Supplementary Table 1. Stages of heart failure

Stages	Definition and criteria
Stage A: At risk for HF	At risk for HF but without symptoms, structural heart disease, or cardiac biomarkers (for example, patients with hypertension, atherosclerotic CVD, diabetes, metabolic syndrome and obesity, exposure to cardiotoxic agents, genetic variant for cardiomyopathy, or positive family history of cardiomyopathy)
Stage B: Pre-HF	No symptoms or signs of HF but evidence of one of the following:
	Structural heart disease
	1) Reduced left or right ventricular systolic function
	2) Reduced ejection fraction, reduced strain
	3) Left ventricular hypertrophy
	4) Chamber enlargement
	5) Regional wall motion abnormalities
	6) Valvular heart disease
	Evidence for increased filling pressure
	Invasive hemodynamic measurements or noninvasive imaging results (for example, Doppler echocardiography) suggesting elevated filling pressures
	Patients with risk factors and increased levels of BNP or NT-proBNP or persistently elevated cardiac troponin in the absence of competing diagnoses, resulting in biomarker elevations such as acute coronary syndrome, CKD, pulmonary embolism, or myopericarditis
Stage C: Symptomatic HF	Structural heart disease with current or previous symptoms of HF
Stage D: Advanced HF	Marked HF symptoms that interfere with daily life and with recurrent hospitalization despite attempts to optimize GDMT

HF, heart failure; CVD, cardiovascular disease; BNP, B-type natriuretic peptide; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide; CKD, chronic kidney disease; GDMT, guideline-directed medical therapy.