

Appendix A. Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table I. Adverse events (%) by race

Adverse event	Black (n = 749)	White (n = 1426)
Worsening HF	36	24
Myocardial infarction	3.7	3.4
Unstable angina	7.7	7.4
Serious adverse arrhythmia	14	14
Stroke	3.9	1.9
Transient ischemic attack	2.0	1.7
Any of the above events	45	36

Supplemental Table II. Mode-specific event rates for death and hospitalization by race

Event	Black (n = 749)	White (n = 1426)
All-cause mortality, no. (%)	134 (17.9)	225 (15.8)
Cardiovascular mortality, no. (%)	97 (13.0)	152 (10.7)
Noncardiovascular mortality or other, no. (%)	37 (4.9)	73 (5.1)
Total hospitalization, no. (%)	502 (67.0)	886 (62.1)
Cardiovascular hospitalization, no. (%)	422 (56.3)	717 (50.3)
HF hospitalization, no. (%)	243 (32.4)	300 (21.0)
Noncardiovascular hospitalization or other, no. (%)	80 (10.7)	169 (11.9)

Supplemental Table III. Association between black race and outcomes in chronic HF (reference = white race)

	HR (95% CI)	P
Cardiovascular mortality		
Unadjusted (n = 2296)	1.18 (0.91, 1.52)	.21
Adjusted for HF-ACTION model covariates* (n = 1705)	1.25 (0.90-1.74)	.18
Adjusted for HF-ACTION model + income, employment, marital status, and education covariates (n = 1482)	1.29 (0.90-1.86)	.17
HF hospitalization		
Unadjusted (n = 2296)	1.62 (1.37-1.92)	<.001
Adjusted for HF-ACTION model covariates* (n = 1705)	1.58 (1.27-1.96)	<.001
Adjusted for HF-ACTION model + income, employment, marital status, and education covariates (n = 1482)	1.55 (1.22-1.97)	<.001

* Adjusted for loop diuretic dose, left ventricular ejection fraction, mitral regurgitation grade, ventricular conduction before baseline CPX, KCCQ symptom stability score, blood urea nitrogen, sex, age, peak VO₂ characterized by Weber class, and V_E/VCO₂ on baseline CPX.