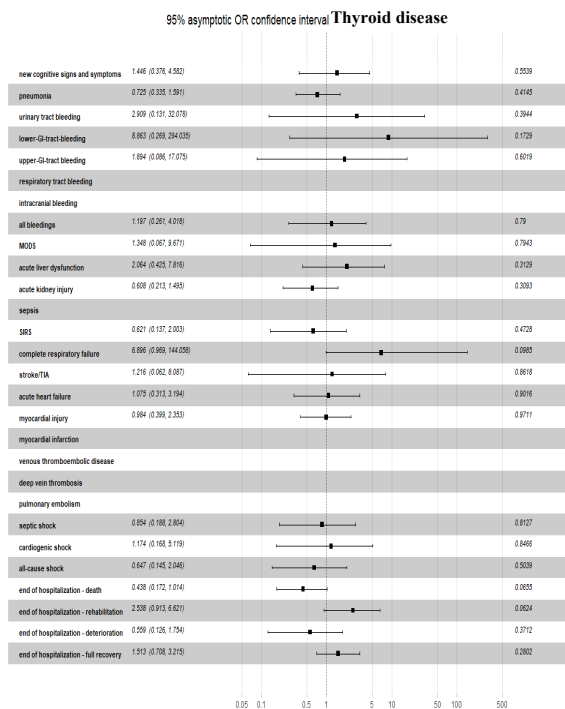
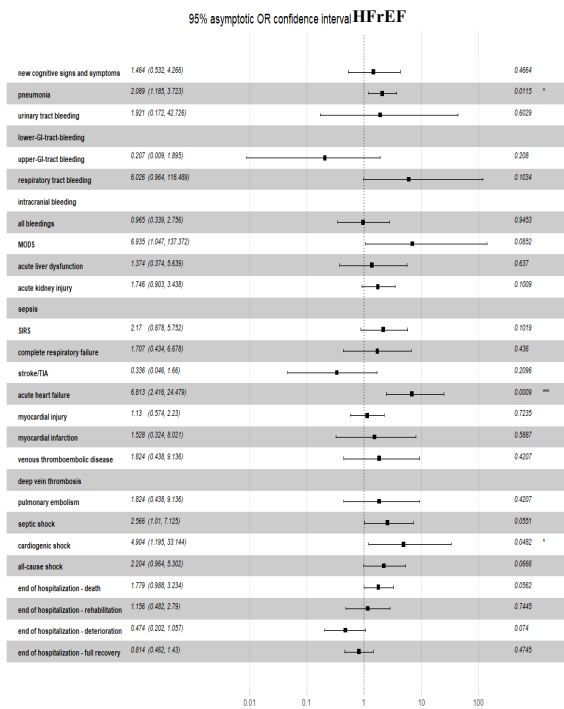
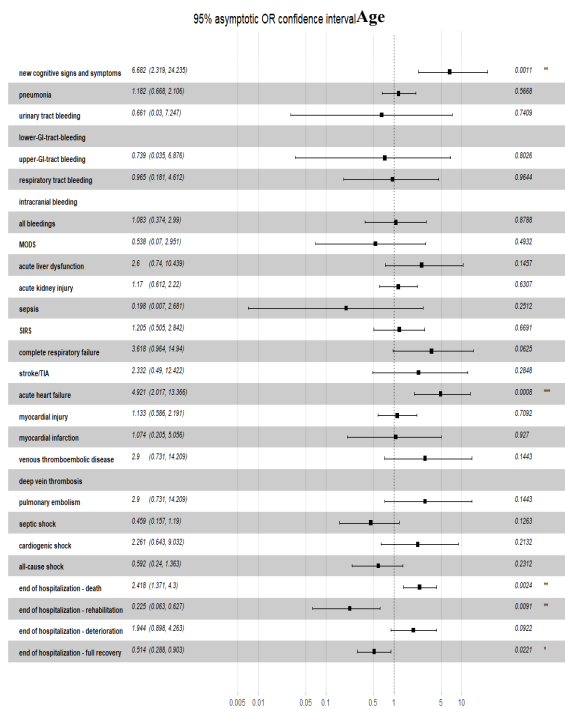
Non-CAD group	Hazard ratio	Lower CI limit	Upper CI limit	p-value
C2HEST (points)	1.027	0.9503	1.110	0.499
Age (years)	1.053	1.0442	1.062	<0.001

