FIGURE LEGENDS FOR APPENDX FIGURES

Appendix Figure 1. Relationship between measured CVP and estimated CVP in the test cohort with color in each patient (Figure 2A is just colored in each patient)

Both measured CVP and estimated CVP seem to lay in linear in each patient.

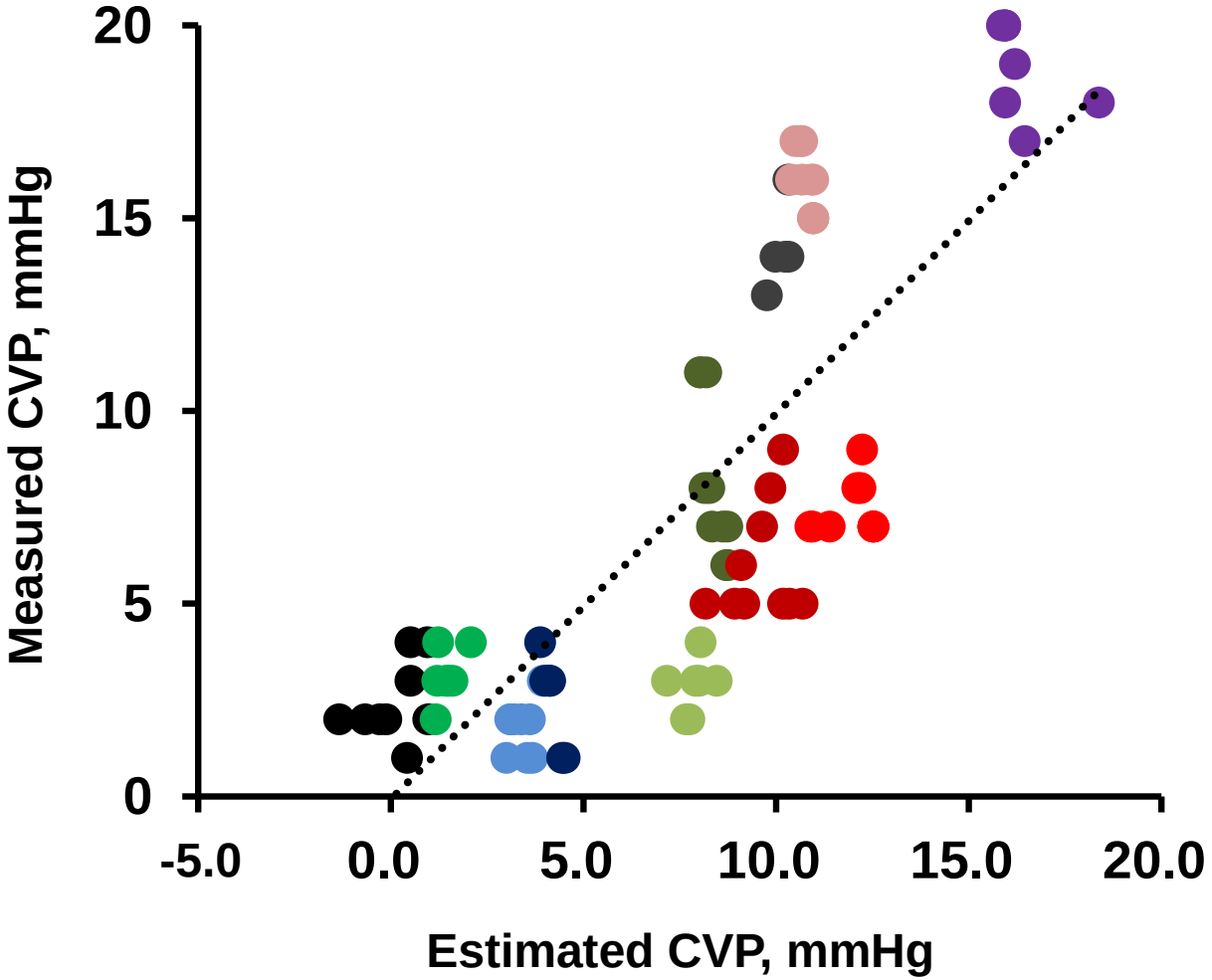
Statistical assessment is similar with Figure 2A.

