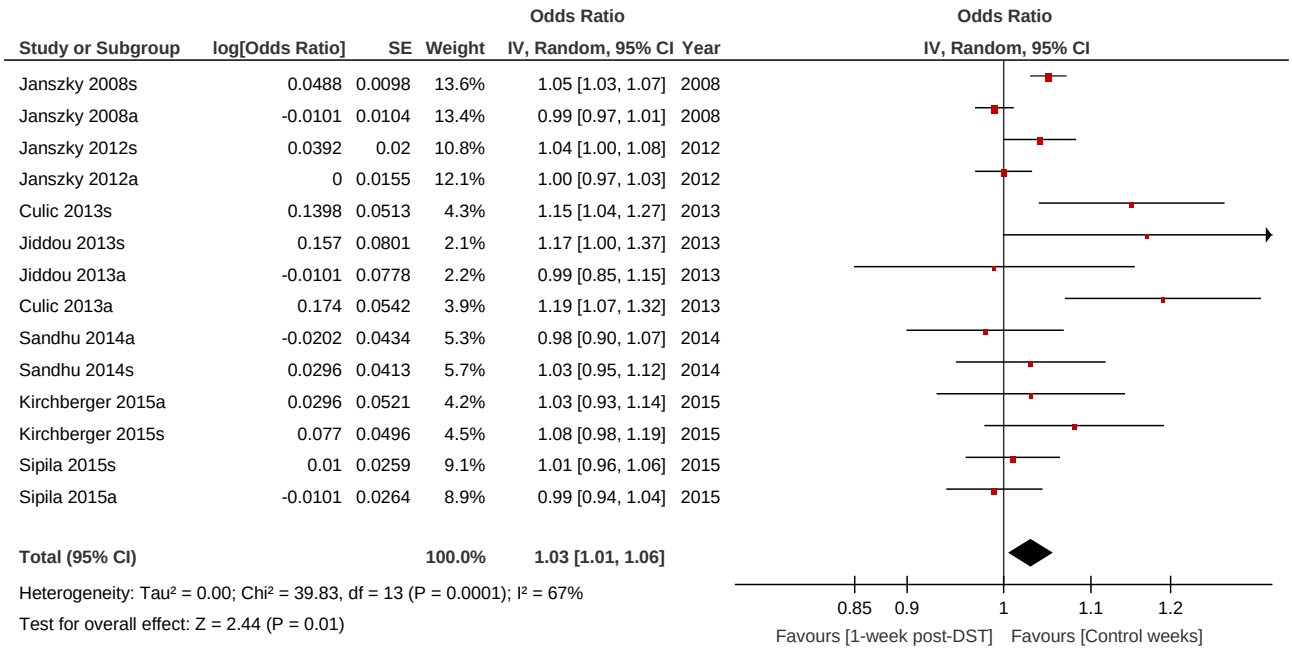
Daylight saving time and acute myocardial infarction: a meta-analysis.

Supplementary material

Table S1. List of the excluded studies, and reasons for the exclusion.

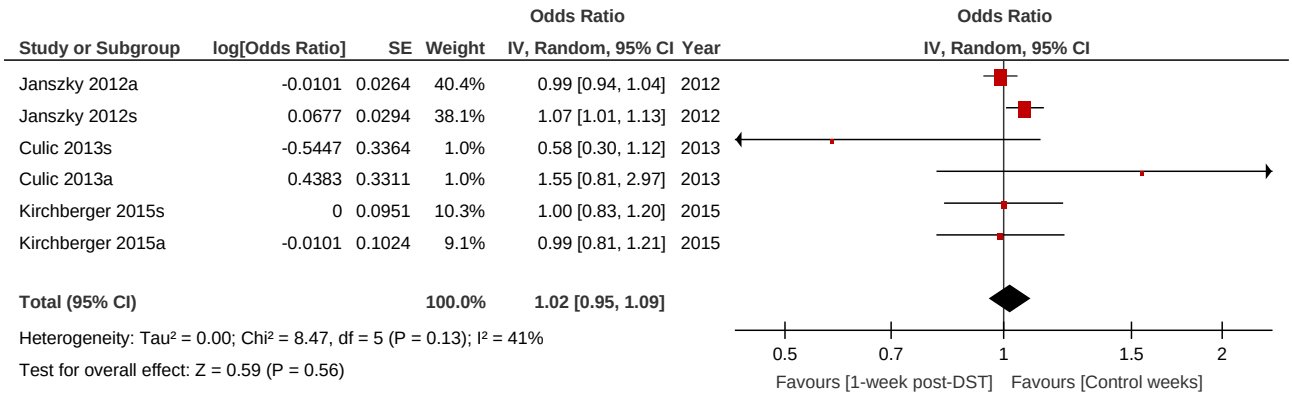
First author - Year	Reason for the exclusion
Foerch 2008 [1]	Only data on pre-post- DST stroke incidence reported
Sipilä 2016 [2]	Only data on pre-post- DST stroke incidence reported
Lindenberger 2018 [3]	Only data on forensic autopsies in the week following DST reported (absence of pre- post-DST comparisons)
Manfredini 2018 [4]	No additional data provided (review of previously published studies)

