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| **Attribute** | **Description for patients** |
| **Risk of death** | Regardless of the chosen drug therapy some patients still die from the consequences of acute coronary syndrome (mild or severe myocardial infarction). Risk of mortality refers to all deaths that occur during one year of long-term therapy after mild or severe heart attack. Depending on the type of drug therapy 4-6% of patients die. This means that of 100 patients treated 4-6 people die within a year. The maximum difference between the two therapies is thus 2 out of 100 people. [11,22] |
| **Risk of a new heart attack** | Following a mild or severe heart attack a new heart attack can occasionally occur. A new heart attack is an acute and life-threatening event. Parts of the heart muscle will die due to a circulatory disorder. The main symptoms are heavy pressure sensation behind the sternum with chest pain and radiating pain, usually in combination with fear. Common symptoms are low blood pressure, low pulse, pallor and cold sweats, nausea and (rarely) vomiting. Also "silent" heart attacks without discomfort are possible. Depending on the type of drug therapy 5 -7% of patients suffer a recurrent heart attack. That means, within a year out of 100 people treated 5-7 patients are suffering a recurrent heart attack. The maximum difference between the two therapies is thus 2 of 100 people. [11,22] |
| **Bleeding** | A side effect of treatment after a minor or major heart attack is the occurrence of bleeding. These include, for example: blood in urine, blood in the eye, blood in cough or expectoration; menstrual bleeding that occurs at other times or more than the normal period, bleeding from the stomach (ulcer) or bleeding gums. Bleeds, which can occur frequently, are for example, Nose bleeding, blood in stool, bleeding after surgery and from cuts or wounds that are stronger than normal. The bleeds may be divided according to their severity into "light", "moderate" and "severe". [22] |
| **Shortness of breath** | Shortness of breath is also known as "dyspnea" or "breathlessness". A person temporarily has the feeling of being unable to breath. When people have severe shortness of breath they have an oppressive feeling or even fear to choke. They breath intense and can hardly breathe freely. A feeling of shortness of breath may be due to your heart disease or any other cause. It can also be a side effect of a drug, which is used after heart attack. The shortness of breath is usually only noticeable in short term and not present over the entire period of drug therapy. The feeling of air shortage is also not associated with impairment of the respiratory system. Depending on the type of drug therapy 5 -15% of patients suffer from short term breathlessness, i.e. 5-15 out of 100 patients treated suffer from short-term breathlessness within one year of therapy. The maximum difference between the therapies is therefore 10 out of 100 people. [22-25] |
| **Frequency of intake** | The treatment after a minor or major heart attack requires the intake of medication. Depending on the type of drug therapy the medication has to be taken 1 to 3 times daily. The maximum difference between the therapies is thus a 2 times lower or higher frequency of intake. [22] |

Supplementary Table 1: Characteristics of antiplatelet drug therapy after acute coronary syndrome and patients understandable explanation [6]