**Supporting** **Table 1.** Study characteristics.

| **Trial (year)** | **Study design** | **Target indication/ test population, (n)** | **Control group, (n)** | **Testing conditions** | **No. of MCG channels** | **Reference** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CAD (includes studies of stable CAD)\* | | | | | |  |
| Hailer et al.  1999 [e1] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD and functional ischemia Patients presenting with chest pain and no history  of CVD or prior MI, but  with angiographically proven stenosis (≥75% in  at least one vessel) (7) | Patients presenting with chest pain, but with no history of CVD, normal ECG, and without confirmation of hemodynamically relevant CAD by angiography (8) | Shielded  Resting and pharmacologic stress | 36 | ECG |
| Hänninen et al.  2000 [e2] | Case-control study | Functional ischemia Patients with single-vessel CAD with angiographically proven stenosis (>50% luminal diameter) in one of the main coronary branches, anginal pain, and a positive ECG stress test, with no prior MI (27) | Healthy volunteers (17) | Shielded  Exercise (bicycle ergometry test) | 67 | ECG |
| Hänninen et al.  2001 [e3] | Case-control study | Functional ischemia Patients with single-vessel CAD with angiographically proven stenosis (>50% luminal diameter) in one of the main coronary branches, anginal pain, and a positive ECG stress test, with no prior MI (24) | Age-matched healthy volunteers (17) | Shielded  Exercise (supine bicycle ergometry test) | 67 | ECG BSPM |
| Kandori et al.  2001 [e4] | Case-control study | Functional ischemia Patients with angina pectoris (8) | Healthy subjects (4) | Shielded  Exercise | 64 | ECG |
| Kandori et al.  2001 [e5] | Case-control study | Myocardial damage in CAD Patients with prior MI (10) or angina pectoris (10) | Healthy subjects (29) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | — |
| Hänninen et al.  2002 [e6] | Case-control study | Functional ischemia Patients with CAD with anginal pain, and a positive ECG stress test and either single-vessel disease  (>50% luminal diameter stenosis in one of the main coronary arteries) with no history of MI (27) or triple-vessel disease (stenosis ≥70% luminal diameter) and ≥1 previous MI (17) | Healthy volunteers (26) | Shielded  Exercise (supine bicycle ergometry test) | 67 | ECG |
| Takala et al.  2002 [e7] | Case-control study | Functional ischemia Patients with single-vessel CAD with stenosis (>50% luminal diameter) in one  of the main coronary branches without prior MI (24) | Healthy volunteers with no history of heart disease or hypertension and normal echocardiogram at rest and in exercise ECG (17) | Shielded  Exercise (supine bicycle ergometry test) | 67 | ECG |
| Kanzaki et al.  2003 [e8] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients presenting with chest pain, CAD, and angiographically proven >75% stenosis of a vessel (17) | Healthy volunteers and patients with chest symptoms and normal coronary angiograms (13) | Shielded  Exercise  (Master's test) | 64 | Stress ECG |
| Van Leeuwen et al. 2003 [e9] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD and angiographically proven >75% stenosis with prior  MI (31) or without prior  MI (23) | Healthy subjects proven angiographically or volunteers with no history of CVD (20) | Shielded  Rest | 37 | ECG |
| Morguet et al.  2004 [e10] | Prospective study | Myocardial viability in CAD Patients with clinically stable one-vessel CAD and angiographically proven stenosis (≥70% diameter) and corresponding regional wall-motion abnormality (15; 11 with prior MI) | — | Shielded  Rest | 49 | PET |
| Schless et al.  2004 [e11] | Case-control study | Ischemia Patients with CHD without prior MI (10)  Patients with a history of previous MI (14)  Patients with a documented history of  VT (6) | Healthy volunteers (14) | Shielded  Rest | 55 | — |
| Goernig et al.  2006 [e12] | Case-control study | Clinically suspected CAD Patients who experienced MI 3–64 (mean 15) days previously (110) | Healthy controls (72) | Shielded  Rest | 31 | ECG |
| Nakai et al.  2006 [e13] | Case-control study | Clinically suspected CAD Patients with previous MI (21) | Healthy volunteers (29) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | SPECT |
