Supplementary Appendix [posted as supplied by author]

Table A. Quality of included studies assessed with Newcastle-Ottawa Scale.

Study	Selection				Comparability of cohorts	Outcome		
	Representativeness of exposed cohort	Selection of non-exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure	Outcome not present at baseline		Assessment of outcome	Sufficient follow-up duration	Adequate follow up
Andersson et al. 2014 [1]		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bejot et al. 2009[2]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Benjamin et al. 1998 [3]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Bouzas-Mosquera et al. 2010[4]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Chamberlain et al. 2011 [5]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Chao et al. 2012 [6]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Chen et al. 2013 [7]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
D'Agostino et al. 1994 [8]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Friberg et al. 2004 [9]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Genovesi et al. 2009 [10]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Guize 2007 [11]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Hamaguchi 2009 [12]		*	*	*	**	*	*	
Hermann et al. 2013[13]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Hippisley-Cox et al. 2010[14]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Hippisley-Cox 2013 [15]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Hippisley-Cox et al. 2015 [16]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Iwahana 2011 [17]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Kaarisalo 1997 [18]		*	*	NA	**	*	*	*
Nakayama 1997 [19]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*

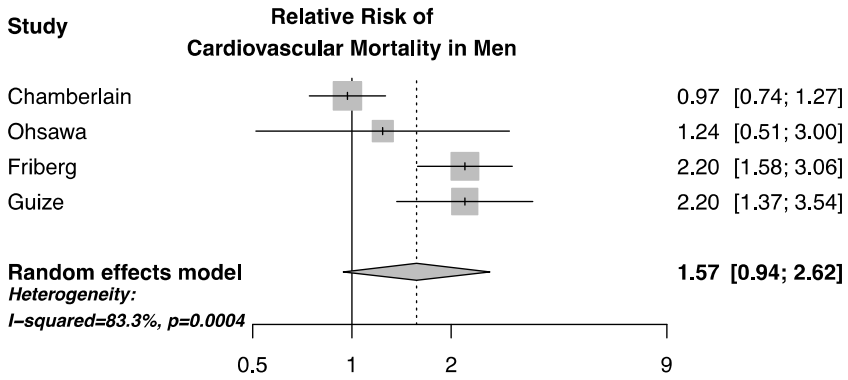
Ohsawa 2007 [20]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Ruigomez et al. 2002 [21]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Saposnik et al. 2011 [22]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Siontis et al. 2014 [23]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Soliman et al. 2014 [24]	*	*		*	**	*	*	*
Soliman et al. 2015 [25]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Stewart et al. 2002 [26]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Stortecky et al. 2013 [27]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*
van Wijk et al. 2007[28]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*
Wolf et al. 1998 [29]	*	*	*		**	*	*	*
Wolfe et al. 2006 [30]		*	*	*	**	*	*	*

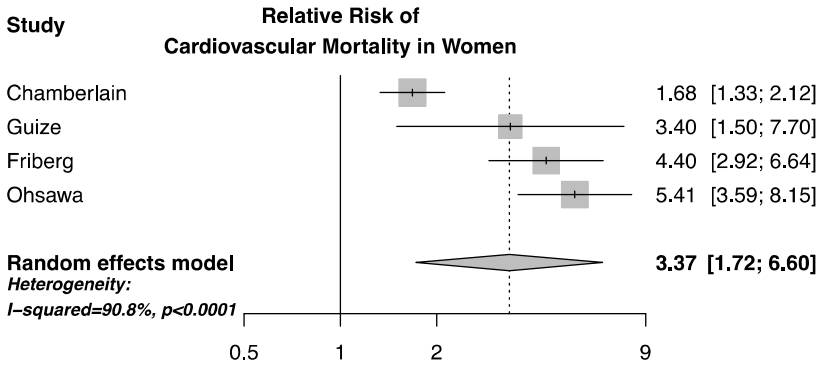
NA: Not applicable; A study can receive a maximum of one star for selection and outcome and two star for comparability of cohorts.

