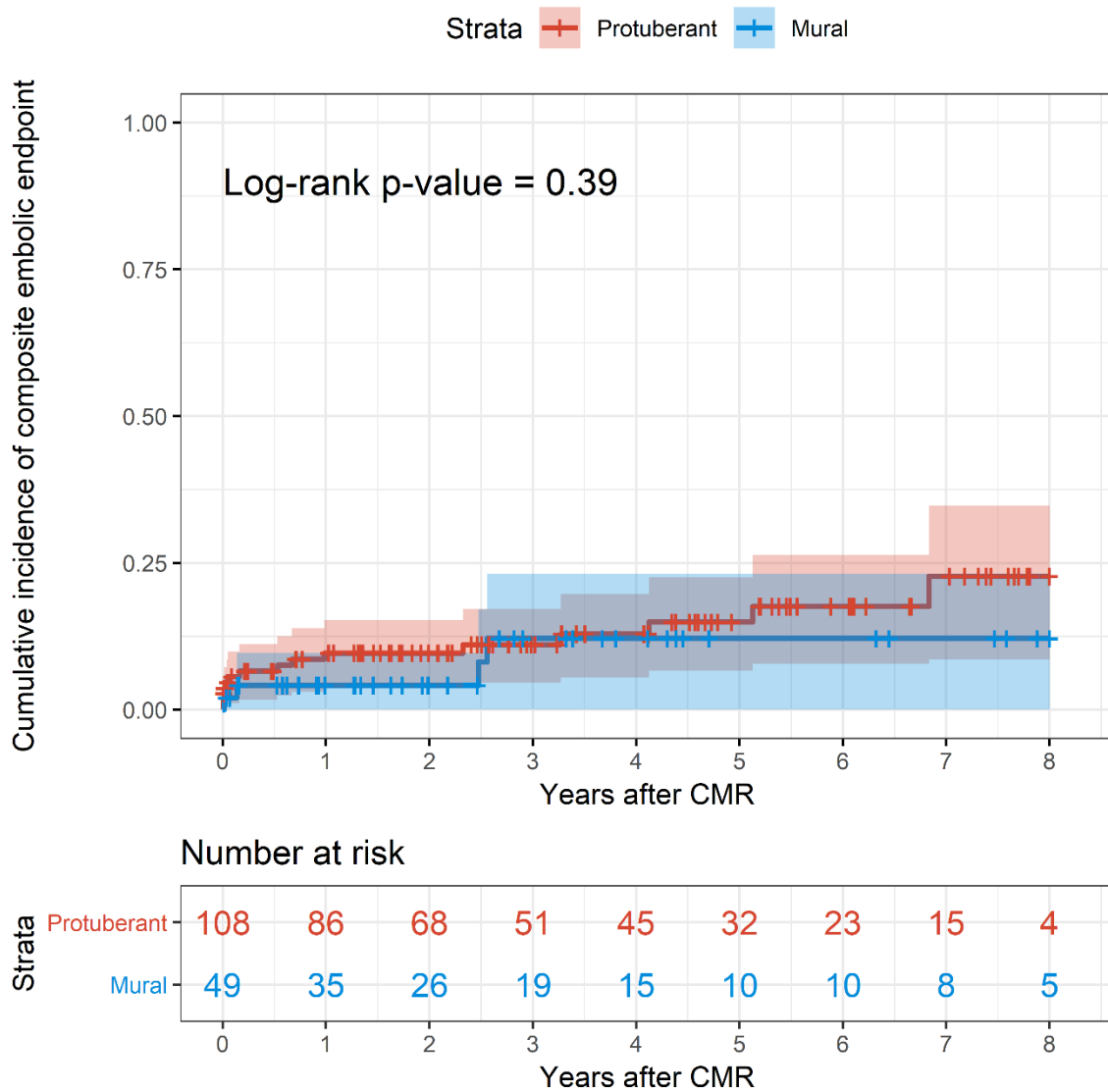


SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental Table 1. Comparison of LV thrombus characteristics between those detected by echocardiography (n = 53) vs. not (n = 57)