| Van Leeuwen et al. 2006 [e14] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD with angiographically proven ≥75% stenosis of a vessel without evidence of MI (43) or with previous MI (36) | Patients with angiographically proven non-obstructive CAD and healthy volunteers (50) | Shielded  Rest | 37 or 61 | ECG Echocardiography Angiography |
| Gapelyuk et al.  2007 [e15] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with stable CAD  and angiographically proven >50% stenosis without previous MI (101) | Healthy subjects with normal findings in ECG, echocardiography, and bicycle ergometry test, and no history of cardiac symptoms (59) | Shielded  Resting | 7 | ECG |
| On et al.  2007 [e16] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with angina pectoris and angiographically proven >75% stenosis of a vessel (14) with no (11) or previous (3) MI | Healthy volunteers (30) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | ECG |
| Nakai et al.  2008 [e17] | Case-control study | Clinically suspected CAD Patients with MI (12) or dilated cardiomyopathy (4) | Healthy volunteers (27) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | Signal-averaged vector-projected ECG |
| Park et al.  2008 [e18] | Registry study | Functional ischemia Patients with intermediate pre-test probability of CAD with subsequent angiographically proven ≥70% stenosis of a vessel (42) or with angiographically proven non-obstructive CAD (58) | — | Shielded  Pharmacologic stress | 55 | ECG |
| Van Leeuwen et al. 2008 [e19] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD and angiographically proven stenosis (≥50% in ≥1 vessel) with stable angina and no history of MI (14) or with a history of previous MI (10) | Healthy subjects with no history of CVD and no pathologic ECG or echocardiographic findings (27) | Shielded  Rest | 61 | ECG |
| Wu et al.  2008 [e20] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD and angiographically proven >50% stenosis of a vessel (51) | Healthy volunteers and subjects with angiographically proven non-obstructive CAD (40) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | ECG |
| Goernig et al.  2009 [e21] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients who experienced MI 6–64 (mean 28) days earlier with angiographically proven >70% stenosis (108) | Subjects without known CAD and with echocardiographic proven normal LVEF (70) | Shielded  Rest | 9 | ECG |
| Gapelyuk et al.  2010 [e22] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with symptomatic stable CAD and angiographically proven >50% stenosis in main coronary arteries without previous MI (101) | Healthy subjects with normal findings in ECG, echocardiography, and bicycle ergometry, and no history of cardiac symptoms (59) | Shielded  Resting | 7 | ECG |
| Kandori et al.  2010 [e23] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CHD and angiographically proven >75% stenosis (56), including patients with prior MI without ischemia (12) | Healthy subjects (101) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | — |
| Wu et al.  2013 [e24] | Registry study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD and angiographically proven stenosis with no history of MI (51) | Patients with angiographically proven non-obstructive  CAD (24) and patients after orthotopic heart transplantation (26) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | ECG |
| Chen et al.  2014 [e25] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD and angiographically proven >70% stenosis in at least one coronary artery without previous MI (15) | Healthy subjects (38) | Shielded  Resting | 61 | — |
| Wu et al.  2014 [e26] | Registry study | Anatomic CAD Patients with suspected CAD and angiographically proven ≥70% stenosis of a vessel with no history of MI (36) | Patients with angiographically proven non-obstructive  CAD (19) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | Stress myocardial perfusion imaging |
| Park et al.  2015 [e27] | Registry study | Anatomic CAD Patients with suspected CAD with subsequent angiographically proven ≥50% stenosis of a vessel without acute MI in previous 3 months (42) and patients with angiographically proven non-obstructive CAD (5) | — | Shielded  Rest and exercise (bicycle ergometry test)/dobutamine stress | 64 | Fractional flow reserve |
