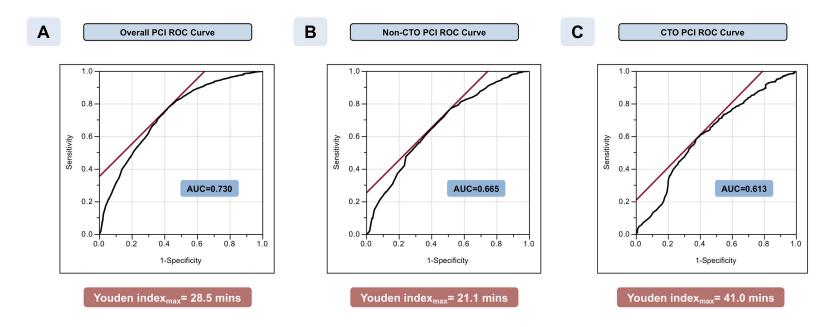
Supplement

Supplementary Figure 1. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis of fluoroscopy time (minutes) and procedural success of performed percutaneous coronary interventions overall (**Panel A**), non-CTO PCI (**Panel B**) and CTO PCI (**Panel C**).

AUC, area under the curve, CTO, chronic total occlusion; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.



Supplementary Table 1. Sensitivity logistic regression between chronic occlusive (CTO) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), fluoroscopy time (both as independent variables) and procedural failure (as dependent variable) by applying the Society of Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions (SCAI) myocardial infarction (MI) definition.

Variable	Procedural failure (SCAI MI)					
Variable	OR	CI 95%	P value			
CTO PCI (vs. non-CTO PCI)	2.16	1.81-2.58	<0.001			
Fluoroscopy time (mins)	1.03	1.02-1.03	<0.001			
CTO PCI * Fluoroscopy time (mins)	-	-	<0.001			

Supplementary Table 2. Baseline characteristics of chronic occlusive (CTO) and non-occlusive (non-CTO) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with and without procedural success.

Variable	сто	PCI	Darahaa	Non-C	TO PCI	Direkto
	Success (n=2408)	Failure (n=312)	- P value	Success (n=9592)	Failure (n=226)	P value
Age (years)	67.9 ± 10.0	65.2 ± 10.4	<0.001	70.3 ± 10.1	72.1 ± 10.1	0.010
Men	83.7%	83.7%	0.991	75.6%	69.0%	0.024
BMI (kg/m2)	28.6 ± 4.6	28.1 ± 4.6	0.081	27.9 ± 4.5	27.5 ± 4.8	0.212
Diabetes Mellitus	28.5%	33.8%	0.064	29.7%	37.6%	0.015
Hypercholesterinemia	90.5%	92.0%	0.402	87.8%	89.0%	0.612
Hypertension	85.9%	88.7%	0.173	86.9%	89.4%	0.284
Smoking (current)	20.0%	17.5%	0.313	13.1%	13.5%	0.865
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction	1		0.519			0.050
 Normal 	65.6%	64.4%		73.7%	69.7%	
 Moderately reduced 	19.6%	22.9%		15.0%	13.1%	
 Reduced 	10.2%	8.5%		6.8%	9.1%	
• Low	4.7%	4.2%		4.5%	8.1%	
Family History of CAD	45.3%	37.8%	0.022	40.5%	37.2%	0.367
Heart Failure	4.3%	4.3%	0.969	4.0%	7.4%	0.017
NYHA Classification			0.403			0.040
• 1	18.7%	20.8%		16.8%	12.5%	
• 11	50.3%	46.3%		47.1%	41.7%	

•	28.7%	31.7%		32.1%	40.5%	
• IV	2.3%	1.3%		3.1%	5.4%	
Prior Myocardial Infarction	38.3%	41.0%	0.381	27.1%	25.5%	0.620
Prior CABG	18.1%	24.0%	0.014	13.0%	19.3%	0.008
eGFR (ml/min/1.73 ²)	74.7 ± 19.2	71.0 ± 20.1	0.002	70.5 ± 19.4	67.2 ± 21.9	0.028
Baseline Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.00 (0.89, 1.17)	1.02 (0.90, 1.20)	0.182	1.00 (0.88, 1.20)	1.00 (0.82, 1.26)	0.556

MACCE, major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular event; TLR, target lesion revascularization; TVR, target vessel revascularization.

^{*} Pericardial tamponade requiring either pericardiocentesis or surgical evacuation.

[†] Composite of all-cause death, myocardial infarction, stroke, target vessel-, and lesion revascularization.

Supplementary Table 3. Angiographic characteristics of chronic occlusive (CTO) and non-occlusive (non-CTO) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with and without procedural success.

Variable Suc	СТО	PCI	— D volue	Non-CT	Non-CTO PCI		
	Success (n=2489)	Failure (n=327)	P value	Success (n=13719)	Failure (n=321)	P value	
Target vessel			0.039			0.270	
• RCA	49.9%	41.0%		23.6%	23.7%		
• LAD	25.0%	26.3%		28.6%	32.7%		
• LM	1.0%	1.2%		7.6%	9.4%		
• CX	23.5%	30.6%		38.1%	32.7%		
 Arterial Graft 	0.0%	-		0.2%	-		
 Venous Graft 	0.6%	0.9%		2.0%	1.6%		
Lesion Length			0.051			0.101	
• <10 mm	1.8%	3.6%		17.8%	18.2%		
• 10-20 mm	18.0%	20.3%		33.0%	38.4%		
• >20 mm	80.3%	76.1%		49.1%	43.4%		
Relevant side-branch	30.0%	26.0%	0.144	33.1%	31.8%	0.639	
Calcification			<0.001			<0.001	
 None 	6.5%	3.7%		7.5%	3.8%		
Mild (spots)	28.7%	15.8%		50.1%	36.7%		
 Moderate 	27.9%	22.7%		27.1%	27.9%		
 Severe 	36.9%	57.8%		15.3%	31.7%		

