

IL-6, IL-1RA and resistin as predictors of left ventricular re-modelling and major adverse cardiac events in patients with acute ST elevation myocardial infarction

Supplementary materials

Table S1. Evolution of echocardiographic parameters in time (baseline vs 6 months follow) for the entire study population.

	Cohort at baseline	Cohort at follow up	P value
2D LVEDV (ml)	107.29±38.9	113.70±37.7	0.131
2D LVESV (ml)	66.41±35.45	63.89±29.1	0.740
2D EF (%)	39.85±8.9	46.2±8.85	0.000
3D LVEDV (ml)	114.63±33.37	124.43±32.26	0.000
3D LVESV (ml)	70.09±28.34	68.12±28.5	0.612
3D LVEF (%)	40.02±8.05	46.74±8.34	0.000
LV GLS	-12.44±4.17	-14.78±4.19	0.000
LV mechanical dispersion	65.94±24.4	62.53±20.9	0.340
E/e' (LV filling pressure)	9.05±3.04	8.45±3.03	0.275

Table S2. Evolution of inflammatory markers in STEMI (baseline vs 6 months follow up).

	Baseline	Follow up	P value
IL-6 (pg/ml)	33.9±50.2	5.6±7.8	0.001
IL1-RA (pg/ml)	729.01±933.27	447.98±184.91	0.070
Resistin (ng/ml)	6.61±2.88	5.9±2.13	0.22

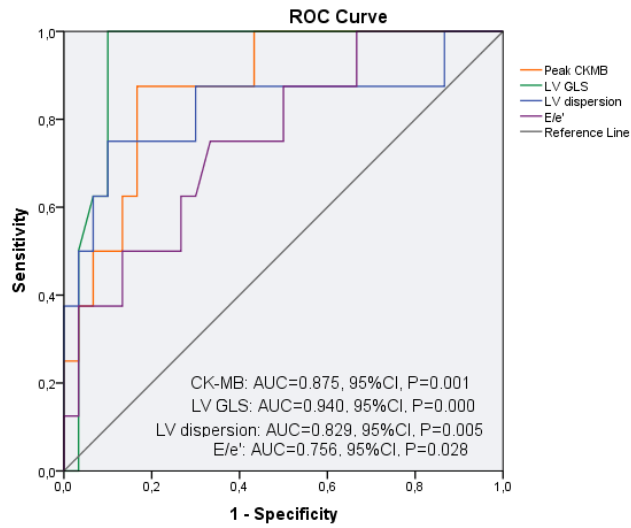


Figure S1. ROC curves for CK-MB, LV-GLS, LV dispersion and E/e' at admission for predicting LVR.

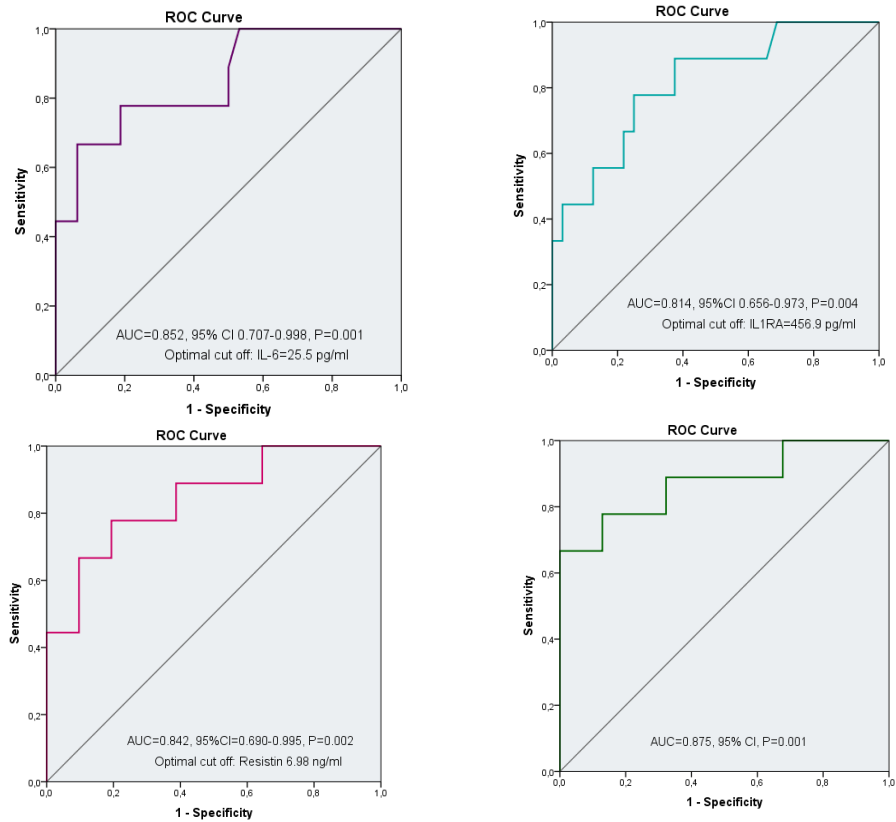


Figure S2. ROC curves of univariate variables (IL-6, IL-1RA, resistin) at admission for predicting MACE; The ROC curve for risk prediction model (simultaneously including the three cytokines) (bottom right).