| Shin et al.  2017 [e28] | Registry study | Anatomic CAD and functional ischemia Patients with suspected CAD without acute MI in previous 3 months, with subsequent angiographically confirmed CAD (≥70% stenosis in  ≥1 proximal epicardial coronary artery) and objective evidence of myocardial ischemia or  ≥1 coronary stenosis of ≥80% and classic angina without provocative testing) (71) | Asymptomatic patients without angiographically proven CAD (25) | Shielded  Rest and exercise (bicycle ergometry test) | 64 | ECG |
| Shin et al.  2018 [e29] | Registry study | Anatomic CAD Training set: patients with indication for angiography due to chest pain or suspected CAD with  ≥1 vessel with 70% stenosis, and without ACS or history of MI within 3 months (35)  Internal cross-validation set: patients with indication for angiography due to chest pain or suspected CAD (45; Park et al. 2015 [27]) | Training set: patients with indication for angiography due to chest pain or suspected CAD without significant stenosis (73) | Shielded  Rest and exercise (bicycle ergometry test) | 64 | ECG |
| Nomura et al.  1989 [e30] | Case-control study | Old MI Patients with old  (>1 month previously)  inferior MI (23) | Normal controls with no history of cardiopulmonary disease (50) | Unshielded  Rest | 1 | ECG |
| Brisinda et al.  2003 [e31] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD and functional ischemia Patients with documented CAD by angiography (four by SPECT and exercise bicycle ergometry test) (21) | Healthy subjects (13) | Unshielded  Rest and exercise (bicycle ergometry test) | 36 | Stress ECG  SPECT |
| Hailer et al.  2003 [e32] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with stable angina and angiographically documented CAD (≥50% stenosis of a vessel) and  no prior MI or wall motion disturbances at rest (52) | Healthy subjects with no history of any CVD, normal ECG at rest and stress, and a normal echocardiogram at rest (55) | Unshielded  Rest | 1 | ECG |
| Brisinda et al.  2004 [e33] | Registry study | Functional ischemia Patients with:  Arrhythmias (177) WPW syndrome (67) IHD (60) Cardiomyopathy (129 Normal (106) Pregnant women (6) |  | Unshielded  Rest and exercise (bicycle ergometry test) | 9 | ECG |
| Budnyk et al.  2004 [e34] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD (42)  Patients with MI (11) | Healthy volunteers without cardiac pathology (44) | Unshielded  Rest | 7 | ECG |
| Chen et al. 2004 [e35] | Case-control study | Functional ischemia Patients with heterogeneous CAD, including those with a history of MI (3), coronary angiography, and/or revascularization procedures who experienced exercise-induced ischemia (11) | Age-matched healthy subjects (33) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | ECG |
| Fenici et al.  2004 [e36] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with IHD and angiographically proven >70% coronary stenosis and positive stress/SPECT (19) | Healthy volunteers (20) | Unshielded  Rest | 36 | ECG |
| Fenici et al.  2005 [e37] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients classified as ischemic on the basis of clinical criteria, stress testing, or angiography  (41; 26 with prior MI) | Healthy subjects with no evidence of CVD at clinical history, normal physical examination, and echocardiography (33) | Unshielded  Rest | 36 | ECG |
| Hailer et al.  2005 [e38] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with stable angina and CAD angiographically proven ≥50% stenosis of a vessel with no history of  MI (174) | Healthy subjects with no history of CVD, normal ECG at rest and stress, and normal echocardiogram at rest (117) | Unshielded  Rest | 4 | ECG |
| Steinberg et al.  2005 [e39] | Registry study | Anatomic CAD Patients with suspected CAD and angiographically proven >50% stenosis (29), including patients with old MI (7) | Patients with angiographically proven non-obstructive  CAD (10) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | ECG |
| Tolstrup et al.  2006 [e40] | Registry study | Anatomic CAD Patients with stable angina, Class I–II (20)  Patients with unstable angina, Class III–IV (17) | — | Unshielded  Rest | 9 or 36 | Stress SPECT |
| Fenici et al.  2007 [e41] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with stable angina and CAD (51), of whom  35 had prior MI | Healthy subjects (52) | Unshielded  Rest | 36 | ECG |
| Quan et al.  2008 [e42] | Prospective study | CAD with ISR Patients with CAD who  had stent implantation  and who had angiographically proven restenosis (≥50% in diameter) within  12 months (ISR group) (16), including patients with old MI (5) | Patients with CAD who had  stent implantation and who  had no stenosis or stenosis (<50% diameter) within the  12-month follow-up period (36) | Unshielded  Rest | 4 | ECG Angiography |
