

# **Real-World Racial Variation in Treatment and Outcomes among Patients with Peripheral Artery Disease**

Keith Ferdinand<sup>1</sup>; Kay Sadik<sup>2</sup>; Richard Browne<sup>2</sup>; Urvi Desai<sup>3</sup>; Patrick Lefebvre<sup>4</sup>; Dominique Lejeune<sup>4</sup>; Malena Mahendran<sup>4</sup>; François Laliberté<sup>4</sup>; Lisa Matay<sup>3</sup>; David G. Armstrong<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, USA

<sup>2</sup>Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC, NJ, USA

<sup>3</sup>Analysis Group, Inc, Boston, MA, USA

<sup>4</sup>Groupe d'analyse, Ltée, Montréal, QC, Canada

<sup>5</sup>Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

## **Corresponding author:**

Urvi Desai

Vice President

Analysis Group, Inc.

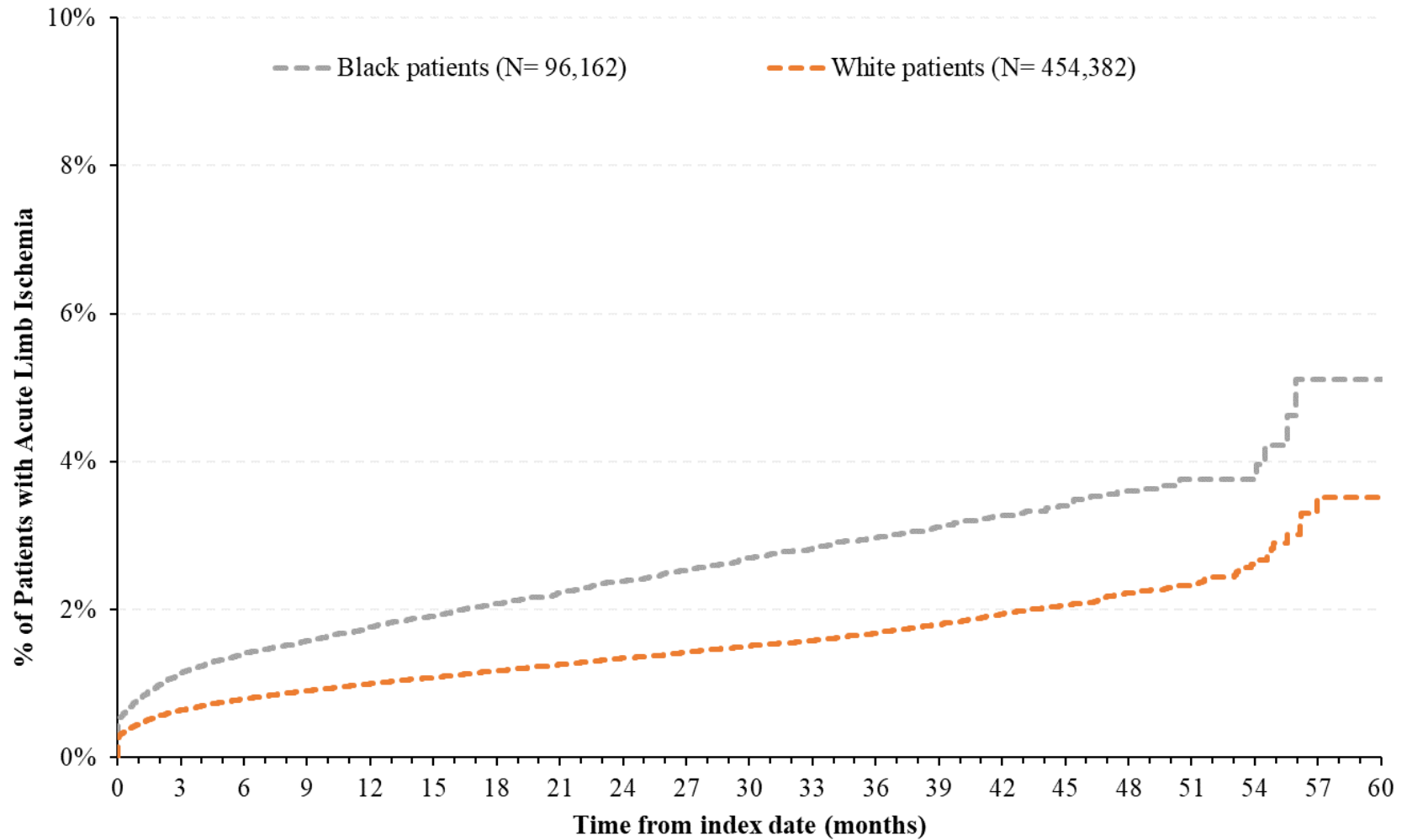
111 Huntington Avenue, 14th floor, Boston, MA 02199

