

Supplementary Table 2: Univariable logistic regression analysis with CR initiation in the Total sample and subsample referred for CR

Variable	Total Sample (N=149)				Referred for CR (N= 82)	
	CR-initiation No (N=88)	CR-initiation Yes (N=61)	OR (95%CI)	P-value*	OR (95%CI)	P-value*
<i>Demographics</i>						
Median age	66(48.0)	63(19.0)	0.96 (0.93 to 0.99)	0.02	0.98 (0.94 to 1.03)	0.49
Female sex (%)	21 (14.1)	11 (7.4)	0.70 (0.31 to 1.59)	0.40	0.44 (0.14 to 1.35)	0.15
Higher education (%)	68 (45.6)	42 (28.2)	0.65 (0.31 to 1.36)	0.25	0.52 (0.15 to 1.76)	0.29
<i>Index event</i>						
Acute coronary syndrome (%)	33 (22.1)	30 (20.1)	1.61 (0.83 to 3.13)	0.16	2.42 (0.83 to 7.07)	0.11
Stable angina revascularization (%)	35 (23.5)	23 (15.5)	0.92 (0.47 to 1.79)	0.8x	1.21 (0.43 to 3.22)	0.72
Atrial Fibrillation (%)	18 (12.1)	7 (4.7)	0.50 (0.20 to 1.29)	0.15	0.21 (0.07 to 0.69)	0.01
<i>Admission type</i>						
Acute admission (%)	35 (23.5)	31(20.8)	1.56 (0.81 to 3.02)	0.18	2.58 (0.89 to 7.54)	0.08
Unplanned admission during study (%)	9 (6.0)	6 (4.0)	0.96 (0.32 to 2.85)	0.94	2.18 (0.25 to 19.26)	0.48
<i>Treatment index event</i>						
PCI (%)	65 (43.6)	52 (34.9)	2.04 (0.87 to 4.80)	0.10	3.56 (1.15 to 11.0)	0.03
ECV (%)	17 (11.4)	7 (4.7)	0.54 (0.21 to 1.40)	0.21	0.21 (0.07 to 0.69)	0.10
Medication only (%)	6 (4.0)	2 (1.3)	0.46 (0.09 to 2.38)	0.36	-	-
<i>Cardiac disease history</i>						
Acute coronary syndrome (%)	20 (13.5)	15 (10.1)	1.09 (0.51 to 2.35)	0.82	1.96 (0.51 to 7.58)	0.33
PCI (%)	34 (22.8)	22 (14.8)	0.90 (0.46 to 1.76)	0.75	0.75 (0.27 to 2.07)	0.58
CABG (%)	1 (0.7)	4 (2.7)	6.11 (0.67 to 56.02)	0.11	-	-
Stroke (%)	12 (8.1)	2 (1.3)	0.22 (0.05 to 0.99)	0.05	0.32 (0.04 to 2.45)	0.27
Peripheral artery disease (%)	8 (5.4)	2 (1.3)	0.34 (0.07 to 1.66)	0.18	0.68 (0.06 to 7.88)	0.76
<i>CVD risk factors</i>						
Diabetes Mellitus (%)	15 (10.1)	11 (7.4)	1.07 (0.45 to 2.52)	0.88	0.94 (0.26 to 3.33)	0.92
History of hypertension (%)	38 (25.5)	23 (15.4)	0.80 (0.41 to 1.55)	0.50	0.98 (0.35 to 2.73)	0.98
History of dyslipidemia (%)	20 (13.4)	19 (12.8)	1.54 (0.74 to 3.21)	0.25	1.45 (0.46 to 4.53)	0.53
Median BMI, kg/m ² (IQR)	27.28 (1.42)	27.03 (1.20)	1.01 (0.88 to 1.15)	0.91	0.96 (0.78 to 1.18)	0.69
<i>Psychological risk factors</i>						
Median TSK Kinesiophobia (IQR)	27.73 (10.50)	27.93 (93)	0.99 (0.95 to 1.05)	0.93	0.92 (0.85 to 1.00)	0.06
Median GSES Self Efficacy (IQR)	32.86 (4.84)	33.49 (7.00)	1.11 (1.01 to 1.21)	0.02	1.18 (1.03 to 1.36)	0.02
Median HADS Anxiety (IQR)	4.29 (4.17)	5.39 (4.99)	0.92 (0.84 to 1.00)	0.06	0.89 (0.79 to 1.00)	0.06
Median HADS Depression	4.65 (4.32)	4.00 (5.70)	0.96 (0.87 to 1.06)	0.44	0.93 (0.81 to 1.06)	0.27
Median IMSA Biological complexity	14.27 (3.00)	15.00 (4.00)	0.99 (0.90 to 1.09)	0.92	1.02 (0.88 to 1.18)	0.84
Median IMSA Psychological complexity	6.00 (3.07)	5.42 (2.81)	0.87 (0.74 to 1.02)	0.09	0.82 (0.66 to 1.00)	0.06
Median IMSA Social complexity	7.79 (3.00)	8.64 (3.00)	1.08 (0.93 to 1.24)	0.32	1.02 (0.83 to 1.27)	0.84
CAQ Cardiac anxiety	26 (10.50)	27 (11.00)	0.99 (0.95 to 1.02)	0.44	0.97 (0.91 to 1.03)	0.36

In the total sample (N = 149) univariable logistic regression analyses revealed 6 candidate predictors of CR-initiation: Age (OR: 0.96 95% CI: 0.93 to 0.99), HADS anxiety (OR: 0.92 95% CI: 0.84 to 1.00) and IMSA psychological vulnerability (OR: 0.87 95% CI: 0.74 to 1.02) decreased the odds of CR-initiation. Treatment with PCI (OR: 2.04 95% CI: 0.87 to 4.80) and GSES Self-efficacy (OR: 1.11 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.21) increased the odds of CR-initiation.