| Wu et al.  2013 [e43] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD documented by angiography (28) | Healthy subjects (50) | Unshielded  Rest | 4 | ECG |
| Chaikovsky et al. 2014 [e44] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients who underwent coronary angiography with ≥70% stenosis of a vessel and no history of MI (54) | Patients without hemodynamically significant stenosis in any of the coronary arteries (25) and healthy volunteers (30) | Unshielded  Rest | 7 | Angiography |
| Brisinda et al.  2015 [e45] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients presenting with chronic stable angina diagnosed with IHD by coronary angiography and/or stress SPECT (53) | Healthy volunteers (52) | Unshielded  Rest | NR | ECG |
| Li et al.  2015 [e46] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with angiographically documented CAD and coronary artery stenosis (narrowing >70% in  ≥1 vessel) (101) | Healthy subjects with no history of CVD, normal ECG results at rest and stress, as well as a normal echocardiography at rest (116) | Unshielded  Rest | 7 | ECG Echocardiography |
| Sosnytskyy et al. 2015 [e47] | Case-control study | Old MI Patients with IHD (62) | Healthy subjects (37) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | — |
| Chaikovsky et al. 2017 [e48] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients presenting with suspected CAD without prior MI (17) | Patients presenting with suspected CAD without prior  MI without hemodynamically significant stenosis (27) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | — |
| Chaikovsky et al. 2017 [e49] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients presenting with suspected CAD without prior MI and angiographically proven ≥50% stenosis of a vessel (82) | Patients presenting with suspected CAD without prior  MI without hemodynamically significant stenosis (54) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | — |
| Sosnytskyy et al. 2017 [e50] | Case-control study | CAD Patients with recent  (10–15 days) MI (34) and patients with a history of IHD and frequent PVC (40) | Healthy subjects (30) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | — |
| Sosnytskyy et al. 2017 [e51] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with angiographically significant CAD and without a history of MI (28)  Patients with recent  (10–15 days) MI and myocardial ischemia during exercise (21) | Healthy subjects (30) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | — |
| Nenonen et al.  2001 [e52] | Registry study | Functional ischemia Patients with chronic myocardial ischemia  and/or prior MI (6) | — | Not specified  Exercise (bicycle ergometry test) | 67 | PET |
| Ono et al.  2004 [e53] | Case-control study | Old MI Patients with old MI in whom coronary angiography was carried out to determine the area of the infarction (6) | Normal controls based on ECG result (15) | Not specified  Rest | 64 | — |
| Hänninen et al. 2006 [e54] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD with healed MI Patients with ≥1 healed MI (demonstrated by MI scar region in cine- and contrast-enhanced MRI) and angiographically proven ≥70% stenosis of a vessel (21) | Healthy volunteers with no coronary risk factors and no history or signs of CVD (26) | Not stated  Rest | NR (multichannel) | ECG |
| Tantimongcolwat  et al. 2008 [e55] | Case-control study | Myocardial ischemia Testing set: patients with myocardial ischemia (29) | Testing set: healthy subjects with no evidence of abnormal cardiac symptoms (22) | Not stated  Rest | 9 | — |
| Liu et al.  2009 [e56] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CAD undergoing PCI (25) and patients with suspected CAD prior to angiogram  (43; 28 with CAD and  15 with patent coronaries) | Healthy subjects (15) | Not specified  Rest | 64 | — |
| Ogata et al.  2009 [e57] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with CHD and angiographically proven >75% stenosis of a vessel (56) | Subjects with normal ECG and no history of CVD (101) | Not specified  Rest | 64 | ECG |
| Kangwanariyakul  et al. 2010 [e58] | Case-control study | IHD Training set: patients with IHD (26)  Internal cross-validation of training set: patients with IHD (29) | Training set: healthy subjects (48)  Internal cross-validation of training set: healthy subjects (22) | Not stated  Rest | 9 | — |
