**Supplementary Table 1:** Characteristics of the study participants.

	CABG N = 15	OPCAB N = 12	<i>p</i> -Value
Sex, n (% male)	13 (86.7)	9 (75.0)	0.628
Age, years	65.2 (±6.8)	68.6 (±7.2)	0.217
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	25.23 (±3.94)	25.72 (±2.44)	0.713
Hemoglobin preoperative, g/dL	13.2 (11.5–14.3)	13.3 (11.9–14.0)	0.516
Preoperative reduced left ventricular ejection fraction, n (%)	1 (6.7)	1 (8.3)	0.926
duration of anesthesia, min	259 (217–299)	251 (214–297)	0.867
artificial ventilation, h	19 (14–22)	22 (17–32)	0.139
days in ICU	3 (2–5)	6 (4–8)	0.021
LoS, days	19 (9–26)	16 (12–23)	0.648
preoperative creatinine, mg/dL	1.0 (0.9–1.2)	1.15 (1.0–1.7)	0.126

The table shows preoperative and basic perioperative parameters of the study participants in regard to the surgical method (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation or median (25th–75th percentile), respectively). CABG: coronary artery surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass, OPCAB: Off-Pump Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, ICU: Intensive Care Unit, LoS: length of stay in the hospital.

**Supplementary Table 2:** Long-term outcome variables.

	CABG N = 15	OPCAB N = 12	<i>p</i> -Value	
Alive at follow up, n (%)	6 (40)	3 (25)	0.683	
(Alive for 5 years, n (%)9	(9 (60)9	(4 (33)9	0.252	
Median survival, years (percentiles)	8 (2–10)	4 (1–9)	0.252	
(range9	(0-99	(0-79	0.232	
Short blessed test score,	10 (2–10)	12 (12–12)	0.476	
Median (percentiles) (range9	(0-109)	(12-129		
MILIODAS 2.0 scars (mean) (range)	40 (11)	51 (22)	0.305	
WHODAS 2.0 score (mean) (range9	(25-569	(33-839	0.303	
Numeric rating scale, mean during past 14	1 (1–2)	0 (0-4)	0.352	
days, (percentiles) (range9	(0-39	(0-59		

The table shows peri- and postoperative variables in regard to the surgical method (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation or median (25th–75th percentile), respectively). CABG: coronary artery surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass, OPCAB: Off-Pump Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting WHODAS: World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (higher values indicating increased neurocognitive dysfunction).