Figure S1. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) transitions versus control weeks – **Overall**.



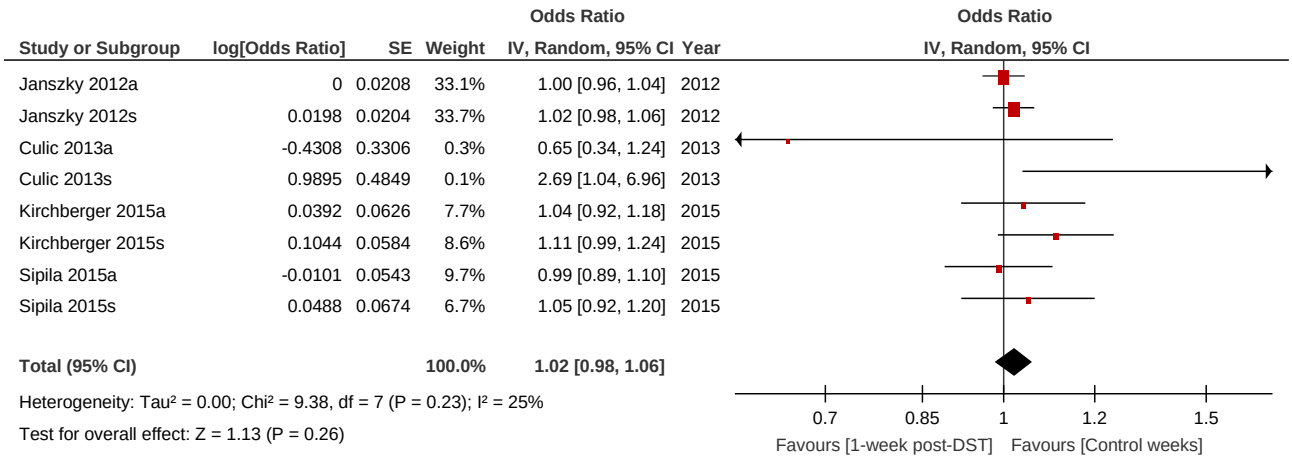
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S2. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) transition versus control weeks – **Females only**.



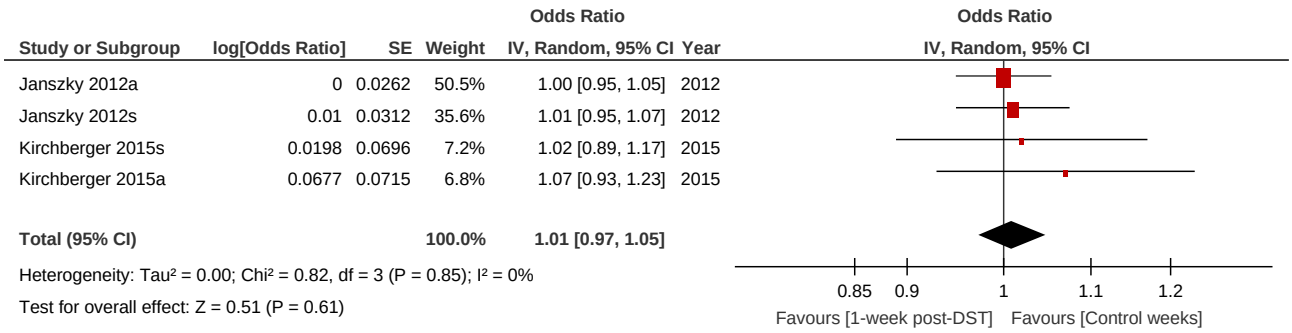
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S3. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) transition versus control weeks – **Males only**.



