Supplementary Information

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Safety and efficacy of proprotein convertase subtilisin-kexin type 9 inhibitors after acute coronary syndrome: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.

Ahmed Atia, Heba Aboeldahab, Ahmed Wageeh, Mohamed Elneny, Mohamed Elmallahy, Bashaer Elawfi, Menna M Aboelkhier, Amr Elrosasy, Maya Magdy Abdelwahab, Somaya Sayed, Ahmed Abdelaziz.

Corresponding Author

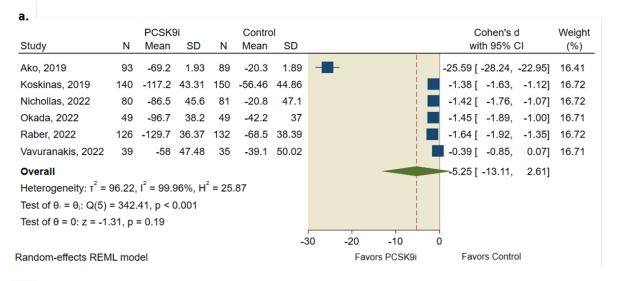
Dr. Ahmed Abdelaziz

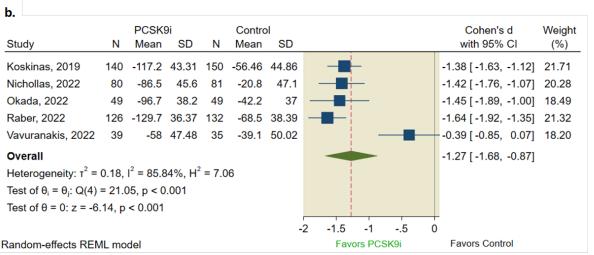
Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

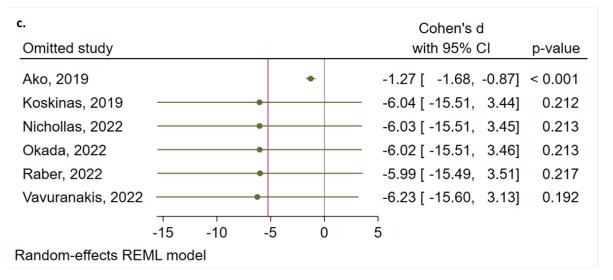
E-mail: ahmedmhmd0144@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-1257-3450

Phone: (002) 01110374342

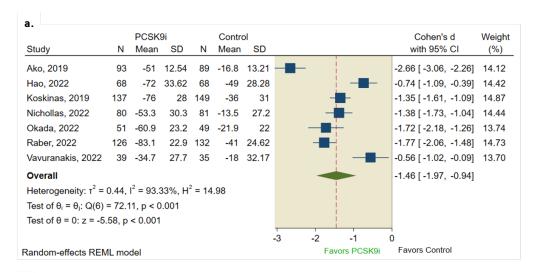


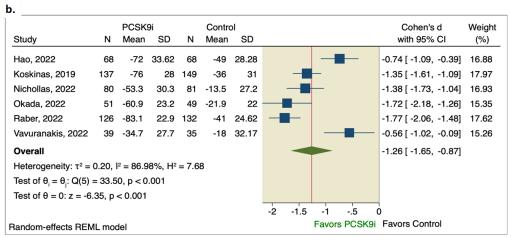


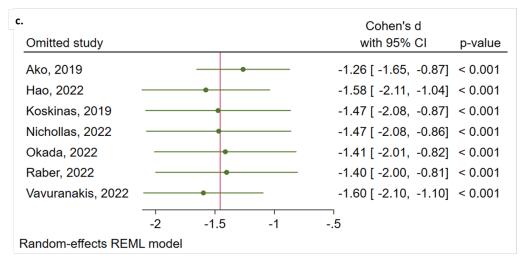


Supplementary Figure 1: Forest plots of the Cohen's d with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For:

- a- non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (non-HDL-C) outcome.
- b- non-HDL-C sensitivity analysis by excluding Ako 2019.
- c- non-HDL-C leave one out.

