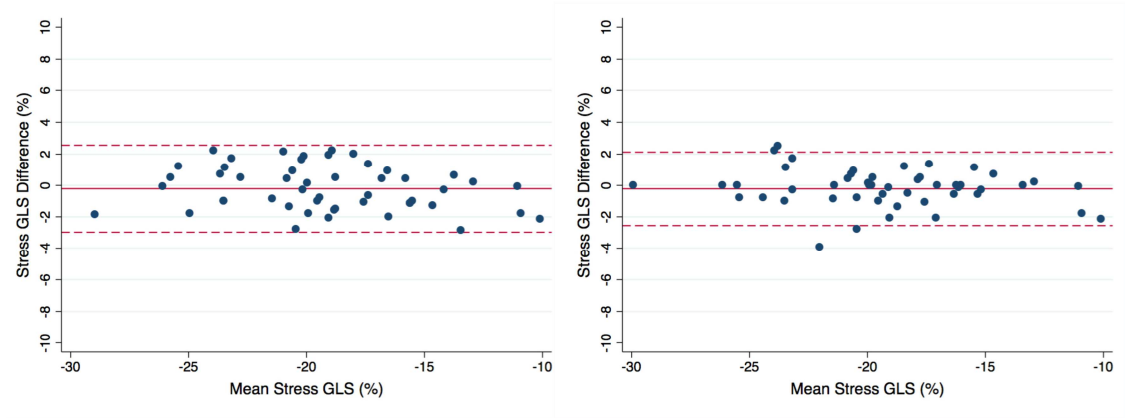


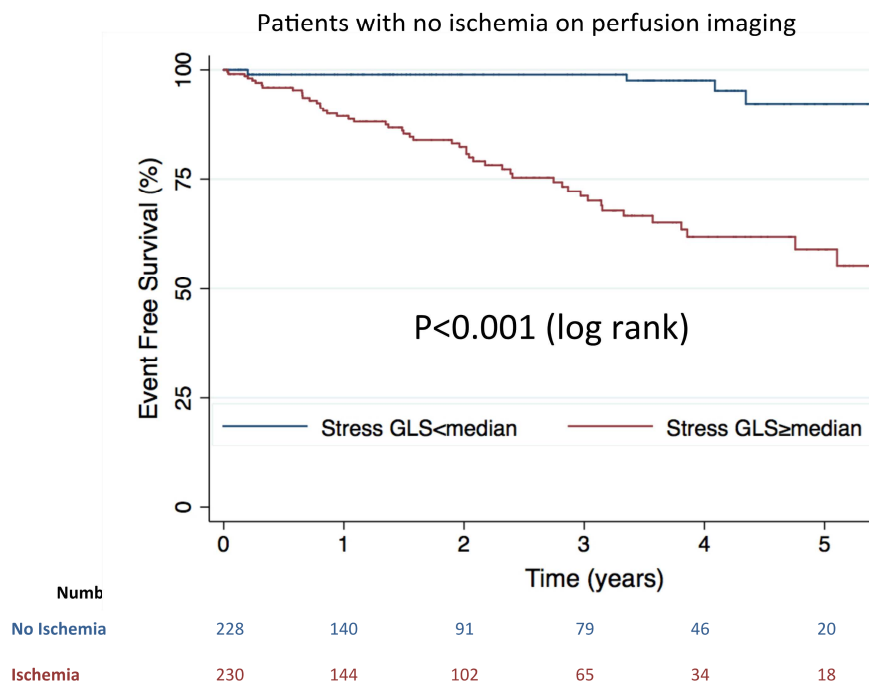
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Prognostic implications of blunted feature tracking global longitudinal strain during vasodilator cardiovascular magnetic resonance stress imaging

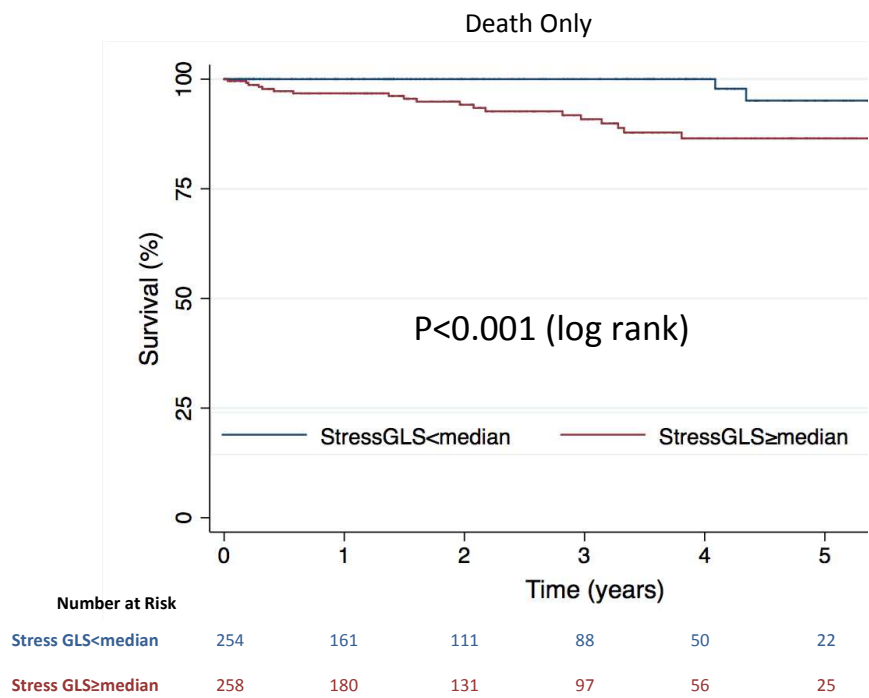
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



