

Supplementary Table S3 Multivariate analysis of the influence of patient- and medication-associated characteristics on the likelihood of non-adherence evaluated in the model with a shorter 3-year follow-up period and with a standard 80% threshold defining non-adherence (n = 9178).

Factor	Persistent n = 6419	Non-persistent n = 2759
<i>Socio-demographic characteristics</i>		
Age	1.01 (0.99–1.02)	1.00 (0.98–1.01)
Female sex	0.87 (0.75–1.01)	1.16 (0.96–1.39)
University education	0.77 (0.56–1.06)	0.98 (0.71–1.35)
Employed patients	0.97 (0.67–1.38)	0.89 (0.62–1.27)
<i>History of cardiovascular events^a</i>		
History of ischemic stroke	0.89 (0.74–1.07)	0.73 (0.56–0.94)
History of TIA	0.86 (0.65–1.13)	0.97 (0.70–1.35)
History of MI	0.84 (0.62–1.14)	1.12 (0.74–1.68)
<i>Comorbid conditions</i>		
Number of comorbid conditions	0.95 (0.79–1.14)	1.00 (0.80–1.26)
Arterial hypertension	1.03 (0.76–1.39)	0.97 (0.70–1.35)
Chronic heart failure	1.21 (0.88–1.66)	0.80 (0.50–1.29)
Atrial fibrillation	0.98 (0.72–1.33)	1.26 (0.87–1.82)
Diabetes mellitus	0.97 (0.76–1.22)	0.87 (0.65–1.16)
Hypercholesterolemia	0.97 (0.76–1.25)	0.95 (0.70–1.27)
Dementia	1.11 (0.83–1.49)	0.84 (0.53–1.32)
Depression	1.26 (0.95–1.67)	0.79 (0.55–1.14)
Anxiety disorders	1.01 (0.79–1.29)	1.01 (0.75–1.35)
Parkinson's disease	1.14 (0.79–1.63)	1.16 (0.71–1.91)
Epilepsy	1.16 (0.73–1.83)	0.95 (0.50–1.80)
Bronchial asthma/COPD	1.23 (0.95–1.59)	1.26 (0.92–1.72)
<i>Antiplatelet agent related characteristics</i>		
Initial antiplatelet agent		
Aspirin	1.00	1.00
Clopidogrel	0.79 (0.62–1.01)	0.71 (0.53–0.96)
Ticlopidine	1.27 (0.88–1.83)	0.65 (0.40–1.03)
Aspirin + Clopidogrel	0.43 (0.28–0.65)	0.44 (0.25–0.79)
New antiplatelet agent user ^b	0.96 (0.74–1.25)	0.71 (0.54–0.92)
Patient's co-payment (EUR) ^c	0.81 (0.74–0.90)	0.93 (0.83–1.04)
General practitioner as index prescriber	0.77 (0.65–0.91)	0.85 (0.70–1.02)

(Table continued)

Factor	Persistent n = 6419	Non-persistent n = 2759
<i>Cardiovascular co-medication</i>		
Number of medications	0.99 (0.95–1.03)	1.03 (0.98–1.08)
Number of CV medications	1.01 (0.94–1.08)	0.99 (0.91–1.08)
Anticoagulants	1.15 (0.95–1.40)	0.81 (0.64–1.03)
Cardiac glycosides	0.92 (0.70–1.19)	0.67 (0.43–1.04)
Antiarrhythmic agents	1.10 (0.81–1.50)	0.74 (0.51–1.07)
Beta-blockers	0.84 (0.68–1.03)	1.14 (0.90–1.45)
Thiazide diuretics	0.83 (0.68–1.01)	1.03 (0.83–1.29)
Loop diuretics	1.16 (0.95–1.42)	0.94 (0.72–1.23)
Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists	0.98 (0.75–1.30)	0.99 (0.63–1.55)
Calcium channel blockers	0.95 (0.79–1.14)	0.96 (0.78–1.19)
RAAS inhibitors	1.15 (0.91–1.44)	0.82 (0.63–1.06)
Statins	0.72 (0.61–0.85)	0.94 (0.77–1.14)
Lipid lowering agents other than statins ^d	1.04 (0.81–1.35)	1.14 (0.85–1.51)

Values represent odds ratios (95% confidence intervals). In the case of statistical significance ($p < 0.05$), the values are expressed in bold. TIA – transient ischemic attack; MI – myocardial infarction; COPD – chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CV – cardiovascular; RAAS – renin angiotensin aldosterone system. ^aThe time period covered by “history” – 5 years before the index date of this study. ^bNew antiplatelet agent user – patient in whom antiplatelet treatment was initiated in association with the diagnosis of peripheral arterial disease. ^cCo-payment – calculated as the cost of antiplatelet treatment paid by the patient per month. ^dLipid lowering agents other than statins – ezetimibe and fibrates.