Proximal Vessel Tortuosity	19.9%	30.1%	<0.001	16.5%	27.4%	<0.001
Intra-lesion Angulation			0.006			<0.001
None	12.1%	10.9%		11.2%	10.5%	
Discrete (<45)	36.7%	28.8%		49.7%	40.5%	
 Moderate (45-90) 	44.7%	50.3%		35.2%	38.5%	
Severe (>90)	6.5%	10.0%		3.9%	10.5%	
Multiple Target Vessels	31.1%	35.5%	0.106	49.3%	53.3%	0.162
In-stent Restenosis	12.1%	10.8%	0.511	12.9%	10.4%	0.196
AHA/ACC Lesion Class			-			<0.001
Type A	-	-		5.2%	1.9%	
Type B1	-	-		27.1%	18.3%	
Type B2	-	-		39.1%	37.5%	
Type C	-	-		28.5%	42.3%	

ACC, American College of Cardiology; AHA, American Heart Association; CTO, chronic total occlusion; CX, circumflex artery, LAD, left anterior descending artery; LM, left main artery; RCA, right coronary artery.

^{*} Pericardial tamponade requiring either pericardiocentesis or surgical evacuation.

[†] Composite of all-cause death, myocardial infarction, stroke, target vessel-, and lesion revascularization.

Supplementary Table 4. In-hospital and long-term complications categorized according to non-occlusive percutaneous coronary intervention (non-CTO PCI) fluoroscopy time quartiles.

Variable	Overall (n=9818)	1st Quartile (n=2510)	2nd Quartile (n=2548)	3rd Quartile (n=2487)	4th Quartile (n=2273)	P value
Procedural success	97.7%	98.9%	98.6%	97.8%	95.3%	<0.001
Technical success	99.3%	99.7%	99.6%	99.4%	99.3%	<0.001
Major complications *	1.78%	0.88%	1.26%	1.62%	3.56%	<0.001
In-hospital MACCE	1.61%	0.80%	1.18%	1.45%	3.17%	<0.001
Death	0.42%	0.20%	0.27%	0.28%	0.97%	<0.001
• MI	0.68%	0.40%	0.39%	0.60%	1.41%	<0.001
Stroke	0.17%	0.04%	0.16%	0.16%	0.35%	0.077
• TVR	1.17%	0.60%	0.71%	1.09%	2.42%	<0.001
• TLR	1.07%	0.48%	0.59%	1.01%	2.33%	<0.001
Perforation	0.64%	0.12%	0.32%	0.61%	0.64%	<0.001
Pericardial Tamponade †	0.21%	0.08%	0.08%	0.16%	0.57%	<0.001
Vascular Access Complication	1.46%	1.05%	1.32%	1.41%	2.37%	0.013
Bleeding	1.16%	0.60%	0.91%	1.02%	2.22%	<0.001
Contrast Induced Nephropathy	0.72%	0.52%	0.90%	0.80%	0.66%	0.396

- * Major complications are composite of in-hospital MACCE and pericardial tamponade requiring pericardiocentesis or surgical evacuation.
- † Pericardial tamponade requiring either pericardiocentesis or surgical evacuation.
- ‡ Composite of all-cause death, myocardial infarction, stroke, target vessel-, and lesion revascularization in 30 days post-PCI.

MACCE, major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular event; MI, myocardial infarction; TLR, target lesion revascularization; TVR, target vessel revascularization.

Supplementary Table 5. In-hospital and short-term complications categorized according to chronic occlusive percutaneous coronary intervention (CTO PCI) fluoroscopy time length quartiles.

Variable	Overall (n=2720)	1st Quartile (n=698)	2nd Quartile (n=673)	3rd Quartile (n=669)	4th Quartile (n=680)	P value
Procedural success	88.5%	91.3%	93.5%	87.4%	81.9%	<0.001
Technical success	89.7%	91.7%	94.2%	88.6%	84.4%	<0.001
Major complications *	2.10%	1.86%	1.78%	1.94%	2.79%	<0.001
In-hospital MACCE	1.36%	1.86%	1.19%	1.05%	1.32%	0.581
• Death	0.29%	0.14%	0.30%	0.15%	0.59%	0.388
• MI	0.22%	0.29%	0.15%	0.15%	0.29%	0.893
• Stroke	0.22%	0.14%	0.15%	0.15%	0.44%	0.571
• TVR	0.99%	1.43%	0.89%	0.90%	0.74%	0.580
• TLR	0.92%	1.43%	0.74%	0.75%	0.74%	0.437
Perforation	2.40%	1.00%	1.04%	2.71%	4.87%	<0.001
Pericardial Tamponade †	0.74%	0.00%	0.59%	0.90%	1.47%	0.014
Vascular Access Complication	2.05%	1.49%	1.58%	3.21%	3.27%	0.177
Bleeding	2.48%	0.72%	1.51%	2.01%	6.07%	<0.001
Contrast Induced Nephropathy	0.40%	0.57%	0.30%	0.30%	0.44%	0.827
30 days MACCE ‡	2.13%	2.01%	1.93%	2.54%	2.06%	0.865

- * Major complications are composite of in-hospital MACCE and pericardial tamponade requiring pericardiocentesis or surgical evacuation.
- † Pericardial tamponade requiring either pericardiocentesis or surgical evacuation.
- ‡ Composite of all-cause death, myocardial infarction, stroke, target vessel-, and lesion revascularization.

MACCE, major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular event; MI, myocardial infarction; TLR, target lesion revascularization; TVR, target vessel revascularization.