Supplementary material

Josiassen J, Frydland M, Hassager C, et al. Randomised clinical trials of patients with acute myocardial infarction-related cardiogenic shock: a systematic review of used cardiogenic shock definitions and outcomes. Kardiol Pol. 2021.

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Study name	Sample Size	Intervention	Length of follow-up	Primary endpoint	Main secondary endpoints
DANGER- shock	360	Impella CP vs no Impella CP	180 days	180-day mortality	Composite of cardiovascular events (need for additional mechanical support)
ECLS- SHOCK	420	ECLS vs No ECLS	12 months	30-day mortality	Time to death within 6- and 12- months follow-up
Dafsah A. Juzar	92	IABP vs No IABP	30 days	30-day mortality	-
COCCA	380	Hydrocortisone + Flucortac vs Placebo	90 days	Patients not treated with corticosteroids at day 7	Mortality at 28 and 90 days after randomisation. Change in cardiac index
REVERSE	96	VA-ECMO + Impella CP ss VA-ECMO	60 days	30-day survival, free from mechanical circulatory support, heart transplantation or inotropic support	Survival to discharge
ECMO-CS	120	VA-ECMO vs No VA-ECMO	12 months	30-day composite of death from any cause, resuscitated circulatory arrest, and implantation of another MCS	30-day, 6 months and 12 months all- cause mortality

 Table S1. Ongoing and future trials

DAPT- SHOCK- AMI	304	CANGRELOR vs TICAGRELOR	12 months	30-day combined endpoint of death/MI/stroke	Individual components of the primary endpoint
ANCHOR	400	VA-ECMO + IABP vs No VA-ECMO + IABP	12 months	30-day treatment failure. 30-mortality death in the ECMO group and death OR rescue ECMO in the control group	30-day all-cause mortality MACE

Abbreviations: ECLS, extracorporeal life support; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events; MCS, mechanical circulatory support; MI, myocardial infarction; OR, odds ratio; VA-ECMO, veno-arterial ECMO

Table S2. Ongoing and future trials

Study name	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria	Including comatose out- hospital cardiac arrest patients?
DANGER-shock	Blood pressure: — Systolic blood pressure <100 mm Hg for >30 minutes or catecholamines required Cardiac function: — LVEF <45% End-organ perfusion: — Arterial lactate >2.5 mmol/l Other: STEMI	 CS duration >24 hours Mechanical cause of CS Severe valvular disease Severe peripheral artery disease precluding Impella insertion VA-ECMO Mechanical aortic valve prosthesis Infective endocarditis Predominantly RV failure Left ventricular thrombus Life expectancy <12 months prior to admission Out-hospital cardiac arrest with GCS <8 after return of spontaneous circulation 	No
ECLS-SHOCK	Blood pressure: — Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg for > 30 minutes or catecholamines required	 CS duration >12 hours Resuscitation >45 min Mechanical cause of cardiogenic shock 	Yes

