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E1. Logistic regression model of hepatic veins. Vessel velocity and spacing were significantly correlated with thrombosis, while vessel size was correlated but not significant.

E2. Receiver operator characteristic curve for hepatic vein logistic regression model. Due to the low number of events, the regression model could classify thrombus formation with high sensitivity and specificity.

E3. Logistic regression model of portal veins. Size, velocity and vessel-antenna spacing were not considered significant contributors to portal vein thrombosis.

E4. Receiver operator characteristic curve for portal vein logistic vein regression model. The model was poorly discriminating, offering limited performance in separating the likelihood of a thrombotic event during an ablation procedure. The areas under the curve of each predictor were not significantly different from each other.

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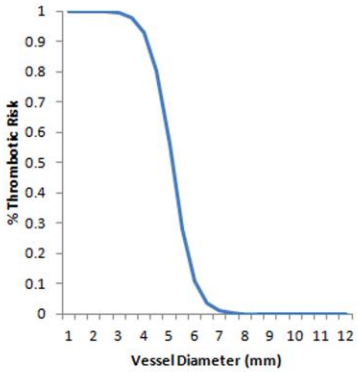
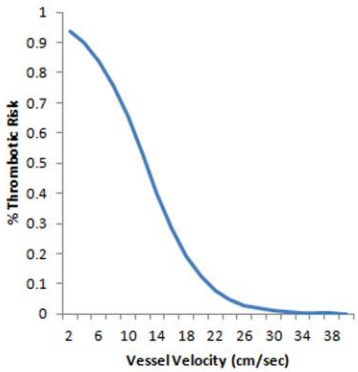
Size (p=0.0832)



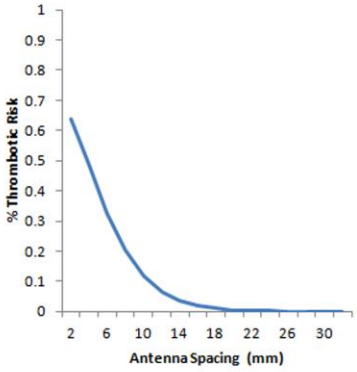
OR=0.7726, 95% CI: [0.5296-1.1280]

Velocity (p=0.0321)



OR=0.096, 95% CI: [0.0018-5.2305]

Spacing (p=0.0136)



OR=0.7250, 95% CI:[0.4718-1.1143]

