

## Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to: Piot C, Croisille P, Staat P, et al. Effect of cyclosporine on reperfusion injury in acute myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 2008;359:473-81.

**Table: Baseline Characteristics of the MRI patients sub-group. \***

	<b>Cyclosporine Group</b>	<b>Control Group</b>
	<b>(N = 16)</b>	<b>(N = 11)</b>
Age (yr)	57±3	61±4
Sex (M/F)	14/2	9/2
Body-mass index†	27±1	25±1
Hypertension (no.)	6	4
Smoking (no.)	10	7
Dyslipidemia (no.)	7	5
Diabetes (no.)	4	3
History of coronary artery disease (no.)	0	1
<u>Angiographic findings</u>		
Infarct-related artery (no.)		
LAD	7	5
RCA	8	5
LCCA	1	1
Left ventricular ejection fraction (%)	46±2	44±3
Abnormally contracting segments (%)	44±2	41±3
<u>Ischemia time (min)</u>	297±23	323±34
<u>Percutaneous coronary intervention</u>		
Stenting of culprit lesion (no.)	16	11
Postprocedure TIMI flow grade	2.7±0.2	2.8±0.1
TIMI flow grade <2 (no.)	2	1
<u>Treatment before PCI (no.)</u>		
Intravenous nitrates	8	5
Morphine	5	4
Thrombolytic agents (failed)	1	1
<u>Treatment at time of PCI (no.)</u>		
Heparin	16	11
Aspirin or clopidogrel	16	11
Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor	4	5

\* Plus-minus values are means ±SD. PCI denotes percutaneous coronary intervention, and TIMI Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction. † The body-mass index is the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters.