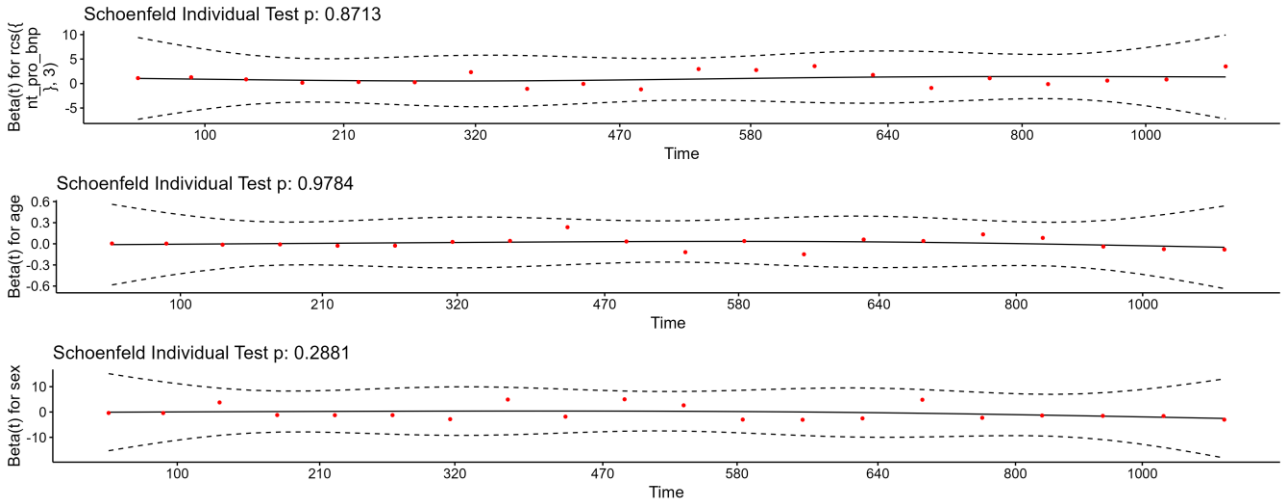
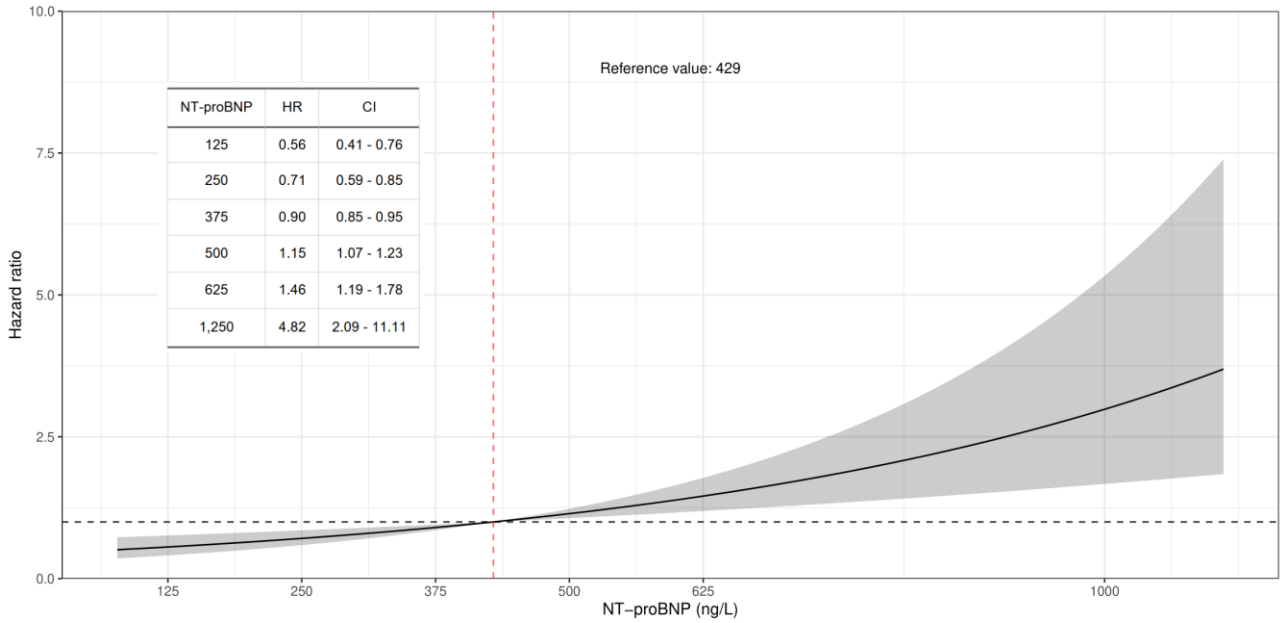
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Figure 1 of the supplementary data. Testing the proportional hazard assumption by means of Schoenfeld residuals



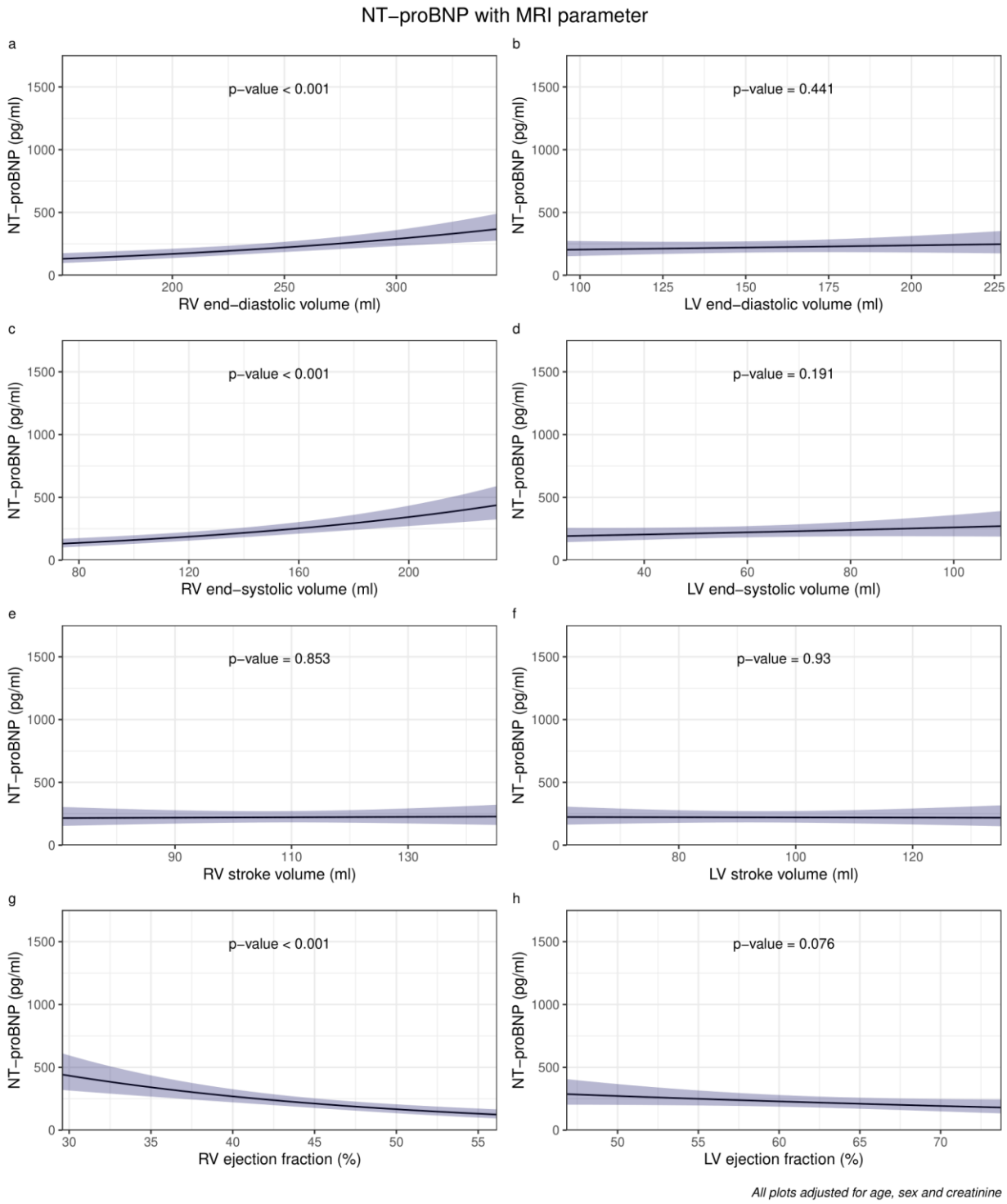
The figure above shows the absence of evidence of violation of the proportional hazard assumption. From the graphical inspection, there is no pattern with time. The assumption of proportional hazards appears to be supported for the covariates age and sex.

Figure 2 of the supplementary data. Sensitivity analysis assuming linearity for NT-proBNP



This dose-response plot shows the association between concentrations of NT-proBNP at baseline and the risk of 36-month complications. Instead of using restricted cubic splines (as in figure 1), this analysis assumes linearity for NT-proBNP, thus saving 1 degree of freedom. The results were comparable, but as a result of saving 1 degree of freedom, confidence intervals were narrower. CI, 95% confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; NT pro-BNP, N-terminal pro–B-type natriuretic peptide.

Figure 3 of the supplementary data. Sensitivity analysis assuming a linear correlation for NT-proBNP concentrations with variables regarding the right ventricular size and function assuming linearity.



Multivariable linear regression models (age-, sex-, and creatinine adjusted) without the use of restricted cubic splines were fitted for baseline biventricular end-diastolic and end-systolic volumes, stroke volumes and ejection fraction assessed by either cardiac magnetic resonance or coronary multidetector computed tomography. There was a significant association between NT-proBNP levels and right ventricular volumes and function. LV, left ventricle; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NT pro-BNP, N-terminal pro–B-type natriuretic peptide; RV, right ventricle.