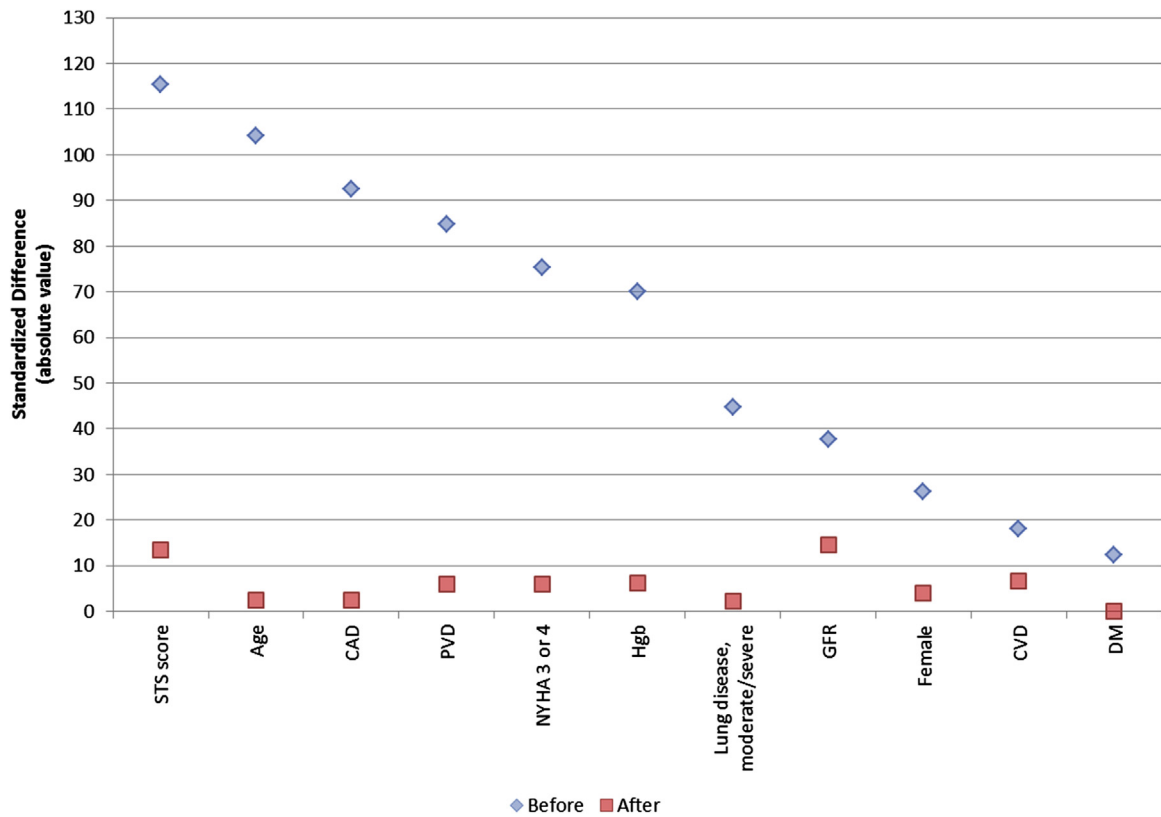


**FIGURE E1.** Covariate balance showing the standardized difference between transcatheter aortic valve replacement (*TAVR*) and surgical aortic valve replacement (*SAVR*) before and after propensity score matching.



**FIGURE E2.** Distribution of propensity scores before matching to evaluate overlap. *STS*, Society of Thoracic Surgeons; *CAD*, coronary artery disease; *PVD*, peripheral vascular disease; *NYHA*, New York Heart Association, *Hgb*, hemoglobin; *GFR* glomerular filtration rate, *CVD*, cerebrovascular disease; *DM*, diabetes mellitus.

**TABLE E1. Kaplan-Meier estimates of mortality among patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) and surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR)**

AVR type	Time from implant	Without delirium		With delirium		P value
		Survival %	95% Confidence interval	Survival %	95% Confidence interval	
TAVR	30 d	98.3	93.4-99.6	87.8	74.8-94.3	.029
	6 mo	89.5	82.2-93.9	79.1	64.7-88.2	.110
	1 y	80.4	71.1-87.0	66.4	50.0-78.5	.090
SAVR	30 d	1.00	1.00-1.00	95.3	88.1-98.2	.041
	6 mo	98.8	95.4-99.7	88.4	79.4-93.6	.003
	1 y	97.3	92.7-99.0	82.8	72.6-89.5	.001

AVR, Aortic valve replacement; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement.

**000 Delirium after surgical and transcatheter aortic valve replacement is associated with increased mortality**

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