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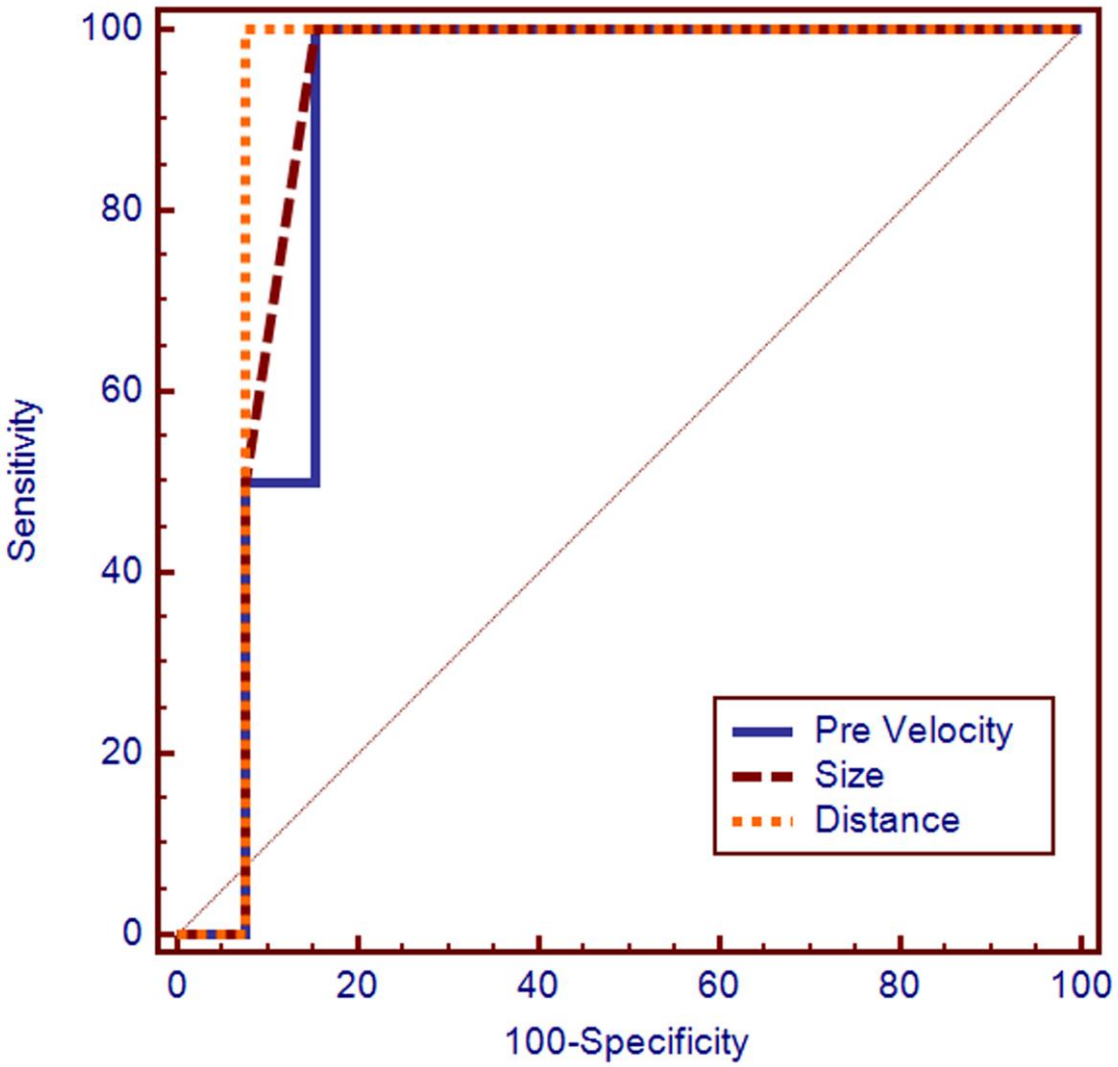

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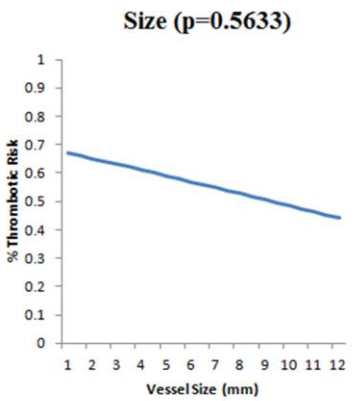
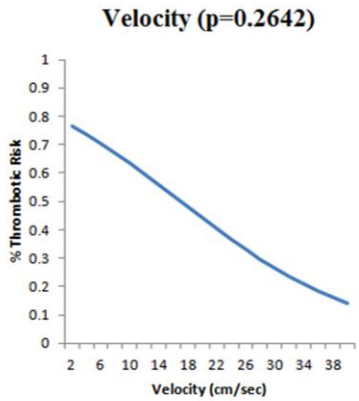
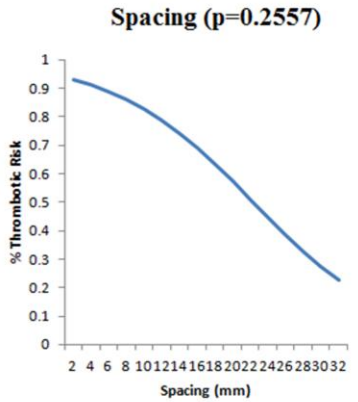


OR=0.9173, 95% CI: [0.6829-1.2321]



OR=0.9242, 95% CI:[0.7875-1.0847]