| Tao et al.  2018 [e59] | Case-control study | Anatomic CAD Patients with IHD with chest pain and clinically identified stenosis (227), including NSTEMI (16) | Healthy subjects (347) | Unshielded  Rest | 4 | — |
| ACS (STEMI, NSTEMI, and unstable angina) | | | | | |  |
| Lant et al.  1990 [e60] | Case-control study | Acute MI Patients with MI with a history of prolonged cardiac pain and diagnostic enzyme level elevations who were either previously diagnosed using standard 12-lead ECG, as having anterior (4) or inferior (7) Q wave MI or non-Q wave MI (11) | Normal controls (9) | Shielded  Rest | NR | Body surface potential mapping |
| Lant et al.  1991 [e61] | Case-control study | Acute MI Patients with MI with a history of prolonged cardiac pain and diagnostic enzyme level elevations who were either previously diagnosed using standard 12-lead ECG, as having anterior (4) or inferior (7) Q wave MI or non-Q wave MI (11) | Clinically normal controls (no history of CVD, normal physical and echocardiographic examinations and 12-lead  ECGs) (22) | Shielded  Rest | NR | — |
| Korhonen et al.  2006 [e62] | Registry study | Recurrent acute MI Patients with acute MI (LVEF <50% and at least one local hypokinetic or akinetic region measured with left ventricular cineangiography or echocardiography) and  ≥1 previous MI (58) | Patients with acute MI (LVEF <50% and at least one local hypokinetic or akinetic region measured with left ventricular cineangiography or echocardiography) and no previous MI (100) | Shielded  Rest | 7 | ECG |
| Kwon et al.  2006 [e63] | Case-control study | NSTEMI Patients presenting with chest pain, but no findings on 12-lead ECG, subsequently diagnosed as CAD, with angiographically proven >50% stenosis and positive treadmill test, if available (69) | Symptomatic patients without subsequent diagnosis of  CAD (70)  Healthy volunteers (112) | Shielded  Rest | 2 | — |
| Lim et al.  2007 [e64] | Case-control study | NSTEMI Patients with NSTEMI (83) | Young subjects (165) and age-matched subjects presenting with chest pain, but no clinical evidence to indicate MI (57) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | — |
| Lim et al.  2007 [e65] | Controlled study | ACS Patients with CAD (35), including unstable angina (20), stable angina (12),  and MI (3), including  one recent Q wave and  two NSTEMIs | Healthy subjects with no previous cardiac history or chest pain and a normal  ECG (27) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | — |
| Lim et al.  2009 [e66] | Case-control study | ACS Patients with unstable angina pectoris (110) or NSTEMI (83) | Age-matched (19) and young (185) controls admitted to hospital for chest pain; normal clinical results | Shielded  Rest | 64 | — |
| Lim et al.  2009 [e67] | Case-control study | NSTEMI Patients with NSTEMI with angiographically proven severe stenosis (>90% in any coronary artery) (20) | Age-matched (13) and young (15) healthy controls with no previous heart disease,  showing normal ECG | Shielded  Rest | 64 | — |
| Kwon et al.  2010 [e68] | Case-control study | ACS and non-ACS CAD Patients admitted to  hospital with suspected  ACS diagnosed as CAD with angiographically proven ≥50% stenosis of a  vessel (237) | Patients with angiographically proven non-obstructive CAD (127) and healthy subjects (89) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | ECG |
| Lin et al.  2011 [e69] | Registry study | ACS Patients presenting with chest pain, and diagnosed CAD with angiographically proven ≥70% stenosis (190) | Patients with angiographically proven non-obstructive  CAD (97) | Shielded  Rest | 9 | ECG |
| Van Leeuwen et al. 2011 [e70] | Case-control study | STEMI Patients with STEMI who received successful invasive diagnosis and revascularization treatment (97) | Healthy subjects with no history of CVD and normal resting ECG and echocardiograms (39) | Shielded  Rest | 61 | — |
| Bang et al.  2016 [e71] | Registry study | MACE outcomes after  acute MI Patients with acute MI  (<2 days) who experienced a MACE during mean  6.1 years of follow-up (31) | Patients with acute MI who did not experience a MACE during mean 6.1 years of follow-up (93) | Shielded  Rest | 64 | — |
| Zhao et al.  2018 [e72] | Case-control study | STEMI Patients with STEMI (102) | Healthy subjects (39) | Shielded  Rest | 61 | — |