Phone: 617 425 8315 (direct); 617 425 8000 (main)

Email: [Urvi.Desai@analysisgroup.com](mailto:Urvi.Desai@analysisgroup.com)

## SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

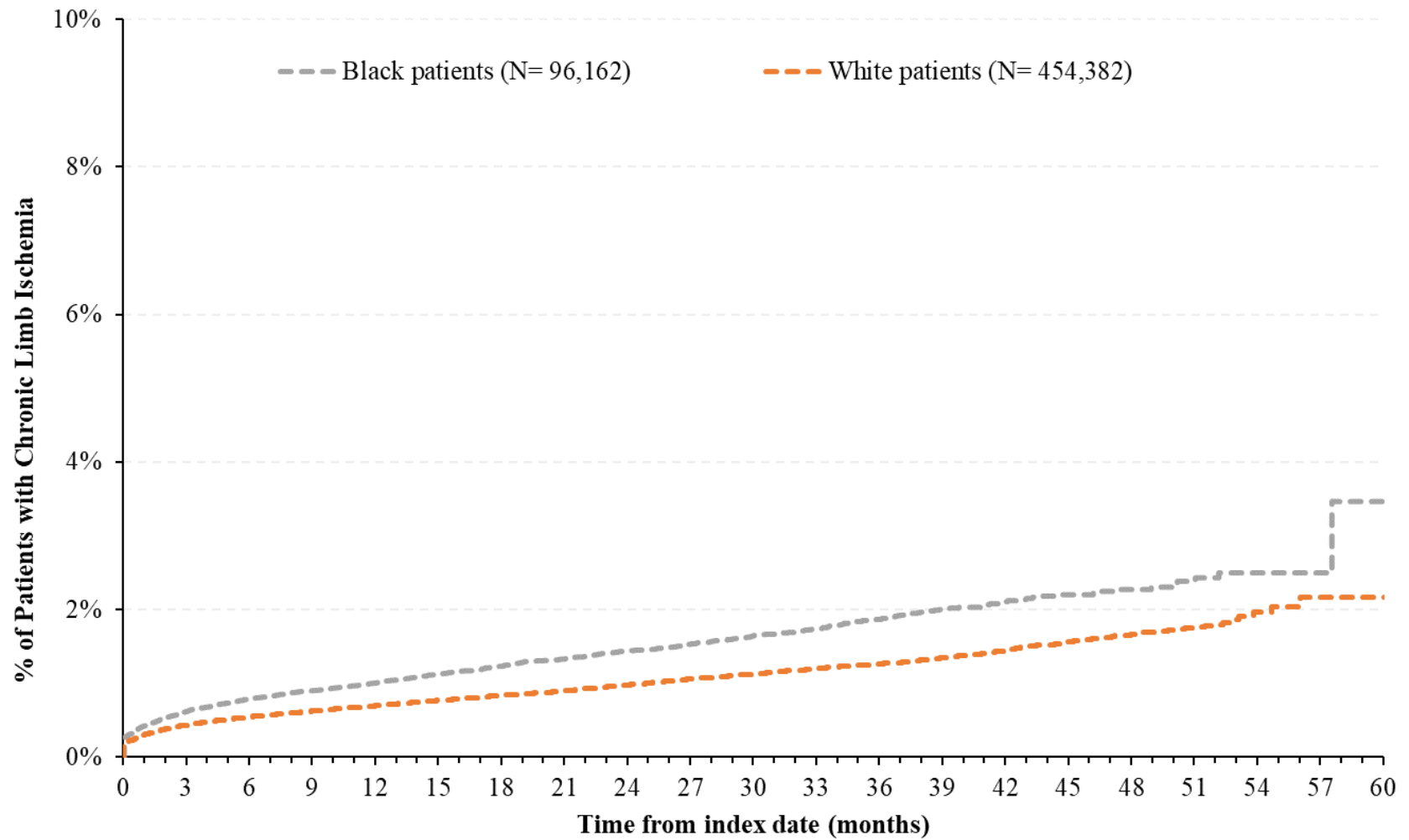
Supplemental Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Time from Index Date to Acute Limb Ischemia Event<sup>1,2</sup>



**Notes:**

1. Evaluated during the follow-up that spanned from the index date to the earliest date between end of eligibility and end of data availability (i.e., June 30, 2021).
2. Acute limb ischemia events were identified with a primary diagnosis during an inpatient stay or an emergency room visit.

