

Table 4. Comparing risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19-related hospitalisation and severe disease between individuals with heart failure/ ischaemic heart disease and matched controls who were infected during Omicron-predominant transmission.

Heart failure cases versus matched population controls (period of transmission)	SARS-CoV-2 infection, aHR (95% CI)^a	COVID-19 hospitalisation, aHR (95% CI)^{a,b}	Severe COVID-19 disease, aHR (95% CI)^{a,b}
Population controls (reference category)	1.00 (NA)	1.00 (NA)	1.00 (NA)
Heart failure cases (entire Omicron period) ^c	1.05 (1.01–1.08)	1.77 (1.65–1.90)	2.40 (2.10–2.75)
Heart failure cases (pre-Omicron XBB transmission) ^d	1.02 (0.98–1.06)	1.92 (1.76, 2.09)	2.56 (2.18, 2.99)
Heart failure cases (Omicron XBB transmission) ^d	1.14 (1.06–1.22)	1.58 (1.40–1.80)	2.17 (1.66–2.85)
Ischaemic heart disease cases versus matched population controls (period of transmission)	SARS-CoV-2 infection, aHR (95% CI)^a	COVID-19 hospitalisation, aHR (95% CI)^{a,b}	Severe COVID-19 disease, aHR (95% CI)^{a,b}
Population controls (reference category)	1.00 (NA)	1.00 (NA)	1.00 (NA)
Ischaemic heart disease cases (entire Omicron period) ^c	1.10 (1.09–1.12)	1.21 (1.17–1.26)	1.12 (1.03–1.21)
Ischaemic heart disease cases (pre-Omicron XBB transmission) ^d	1.09 (1.08–1.10)	1.24 (1.19–1.30)	1.14 (1.03–1.25)
Ischaemic heart disease cases (Omicron XBB transmission) ^d	1.15 (1.12–1.18)	1.15 (1.08–1.22)	0.98 (0.84–1.14)

aHR: adjusted hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval; NA: not applicable

^a Calendar-time scale cox regression, controlling for age, sex, ethnicity, socioeconomic status (housing type), comorbidities and vaccination status.

^b Restricted to infected individuals only.

^c Entire Omicron period refers to Omicron-predominant transmission period.

^d 18 September 2022 was used as the cut-off date to further separate the Omicron period into XBB-predominant and pre-XBB (Omicron BA.1/2/3/4) transmission.