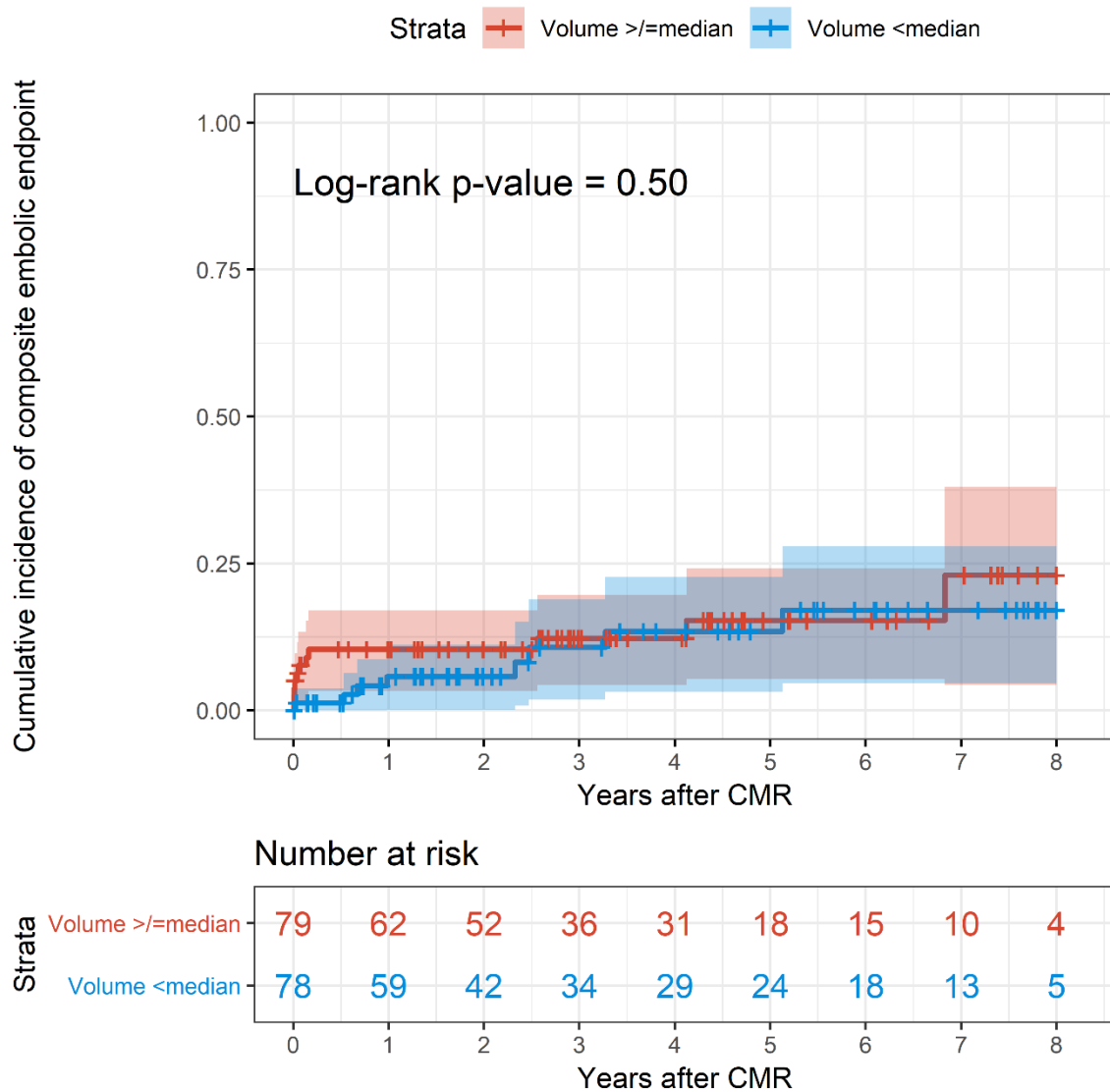
	Detected by echocardiography	Not detected by echocardiography	P value
Time between echocardiography and CMR, days (IQR)	2 (1, 3)	2 (1, 4)	0.32
Echocardiography contrast used, %	38 (71.7)	32 (56.1)	0.09
>1 thrombus, %	9 (17.0)	14 (24.6)	0.33
Apical location, %	51 (96.2)	50 (87.7)	0.11
Protuberant, %	44 (83.0)	30 (52.6)	<0.001
Volume, cm ³ (IQR)	2.6 (1.6 – 6.1)	1.5 (1.0 – 4.2)	0.015
Mobile, %	14 (26.4)	3 (5.3)	0.002
Additional intracardiac thrombi, %	11 (20.8)	8 (14.0)	0.35

Supplemental Figure 1. Incidence of embolism in patients with protuberant LV thrombus compared with those with mural LV thrombus. Kaplan-Meier curves demonstrate the cumulative incidence of the composite embolic endpoint in patients with protuberant LV thrombus (in red) and in patients with mural LV thrombus (in blue). Note the lack of a significant difference in the cumulative incidence of embolic events between the two groups.



Supplemental Figure 2. Incidence of embolism in patients with LV thrombus \geq median in volume compared with those with LV thrombus $<$ median in volume.

Kaplan-Meier curves demonstrate the cumulative incidence of the composite embolic endpoint in patients with LV thrombus \geq median in volume (in red) and in patients with LV thrombus $<$ median in volume (in blue). Note the lack of a significant difference in the cumulative incidence of embolic events between the two groups.



Supplemental Figure 3. Incidence of embolism in patients with mobile LV thrombus compared with those with immobile LV thrombus. Kaplan-Meier curves demonstrate the cumulative incidence of the composite embolic endpoint in patients with mobile LV thrombus (in red) and in patients with immobile LV thrombus (in blue). Note the lack of a significant difference in the cumulative incidence of embolic events between the two groups.