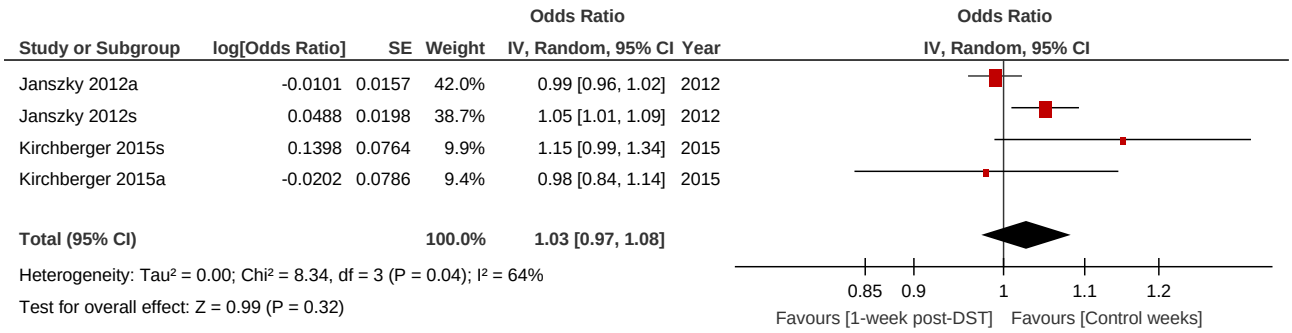
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S4. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) transition versus control weeks – **<u>Age <65 years only</u>**.



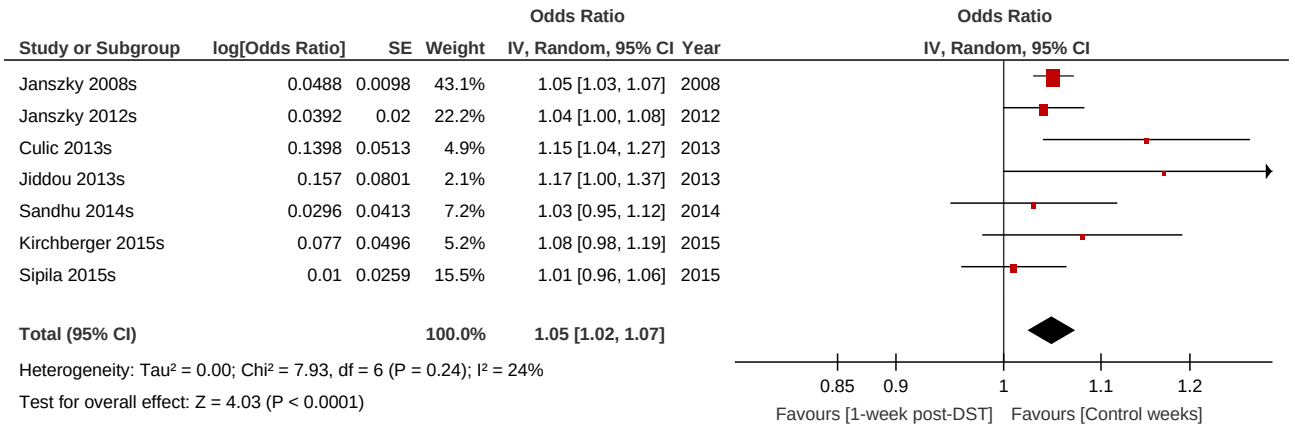
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S5. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) transition versus control weeks – **Age ≥65 years only**.



