

Table S1. A list of candidate predictor variables of left atrial thrombus for univariate logistic regression analyses.

Clinical characteristics	Laboratory parameters	Antithrombotic treatment
<i>Age ≥75 years</i>		
<i>Age 65-74 years</i>		
<i>Female gender</i>		
Body mass index		
Persistent AF (vs paroxysmal AF)		
Permanent AF (vs paroxysmal AF)		
<i>Hypertension</i>		OAC (vs no OAC)
Dyslipidemia		VKA (vs NOAC)
Diabetes		Dabigatran (vs other OAC)
<i>Vascular disease (CAD and/or PAD)</i>	Hemoglobin	Rivaroxaban (vs other OAC)
Heart failure	Hematocrit	Antiplatelets
Prior stroke/TIA/peripheral embolism	WBC	(vs no antiplatelet therapy)
Prior hemorrhagic stroke	Platelet count	UFH/LMWH 24 hours before procedure (vs no bridging therapy)
Biological valve prosthesis	GFR	
Chronic respiratory disease		
Liver disease		
Hyperthyroidism		
Hypothyroidism		
Malignancy		
Hyperuricemia		
Labile INR		
Smoking		

Bolded text indicates variables found to be **significant predictors of left atrial thrombus in univariate analyses in the derivation cohort.**

Italics indicate variables encompassed by the *CHA₂DS₂-VASc score*.

AF - atrial fibrillation, CAD - coronary artery disease, GFR - glomerular filtration rate, INR - international normalized ratio, LMWH - low molecular weight heparin, NOAC - non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants, OAC - oral anticoagulants, PAD - peripheral artery disease, TIA - transient ischemic attack, WBC - white blood cells, VKA - vitamin-K antagonists, UFH - unfractionated heparin