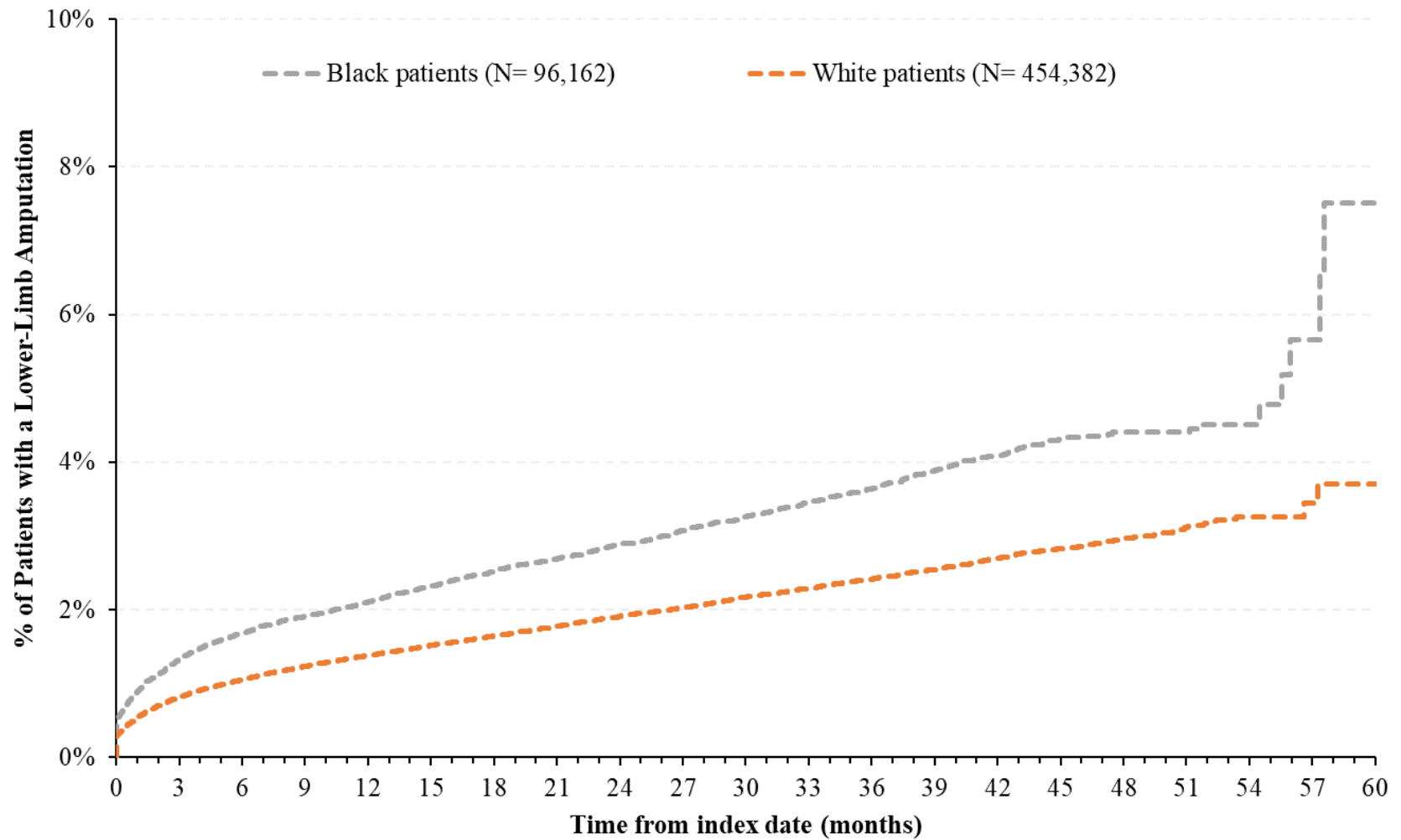
**Supplemental Figure 2.** Kaplan-Meier Time from Index Date to Chronic Limb Ischemia Event<sup>1,2</sup>



**Notes:**

1. Evaluated during the follow-up that spanned from the index date to the earliest date between end of eligibility and end of data availability (i.e., June 30, 2021).
2. Chronic limb ischemia events were identified with a primary diagnosis during an inpatient stay or an emergency room visit.

