

Supplementary Table 2. Effect of ticagrelor-aspirin versus clopidogrel-aspirin on efficacy and safety outcomes stratified by non-HDL-C levels in the per protocol set

Outcome	Non-HDL-C <3.5 mmol/L				Non-HDL-C ≥3.5 mmol/L				P for interaction
	Ticagrelor-aspirin	Clopidogrel-aspirin	Adjusted HR (95% CI)*	P	Ticagrelor-aspirin	Clopidogrel-aspirin	Adjusted HR (95% CI)*	P	
Primary outcome									
Stroke	66 (5.0)	114 (8.1)	0.53 (0.39–0.73)	<0.001	104 (8.0)	105 (8.0)	0.92 (0.70–1.22)	0.572	0.007
Secondary outcome									
Stroke within 30 days	51 (3.8)	95 (6.8)	0.50 (0.35–0.71)	<0.001	87 (6.7)	91 (6.9)	0.88 (0.65–1.20)	0.419	0.016
Composite vascular events [†]	79 (5.9)	135 (9.6)	0.55 (0.41–0.73)	<0.001	111 (8.5)	120 (9.1)	0.87 (0.67–1.13)	0.293	0.010
Ischemic stroke	65 (4.9)	111 (7.9)	0.54 (0.39–0.75)	<0.001	103 (7.9)	103 (7.8)	0.93 (0.70–1.23)	0.614	0.007
Disabling stroke [‡]	31 (2.3)	39 (2.8)	0.75 (0.45–1.23)	0.250	58 (4.4)	40 (3.0)	1.32 (0.87–2.01)	0.188	0.053
Primary safety outcome									
Severe or moderate bleeding [§]	1 (0.1)	4 (0.3)	0.25 (0.03–2.22)	0.212	2 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	1.18 (0.16–8.44)	0.871	0.610
Intracranial hemorrhage	1 (0.1)	4 (0.3)	0.25 (0.03–2.22)	0.212	2 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	1.18 (0.16–8.46)	0.869	0.610
Secondary safety outcome									
Any bleeding	63 (4.7)	33 (2.3)	2.01 (1.30–3.11)	0.002	55 (4.2)	23 (1.7)	2.56 (1.56–4.21)	<0.001	0.416
Mortality	2 (0.2)	3 (0.2)	0.41 (0.04–4.07)	0.445	2 (0.2)	3 (0.2)	0.62 (0.10–3.83)	0.605	0.825

Values are presented as n (%) unless otherwise indicated.

HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; TIA, transient ischemic attack; LOF, loss-of-function.

*Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, Han ethnicity, medical history (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, previous ischemic stroke, previous transient ischemic attack), *CYP2C19* LOF allele carriers, previous antiplatelet therapy, previous lipid-lowering therapy, and symptomatic intracranial-artery stenosis; [†]Composite vascular events include ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, TIA, myocardial infarction, vascular death; [‡]A stroke defined as disabling if the patient had a modified Rankin scale score of >1 (indicating death or any degree of disability); [§]Severe or moderate bleeding and mild bleeding were defined according to the Global Utilization of Streptokinase and Tissue Plasminogen Activator for Occluded Coronary Arteries (GUSTO) criteria.

Supplementary Table 3. Effect of ticagrelor-aspirin versus clopidogrel-aspirin on efficacy and safety outcomes stratified by non-HDL-C levels among patients without previous lipid-lowering therapy

Outcome	Non-HDL-C <3.5 mmol/L				Non-HDL-C ≥3.5 mmol/L				P for interaction
	Ticagrelor-aspirin	Clopidogrel-aspirin	Adjusted HR (95% CI)*	P	Ticagrelor-aspirin	Clopidogrel-aspirin	Adjusted HR (95% CI)*	P	
Primary outcome									
Stroke	57 (4.3)	104 (7.7)	0.49 (0.35–0.69)	<0.001	100 (7.2)	106 (7.7)	0.84 (0.64–1.12)	0.236	0.012
Secondary outcome									
Stroke within 30 days	46 (3.5)	89 (6.6)	0.47 (0.32–0.68)	<0.001	83 (6.0)	92 (6.7)	0.80 (0.59–1.09)	0.156	0.031
Composite vascular events [†]	77(5.8)	126 (9.3)	0.56 (0.42–0.76)	<0.001	111(8.0)	123 (9.0)	0.82 (0.63–1.06)	0.131	0.041
Ischemic stroke	56 (4.3)	101 (7.4)	0.50 (0.35–0.70)	<0.001	99 (7.1)	104 (7.6)	0.85 (0.64–1.13)	0.262	0.012
Disabling stroke [‡]	27 (2.1)	38 (2.8)	0.63 (0.37–1.06)	0.084	57(4.1)	41 (3.0)	1.24 (0.82–1.87)	0.318	0.020
Primary safety outcome									
Severe or moderate bleeding [§]	3 (0.2)	7(0.5)	0.47 (0.12–1.87)	0.282	4 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	2.32 (0.42–12.76)	0.334	0.269
Intracranial hemorrhage	1 (0.1)	4 (0.3)	0.24 (0.03–2.12)	0.197	2 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	1.11 (0.16–7.96)	0.914	0.545
Secondary safety outcome									
Any bleeding	72 (5.5)	38 (2.8)	1.93 (1.28–2.91)	0.002	71 (5.1)	31 (2.3)	2.34 (1.52–3.59)	<0.001	0.617
Mortality	3 (0.2)	9 (0.7)	0.23 (0.05–1.06)	0.060	3 (0.2)	4 (0.3)	0.67 (0.15–3.04)	0.602	0.402

Values are presented as n (%) unless otherwise indicated.

HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; TIA, transient ischemic attack; LOF, loss-of-function.

*Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, Han ethnicity, medical history (hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, previous ischemic stroke, previous transient ischemic attack), *CYP2C19* LOF allele carriers, previous antiplatelet therapy, previous lipid-lowering therapy, and symptomatic intracranial-artery stenosis; [†]Composite vascular events include ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, TIA, myocardial infarction, vascular death; [‡]A stroke defined as disabling if the patient had a modified Rankin scale score of >1 (indicating death or any degree of disability); [§]Severe or moderate bleeding and mild bleeding were defined according to the Global Utilization of Streptokinase and Tissue Plasminogen Activator for Occluded Coronary Arteries (GUSTO) criteria.