Table SI. Association between the BUN/Cr ratio and in-hospital mortality in patients with acute myocardial infarction without heart failure in different models.

Characteristics	Non-adjusted HR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted model I HR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted model II HR (95% CI)	P-value
BUN/Cr	1.21 (1.14-1.29)	<0.0001	1.16 (1.08-1.24)	<0.0001	1.13 (1.08-1.28)	0.0002
BUN/Cr tertiles						
Tertile 1	Reference		Reference		Reference	
Tertile 2	1.25 (0.90-1.74)	0.1900	1.28 (0.90-1.81)	0.1639	1.60 (1.00-2.55)	0.0497
Tertile 3	2.33 (1.73-3.13)	<0.0001	1.98 (1.44-2.73)	<0.0001	2.50 (1.62-3.87)	<0.0001
P-value for trend		<0.0001		<0.0001		<0.0001

Models were derived from Cox proportional hazards regression models. Adjusted model I adjusted for: Age, sex and ethnicity. Adjusted model II adjusted for: Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, heart rate, oxygen saturation, platelets, total protein, acute myocardial infarction category, history of diabetes, history of hypertension, percutaneous coronary intervention, and administration of norepinephrine, dopamine and epinephrine. P-value for trend was obtained from the median value of each BUN/Cr tertile as a continuous variable in the models. BUN, blood urea nitrogen; Cr, creatinine; HR, hazard ratio.