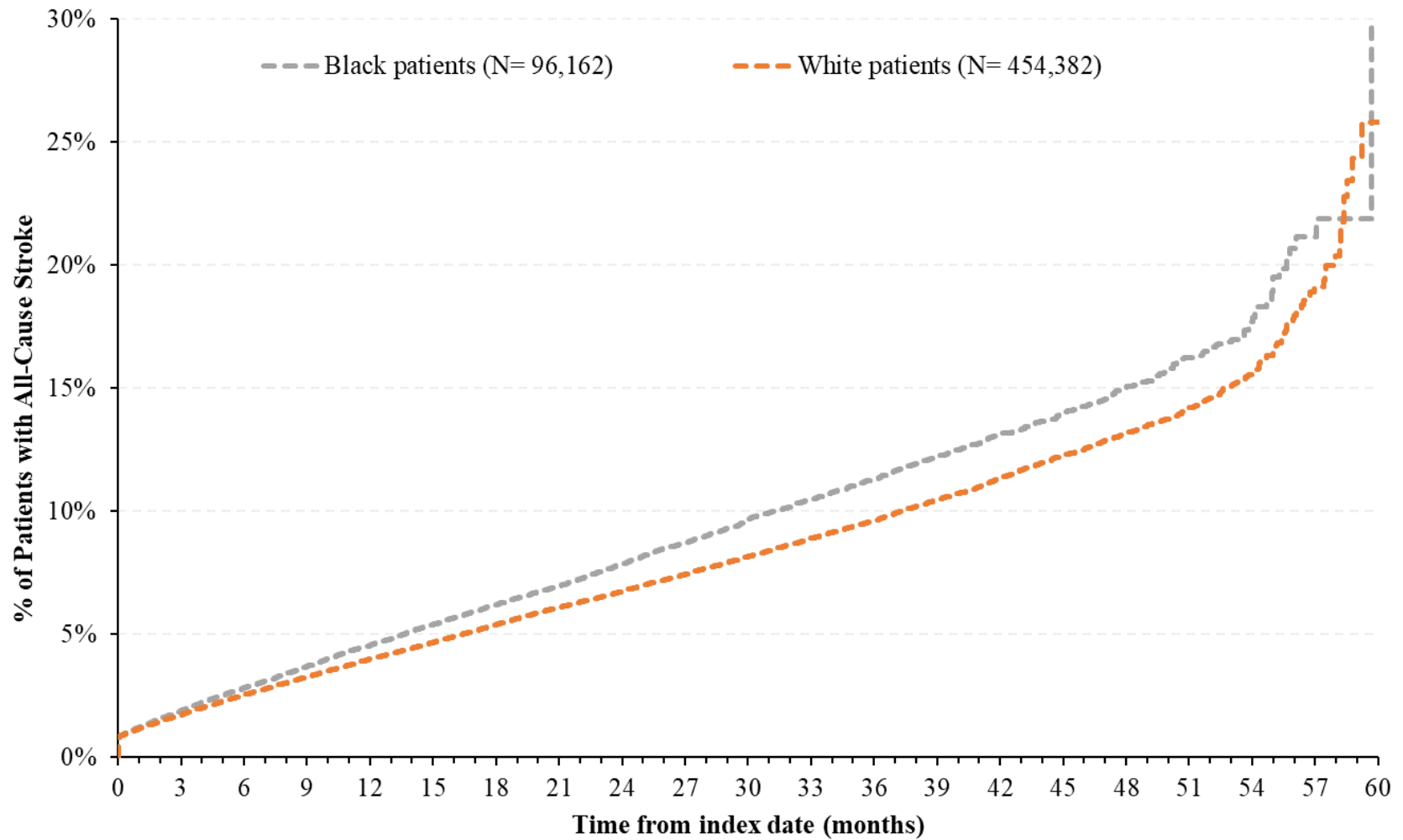
**Supplemental Figure 3.** Kaplan-Meier Time from Index Date to Lower-Limb Amputation Event<sup>1,2</sup>



**Note:**

1. Evaluated during the follow-up that spanned from the index date to the earliest date between end of eligibility and end of data availability (i.e., June 30, 2021).
2. Includes all the lower-limb amputation (i.e., low and high amputations).