OR=0.8807, 95% CI: [0.6980-1.1114]

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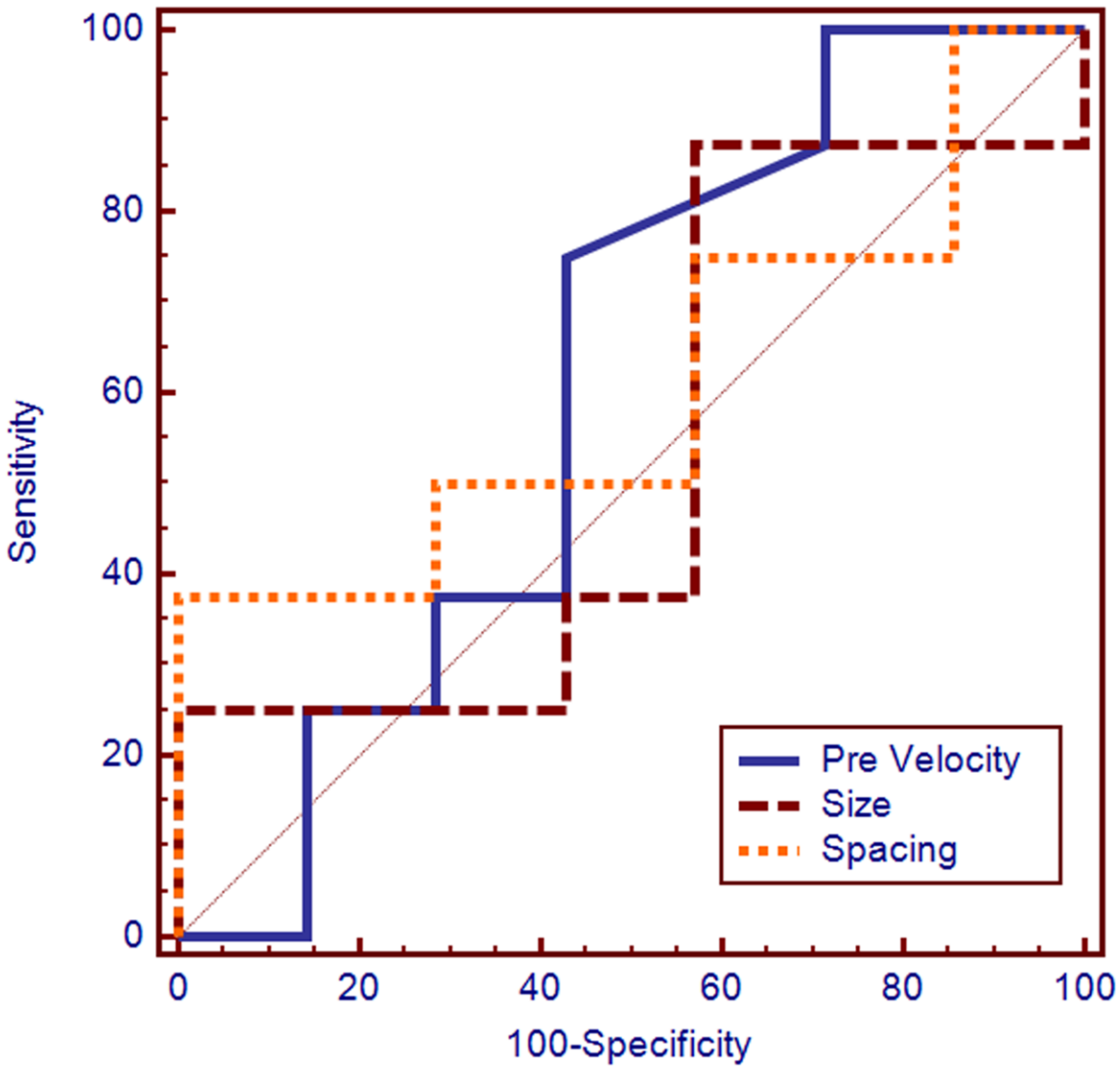
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