	Cardiac function:	- Severe peripheral artery disease precluding ECLS insertion	
	 End-organ perfusion: Arterial lactate >3 mmol/l At least 1 of the following: Altered mental status Cold, clammy skin and limbs Urine output <30 ml/h Other: 	 Age > 75 years Life expectancy <6 months prior to admission Shock of other cause than AMI Pregnancy 	
Dafsah A. Juzar	None mentioned	 CS duration >12 hours Resuscitation >30 min Mechanical cause of cardiogenic shock Severe valvular disease Severe peripheral artery disease precluding IABP insertion 	Yes
COCCA	Blood pressure:— Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg or map <65mm	 CS duration >24 hour Septic shock Myocarditis ECMO prior to randomisation Pregnancy Cardiac arrest recovered within the last 7 days Prior treatment corticosteroid therapy >30 mg Treatment with one of: ketoconazole, rifampicin, phenytoin, phenobarbital, cyclosporine and clarithromycin 	Yes
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REVERSE	Blood pressure: — Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg for >30 minutes or catecholamines required Cardiac function: — Cardiac index <1.8 l/min/m ² or < 2.0 l/min/m ² on moderate to high doses of inotropes and vasopressor for >30 minutes End-organ perfusion: — "signs of tissue hypoxia" Other: —	 Non-AMI cause of CS Sepsis Resuscitation >20–30 min TTM treatment Mechanical aortic valve prosthesis Recent significant pulmonary embolus Awaiting transplant or on permanent MCS Left ventricular thrombus Severe liver failure Active malignancy 	Yes
ECMO-CS	Blood pressure and cardiac function: At least 1 of the following: — Cardiac index < 2.2 l/min/m ² + norepinephrine dose > $0.1 \mu g/kg/min + dobutamine dose >5 \mu g/kg/min$ — Systolic blood pressure <100 mm Hg on norepinephrine dose > $0.2 \mu g/kg/min + dobutamine dose >5 \mu g/kg/min and LVEF <35%— LVEF 35%–55% in case of severe mitral regurgitationor aortic stenosisEnd-organ perfusion:At least 1 of the following:— Arterial lactate >3 mmol/1 (2 consecutive samples)— SvO2 <50% (2 consecutive samples)Other:At least 1 of the following:— CVP >7 mm Hg— PCWP >12 mm Hg$	 Mechanical cause of shock Life expectancy <12 months prior to admission Severe peripheral artery disease precluding ECMO insertion Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy Severe aortic disease Major bleeding Aortic dissection Known encephalopathy 	No
DAPT-SHOCK- AMI	Blood pressure: 	 Contraindications of antiplatelet therapy with ticagrelor/cangrelor Administration of P2Y12 inhibitor prior to admission Need of concomitant anticoagulation therapy due to indications such as atrial fibrillation, artificial valve, thromboembolic disease etc. 	Yes

	Other:			
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ANCHOR	Blood pressure:	Resuscitation >30 min	Yes	
	- Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg for	— No intrinsic heart action		
	>30 minutes or catecholamines required	— Expected severe deficit in cerebral function		
	Cardiac function:	— Mechanical cause of cardiogenic shock		
	_	 CS duration >24 hours Patient moribund on the day of randomization or SAPS II >90 Severe peripheral artery disease precluding ECMO or IABP insertion 		
	End-organ perfusion:			
	At least 1 of the following:			
	— Altered mental status			
	— Cold, clammy skin and limbs			
	— Urine output <30 ml/h	— Massive pulmonary embolism		
	— Arterial lactate >2 mmol/l	 Life expectancy <12 months prior to admission Proven heparin-induced thrombocytopenia 		
	Other:			
	— Signs of pulmonary congestion	— Pregnancy		

Abbreviations: AMI, acute myocardial infarction; CS, cardiogenic shock; CVP, central venous pressure; ECLS, extracorporeal life support; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MCS, mechanical circulatory support; PAPm, pulmonary arterial mean pressure; PAPS, systolic pulmonary arterial pressure; PCWP, pulmonary capillary wedge pressure; RV, right ventricle; SAPS, simplified acute physiology scores; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; TTM, targeted temperature management; VA-ECMO, veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

Search strategy

Pubmed: ((((("Clinical Studies as Topic"[Mesh]) OR "Clinical Trial"[Publication Type])) OR ((((((("Observational Studies as Topic"[Mesh]) OR "Observational Study"[Publication Type])) OR observational) OR registry)) OR ((randomized controlled trials) OR randomized controlled trial)))) AND ((("Myocardial Infarction"[Mesh]) OR "Myocardial Infarction"[Title/Abstract])) AND ((cardiogenic shock[Title/Abstract]) OR "Shock, Cardiogenic"[Mesh]))). Filter: "Randomized Controlled Trial"

Embase: (Cardiogenic shock or cardiogenic shock.ab,ti.) and (exp heart infarction or myocardial infarction.ab,ti.) and (clinical study/or exp clinical trial/or exp intervention study/or exp longitudinal study/ or exp major clinical study/or exp prospective study/or exp retrospective study) only (full text and human and English language).

Types of study to be included

Studies included will be randomized controlled trials, clinical trials, comparative studies, cohort studies and pragmatic clinical trials, validation studies and observational studies. Case reports, review papers and case series will not be included. Animal studies will not be included. Only studies from 1999 until 2019 will be included. Articles not published in English will be excluded.