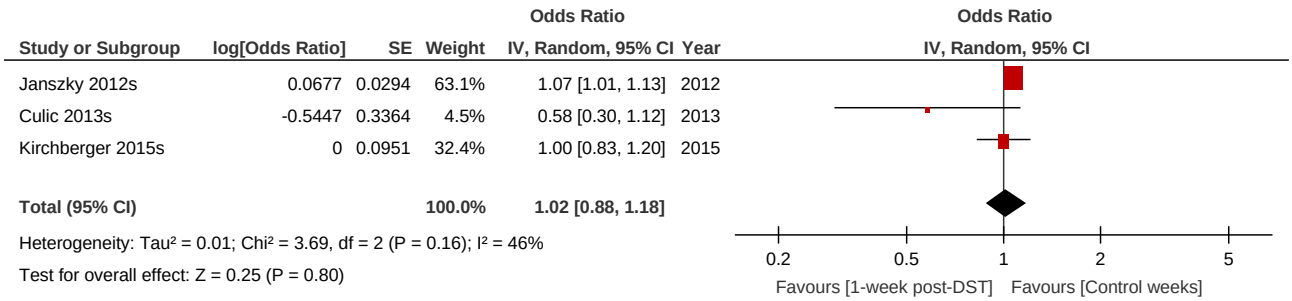
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S6. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) spring transition versus control weeks – **Overall**.



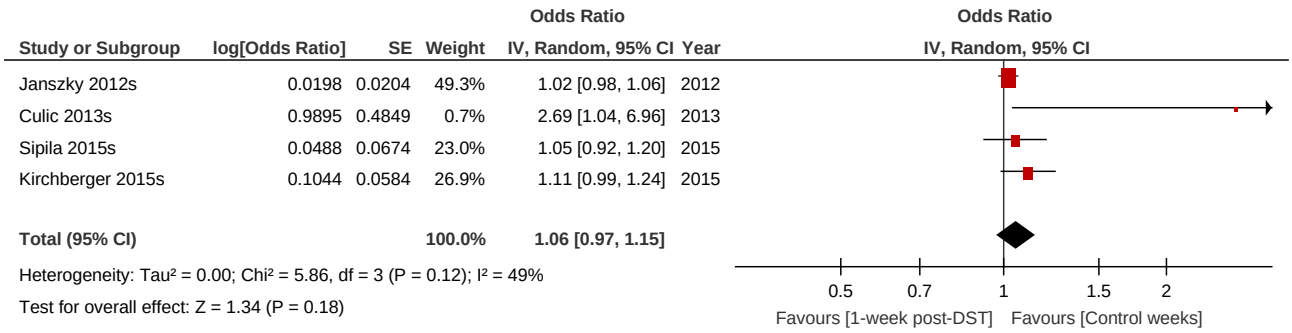
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S7. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) spring transition versus control weeks – **Females only**.



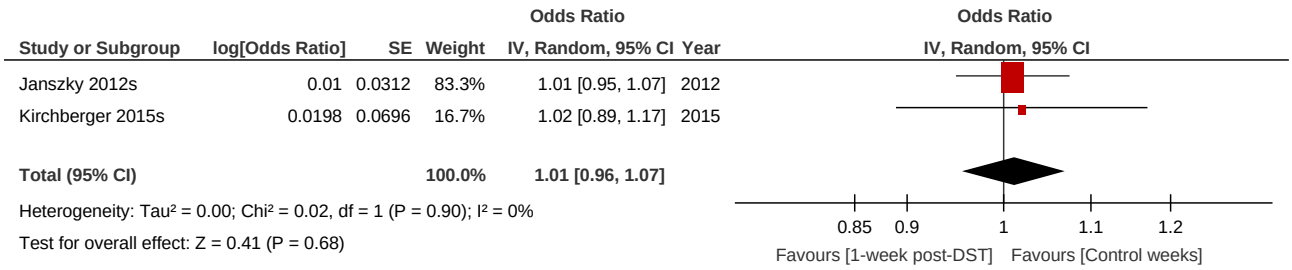
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S8. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) spring transition versus control weeks – **Males only**.



