

## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

### **SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS**

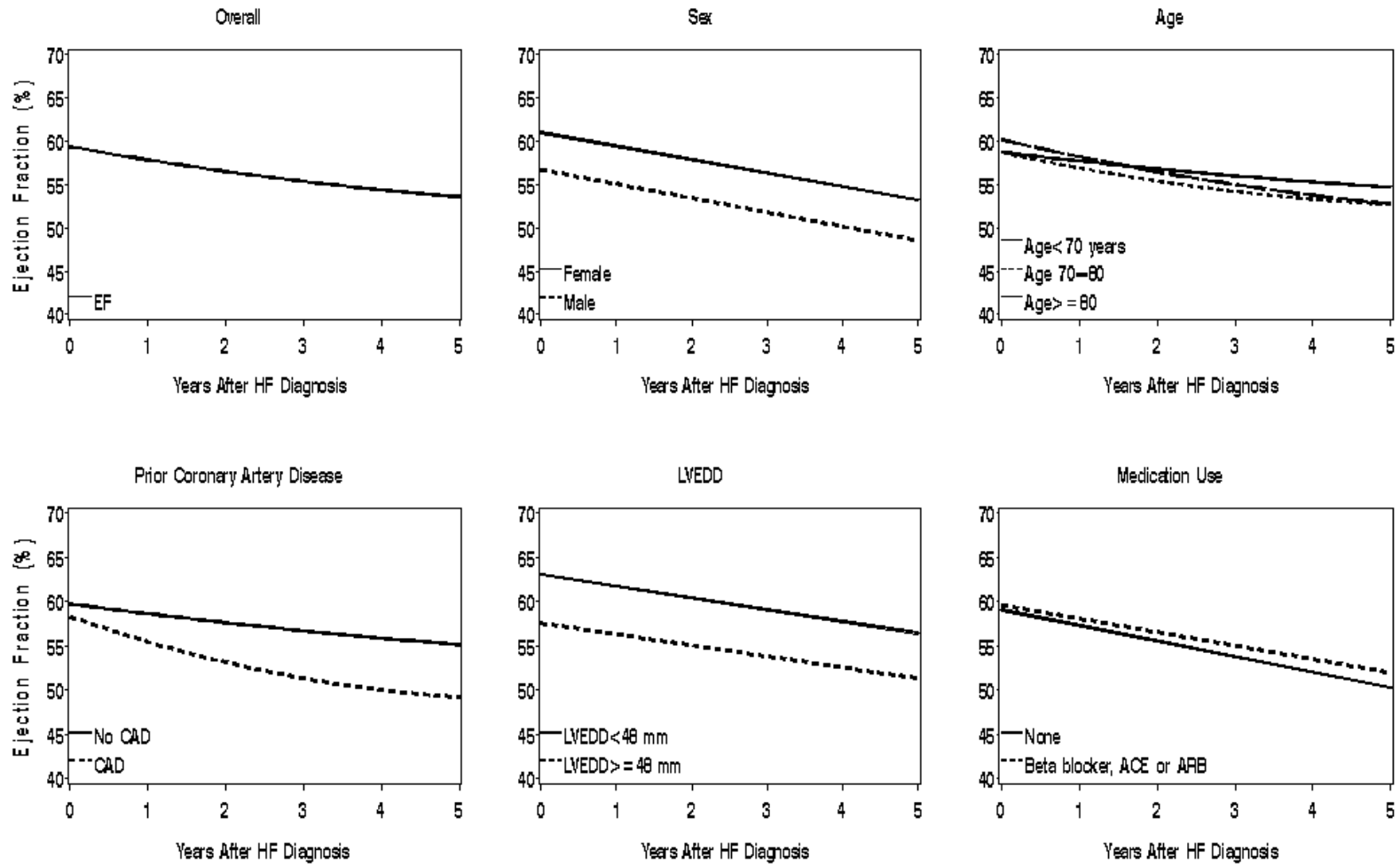
**Linear mixed effects regression modeling.** The basic formula for the model was  $EF = \text{time}$  where the parameter estimate of time is the slope of the line and the y intercept is the estimated mean EF at a time point after HF diagnosis. The model uses random intercepts and slopes. The initial EF measurement was included in the model. Including variables (such as sex) allows for different Y intercepts but assumes the slopes of the line are the same by sex. Including an interaction term in the model (such as  $\text{time} * \text{sex}$ ) allows for different slopes and intercepts for different patient groups. In addition to overall estimates, the change in EF over time according to age, sex, LVEDD, CAD, and medication use was estimated. Interactions between the variables were examined, and results were further stratified if the interaction term p level was  $<0.05$ . To account for non-linear changes in EF over time, a quadratic term was included in the models if statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Based on this criteria, the quadratic term was included in the overall, age, and CAD models for HF rEF and overall and CAD for HF rEF. A completely general (unstructured) covariance matrix was assumed where the covariances are unconstrained.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS**

### **Figure. Change in Ejection Fraction According to Baseline Characteristics in Patients with Preserved and Reduced Ejection Fraction.**

The estimated EF for patients who initially had HFpEF (A) and HFrEF (B) are shown according to baseline characteristics. HF=heart failure, CAD= coronary artery disease, LVEDD= left ventricular end-diastolic dimension, ARB= angiotensin receptor blocker, ACE= angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor

A.



B.

