Supplementary Table 1. Initial characteristics of the investigated group, data from medical records. (n – number of patients, %; median, interquartile range)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | MTH  | Control group  | p |
| Age (years) | 58 (53-66) | 59 (53-70) | 0.315 |
| Sex (male) | 21 (75.0) | 25 (67.6) | 0.515 |
| Arterial hypertension | 21 (75) | 26 (70.3) | 0.673 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 7 (25) | 9 (24.3) | 0.950 |
| Myocardial infarction in the past | 5 (17.9) | 12 (32.4) | 0.185 |
| Heart failure: | 10 (35.7) | 12 (32.4) | 0.782 |
| NYHAI | 1 (3.6) | 0 | 0.253 |
| NYHA II | 5 (17.9) | 7 (18.9) | 0.913 |
| NYHA III | 2 (7.4) | 7 (18.9) | 0.191 |
| NYHA IV | 0 | 0 |  |
| History of coronary artery disease | 6 (21.4) | 11 (29.7) | 0.451 |
| Coronary Artery Bypass Graft | 1 (3.6) | 0 | 0.247 |
| Atrial fibrillation | 7 (25.0) | 5 (13.5) | 0.237 |
| Chronic kidney disease | 3 (10.7) | 9 (24.3) | 0.161 |
| Stroke in the past | 1 (3.6) | 3 (8.1) | 0.451 |
| Hyperthyroidism | 0 | 1 (2.7) | 0.381 |
| Hyporthyroidism | 0 | 3 (8.1) | 0.123 |
| Alcohol abuse | 2 (7.1) | 4 (10.8) | 0.613 |
| Smoking | 11 (39.3) | 11 (29.7) | 0.420 |
| Hyperlipidaemia | 14 (50.0) | 22 (59.5) | 0.447 |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 1 (3.6) | 4 (10.8) | 0.278 |
| Lactic acid concentration on admissiona | 5.1 (3.5-8.23) | 5 (2.5-9.35) | 0.917 |
| Lactic acid concentration in the most abnormal arterial blood gas analysisa | 2.45 (1.18-4.03) | 1.5 (1.08-2.5) | 0.358 |
| Blood pH in the most abnormal arterial blood gas analysis | 7.30 (7.24-7.36) | 7.39 (7.31-7.41) | 0.018 |
| D-dimer concentration on admissionb | 4889 (2224-10000) | 3147 (2593-5679.5) | 0.420 |
| D-dimer at the dischargeb | 1931 (503-2975) | 1219 (1127.5-1527) | 0.830 |
| Initial diastole blood pressurec | 70 (60-80) | 60 (50-75) | 0.132 |
| Creatinine level at the discharged | 0.93 (0.81-1.4) | 1.12 (0.92-1.61) | 0.134 |
| NYHA - New York Heart Associationa - mmol/l; b - ng/ml; c – mmHg; d - mg/dl |

Supplementary Table 2. Analysis of in-hospital causes of death in both groups (n – number of patients, %)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | MTH group  | Control group  | p |
| Number of deaths | 10 (35.7) | 15 (40.4) | 0.692 |
| Cardiogenic shock | 5 (17.9) | 7 (18.9) | 0.913 |
| Pneumonia | 1 (3.6) | 4 (10.8) | 0.278 |
| **Asystole** | **3 (10.7)** | **10 (27.0)** | **0.04** |
| PEA | 4 (14.8) | 2 (5.4) | 0.202 |
| Multiple organ dysfunction | 6 (21.4) | 6 (16.2) | 0.5921 |

Supplementary Table 3. Complication comparison in examined groups (n – number of patients, %)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | MTH  | Control group  | p |
| VF/VT | 1 (3.6) | 6 (16.2) | 0.1 |
| **Asystole** | **2 (7.1)** | **10 (27)** | **0.04** |
| PEA | 2 (7.1) | 2 (5.4) | 0.77 |
| Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation | 5 (17.9) | 4 (10.8) | 0.41 |
| Bleeding | 5 (17.9) | 3 (8.1) | 0.23 |
| Pneumonia | 11 (39.3) | 11 (29.7) | 0.42 |
| Sepsis | 2 (7.1) | 2 (5.4) | 0.77 |
| AKI | 4 (14.3) | 1 (2.7) | 0.08 |

Supplementary Figure 1. Percentage distribution comparison of neurological outcomes in GCS and CPC in both groups after treatment.