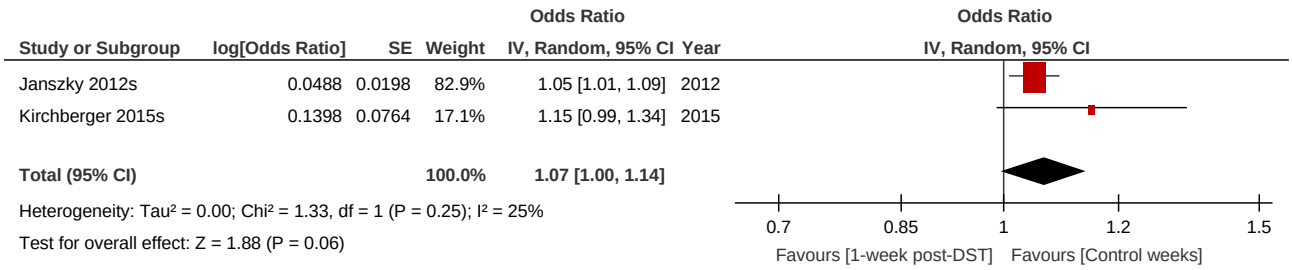
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S9. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) spring transition versus control weeks – **Age <65 years only**.



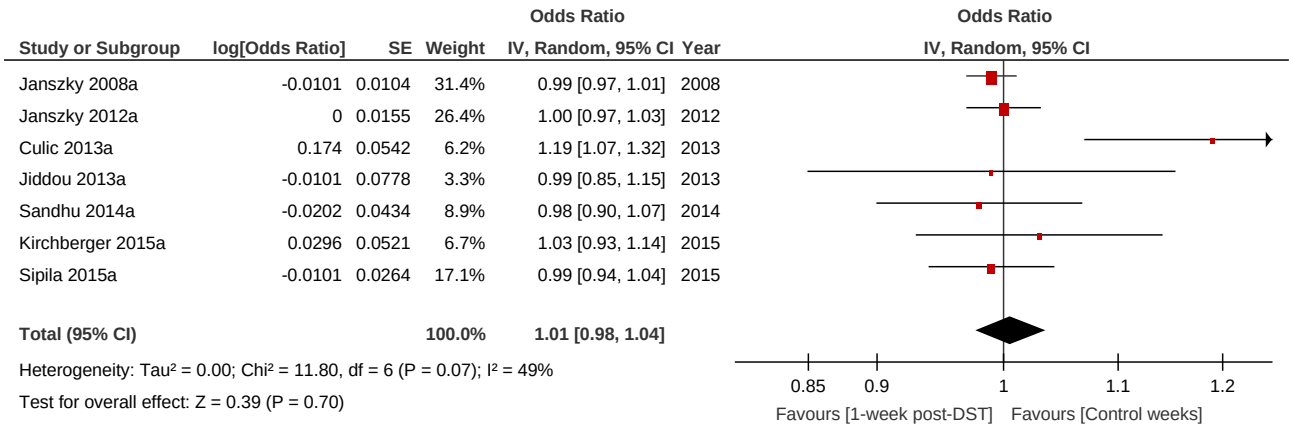
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S10. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) spring transition versus control weeks – **Age ≥65 years only**.



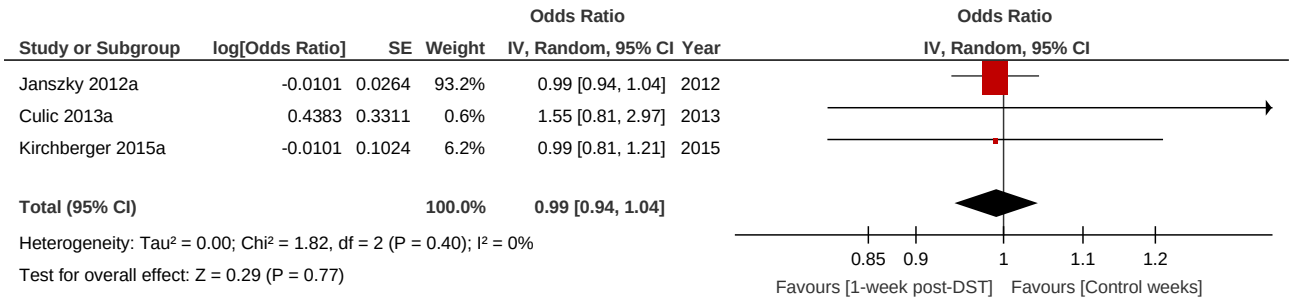
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S11. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) autumn transition versus control weeks – **Overall**.