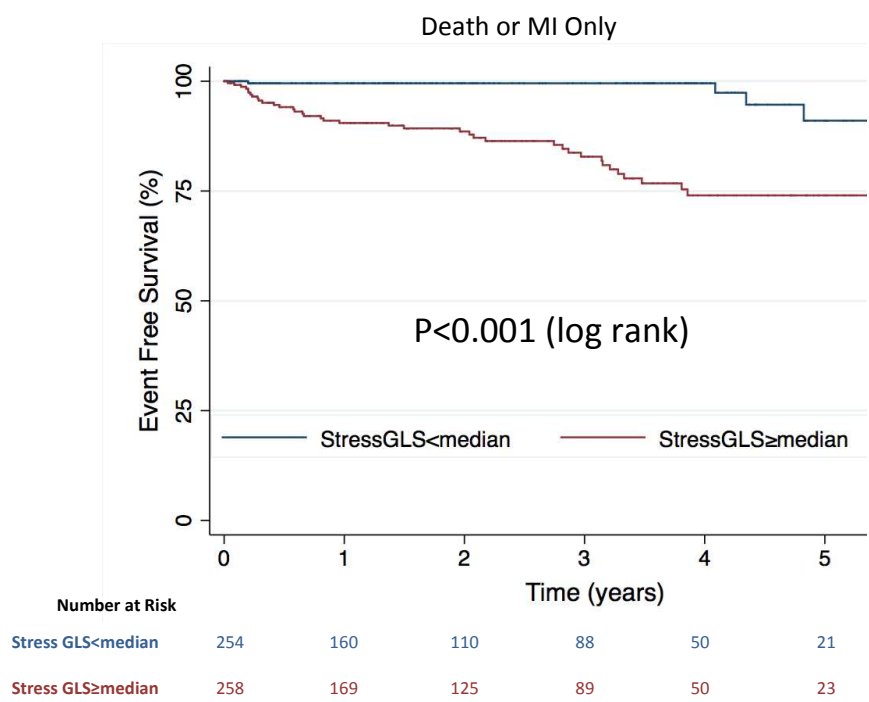
Supplementary Figure 1. Bland-Altman analysis of stress GLS for interobserver (left panel) and intraobserver (right panel) variability. Solid line represents the bias. Dashed lines represents the 95% limits of agreement.



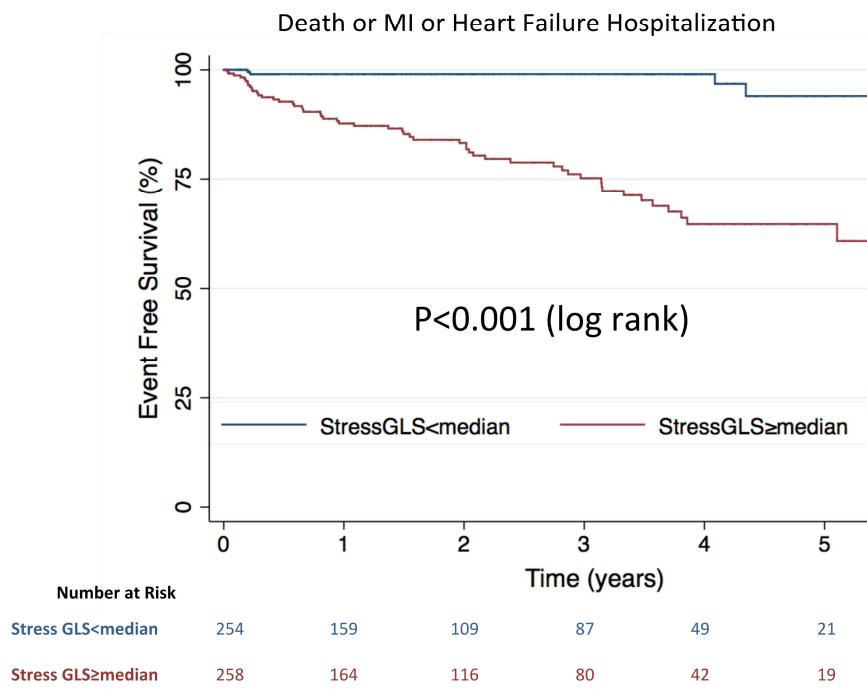
Supplementary Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curves stratified by stress GLS above and below the median value. Patients with no ischemia on perfusion imaging.



Supplementary Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves, stratified by stress GLS above and below the median value. Endpoint of death only.



Supplementary Figure 4. Kaplan-Meier curves, stratified by stress GLS above and below the median value. Combined endpoint of death or MI.



Supplementary Figure 5. Kaplan-Meier curves stratified by stress GLS above and below the median value. Combined endpoint of death, MI or heart failure hospitalization.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

VARIABLES	Final Multivariable Model For MACE	
	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Male	1.571 (0.976-2.527)	0.063
LVEF[‡]	1.017 (1.001-1.032)	0.037
Stress GLS*	1.278 (1.212-1.348)	<0.001
Ischemia Extent	1.012 (0.997-1.026)	0.108

Supplementary Table. Final multivariable model of MACE. Model was constructed using LGE size and Ischemia extent included as initial covariates. GLS=Global longitudinal strain, LVEF=Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction, [‡]per % decrease, *per %