Table B. Pooled event rate in entire cohort (per 1000 patient years) in men and women for all-cause mortality, CVD (cardiovascular) mortality, stroke, cardiac events and heart failure.

	Men	Women
All Cause Mortality	18.2	18.0
Cardiovascular Mortality	10.2	5.9
Stroke	3.1	3.1
Coronary Heart Disease	5.6	3.1
Heart Failure	2.6	2.0

A





B

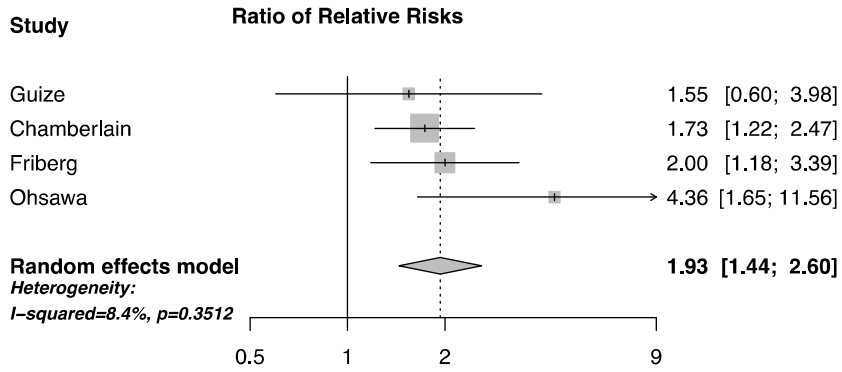


Figure A. (A) Maximally-adjusted relative risk for cardiovascular mortality, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF, by sex. (B) Maximally-adjusted women-to-men ratio of relative risks for cardiovascular mortality, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF. Area of each square is proportional to the inverse variance of the estimate. Horizontal lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.

