## **Suppl 3.** Criteria for screening full texts

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|  | **Include** | **Exclude** |
| **Study design** | Observational studies  Systematic review  Meta-analyses  Mixed method studies1 | Clinical trials  Case reports  Case series (<10 individuals)  Qualitative studies |
| **Population** | Adult humans >17 years of age  Clinical diagnosis of type 1 MI (or not specified) | Children <18 years of age  Animals (of any age) |
| **Exposure** | CKD (see definitions)  Comparator population without CKD | Acute CKDdney injury (only)  No comparator non-CKD population |
| **Primary outcome** | Probability of receiving inpatient CABG vs. PCI vs. conservative care for ACS (or 2/3 of) |  |
| **Secondary outcomes** | Odds of receipt of revascularisation (any) versus conservative care for ACS  Odds of receipt of coronary angiography versus no invasive investigation for ACS |  |
| **Setting** | Secondary or tertiary healthcare facilities in high-income countries | (See list of LMIC below) |
| **Language** | Any language |  |
| **Timeframe** | Published after 1st January 2012 |  |

1*Quantitative data only extracted.* *Ten papers were independently assessed by all authors; the remainder were screened by one of the four.*

**Study definitions**

**The following definitions apply to this review:**

1. CKD will be defined as:

* A clinical code indicating CKD (stage unspecified) or CKD stage 3-5
* One or more serum creatinine, creatinine clearance or eGFR values consistent with CKD stage 3-5, when this has been used by researchers to diagnose CKD
* Receipt of a functioning renal transplant
* Regular receipt of haemodialysis, haemodiafiltration or peritoneal dialysis for CKDdney failure

1. MI will be defined as a clinical diagnosis of type 1 myocardial infarction (either subendocardial or transmural). Where the type of myocardial infarction is not specified, it will be assumed to be type 1.
2. Coronary intervention will be defined as:
   1. Coronary angiography
   2. Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)
   3. Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)

Optimal medical management (OMT) will be defined as the treatment received by patients who have a type 1 MI and do not undergo coronary revascularisation (PCI or CABG)