Age was the strongest predictor of survival/mortality in both cohorts. Noteworthy, since the multivariate models do not analyze the relationship, but the predictive value, the non-significant p-value for C2HEST does not indicate that the survival is independent on the C2HEST components as well as on C2HEST score value – the univariate model has confirmed the presence of such relationship. The C2HEST score has still better predictive value for the endpoints than its components solely, as presented for both cohorts in the Figures below:

Supplementary Figure S1. Predictive value of C2HEST components on the endpoints in the CAD and non-CAD groups.

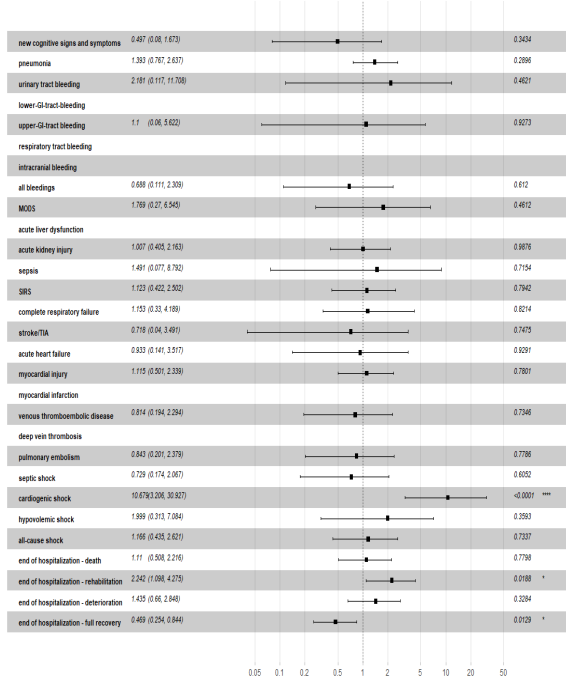
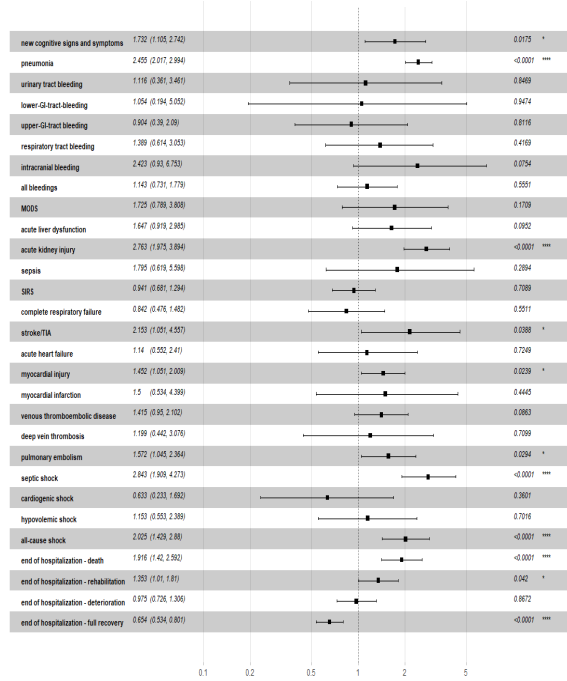
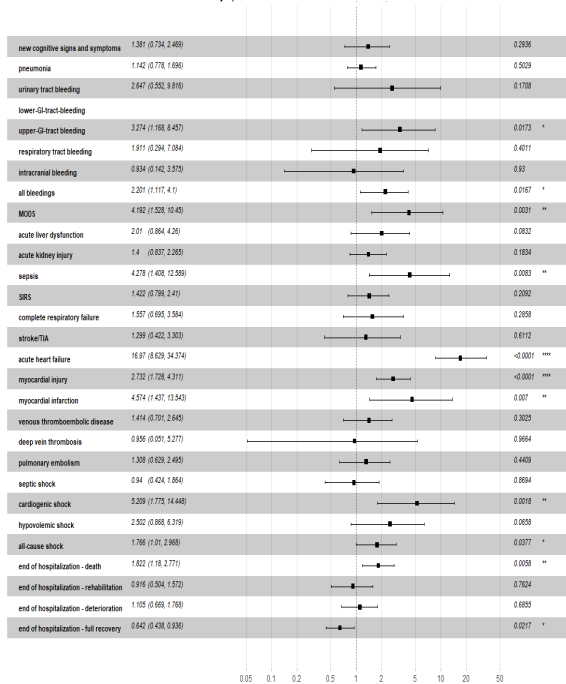
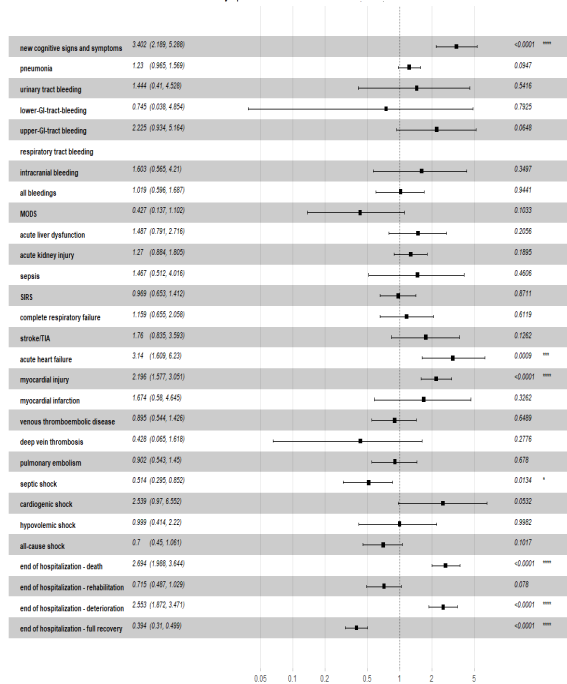
A. CAD group