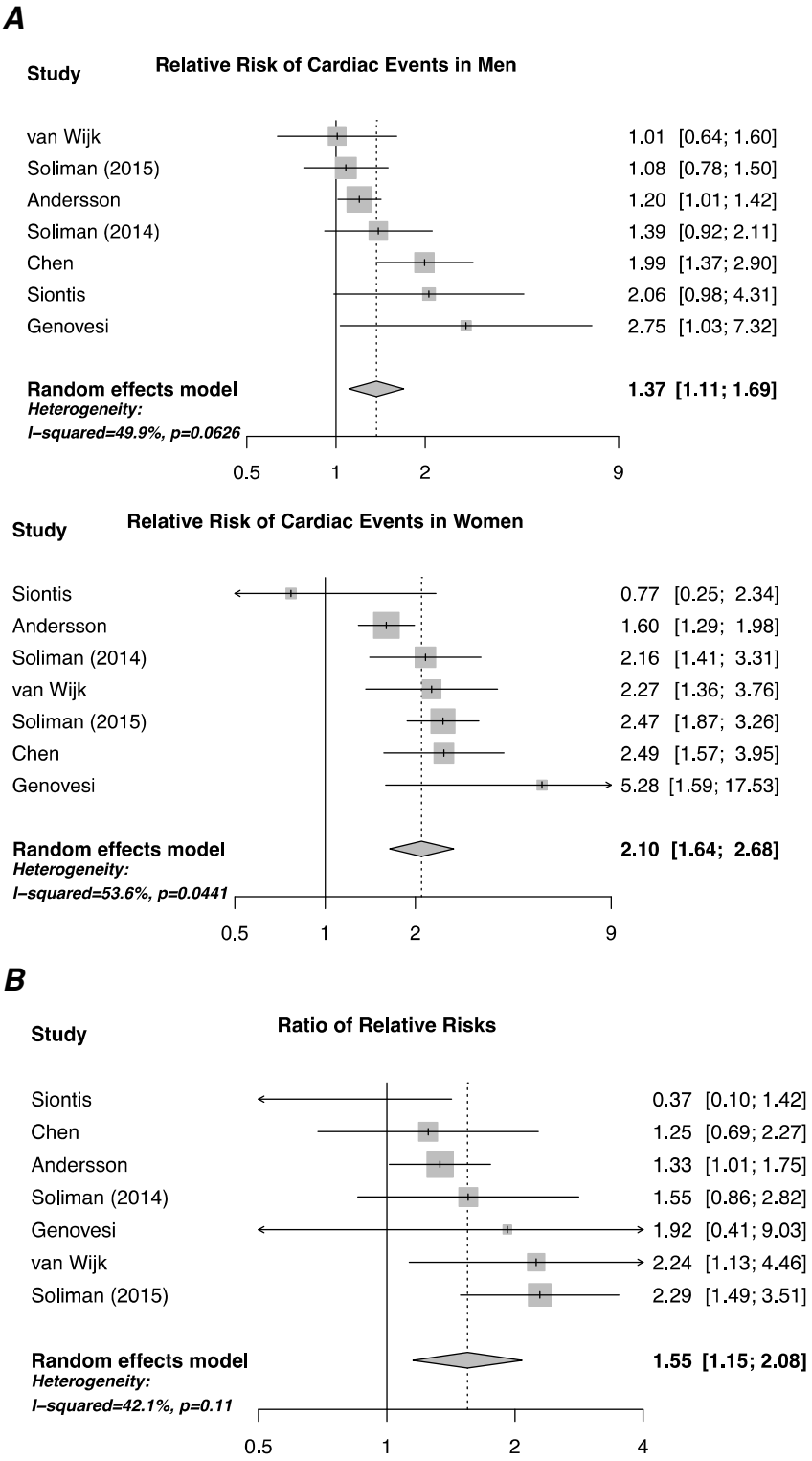


Figure B. (A) Maximally-adjusted relative risk for cardiac events, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF, by sex. (B) Maximally-adjusted women-to-men ratio of relative risks for cardiac events, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF. Area of each square is proportional to the inverse variance of the estimate. Horizontal lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.

