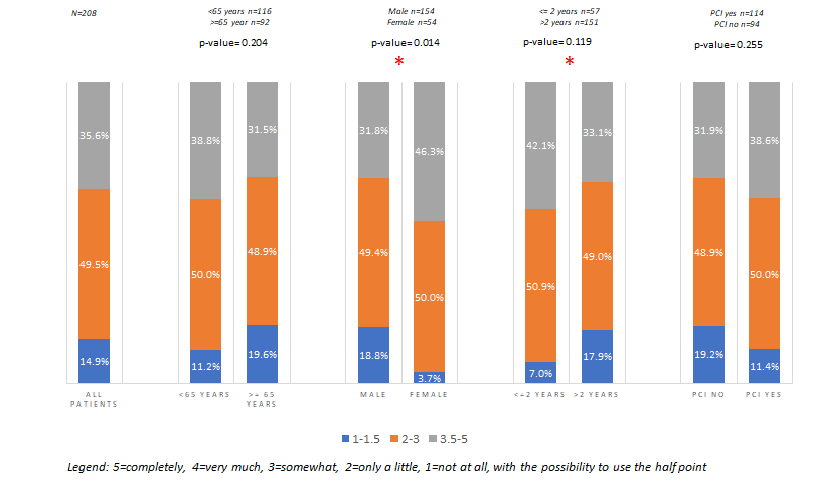
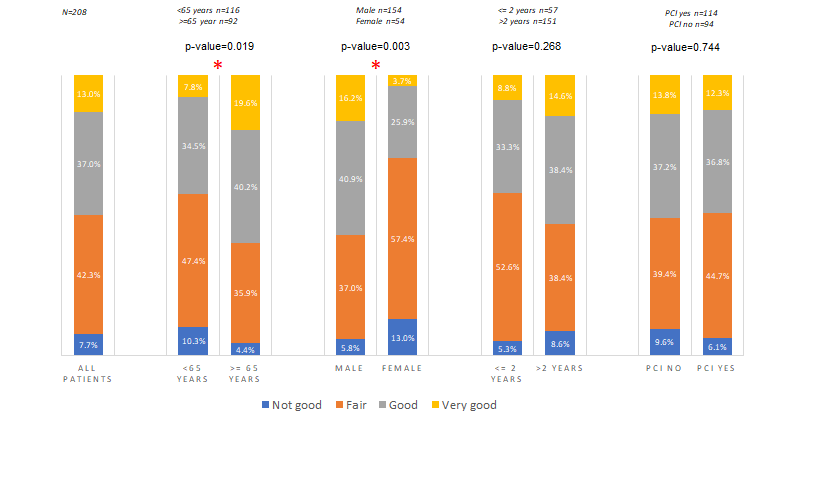
**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL – APPENDIX E**

Figure 2s. Impact of “angina or chest pain” on patients’ quality of life for overall population and subgroups by age, gender, time since diagnosis and previous treatment with PCI. Results from the sensitivity analysis excluding patients who reported a diagnosis of depression



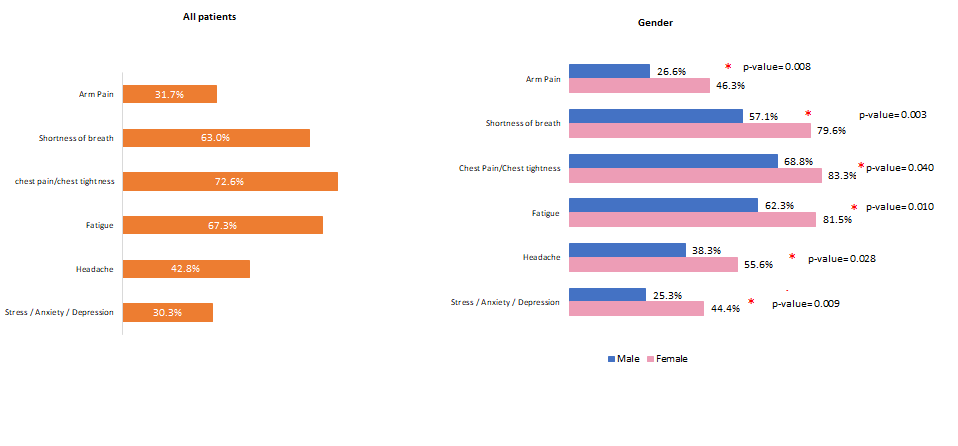
*\*Statistically significant difference between the groups (p-value <0.05).*

