

Supplementary Table 3. Multivariate Cox regression analyses for all-cause mortality

	Model 1 ^a		Model 2 ^b	
	HR (95% CI)	p Value	HR (95% CI)	p Value
Age	1.03 (0.49, 2.17)	0.94	1.02 (0.48, 2.15)	0.958
Female sex	0.79 (0.55, 1.14)	0.209	0.80 (0.55, 1.15)	0.219
Charlson Comorbidity Index	1.42 (1.30, 1.55)	< 0.001	1.41 (1.30, 1.54)	< 0.001
Pulmonary hypertension	1.25 (0.84, 1.85)	0.271	1.24 (0.84, 1.84)	0.285
Mitral stenosis	0.97 (0.57, 1.67)	0.923	0.92 (0.54, 1.59)	0.776
Mitral regurgitation	0.97 (0.62, 1.50)	0.879	1.01 (0.65, 1.56)	0.978
Aortic stenosis	0.89 (0.59, 1.35)	0.587	0.82 (0.54, 1.26)	0.366
Aortic regurgitation	0.99 (0.66, 1.49)	0.972	1.01 (0.67, 1.52)	0.955
Tricuspid regurgitation	1.56 (1.00, 2.45)	0.050	1.61 (1.03, 2.52)	0.036
NYHA class \geq 2	1.38 (0.88, 2.15)	0.156	1.34 (0.86, 2.09)	0.194
Atrial fibrillation	1.05 (0.69, 1.62)	0.804	1.01 (0.66, 1.54)	0.969
Ejection fraction (%)	1.00 (0.98, 1.01)	0.745	1.01 (0.99, 1.03)	0.222
Longitudinal strain (%)			0.94 (0.90, 0.99)	0.022

^aModel 1 included age, sex, Charlson Comorbidity Index, pulmonary hypertension, mitral stenosis, mitral regurgitation, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, tricuspid regurgitation, NYHA class, atrial fibrillation, and ejection fraction as variables.

^bModel 2: included the variables in Model 1 and longitudinal strain as variables.

CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio; NYHA class = New York Heart Association Functional Classification.