**Table 1:** Baseline and procedural characteristics of patients undergoing transradial or transfemoral access percutaneous coronary intervention following thrombolysis

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Femoral (n=5250) | Radial (n=4959) | P value |
| Age (y), mean (SD) | 60.9±11.9 | 60.3±11.5 | 0.039 |
| Male, n(%) | 4,079 (78.0%) | 4,061 (82.0%) | <0.001 |
| BMI (SD) | 27.6±4.6 | 28.4± (4.9) | <0.001 |
| Hypercholesterolemia (%) | 1950 (40.0%) | 1933 (43.0%) | <0.001 |
| HTN (%) | 1835(37.8%) | 1819(40.5%) | <0.008 |
| Renal Failure (%) | 35 (0.7%) | 22 (0.4%) | 0.11 |
| Smoking (%) | 3149 (71.3%) | 3166 (69.6%) | 0.05 |
| Diabetes (%) | 657 (13.3%) | 541 (11.2%) | <0.001 |
| Previous AMI (%) | 872 (19.5%) | 629 (13.5%) | <0.001 |
| Previous CVA (%) | 98 (2%) | 119 (2.6%) | 0.04 |
| Severe LVSD (%) | 238 (13.5%) | 147 (6.8%) | <0.001 |
| PVD (%) | 124 (2.5%) | 131 (2.9%) | 0.28 |
| Previous PCI (%) | 370 (7.5%) | 292 (6.0%) | <0.001 |
| Previous CABG (%) | 313 (8.5%) | 105 (3.1%) | <0.001 |
| Pharmacological Inotropes (%) | 204 (4.3%) | 46 (0.9%) | <0.001 |
| IABP (%) | 388 (8.3%) | 93 (1.9%) | <0.001 |
| Cardiogenic shock (%) | 513 (10.0%) | 190 (3.9%) | <0.001 |
| Ventilated (%) | 259 (6.2%) | 93 (2.3%) | <0.001 |
| GP2b3a use (%) | 2295 (46.0%) | 2107 (43.3%) | 0.003 |
| Clopidogrel (%) | 3450 (75.0%) | 3281 (77.4%) | 0.007 |
| Warfarin (%) | 22 (0.48%) | 19 (0.45%) | 0.83 |
| Bivalirudin (%) | 58 (1.3%) | 120 (2.8%) | <0.001 |
| Prasugrel (%) | 26 (0.5%) | 113 (2.6%) | <0.001 |
| Ticagrelor (%) | 35 (0.7%) | 122 (2.9%) | <0.001 |
| LMS PCI (%) | 106 (2.0%) | 59 (1.1%) | <0.001 |
| Triple vessel disease (%) | 283 (15.0%) | 225 (10.0%) | <0.001 |
| Stent use |  |  |  |
| No stent (%) | 264 (5.2%) | 247 (5.1%) |  |
| BMS only (%) | 2396 (47.9%) | 2016 (41.7%) | <0.001 |
| DES only (%) | 2172 (43.4%) | 2400 (49.6%) | <0.001 |
| BMS & DES (%) | 169 (3.3%) | 169 (3.5%) |  |
| Access site complications (%) | 136 (2.5%) | 33 (0.6%) | <0.001 |
| In hospital death (%) | 247 (4.7%) | 89 (1.8%) | <0.001 |
| MACE (%) | 302 (5.7%) | 135 (2.7%) | <0.001 |
| Major Bleeding (%) | 116 (2.2%) | 49 (1%) | <0.001 |
| 30 day mortality (%) | 349 (7.5%) | 119 (3.7%) | <0.001 |
| 1-year mortality (%) | 458 (9.8%) | 181 (5.6%) | <0.001 |

MACE=major adverse cardiovascular events defined as composite of in-hospital mortality, in-hospital myocardial infarction or re-infarction and revascularization- emergency PCI or CABG, HTN= hypertension, AMI= acute myocardial infarction, LVDS= left ventricular systolic dysfunction, PVD= peripheral vascular disease, PCI= percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG= coronary artery bypass graft, IABP= intra-aortic balloon pump,LMS= left main stem, BMS= bare metal stent, DES= drug eluting stent.BMI=body mass index.

**Table 2:** Adjusted outcomes following trans-radial access and trans-femoral access:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adverse outcome | Odds ratio (95%CI) | p-value |
| In hospital death | 0.59 (0.42-0.83) | 0.002 |
| Access site complications | 0.30 (0.20-0.45) | <0.001 |
| Major bleeding | 0.45 (0.31-0.66) | <0.001 |
| MACE | 0.72 (0.56-0.94) | 0.01 |
| 30- day mortality | 0.72 (0.55-0.94) | 0.01 |
| 1 year mortality | 0.82 (0.66-1.02) | 0.08 |

MACE=major adverse cardiovascular events defined as composite of in-hospital mortality, in-hospital myocardial infarction or re-infarction and revascularization- emergency PCI or CABG

**Table 3:** Propensity score matching analysis on 10 imputed datasets, reporting average treatment effects (ATE)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radial vs Femoral | N | Coefficient | 95% confidence interval | | P value |
| In hospital death | 8,769 | -0.01078 | -0.02132 | -0.00025 | 0.04 |
| Access site complications | 8,769 | -0.01921 | -0.02675 | -0.01167 | <0.001 |
| Major bleeding | 8,796 | -0.01138 | -0.01859 | -0.00416 | <0.002 |
| MACE | 8,769 | -0.01045 | -0.02205 | 0.00113 | 0.07 |
| 30 day mortality | 7,167 | -0.01158 | -0.02578 | 0.00262 | 0.11 |
| 1 year mortality | 7,167 | -0.01039 | -0.02734 | 0.00655 | 0.22 |

MACE=major adverse cardiovascular events defined as composite of in-hospital mortality, in-hospital myocardial infarction or re-infarction and revascularization- emergency PCI or CABG