

APPENDIX 1: DATA EXTRACTION FORM FOR DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY AND CLINICAL UTILITY REVIEW

Reviewer		
RefID		
Author, date		
Country of origin		
Study characteristics		
Study setting		
Study design		
Study duration		
Inclusion/exclusion criteria		
Type of POC assay (cTnT, cTnI, hand-held, desktop); Manufacturer AMI criteria; Test protocol		
Type of central lab assay (cTnT, cTnI, high sensitivity-cTnT, high sensitivity-cTnI); Manufacturer; AMI criteria; Test protocol		
Description of central lab (e.g., on-site or off-site, distance from patient, etc.)		
Health care personnel conducting POC tests		
Conflict of interests (yes, no, none declared, not mentioned)		
Funding status		
Other (other lab diagnostic work up...)		
Patient characteristics		
	Intervention: • POC Testing	Comparators: • Central lab testing for emergency department setting • Standard care for settings where central lab is not available
Number enrolled Number completing study		
Age, sex		
Symptoms and comorbidities		
Time from symptom onset to testing (“pre-analytic time”)		

Other		
Outcomes		
Diagnostic accuracy		
Sensitivity		
Specificity		
PPV		
NPV		
Clinical utility		
Benefits and risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • turnaround time • time from testing to clinical decision-making (“turnaround time”) • time to discharge • adverse events • mortality rate • repeat ED visit • others 	Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POC Testing 	Comparators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central lab testing (for emergency department setting) • Standard care for settings (where central lab is not available)
Evidence-based guidelines recommendations		
Behaviour/treatment patterns of physicians		
Availability		
Acceptability		
Interest		
Ethical, legal, social implications		
Other		
Notes		

AMI = acute myocardial infarction; cTnl = cardiac troponin I; cTnT = cardiac troponin T; ED = emergency department; NPV = negative predictive value; POC = point-of-care; PPV = positive predictive value.