The sex gap in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

Supplemental data

Supplemental table 1

Electrocardiogram, stress echocardiography and cardiac magnetic resonance data in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

	Men (n = 613)	Women (n = 429)	*P*
ECG	613 (100)	429 (100)	1.000
Repolarization abnormalities	462 (76.5)	336 (78.3)	.268
LV hypertrophy by Sokolow-Lyon criteria	353 (57.6)	244 (56.9)	.820
Left-bundle branch block	25 (4.1)	24 (5.6)	.255
Right-bundle branch block	57 (9.3)	34 (7.9)	.440
Stress ECG	286 (46.6)	(36.5)	.001
Holter	514 (83.8)	353 (82.3)	.436
Stress echocardiography	117 (19.4)	58 (13.7)	.018
Presence of LVOT gradient ≥ 30 mmHg	72 (61.5)	35 (60.4)	.933
Maximum LVOT gradient, mmHg	69.5 ± 52	60.6±44.2	.504
Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging	298 (49.1)	177 (41.7)	.020
Presence of LGE	233 (78.2)	116 (65.5)	.001
LGE in ≥ 10% of the LV mass (% within LGE+)	116 (49.8)	66 (56.9)	.393

ECG, electrocardiogram; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LVOT, left ventricular outflow tract; LV, left ventricular
Data are expressed as No. (%) or mean ± standard deviation.

Supplemental table 2

Baseline characteristics of patients with no ICD

	Men (n = 264)	Women (n = 197)	*P*
Age at the initial evaluation, y	49 (18)	54 ± 19	.066
Symptoms	175 (66.3)	145 (73.6)	.147
Heart Failure	71 (26.9)	84 (42.8)	.002
- NYHA II	54 (20.4)	65 (32.9)	.007
- NYHA ≥ III	11 (4.2)	15 (7.8)	.149
Mitral regurgitation (moderate or severe)	30 (11.5)	38 (19.2)	.044
LVEF, %	64 (11)	65 (11)	.457
LVOT obstruction	105 (39.8)	77 (38.9)	.867
Previous stroke	9 (3.4)	9 (4.5)	.754
Atrial fibrillation	28 (10.5)	17 (8.4)	.464
Hypertension	114 (43.1)	85 (43.2)	.993
Chronic kidney disease	8 (3.2)	5 (2.4)	.756
Neoplastic diseases	8 (3.2)	9 (4.5)	.818
Chronic pulmonary obstructive disease	22 (8.5)	17 (8.4)	.993

NYHA, New York Heart Association; LVEF, left ventricle ejection fraction; LVOT, left ventricular outflow tract.

Data are expressed as No. (%).