

APPENDIX 2: INCLUDED RECORDS

Note: The list of excluded studies is available from the corresponding author upon request.

1. Abbot Vascular. XIENCE V USA dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) cohort (XVU-AV DAPT). NCT01106534. 2016. Clinical trials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01106534>
2. Adamo M, Costa F, Vranckx P, et al. Does smoking habit affect the randomized comparison of 6 versus 24-month dual antiplatelet therapy duration? Insights from the PRODIGY trial. *Int J Cardiol.* 2015;190:242.
3. Beijing Anzhen Hospital. Twelve vs 24 months of dual antiplatelet therapy in patients with coronary revascularization for in-stent restenosis. NCT02402491. Clinical trials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02402491>
4. Campo G, Tebaldi M, Vranckx P, et al. Short- versus long-term duration of dual antiplatelet therapy in patients treated for in-stent restenosis: A PRODIGY trial substudy (Prolonging Dual Antiplatelet Treatment After Grading Stent-Induced Intimal Hyperplasia). *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2014;63(6):506.
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8. Cordis Corporation. CYPRESS-CYPHER for evaluating sustained safety. NCT00954707. 2016. Clinical trials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00954707>
9. Costa F, Adamo M, Ariotti S, et al. Left main or proximal left anterior descending coronary artery disease location identifies high-risk patients deriving potentially greater benefit from prolonged dual antiplatelet therapy duration. *EuroIntervention.* 2016;11(11):e1222.
10. Costa F, Vranckx P, Leonardi S, et al. Impact of clinical presentation on ischaemic and bleeding outcomes in patients receiving 6- or 24-month duration of dual-antiplatelet therapy after stent implantation: a pre-specified analysis from the PRODIGY (Prolonging Dual-Antiplatelet Treatment After Grading Stent-Induced Intimal Hyperplasia) trial. *Eur Heart J.* 2015;36(20):1242.
11. Crimi G, Leonardi S, Costa F, et al. Role of stent type and of duration of dual antiplatelet therapy in patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing percutaneous coronary interventions. Is bare metal stent implantation still a justifiable choice? A post-hoc analysis of the all comer PRODIGY trial. *Int J Cardiol.* 2016;212:110.
12. Crimi G, Leonardi S, Costa F, et al. Incidence, prognostic impact, and optimal definition of contrast-induced acute kidney injury in consecutive patients with stable or unstable coronary artery disease undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. Insights from the all-comer PRODIGY trial. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv.* 2015;86(1):E19.
13. Dadjou Y, Safavi S, Kojuri J. Risks and benefits of dual antiplatelet therapy beyond 12 months after coronary stenting: A prospective randomized cohort study. *Medicine (Baltimore).* 2016;95(22):e3663.
14. Didier R, Morice MC, Barragan P, et al. 6- versus 24-month dual antiplatelet therapy after implantation of drug-eluting stents in patients nonresistant to aspirin: Final results of the ITALIC

Appendix 2, as supplied by the authors. Appendix to: Elliott J, Kelly SE, Bai Z, et al. Extended dual antiplatelet therapy following percutaneous coronary intervention in clinically important patient subgroups: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *CMAJ Open* 2023. doi:10.9778/cmajo.2021-0119. Copyright © 2023 The Author(s) or their employer(s). To receive this resource in an accessible format, please contact us at cmajgroup@cmaj.ca.

- trial (Is There a Life for DES After Discontinuation of Clopidogrel). *JACC Cardiovasc Interv.* 2017;10(12):1202.
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