

Appendix 1 Baseline characteristics

Qualitative variables are described in percentage and quantitative variables that follow a normal distribution are described by mean \pm SD; those that do not follow a normal distribution, using the median and the interquartile range. A descriptive analysis was performed after analyzing the normality of the quantitative variables (Kolmogorov-Smirnov); as well as an inferential analysis. For quantitative variables with normal distribution: Levene's test and means comparison test; for quantitative tests with non-normal distribution, non-parametric tests (Mann Whitney *U*). For qualitative variables: chi-square test or, where appropriate, Fisher's exact test. Significant $P < 0.05$.

Table S1 Baseline characteristics

Characteristics	DCB-combined strategy (n=108)	BMS (n=111)	P value
Age (years)	60.0 \pm 19.0	61.5 \pm 20.0	0.762
Male	94 (87.0)	96 (86.5)	0.956
Hypertension	43 (39.8)	55 (49.6)	0.112
Dyslipidemia	45 (41.7)	57 (51.4)	0.196
Smoker	81 (75.0)	81 (73.0)	0.967
Diabetes mellitus	15 (13.9)	22 (19.8)	0.218
Kidney failure	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0.498
Peripheral vascular disease	6 (5.6)	6 (5.4)	0.987
Previous MI	3 (2.8)	5 (4.5)	0.721
Previous revascularization	4 (3.7)	4 (3.6)	0.98
LVEF (%)	60.0 \pm 16.0	55.0 \pm 14.0	0.037

Data are described in median \pm interquartile range or n (%). Initial LVEF was preserved in both groups but slightly higher in the DCB-combined strategy group (60.0% \pm 16.0% vs. 55.0% \pm 14.0%, $P=0.037$). DCB-combined strategy, paclitaxel-drug-coated balloon after a bare-metal stent implantation; BMS, bare-metal stent; MI, myocardial infarction; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

Appendix 2 Procedural characteristics

Qualitative variables are described in percentage and quantitative variables that follow a normal distribution are described by mean \pm SD; those that do not follow a normal distribution, using the median and the interquartile range. A descriptive analysis was performed after analyzing the normality of the quantitative variables (Kolmogorov-Smirnov); as well as an inferential analysis. For quantitative variables with normal distribution: Levene's test and means comparison test; for quantitative tests with non-normal distribution, non-parametric tests (Mann Whitney *U*). For qualitative variables: chi-square test or, where appropriate, Fisher's exact test. Significant $P < 0.05$. Note that Reference vessel diameter before intervention was higher in the PTX-B group (2.97 ± 0.43 vs. 3.12 ± 0.46 mm, $P = 0.01$). Similarly, post-intervention minimal lumen diameter was higher in the DCB-combined strategy group (2.6 ± 0.4 vs. 2.8 ± 0.4 mm, $P = 0.004$); however, acute gain was similar in both groups (2.54 ± 0.46 vs. 2.67 ± 0.59 mm, $P = 0.08$).

Table S2 Procedural characteristics

	DCB-combined strategy (n=108)	BMS (n=111)	P value
Infarct vessel location			
LAD	25 (23.1)	36 (32.4)	0.116
LCX	23 (21.3)	20 (18.0)	0.565
RCA	62 (57.4)	56 (50.5)	0.342
Baseline TIMI 0/1 flow	91 (84.2)	89 (80.2)	0.535
GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors	44 (40.7)	42 (37.8)	0.702
Balloon predilation	19 (17.6)	20 (18.0)	0.884
Thrombus aspiration	78 (72.2)	88 (79.3)	0.189
Baseline QCA			
Reference vessel diameter (mm)	3.1 (2.9–3.45)	2.9 (2.66–3.21)	0.01
Minimal lumen diameter (mm)	0.0 (0.0–0.7)	0.0 (0.0–0.3)	0.7
Stent diameter per lesion (mm)	3.0 (3.0–3.5)	3.0 (3.0–3.5)	0.345
Stent length per lesion (mm)	18.8 (15.0–20.5)	18.0 (15.0–22.0)	0.077
Maximal stent pressure (atm)	14.5 (12.0–16.0)	15.5 (12.0–16.0)	0.796
PTX-B diameter (mm)	3.25 (3.0–3.5)	–	–
PTX-B length (mm)	20.0 (15.0–25.0)	–	–
No reflow	6 (5.5)	2 (1.8)	0.146
Final TIMI 2/3 flow	108 (100.0)	111 (100.0)	–
Post-procedural QCA			
Acute gain (mm)*	2.67 (2.38–3.06)	2.54 (2.28–2.79)	0.075
Minimal lumen diameter (mm)	2.77 (2.50–3.09)	2.58 (2.37–2.87)	0.004
Diameter stenosis (%)	9.00 (5.25–14.00)	11.00 (7.00–16.25)	0.084
CPK total (UI/L)	1,469.5 (745.5–3,155.7)	1,629.0 (636.5–2,985)	0.623
Killip >1	6 (5.5)	10 (9.0)	0.317
LVEF (%)	60.0 (48.2–62.0)	55.0 (45.0–60.0)	0.028

*, acute gain: difference between post- and pre-procedural minimal lumen diameter. Data are described in n (%) or median (IQR). DCB-combined strategy, paclitaxel-drug-coated balloon after a bare-metal stent implantation; BMS, bare-metal stent; LAD, left anterior descending artery; LCX, left circumflex artery; RCA, right coronary artery; TIMI, thrombolysis in myocardial infarction; GP, glycoprotein; QCA, quantitative coronary angiography; PTX-B, paclitaxel-eluting balloon; CPK, creatine phosphokinase; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

Appendix 3 Aggregation and anticoagulation at 8-year follow-up

Living and located patients with information on antiplatelet and anticoagulation obtained at 8-year follow-up: n=191.

Table S3 Aggregation and anticoagulation at 8-year follow-up

	DCB-combined strategy (n=94)	BMS (n=97)	P value
ASA	87 (92.5)	91 (93.8)	0.78
Clopidogrel	3 (3.1)	2 (2.1)	0.54
VKAs/DOACs	4 (4.3)	4 (4.1)	0.59

Data are described in n (%). DCB-combined strategy, paclitaxel-drug-coated balloon after a bare-metal stent implantation; BMS, bare-metal stent; ASA, acetylsalicylic acid; VKA, vitamin K antagonist; DOAC, direct oral anticoagulant.