

## Online Supplementary Table 4: Mixed effects model with confounding variables

<b>Model fit</b>				
<b>logLik</b>	<b>AIC</b>	<b>BIC</b>		
-359.7	791.5	816.3		
<b>Random effects</b>				
<b>Factor</b>	$\sigma^2$	$\sigma$	<b>Cochran's Q test for heterogeneity</b>	
			<b>p</b>	
Study	91.9	9.6	< 0.001	
<b>Fixed effects</b>				
<b>Factor</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>Lower 95 % CI</b>	<b>Upper 95 % CI</b>
(intercept)	89.3	< 0.001	80.9	97.7
Time to reperfusion, hrs	-12.7	< 0.001	-14.2	-11.2
Male, % of patients (centred)	-0.4	<0.001	-0.6	-0.2
<b>T2-weighted MRI interpretation</b>				
Signal intensity > 2 SD above remote myocardium	--	--	--	--
Manual contouring	2.1	0.771	-11.7	15.8
FWHM algorithm	17.0	0.080	-2.0	36.1
<b>T1-weighted late gadolinium enhancement MRI interpretation</b>				
Signal intensity > 5 SD above remote myocardium	--	--	--	--
Signal intensity > 2 SD above remote myocardium	-8.0	0.144	-18.7	2.7
Signal intensity > 3 SD above remote myocardium	12.6	0.266	-9.6	34.8
Manual contouring	3.4	0.617	-9.9	16.7
FWHM algorithm	3.5	0.632	-10.9	18.0
Heiberg's method	12.5	0.202	-6.7	31.7
<b>Timing of MRI</b>				
3-7 days after STEMI	--	--	--	--
1-2 days after STEMI	-11.9	0.028	-22.5	-1.3

logLik = log-likelihood; AIC = Akaike information criterion; BIC = Bayesian information criterion; CI = confidence interval; SD = standard deviation; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; STEMI = ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; FWHM = full width at half maximum; time to reperfusion = time from symptom onset until revascularization.