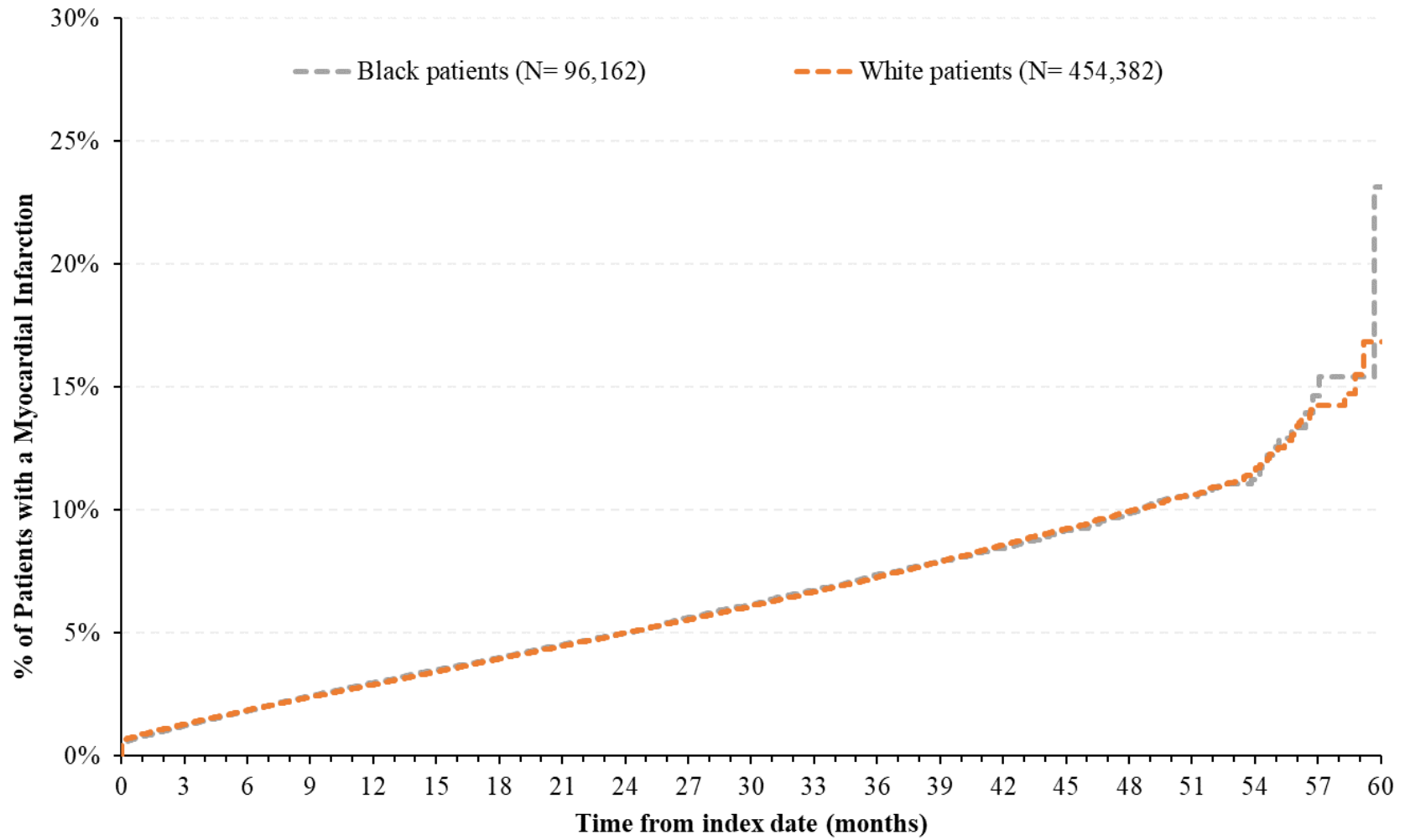
**Supplemental Figure 4.** Kaplan-Meier Time from Index Date to All-Cause Stroke Event<sup>1,2</sup>



**Notes:**

1. Evaluated during the follow-up that spanned from the index date to the earliest date between end of eligibility and end of data availability (i.e., June 30, 2021).
2. All-cause stroke events were identified with a primary diagnosis during an inpatient stay or an emergency room visit.

