Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors): Details of the administrative databases

We used several administrative databases in our study. The Canadian Institute for Health Information Discharge Abstract Database contains data on all hospitalizations. It includes a "most responsible" diagnosis and up to 24 additional diagnoses codes that can be used to estimate comorbidity. We used the Ontario Registered Persons Database to ascertain death. We obtained data on physician visits/consultation from the fee-for-service claims history in the Ontario Health Insurance Program database, and the National Ambulatory Care Reporting Service database for administrative, clinical, financial, and demographic data for hospital-based ambulatory care, including emergency department visits, outpatient surgical procedures, medical day/night care, and high-cost ambulatory clinics such as dialysis, cardiac catheterization, and oncology. We obtained medication information from the Ontario Drug Database, which has comprehensive drug utilization information on patients over 65 years of age, for whom full drug coverage is provided for by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care.

Appendix table 1. Predictors of 1-year cumulative health care costs*

Covariates	RR (95% CI)	p-value
Treatment:		
Medical management:		
High vs. low revascularization ratio centres	1.08 (0.98-1.20)	0.127
Medium vs. low revascularization ratio centres	1.03 (0.93-1.13)	0.562
High vs. medium revascularization ratio centres	1.05 (0.95-1.16)	0.318
PCI:		
High vs. low treatment revascularization ratio centres	1.04 (0.94-1.15)	0.415
Medium vs. low treatment revascularization ratio centres	1.06 (0.96-1.17)	0.237
High vs. medium treatment revascularization ratio centres	0.98 (0.89-1.08)	0.719
CABG:		
High vs. low revascularization ratio centres	1.00 (0.90-1.10)	0.964
Medium vs. low revascularization ratio centres	1.00 (0.91-1.11)	0.929
High vs. medium revascularization ratio centres	0.99 (0.90-1.10)	0.893

CABG = coronary artery bypass graft, CI = confidence interval, PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention, RR= rate ratio.

*Fully adjusted model for patient characteristics

Appendix figure 1. Variation in initial treatment strategy across Ontario