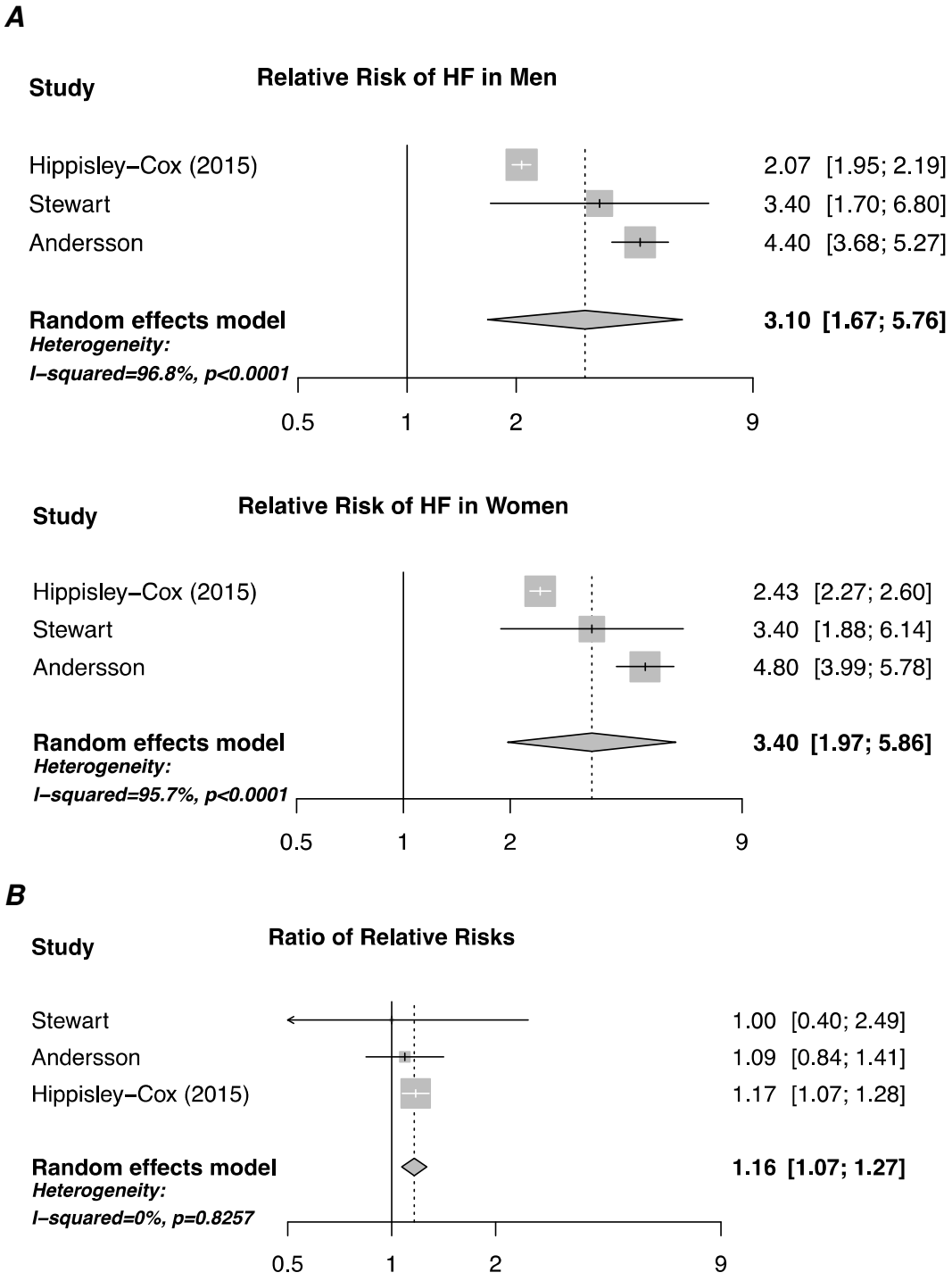


Figure C. (A) Maximally-adjusted relative risk for heart failure, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF, by sex. (B) Maximally-adjusted women-to-men ratio of relative risks for heart failure, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF. Area of each square is proportional to the inverse variance of the estimate. Horizontal lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.

