Early and late outcomes after transcatheter versus surgical aortic valve replacement in obese patients

Supplementary Figure S1. Flow diagram for considered patient groups
Supplementary Figure S2. Flow diagram for considered patient groups

Early and late outcomes after transcatheter versus surgical aortic valve replacement in obese patients

| Characteristic                                      | Haemoglobin | BMI | Pulmonary hypertension | Smoking history | LVEF < 50% | Peak aortic gradient [mm Hg] | Critical preoperative status | Unstable angina | Urgent status | Prior AMI | Neurological dysfunction | NYHA class III–IV | eGFR | Frailty score, moderate-severe | Oxygen dependency | Chronic liver disease | Prior aorta-iliac surgery | Concomitant CAD | Female | Age | Prior cardiac surgery | Prior PCI | Creatinine | COPD | Mean aortic gradient [mm Hg] | Active neoplastic disease | Long-term dialysis | Diabetes mellitus | Peripheral arteriopathy |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Supplementary Figure S3. Absolute standardized differences before and after propensity matching