

## SUPPLEMENTAL FILE

## Supplemental Tables

**Table S1 – Multivariable Cox regression analysis showing the association between each individual variable and all-cause mortality and the combined endpoint of all-cause mortality and AVR.**

	All-cause mortality		AVR or all-cause mortality	
	HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value
	Univariable analysis		Univariable analysis	
Age, years	1.032 (1.022 – 1.043)	<0.001	1.002 (0.995 – 1.009)	0.625
Male sex	1.235 (1.021 – 1.493)	0.030	1.526 (1.312 – 1.775)	<0.001
Diabetes mellitus	1.565 (1.289 – 1.900)	<0.001	1.189 (1.015 – 1.392)	0.032
Arterial hypertension	0.879 (0.672 – 1.148)	0.344	0.905 (0.733 – 1.116)	0.349
Dyslipidemia	0.698 (0.555 – 0.878)	0.002	0.826 (0.686 – 0.996)	0.045
Coronary artery disease	0.888 (0.721 – 1.093)	0.263	1.159 (0.983 – 1.366)	0.078
Previous myocardial infarction	0.917 (0.700 – 1.201)	0.531	0.875 (0.702 – 1.092)	0.239
Atrial fibrillation	1.114 (0.905 – 1.370)	0.309	1.006 (0.850 – 1.191)	0.945
eGFR, ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>	0.986 (0.983 – 0.989)	<0.001	0.995 (0.993 – 0.997)	<0.001
NYHA III to IV	1.422 (1.123 – 1.801)	0.003	1.863 (1.543 – 2.249)	<0.001
LVEF	0.982 (0.969 – 0.996)	0.009	0.984 (0.974 – 0.995)	0.006
Aortic valve area	0.887 (0.471 – 1.670)	0.710	0.412 (0.248 – 0.683)	0.001
AVR as a time dependent variable	0.737 (0.567 – 0.957)	0.022	-	
Normal diastolic function	<i>Reference group</i>		<i>Reference group</i>	
Indeterminate diastolic function	1.125 (0.863 – 1.465)	0.384	1.066 (0.868 – 1.308)	0.543
Diastolic dysfunction	1.368 (1.085 – 1.725)	0.008	1.241 (1.035 – 1.488)	0.020

AVR = aortic valve replacement; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA = New York Heart Association.

**Table S2 - Univariable and multivariable Cox regression analysis for all-cause mortality and the combined endpoint of all-cause mortality and AVR according to individual variables to assess left ventricular diastolic dysfunction.**

	All-cause mortality		AVR or all-cause mortality	
	HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value
	<b>Univariable analysis</b>		<b>Univariable analysis</b>	
e' (average)	0.970 (0.929 – 1.013)	0.174	0.955 (0.922 – 0.991)	0.013
E/e'	1.012 (1.002 – 1.021)	0.014	1.006 (0.998 – 1.014)	0.114
TR velocity, m/s	1.703 (1.422 – 2.040)	<0.001	1.118 (0.963 – 1.297)	0.142
LAVi, ml/m <sup>2</sup>	1.006 (1.001 – 1.010)	0.009	1.004 (1.000 – 1.007)	0.034
	<b>Multivariable analysis *</b>		<b>Multivariable analysis **</b>	
e' (average)	0.994 (0.958 – 1.031)	0.728	0.972 (0.945 – 1.001)	0.056
E/e'	1.007 (0.996 – 1.018)	0.214	1.006 (0.997 – 1.014)	0.190
TR velocity, m/s	1.422 (1.171 – 1.726)	<0.001	1.106 (0.945 – 1.293)	0.210
LAVi, ml/m <sup>2</sup>	1.008 (1.002 – 1.013)	0.004	1.004 (1.000 – 1.008)	0.058

\*Adjusted for AVR as a time-dependent covariate, age, sex, diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia, coronary artery disease, previous myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, estimated glomerular filtration rate, New York Heart Association functional class III to IV, left ventricular ejection fraction and aortic valve area.

\*\*Adjusted for age, sex, diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia, coronary artery disease, previous myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, estimated glomerular filtration rate, New York Heart Association functional class III to IV, left ventricular ejection fraction, and aortic valve area.

AVR = aortic valve replacement, LAVi = left atrial volume index; TR = tricuspid regurgitation velocity.

**Supplemental figures****Figure S1 – Study flow chart**

LA = left atrial; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; TR = tricuspid regurgitation.

**Figure S2 – Kaplan-Meier survival curve for all-cause mortality, censored for AVR, according to the classification of LV diastolic function.**

AVR = aortic valve replacement; LV = left ventricular.