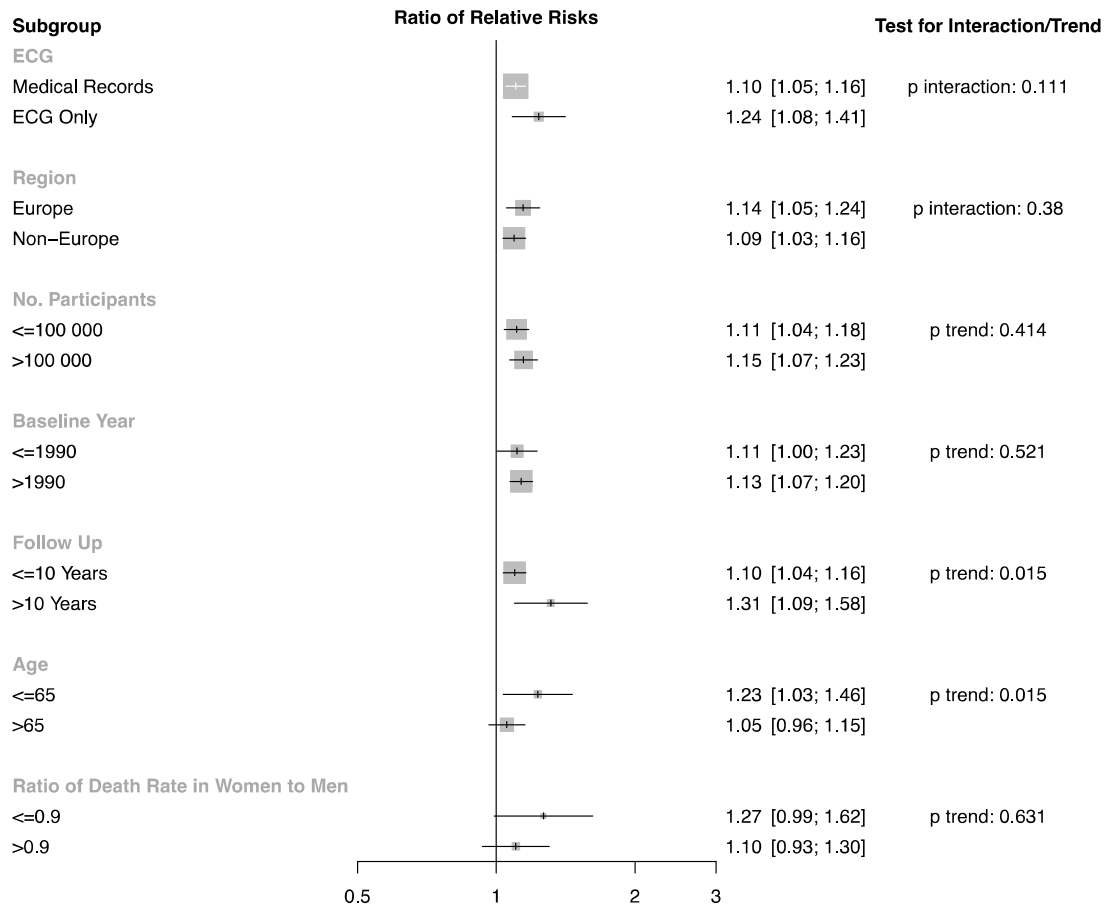


Figure D. Maximally-adjusted women-to-men ratio of relative risks for all-cause mortality, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF, in five sensitivity analyses. Area of each square is proportional to the inverse variance of the estimate. Horizontal lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.

