Table 1. Characteristics of the included studies.

Author and publication date according to imaging modality	Total population and percent of men/women	Exclusion of OCAD	Type of stress agent used	Outcomes (Death or MACE)	Follow-up period Mean or median (years)	CFR cut-off value
Stress TTE (left anterior descendance artery) (6 studies)						
Contigiani et al. 2010 [23]	1660 45.5/54.5	History and positive dipyridamole test for wall motion	Dipyridamole	Nonfatal MI, revascularization	1.6	2.0
Contigiani et al. 2012 [16]	3548 45.5/54.5	History and ICA with stenosis≥50%	Dipyridamole	Death	1.6	2.0
Lowenstein et al. 2014 [13]	651 50.5/49.5	History and contractile or wall-motion abnormalities	Dobutamine, Dipyridamole	Cardiovascular death, MI, revascularization	2.9	2.0
Dikic et al. 2015 [24]	200 45.5/54.5	Prior MI, revascularization, and admission for chest pain	Adenosine	CV death, stroke, MI, UAP, revascularization	1.0	2.0
Gan et al. 2017 [17]	371 47/53 A subgroup of 233 included	Negative Myocardial perfusion scintigraphy	Adenosine	CV death, MI, revascularization	4.5	2.0

Schroder et al. 2021 [18]	1681 0/100	ICA verified stenosis ≥50%	High-dose dipyridamole	Death, MI, HF, stroke, revascularization	4.5	2.25
PET (8 studies) using 82Rb or 13N-ammonia						
Herzog et al. 2009 [21]	229 69/31 A sub-group of 103 included	Stress score≥4	Adenosine	Cardiac death, nonfatal MI, cardiac hospitalization, revascularization	5. 4	2.0
Ziadi et al. 2011 [19]	677 61.5/38.5 A subgroup of 414 included	History and stress score≥4	Dipyridamole	Cardiac death, MI, cardiac hospitalization, revascularization	1.1	2.0
Murthy et al. 2014 [20]	1218 33/67	History and stress score≥3	Dipyridamole, adenosine, regadenoson, dobutamine	CV death, MI, revascularization, hospitalization for HF	1.3	2.0
Monroy-Gonzales et al. 2019 [14]	79 26/74	ICA or CCTA	Dipyridamole, adenosine	Death, HF hospitalization, late revascularization	8	2.0
Bajaj et al. 2020 [27]	352 with CKD 63/37	History and stress score>2	Dipyridamole, adenosine, regadenoson	Death, MI, hospitalization for HF	4.4	1.5

Gaudirie et al. 2021 [25]	517 48/52 with hypertension	Stress score≥ 3	Adenosine	Composite of cardiac death, MI, revascularization, HF hospitalization	2.5	2.0
Zampella [28]	311 60/40	ICA verified stenosis ≥50%	Adenosine	Cardiac death, MI, late revascularization	38	2.0
Rauf et al. [30]	2175 50.3/49.7	History of IHD and signs of regional ischemia defined as ≥5% reversible or irreversible perfusions defect	Adenosine	MACE (Death, hospitalization for UAP, MI, HF, and ischemic stroke)	1.7	2.0
Stress CMR (1 study)						
Zhou et al. 2021 [26]	218 49.5/50.5	Prior diagnosis of OCAD, positive nonstress perfusion with CMR	Adenosine	Death, MI, progressive development of epicardial CAD, stroke, HF hospitalization	5.5	1.5
Intracoronary doppler catheter (4 studies)						
Mark et al. 2004 [15]	168 35/65	MPS and ICA	Dipyridamole	Death	8.5	3.0
Lee et al. 2018 [22]	631 70/29	Intracoronary catheter verified high FFR>0.80	Adenosine	Cardiac death, vessel-related composite outcome (death, MI, PCI)	5.0	2.0
Pepine et al. 2010 [7]	189	ICA verified stenosis ≥50%	Adenosine	Death, MI, stroke, HF hospitalization	5.4	2.32

	0/100					
Toya et al. 2021 [12]	1692 34/66	History, ICA verified stenosis ≥50%	Adenosine	Death	11.3	2.5

CCTA=coronary computed tomography angiography, CKD=chronic kidney disease, CV=cardiovascular, FFR= fractional flow reserve, HF= heart failure, ICA=invasive coronary angiography, MBF=myocardial blood flow, MI= myocardial infarction, MPS= myocardial perfusion scintigraphy, OCAD=obstructive coronary artery disease, PCI= percutaneous coronary intervention, PET=positron emission tomography, TTE= transthoracal echocardiography.