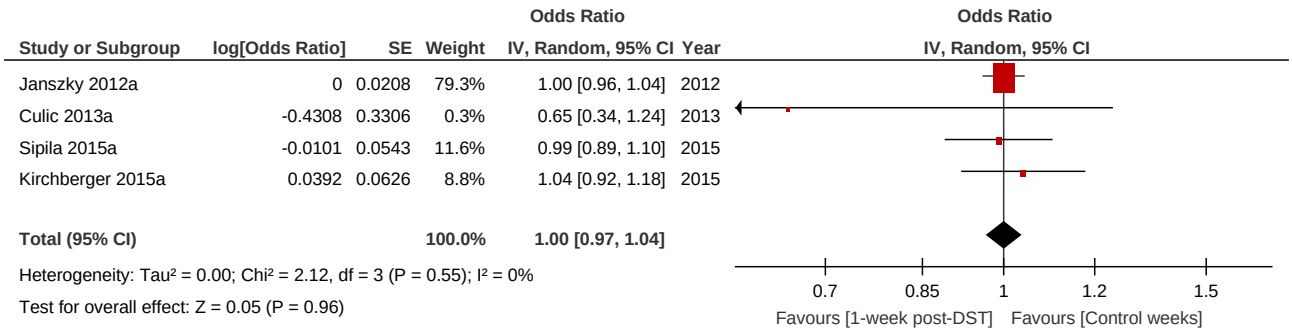
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S12. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) autumn transition versus control weeks – **Females only**.



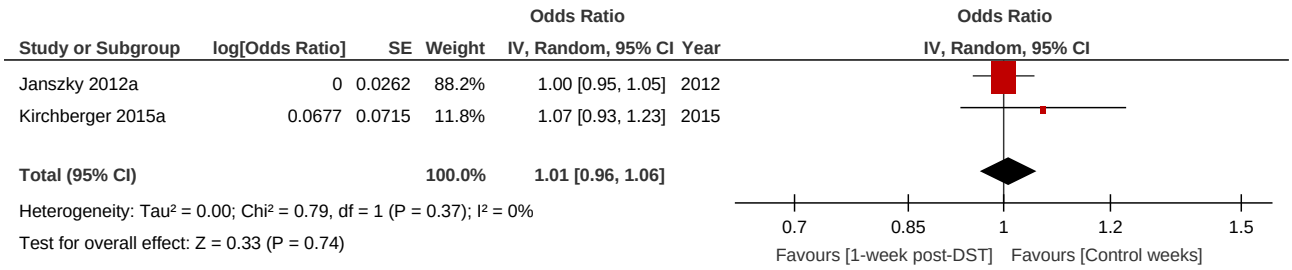
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S13. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) autumn transition versus control weeks – **Males only**.



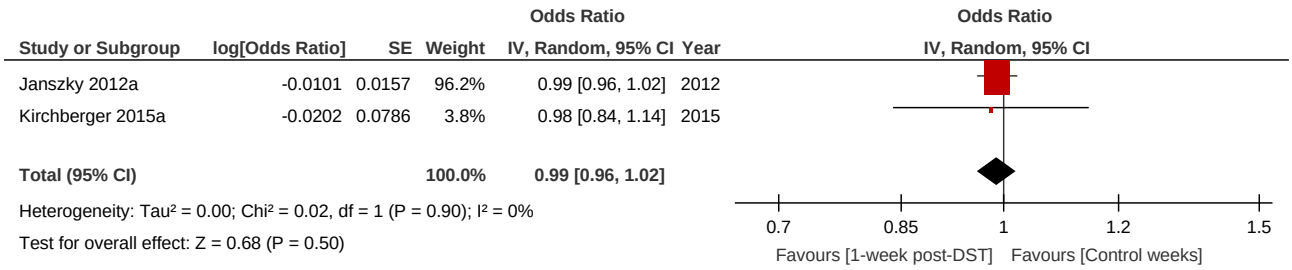
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S14. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) autumn transition versus control weeks – **Age <65 years only**.



