

Supplementary Table 1. Diagnostic tools for myocardial ischemia

| Tools | Descriptions |
|------------------------------|---|
| Ischemia | |
| Exercise ECG | ECG monitoring during exercise on a treadmill or stationary bike. Positive if one of the following criteria met: 1) exercise-induced horizontal or down-sloping ST-segment depression ≥ 1.5 mm in 2 leads or ≥ 2.0 mm in any lead; 2) ST-segment elevation ≥ 1 mm in a non-infarct territory. |
| Stress Echo | Echocardiographic monitoring during exercise or pharmacological stress (dobutamine, dipyridamole, adenosine). Positive if new or worsening regional wall motion abnormalities develop during a stress test. |
| Surrogates (pressure) | |
| FFR | The ratio of the mean Pd to the mean Pa during maximal hyperemia. Positive when $FFR \leq 0.8$ |
| Resting Pd/Pa | Pd/Pa averaged over the entire cardiac cycle without hyperemia. Positive when $Pd/Pa \leq 0.91$. |
| iFR | Average Pd/Pa during a period of diastole known as the “wave-free period” without hyperemia. Positive when $FFR \leq 0.89$. |
| dPR | Average Pd/Pa over the entire diastole without hyperemia. Positive when $dPR \leq 0.89$. |
| RFR | The lowest value of Pd/Pa over the entire cardiac cycle without hyperemia. Mean of 4–5 consecutive cycles. Positive when $RFR \leq 0.89$. |
| QFR | FFR derived from 3-dimensional quantitative coronary angiography. Positive when $QFR \leq 0.8$. |
| FFR _{CT} | FFR derived from coronary computed tomography angiography. Positive when $FFR \leq 0.80$. |
| Surrogates (flow) | |
| CFR | The ratio of hyperemic to resting coronary flow assessed by invasive (Doppler guidewire, thermodilution) or noninvasive methods (PET). |

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| SPECT | <p>Positive if $CFR \leq 2.0$.</p> <p>Myocardial perfusion imaging with thallium-201 or technetium-99m sestamibi during stress & rest.</p> <p>Positive if there is a fixed or reversible perfusion defect.</p> |
| Stress CMR | <p>Myocardial perfusion imaging with gadolinium during stress & rest</p> <p>Positive if there is a fixed or reversible perfusion defect.</p> |
| Stress myocardial CTP | <p>Simultaneous acquisition of coronary anatomy and myocardial perfusion imaging during stress & rest.</p> <p>Positive if there is a fixed or reversible perfusion defect.</p> |
| PET MPI | <p>Myocardial perfusion imaging with PET using ^{15}O water, ^{13}N ammonia, or ^{82}Rb during stress & rest.</p> <p>Positive if absolute myocardial blood flow or CFR is decreased.</p> |

CFR = coronary flow reserve; CMR = cardiovascular magnetic resonance; CTP = computed tomography perfusion; dPR = diastolic pressure ratio; ECG = electrocardiography; Echo = echocardiography; FFR = fractional flow reserve; FFR_{CT} = fractional flow reserve derived from coronary computed tomography angiography; iFR = instantaneous wave-free ratio; MPI = myocardial perfusion imaging; Pa = aortic pressure; Pd = distal coronary artery pressure; PET = positron emission tomography; QFR = quantitative flow ration; RFR = resting full cycle ratio; SPECT = single-photon emission computed tomography.