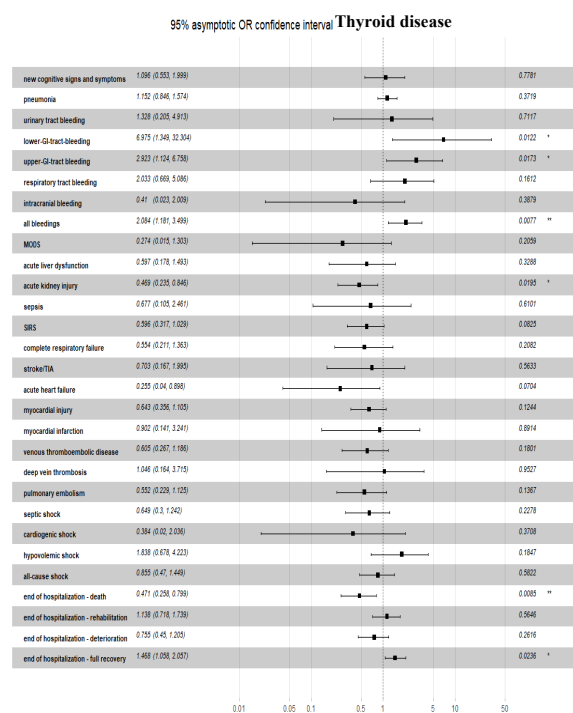




p-value Significance code
<0.0001 ***
<0.001 ***
<0.01 **
<0.05 *
>=0.05

B. Non-CAD group:

95% asymptotic OR confidence interval **COPD**95% asymptotic OR confidence interval **Hypertension**95% asymptotic OR confidence interval **HFref**95% asymptotic OR confidence interval **Age**



p-value *Significance code*

<0.0001 ****

<0.001 ***

<0.01 **

<0.05 *

>=0.05