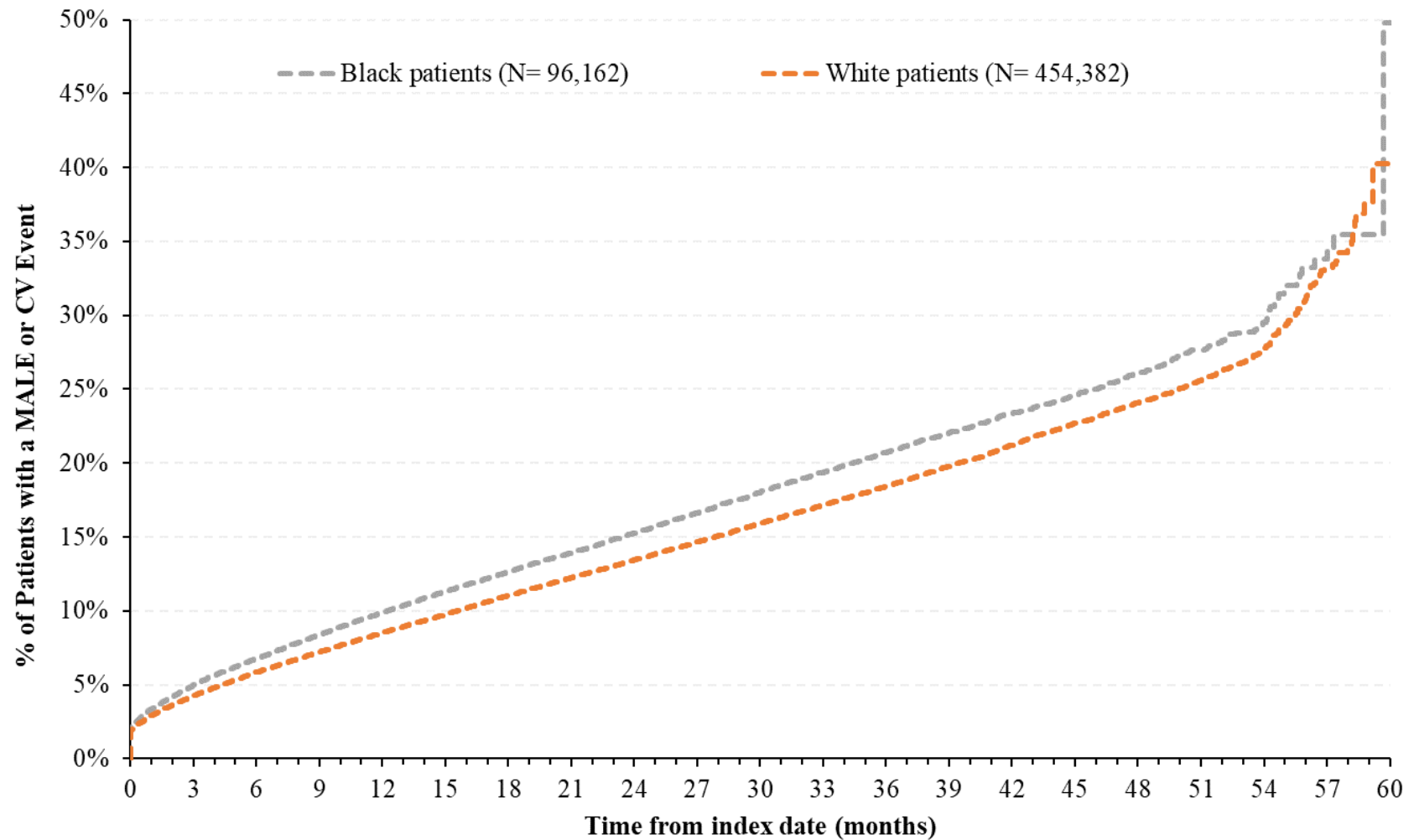
**Supplemental Figure 5.** Kaplan-Meier Time from Index Date to Myocardial Infarction Event<sup>1,2</sup>



**Notes:**

- 1 Evaluated during the follow-up that spanned from the index date to the earliest date between end of eligibility and end of data availability (i.e., June 30, 2021).
2. Myocardial infarction events were identified with a primary diagnosis during an inpatient stay or an emergency room visit.

**Supplemental Figure 6.** Kaplan-Meier Time from Index Date to the composite of MALE or CV Event<sup>1,2</sup>



CV: cardiovascular; MALE: major adverse limb events

**Note:**

1. Evaluated during the follow-up that spanned from the index date to the earliest date between end of eligibility and end of data availability (i.e., June 30, 2021).
2. MALE include lower-limb amputations, acute limb ischemia, critical limb ischemia; CV events include myocardial infarction and all-cause stroke.