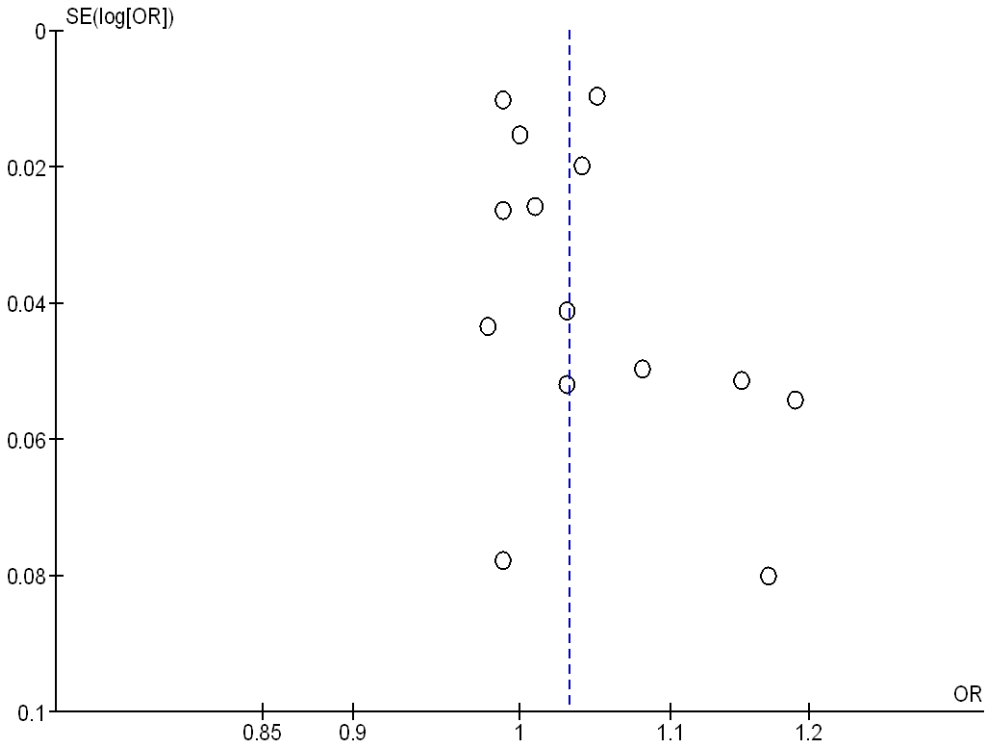
In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S15. Risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) autumn transition versus control weeks – **Age ≥65 years only**.



In all studies, "a" = "autumn DST transition", "s" = "spring DST transition".

Figure S16. Funnel plot of the logarithm of the odds ratios vs their standard errors (outcome: risk of AMI during the first week following daylight saving time (DST) transitions versus control weeks – **Overall**).



Egger: bias = 0.89 (95% CI = -0.798395 to 2.579988) P = 0.2729

References

1. Foerch, C.; Korf, H.W.; Steinmetz, H.; Sitzer, M. Abrupt shift of the pattern of diurnal variation in stroke onset with daylight saving time transitions. *Circulation* **2008**, *118*, 284-290.
2. Sipila, J.O.; Ruuskanen, J.O.; Rautava, P.; Kyto, V. Changes in ischemic stroke occurrence following daylight saving time transitions. *Sleep Med* **2016**, *27-28*, 20-24.
3. Lindenberger, L.M.; Ackermann, H.; Parzeller, M. The controversial debate about daylight saving time (DST)-results of a retrospective forensic autopsy study in Frankfurt/Main (Germany) over 10 years (2006-2015). *Int J Legal Med* **2018**, [E-pub ahead of print].
4. Manfredini, R.; Fabbian, F.; Cappadona, R.; Modesti, P.A. Daylight saving time, circadian rhythms, and cardiovascular health. *Intern Emerg Med* **2018**, *13*, 641-646.