# Supplementary Online Content

Bokma JP, de Wilde KC, Vliegen HW, et al. Value of cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging in noninvasive risk stratification in tetralogy of Fallot. *JAMA Cardiol*. Published online February 22, 2017. doi:10.1001/jamacardio.2016.5818

eFigure. Correlation between LV EF and RV EF.
eTable. Prevalence and Event Rates for Biventricular Function Categories.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eFigure. Correlation between LV EF and RV EF
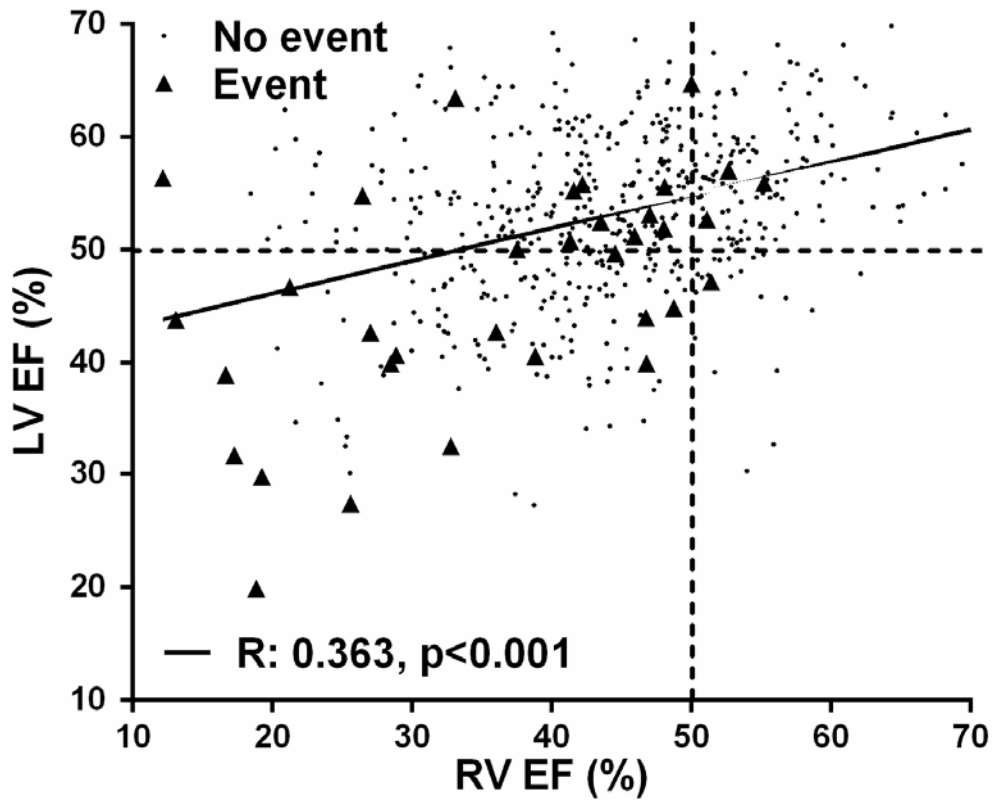
Correlation between baseline RV EF and LV EF including regression line. Patients who experienced the primary composite outcome are indicated with triangles. Dashed lines indicate normal (>50%) limits of RV and LV EF. Abbreviations: EF: ejection fraction, LV: left ventricle, RV: right ventricle

eTable. Prevalence and Event Rates For Biventricular Function Categories

RV function categories	N	Events	%
RV EF <30%	54	12	22
RV EF 30-35%	50	2	4.0
RV EF 35-40%	84	4	4.8
RV EF 40-45%	105	5	4.8
RV EF 45-50%	121	8	6.6
RV EF 50-55%	86	3	3.5
RV EF >55%	72	1	1.4
LV function categories			
LV EF <30%	5	3	60
LV EF 30-35%	13	2	15
LV EF 35-40%	20	3	15
LV EF 40-45%	47	7	15
LV EF 45-50%	96	4	4.2
LV EF 50-55%	156	7	4.5
LV EF >55%	230	8	3.5

Number of patients and event rate in RV/LV dysfunction categories. In some patients, RV EF (n=3) or LV EF (n=8) could not be quantified reliably and were excluded from multivariable analysis. Abbreviations: EF: ejection fraction, LV: left ventricle, RV: right ventricle