Appendix Figure 2. ROC analysis to estimate CVP ≥12 mmHg by using the equation.

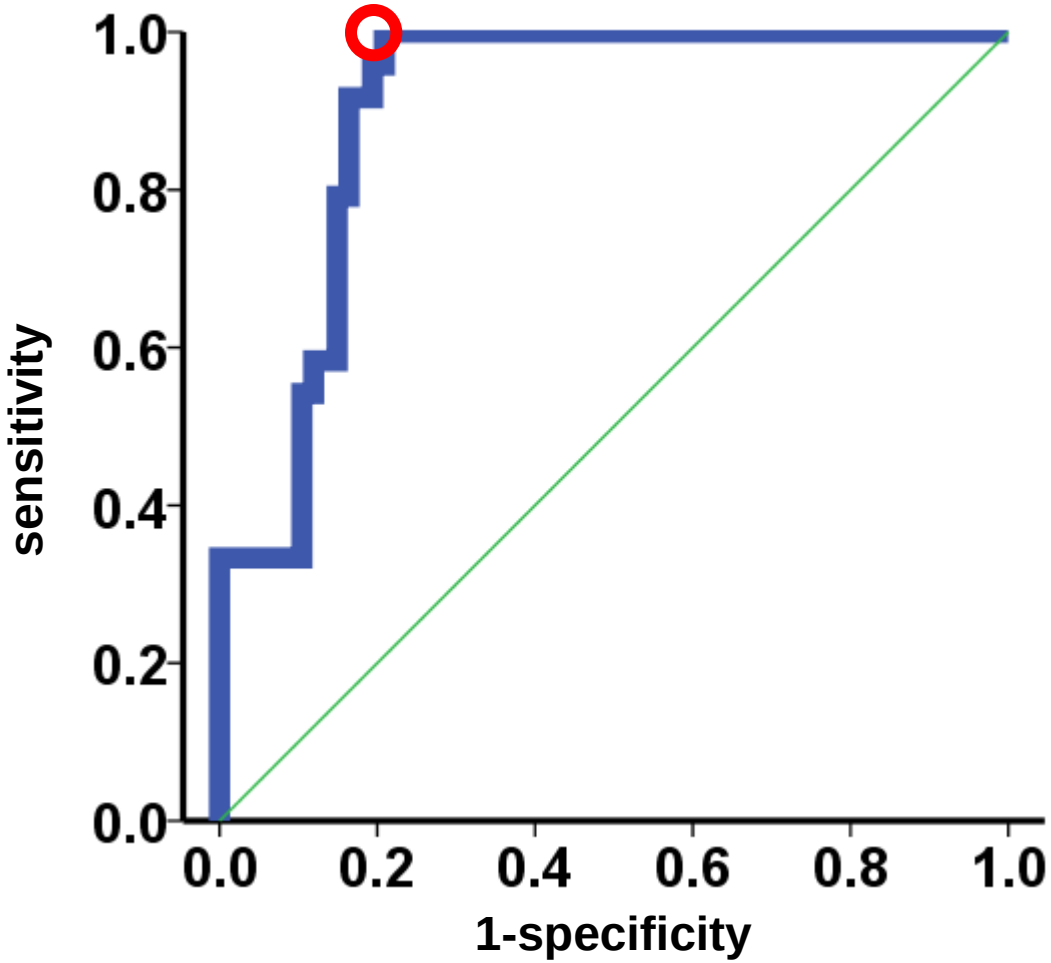
APPENDIX

The methodology to create the equation to estimate CVP

Considering the results of linear regression analyses for the estimation of CVP (see Table 3), B values of each variable were used for coefficients (i.e., B value, -0.086, 0.013, and -0.020 for RA lead impedance, RV lead impedance, and LV lead impedance, respectively). B value of the constant, 47.9, was used as a constant of the equation. As a result, the following equation was calculated: estimated CVP (mmHg) = 47.9 – (0.086 × RA lead impedance [Ω]) + (0.013 × RV lead impedance [Ω]) – (0.020 × LV lead impedance [Ω]).



Appendix Figure 1



Endoint	CVP ≥12 mmHg
Area under the curve	0.905
Sensitivity	100.0%
Specificity	79.1%

Appendix Figure 2