| Park et al.  2004 [e73] | Case-control study | Unstable angina Patients with symptoms of unstable angina, who were diagnosed with CHD angiographically (53) | Patients with normal troponin levels in whom CHD could be ruled out (33) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | ECG |
| Park et al.  2005 [e74] | Registry study | NSTEMI Patients presenting with acute chest pain diagnosed as CAD with ECG, troponin elevation, echocardiography, or coronary angiography (143) | Subjects with normal ECG, troponins, or coronary evaluation presenting with chest pain (42) | Unshielded Rest | 9 | ECG  Echocardiography  Troponin |
| Tolstrup et al.  2006 [e75] | Registry study | Acute ischemia Patients presenting with acute chest pain, undergoing testing for ischemia using clinical “gold standard” (serial troponin, stress testing, and/or coronary angiography) (55) | Subjects with ECG, troponin,  or angiographic results not consistent with ischemia (70) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | Gold standard discharge diagnosis |
| Park et al.  2008 [e76] | Registry study | Outcomes in NSTEMI Patients presenting with chest pain for whom the criteria for Group 2 according to the ESC guidelines for ACS were applicable, who had coronary angiogram performed within 36 hrs after admission, were NSTEMI, were hemodynamically stable and had LVEF ≥40%, and who had an abnormal MCG at admission meeting the criteria for ischemia (249) | Patients presenting with chest pain for whom the criteria for Group 2 according to the ESC guidelines for ACS were applicable, who had coronary angiogram performed within  36 hrs after admission, were NSTEMI, were hemodynamically stable and had LVEF ≥40%, and who had a normal MCG at admission (106) | Unshielded  Rest | 9 | — |
| Leithäuser et al. 2013 [e77] | Registry study | NSTEMI with BBB Patients presenting with  ACS without ST-segment elevation who have BBB-ECG (QRS duration >120 msec) (62; four with prior MI) | NA | Unshielded  Rest | NR | Echocardiography Troponin |
| Ghasemi-Roudsari  et al. 2018 [e78] | Case-controlled studies (2) | NSTEMI Patients with suspected  IHD (55)  Patients with NSTEMI requiring admission for chest pain (15) | Healthy age-matched subjects (51)  Non-IHD patients with chest pain (18) | Unshielded  Rest | 15 | — |
| Park et al.  2007 [e79] | Prospective study | NSTEMI Patients with acute chest pain with NSTEMI and with angiographically proven CAD (264; 62 with BBB) | – | Not specified  Rest |  | Echocardiography Troponin |
| Parkhomenko  et al. 2012 [e80] | Case-control study | STEMI Patients with acute STEMI and ischemia on stress test 7–10 days later (21)  Patients with STEMI and no ischemia on stress test 7–10 days later (11)  Patients with myocarditis (32) | Healthy controls (34) | Not stated  Exercise | NR | NR |
| Kleemann et al.  2013 [e81] | Registry study | Acute MI Patients with acute MI (344) | No control | Not stated  Rest | NR | NR |
| Shrivastava et al. 2016 [e82] | Case-control study | Ischemic damage in unstable angina High-risk patients with unstable angina (diagnosed by ACC/AHA guidelines) with ischemia (7) | High-risk patients with unstable angina (diagnosed by ACC/AHA guidelines) without ischemia (11) | Not stated  Rest | NR | Gold standard discharge diagnosis |

\*One study listed under stable CAD (Tolstrup et al. 2006 [e40]) also includes a group of patients with ACS.

MCG = magnetocardiography; CAD = coronary artery disease; CVD = cardiovascular disease; MI = myocardial infarction; ECG = electrocardiogram; BSPM = body surface potential mapping; ACS = acute coronary syndrome; PET = positron emission tomography; CHD = coronary heart disease; VT = ventricular tachycardia; SPECT = single photon emission computed tomography; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; WPW = Wolf Parkinson White syndrome; IHD = ischemic heart disease; ISR = in-stent restenosis; NR = not reported; PVC = premature ventricular contractions; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; NSTEMI = non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction; STEMI = ST-elevation myocardial infarction; MACE = major adverse cardiovascular event; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; BBB = bundle branch block; NA = not applicable; ACC = American College of Cardiology; AHA = American Heart Association.