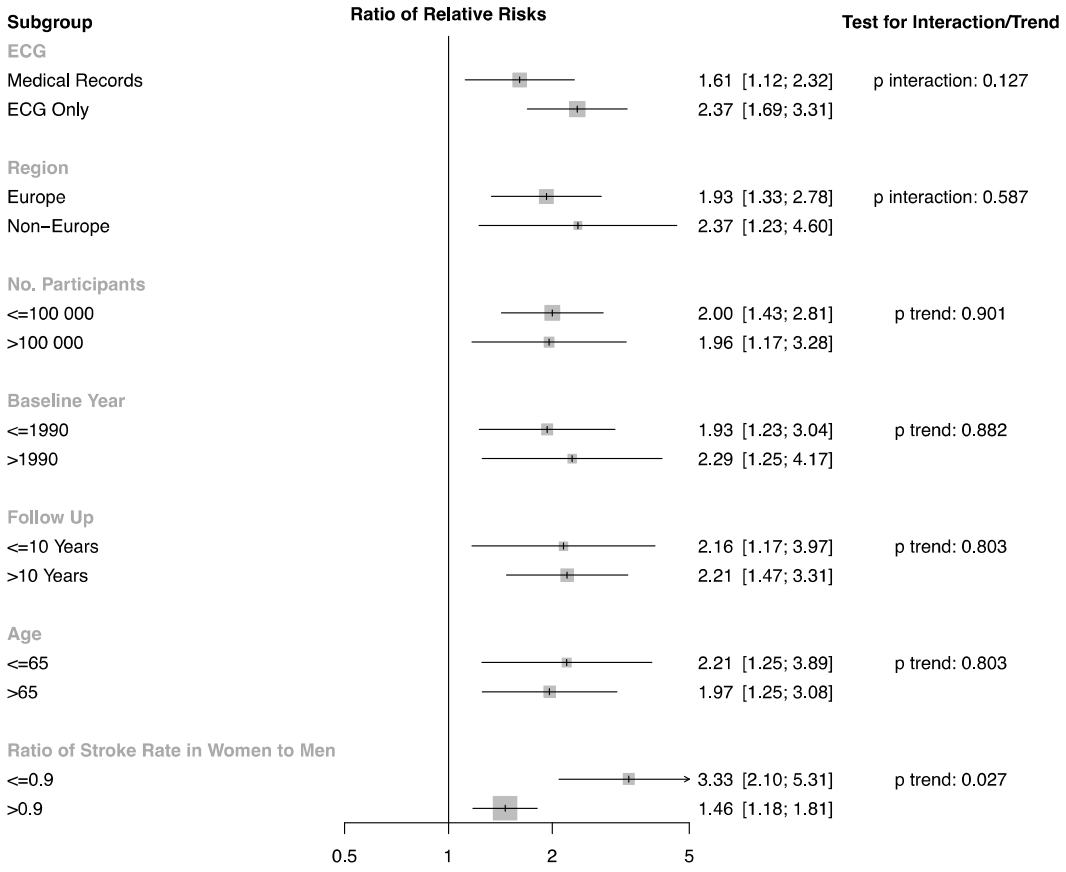


Figure E. Maximally-adjusted women-to-men ratio of relative risks for stroke, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF, in five sensitivity analyses. Area of each square is proportional to the inverse variance of the estimate. Horizontal lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.

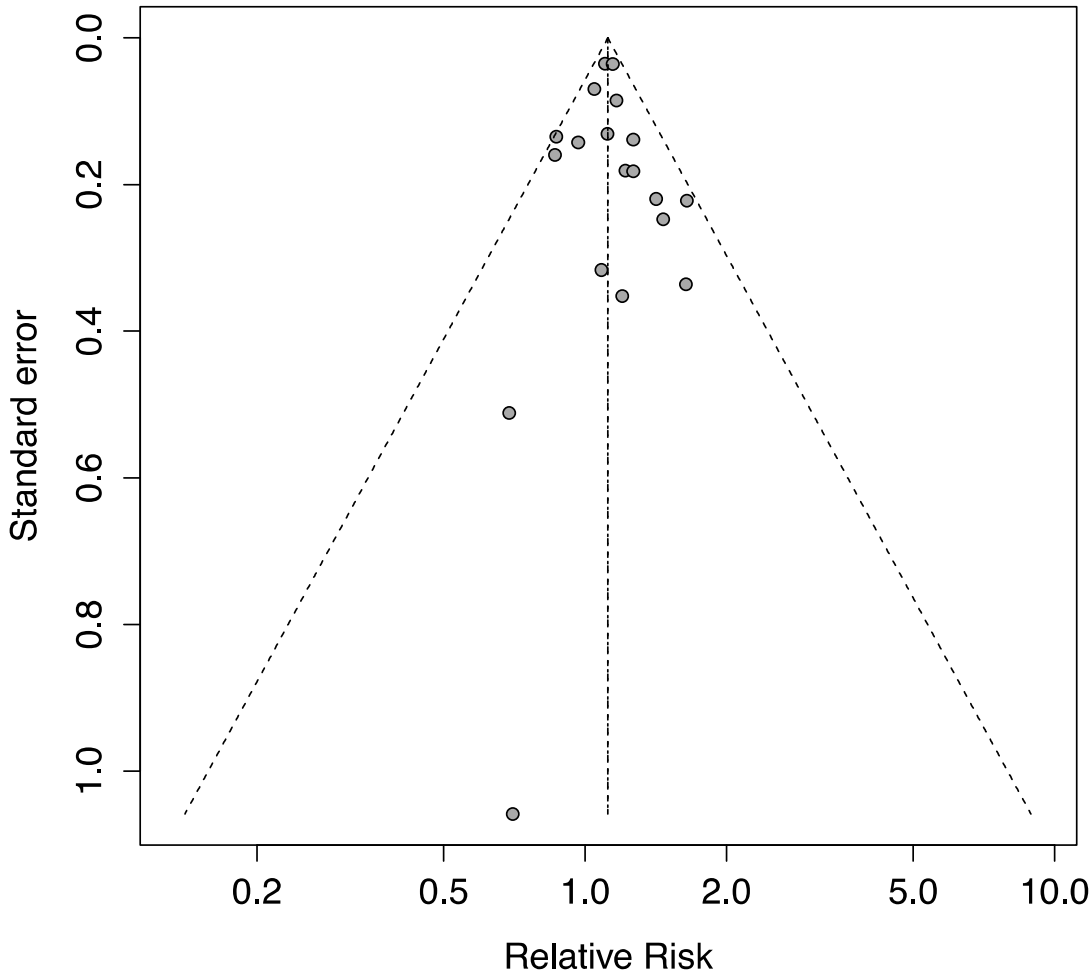


Figure F. Funnel plot of maximally-adjusted pooled women-to-men ratio of relative risks for all-cause mortality, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF. Egger's test for interaction was not significant (p =0.72).