Figure 3s. Definition of the current condition of angina or chest pain for the overall population and for subgroups stratified by age, gender, time since diagnosis and previous treatment with PCI. Results from the sensitivity analysis excluding patients who reported a diagnosis of depression



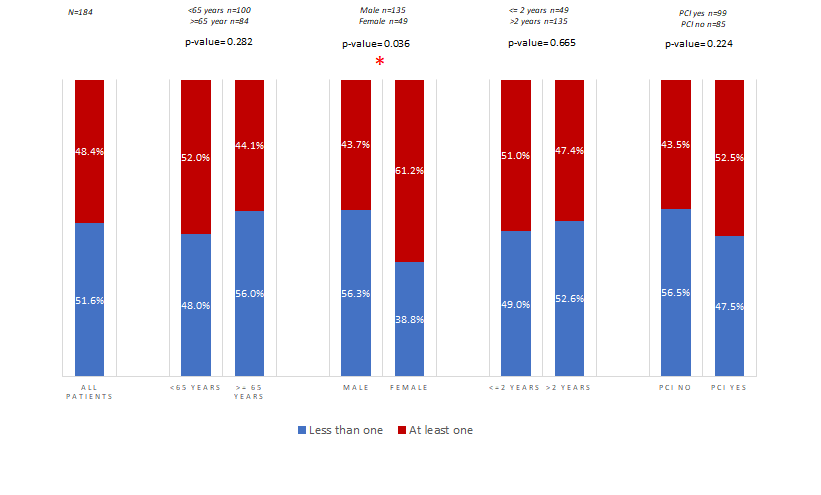
*\*Statistically significant difference between the groups (p-value <0.05).*

Figure 4s. Symptoms occurring during activities such as climbing stairs, walking, dressing, showering or running in the overall population and stratified by gender. Results from the sensitivity analysis excluding patients who reported a diagnosis of depression



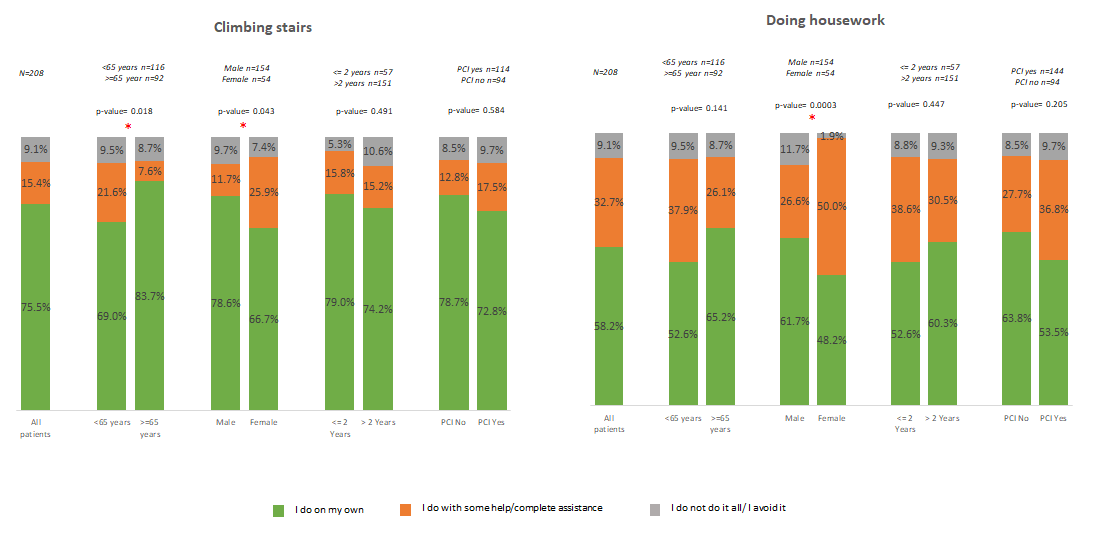
*\*Statistically significant difference between the groups (p-value <0.05).*

Figure 5s. Number of attacks per month reported by the overall population and by subgroups stratified by age, gender, time since diagnosis and previous treatment with PCI. Results from the sensitivity analysis excluding patients who reported a diagnosis of

depression

*\*Statistically significant difference between the groups (p-value <0.05).*

Figure 6s. Limitations in main daily activities, overall population and groups stratified by age, gender, time since diagnosis and previous treatment with PCI. Results from the sensitivity analysis excluding patients who reported a diagnosis of depression



*\*Statistically significant difference between the groups (p-value <0.05).*