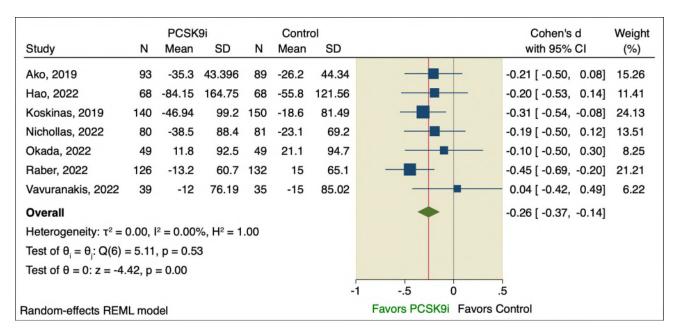




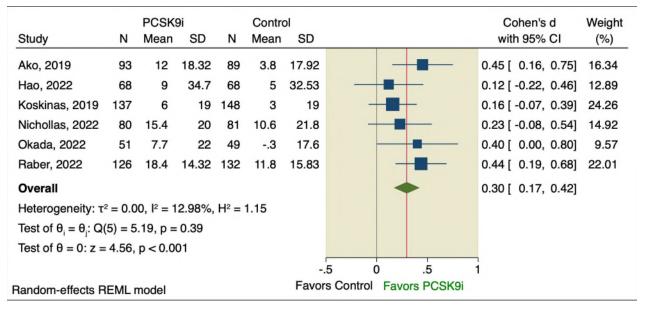


Supplementary Figure 2. Forest plots of the Cohen's d with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For:

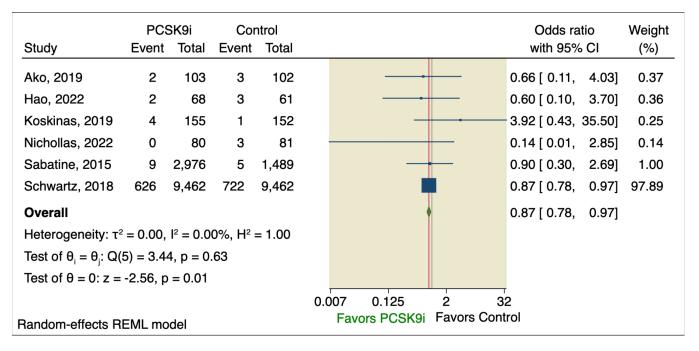
- a- Apo-lipoprotein B (Apo-B) outcome,
- b- (Apo-B) sensitivity analysis by excluding Ako 2019.
- c- (Apo-B) Leave one out.



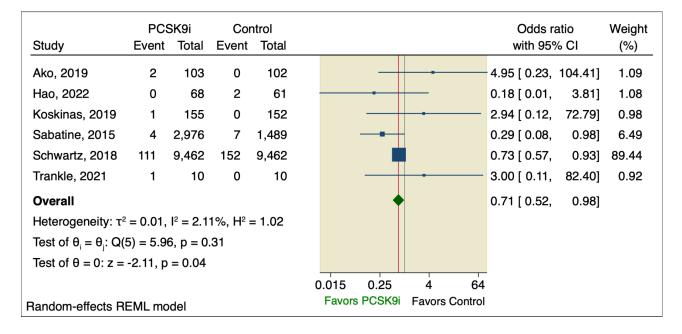
Supplementary Figure 3: Forest plot of the Cohen's d with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For triglycerides (TG).



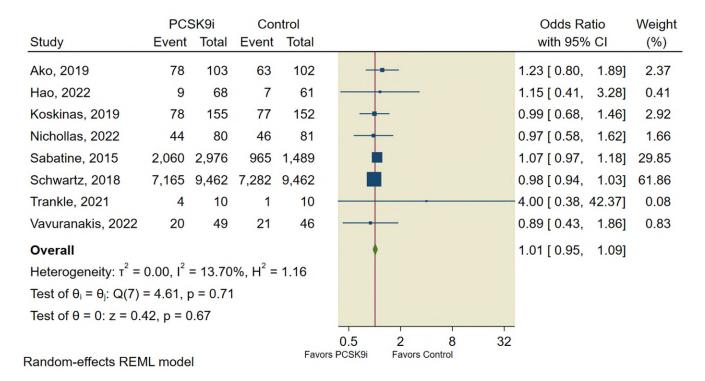
Supplementary Figure 4: Forest plot of the Cohen's d with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For Apo-lipoprotein A1 (Apo-A1).



