

Table S1. Chronic medication of AHF patients prior to index AHF hospitalization.

| | Alive (N=197) | Deceased (N=118) | All (N=315) | p-value |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Furosemide | 105 (53.3%) | 88 (74.6%) | 193 (61.3%) | < 0.001 |
| Chlortalidone | 17 (8.6%) | 9 (7.6%) | 26 (8.3%) | 0.835 |
| Indapamide | 12 (6.1%) | 11 (9.3%) | 23 (7.3%) | 0.371 |
| MRA | 36 (18.3%) | 31 (26.3%) | 67 (21.3%) | 0.117 |
| Digoxin | 14 (7.1%) | 14 (11.9%) | 28 (8.9%) | 0.158 |
| Nitrate | 23 (11.7%) | 16 (13.6%) | 39 (12.4%) | 0.724 |
| Amiodarone | 16 (8.1%) | 9 (7.6%) | 25 (7.9%) | 1.000 |
| Beta-blockers | 119 (60.4%) | 68 (57.6%) | 187 (59.4%) | 0.637 |
| ACEI | 101 (51.3%) | 68 (57.6%) | 169 (53.7%) | 0.295 |
| Ang II receptor antagonist | 22 (11.2%) | 11 (9.3%) | 33 (10.5%) | 0.705 |
| Amlodipine | 57 (28.9%) | 34 (28.8%) | 91 (28.9%) | 1.000 |
| Statins | 76 (38.6%) | 43 (36.4%) | 119 (37.8%) | 0.720 |
| Insulin | 28 (14.2%) | 23 (19.5%) | 51 (16.2%) | 0.269 |
| Metformin | 27 (13.7%) | 25 (21.2%) | 52 (16.5%) | 0.087 |
| Sulphonylurea | 23 (11.7%) | 10 (8.5%) | 33 (10.5%) | 0.449 |
| ASA | 44 (22.3%) | 39 (33.1%) | 83 (26.3%) | 0.047 |
| Warfarine | 48 (24.4%) | 36 (30.5%) | 84 (26.7%) | 0.239 |

Data are presented as n (%). Differences between AHF patients who were alive and those who died within 1 year after study enrolment were tested using Fisher's exact test.

P-values of < 0.05 were considered significant and are depicted in bold.

ACEI, angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor; AHF, acute heart failure; Ang II, angiotensin II; ASA, acetylsalicylic acid; MRA, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist.