

Table 2. Patient characteristics divided according to high-sensitivity troponin cohort

	hs-cTnT cohort (n=959)	hs-cTnI cohort (n=867)
Age, years; mean (SD)	58.0 (13.3)	57.9 (13.0)
Sex (% male)	564 (58.8)	515 (59.4)
Ethnicity (% White British)	913 (95.2)	827 (95.4)
Risk factors n (%)		
Hypertension	528 (55.1)	477 (55.0)
Diabetes	164 (17.1)	145 (16.7)
Dyslipidemia	634 (66.1)	583 (67.2)
Smoking Current	231 (24.1)	210 (24.2)
Smoker Ex	342 (35.7)	312 (36.0)
Family History of CAD	353 (36.8)	327 (37.7)
Medical History		
Angina	251 (26.2)	223 (25.7)
Myocardial Infarction	204 (21.3)	190 (21.9)
Percutaneous Coronary Intervention	183 (19.1)	168 (19.4)
Congestive Cardiac Failure	30 (3.1)	24 (2.8)
Atrial Arrhythmia	118 (12.3)	95 (11.0)
Stroke/TIA	63 (6.6)	57 (6.6)
CABG	50 (5.2)	41 (4.7)
Medications on Arrival in ED		
Aspirin	360 (37.5)	329 (37.9)
Clopidogrel	112 (11.7)	102 (11.8)
Beta Blocker	280 (29.2)	250 (28.8)
ACE Inhibitor	272 (28.4)	243 (28.0)
Statin	368 (38.4)	332 (38.3)
Median of symptom onset to presentation; hours (IQR)	2.4 (3.9)	2.3 (3.7)
Median Time to Troponin Testing after arrival in ED; hours (IQR)	0.6 (0.5)	0.6 (0.5)
Median Emergency Department Length of Stay*; hours (IQR)	3.4 (1.1)	3.4 (1.1)
Median Length of Hospital Stay; hours (IQR)	18.8 (32.4)	18.6 (31.3)
Investigations within 30 days		
Stress ECG	274 (28.6)	248 (28.6)
Stress Radionucleotide Imaging	67 (7.0)	61 (7.0)
Stress Echocardiogram	67 (5.9)	53 (6.1)
Non-Stress Echocardiogram	237 (24.7)	214 (24.7)
CT Coronary Angiography	86 (9.0)	84 (9.7)
Angiography	163 (17.0)	147 (17.0)
Fatal/non-fatal AMI	79 (8.2)	66 (7.6)

Legend: **In the UK, health policy dictates an emergency department door-to-discharge of 4 hours should be met.*