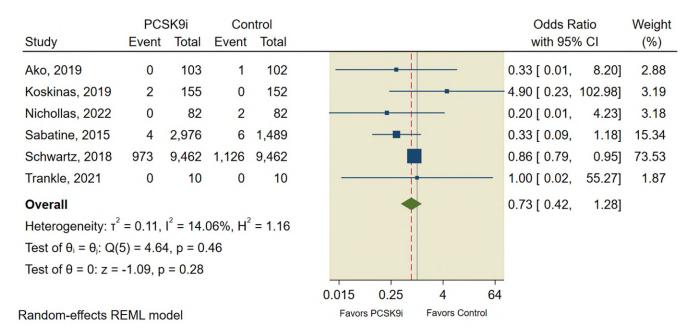
Supplementary Figure 5: Forest plot of the Odds Ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For Myocardial Infarction (MI).



Supplementary Figure 6: Forest plot of the Odds Ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For Cerebrovascular events (stroke/transient ischemic attack (TIA).



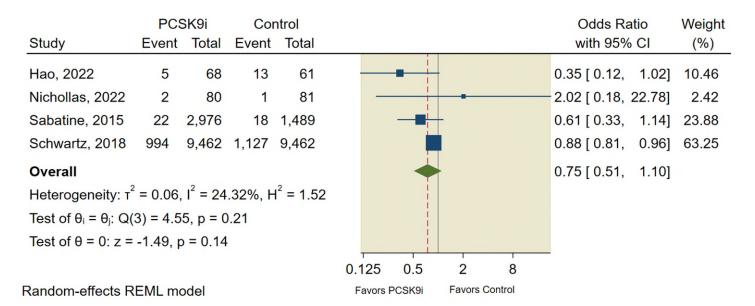
Supplementary Figure 7: Forest plot of the Odds Ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For any adverse events.



Supplementary Figure 8: Forest plot of the Odds Ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For the all-cause mortality.

	PCSK9i		Coi	ntrol						Odds R	Weight	
Study	Event	Total	Event	Total						with 959	% CI	(%)
Ako, 2019	0	103	1	102						0.33 [0.01,	8.20]	0.29
Hao, 2022	1	68	0	61			-			2.69 [0.11,	67.35]	0.29
Koskinas, 2019	2	155	0	152				•		4.90 [0.23,	102.98]	0.33
Sabatine, 2015	4	2,976	3	1,489			-			0.67 [0.15,	2.98]	1.35
Schwartz, 2018	240	9,462	271	9,462						0.89 [0.74,	1.06]	97.55
Trankle, 2021	0	10	0	10		_			_	1.00 [0.02,	55.27]	0.19
Overall										0.89 [0.75,	1.06]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$, $I^2 = 0.00\%$, $H^2 = 1.00$												
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$: Q(5) = 2.18, p = 0.82												
Test of $\theta = 0$: $z = -1.34$, $p = 0.18$												
					0.	015	0.25	4	64			
Random-effects REML model					Favors	PCSK9i	Favors Contr	ol				

Supplementary Figure 9: Forest plot of the Odds Ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For cardiovascular-specific mortality.



Supplementary Figure 10: Forest plot of the Odds Ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For coronary heart disease.

Ctudy	_	SK9i		ntrol						Odds Ratio with 95% CI			Weight
Study	Event	Total	Event	Total							With 95%	0 CI	(%)
Ako, 2019	4	103	2	102		_	+	-			1.98 [0.35,	11.05]	1.69
Koskinas, 2019	33	155	39	152		_	+				0.83 [0.50,	1.39]	15.70
Sabatine, 2015	15	2,976	17	1,489	-	•	+				0.44 [0.22,	0.89]	9.33
Schwartz, 2018	731	9,462	828	9,462							0.88 [0.80,	0.98]	73.28
Overall							\				0.83 [0.66,	1.04]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.02$, $I^2 = 18.70\%$, $H^2 = 1.23$													
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$: Q(3) = 4.63, p = 0.20							i						
Test of θ = 0: z = -1.61, p = 0.11													
					0.25	5 0.5	1	2	4	8			
Random-effects REML model					Fav	Favors PCSK9i Favors Control							

Supplementary Figure 11: Forest plot of the Odds Ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) For coronary revascularization outcome.