**9 full-text articles included during the final selection process:**

* Fernandez-Jarne E, Martinez-Losa E, Prado-Santamaria M et al. (2002) Risk of first non-fatal myocardial infarction negatively associated with olive oil consumption: a case-control study in Spain. *Int J Epidemiol* **31,** 474–480.
* Bertuzzi M, Tavani A, Negri E et al. (2002) Olive oil consumption and risk of non-fatal myocardial infarction in Italy. *Int J Epidemiol* **31,** 1274–1277; author reply 76–77.
* Kontogianni MD, Panagiotakos DB, Chrysohoou C et al. (2007) The impact of olive oil consumption pattern on the risk of acute coronary syndromes: The CARDIO2000 case-control study. *Clin Cardiol* **30,** 125–129.
* Bendinelli B, Masala G, Saieva C et al. (2011) Fruit, vegetables, and olive oil and risk of coronary heart disease in Italian women: the EPICOR Study. *Am J Clin Nutr* **93,** 275–283.
* Buckland G, Travier N, Barricarte A et al. (2012) Olive oil intake and CHD in the European prospective investigation into cancer and nutrition Spanish cohort. *Br J Nutr* **108,** 2075–2082.
* Dilis V, Katsoulis M, Lagiou P et al. (2012) Mediterranean diet and CHD: the Greek European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition cohort. *Br J Nutr* **108,** 699–709.
* Samieri C, Feart C, Proust-Lima C et al. (2011) Olive oil consumption, plasma oleic acid, and stroke incidence: the Three-City Study. *Neurology* **77,** 418–425.
* Misirli G, Benetou V, Lagiou P et al. (2012) Relation of the traditional Mediterranean diet to cerebrovascular disease in a Mediterranean population. *Am J Epidemiol* **176,** 1185–1192.
* Estruch R, Ros E, Salas-Salvado J et al. for the PREDIMED investigators (2013) Primary prevention of cardiovascular disease with a Mediterranean diet. *N Engl J Med* **368,** 1279–1290.

**9 full-text articles excluded during the final selection process:**

* Reporting olive oil consumption as part of a dietary pattern with no specific data on olive oil consumption: **1**
	+ Panagiotakos D, Pitsavos C, Chrysohoou C, et al. (2009) Dietary patterns and 5-year incidence of cardiovascular disease: A multivariate analysis of the ATTICA study. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis* **19,** 253–263.
* Articles reporting results from the same study: **5**
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* Buckland G, Agudo A, Travier N, et al. (2011) Adherence to the Mediterranean diet reduces mortality in the Spanish cohort of the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC-Spain). *Br J Nutr* **106**, 1581–1591.
* Buckland G, Gonzalez CA, Agudo A, et al. (2009) Adherence to the Mediterranean Diet and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in the Spanish EPIC Cohort Study. *Am J Epidemiol* **170**, 1518–1529.
* Panagiotakos DB, Pitsavos Ch, Chrysohoou Ch, Stefanadis Ch, Toutouzas P. (2002) The role of traditional mediterranean type of diet and lifestyle, in the development of acute coronary syndromes: preliminary results from CARDIO 2000 study. *Cent Eur J Public Health* **10**:11–5.
* Pitsavos C, Panagiotakos DB, Chrysohoou C, et al. (2002) The effect of Mediterranean diet on the risk of the development of acute coronary syndromes in hypercholesterolemic people: A case-control study (CARDIO2000). *Coronary Artery Disease* **13**, 295–300.
* Considering other oil types but not olive oil as exposure: **2**
* Green D, Barreres L, Borensztajn J, et al. (1985) A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of fish oil concentrate (MaxEpa) in stroke patients. *Stroke* **16**, 706–709.
* Leaf A, Albert CM, Josephson M, et al. (2005) Prevention of fatal arrhythmias in high-risk subjects by fish oil n-3 fatty acid intake. *Circulation* **112**, 2762–2768.
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* Gramenzi AL. (1990) Association between certain foods and risk of acute myocardial infarction in women. *Br Med J*, **300,** 771-773.