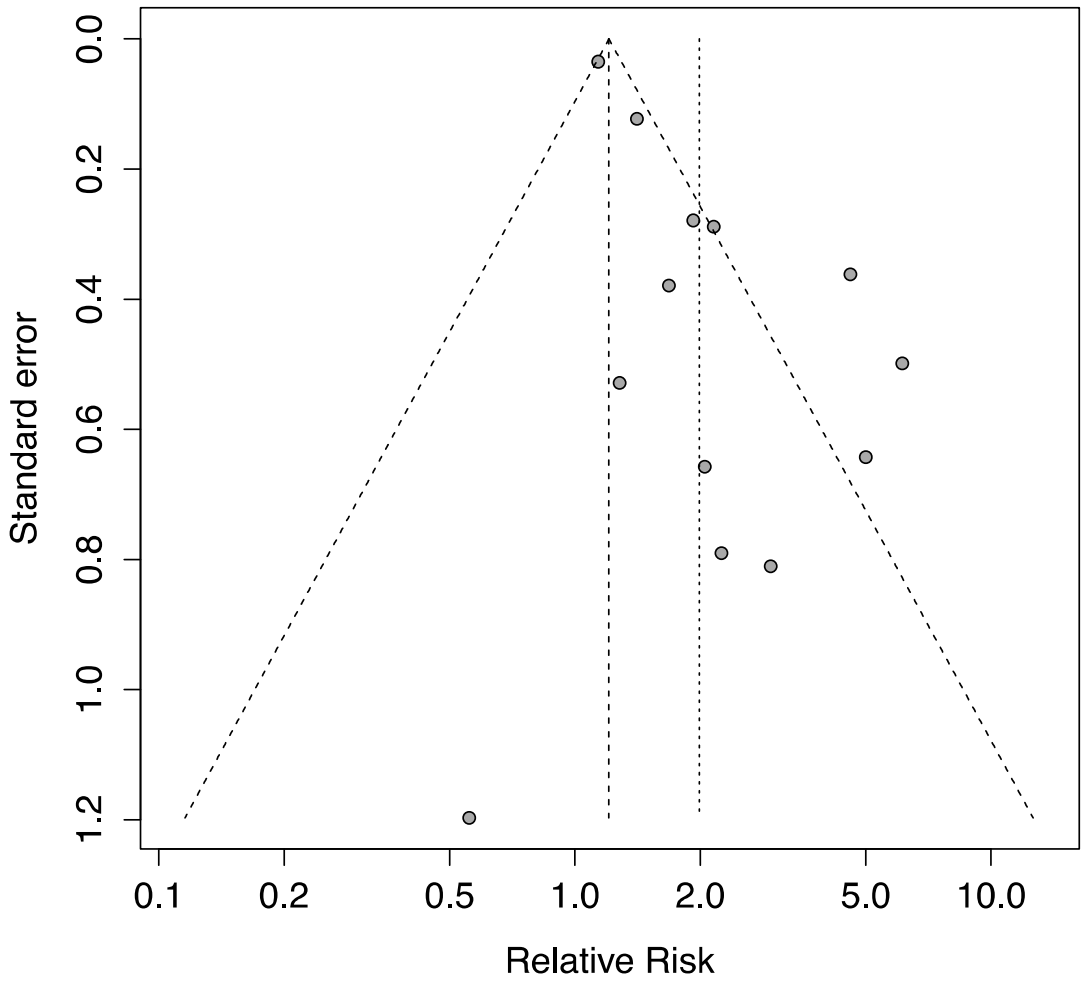


Figure G. Funnel plot of maximally-adjusted pooled women-to-men ratio of relative risks for stroke, comparing individuals with AF to those without AF. Egger's test for interaction was significant (p =0.002).

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