Diverging Trends in Age at First Myocardial Infarction: Evidence from Two German Population-Based Studies

Johannes Beller¹, Johann Bauersachs², Andreas Schäfer², Lars Schwettmann³, Margit Heier³,
Annette Peters³, Christa Meisinger³, Siegfried Geyer¹

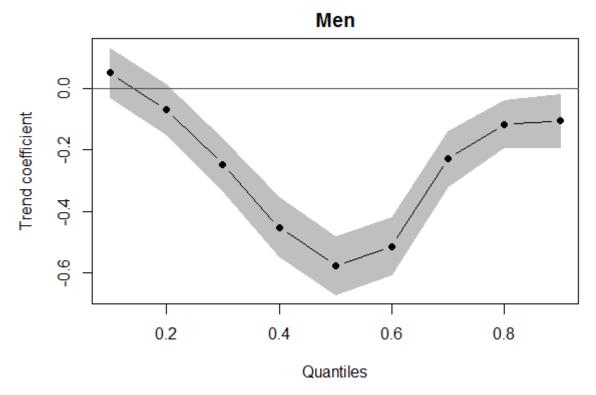
1 Hannover Medical School, Medical Sociology Unit
 2 Hannover Medical School, Department of Cardiology and Angiology
 3 Helmholtz Zentrum München, Institute of Epidemiology

Contact Information:

Johannes Beller, Hannover Medical School, Medical Sociology, Carl-Neuberg-Str. 1, 30625 Hannover, Germany. Email: beller.johannes@mh-hannover.de

APPENDIX

Figure A1. Effects of time on age at first ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) across quantiles (AOK). Shaded areas depict 95% confidence intervals so that those coefficients with shaded areas not encompassing zero can be considered statistically significant.



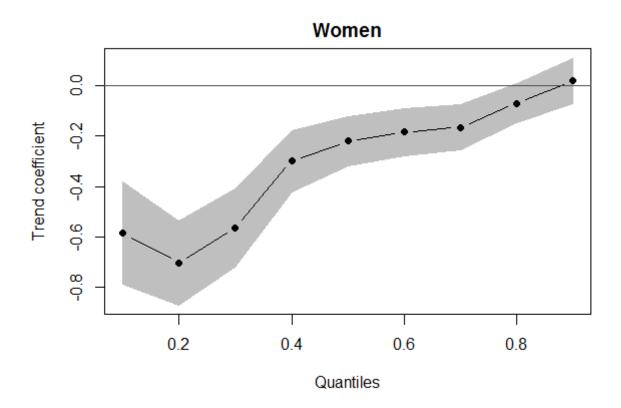


Figure A1. Effects of time on age at first Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI) across quantiles (AOK). Shaded areas depict 95% confidence intervals so that those coefficients with shaded areas not encompassing zero can be considered statistically significant.

