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Supplemental Text 1. Search string

Ovid MEDLINE(R) ALL 1946 to November 21, 2019 Search date: 25 August 2020

#	Searches	Results
1	exp "predictive value of tests"/ or roc curve/ or exp Decision Support Techniques/	321482
2	("signal to noise" or roc curve or reiver operating or predict*).ab,kf,ti.	1644590
3	(decision adj2 (aid? or model* or clinical* or support or system? or tool?)).ab,kf,ti.	56262
4	decision?.ab,kf,ti.	381353
5	logistic models/	139814
6	(logistic model* or regression).ab,kf,ti.	758909
7	5 or 6	814876
8	4 and 7	23040
9	or/1-3,8	1861041
10	patient readmission/	17534
11	((readmission or readmitted or re-admission or re-admitted) and (hospital* or prehospital*)).ab,kf,ti.	20747
12	((readmission or readmitted or re-admission or re-admitted) adj2 (patient? or client)).ab,kf,ti.	4515
13	(rehospitali?ation? or re-hospitali?ation? or rehospitali?ed or re-hospitali?ed).ab,kf,ti.	7834
14	or/10-13	35723
15	exp cardiovascular system/ or exp cardiovascular diseases/	3001695
16	(cardiac* or cardio* or myocard* or coronary or heart).ab,jw,kf,ti.	2161260
17	(diastolic or systolic or edema or dyspnea or renocardiac or Stenocardia* or angor or angina* or atherioscleros* or atheroscleros* or arteroscleros* or Arterioscleros* or Kounis syndrome or ST elevation or STEMI or valve* or aortic or stenosis or Leopard Syndrome or Noonan Syndrome with Multiple Lentigines or Multiple Lentigines Syndrome or Obstructive Subaortic Conus or Absent Right Atrioventricular Connection or arrhythmia* or sinus or sinoatrial or atria* or auricular or atrioventricular or ventricular or bradycardia or Bradyarrhythmia* or tachycardia* or fibrillation* or flutter* or Right Bundle Branch Block or Brugada or extrasystole* or (commotion adj1 cordis) or Auriculo-Ventricular Dissociation or Auriculo Ventricular Dissociation or Atrioventricular Dissociation or A-V Dissociation or AV Dissociation or syncope or (Andersen adj2 Tawil) or QT Syndrome or (jervell adj2 lange) or Prolonged QT Interval or (romano adj1 ward) or parasystole or Pre-Excitation or Preexcitation or (Lown adj2 Ganong) or Short PR- Normal QRS Complex Syndrome or Short PR Normal QRS Complex Syndrome or Wolff-Parkinson-White or WPW Syndrome or Idioventricular Rhythm or Torsade de Pointes).ab,hw,kf,ti.	1642025
18	or/15-17	4136701
19	(predict* adj 5 risk?).ab,kI,tI.	5/009
20	retrospective.ab,hw,kt,ti.	1006259
21	(admission or hospitali?ation or discharge).ab,hw,k1,ti.	529444
22	and/18-21	692
23	and/9,14,18	3482
24	(ISRCTN96643197 or ChiCTR1900026250 or NCT04008914 or NCT03791541 or NCT03300791 or "CTRI/2016/10/007411" or "CTRI/2014/06/004690" or NCT03949439 or NCT03905226 or NCT00344513 or NCT01755052 or NCT02041585).ab.kf.ti.	9
25	((OPERA or REIC or FIgARO or PREDIC or optimize-hf or ten-hms or tele-hf or readmits or silver-ami or dc promis or KorAHF) adj3 (trial or study)).ab,kf,ti.	118
26	or/22-25	4209

Ovid Embase Classic+Embase <1947 to 2020 August 24> Search date: 25 August 2020

#	Searches	Results
1	*predictive value/ or *receiver operating characteristic/ or exp *Decision Support system/	21786
2	("signal to noise" or roc curve or reiver operating or predict*).ab,kw,ti.	2224346
3	(decision adj2 (aid? or model* or clinical* or support or system? or tool?)).ab,kw,ti.	80866
4	decision?.ab,kw,ti.	531706
5	*logistic regression analysis/	1018
6	(logistic model* or regression).ab,kw,ti.	1107281
7	5 or 6	1107307
8	4 and 7	33059
9	or/1-3,8	2305864
10	*hospital readmission/	13570
11	((readmission or readmitted or re-admission or re-admitted) and (hospital* or prehospital*)).ab,kw,ti.	39681
12	((readmission or readmitted or re-admission or re-admitted) adj2 (patient? or client)).ab,kw,ti.	9596
13	(rehospitali?ation? or re-hospitali?ation? or rehospitali?ed or re- hospitali?ed).ab,kw,ti.	14392
14	or/10-13	56536
15	exp *cardiovascular system/	630584
16	(cardiac* or cardio* or myocard* or coronary or heart).ab,jw,kw,ti.	3123455
19	angina* or atherioscleros* or atheroscleros* or arteroscleros* or Arterioscleros* or Kounis syndrome or ST elevation or STEMI or valve* or aortic or stenosis or Leopard Syndrome or Noonan Syndrome with Multiple Lentigines or Multiple Lentigines Syndrome or Obstructive Subaortic Conus or Absent Right Atrioventricular Connection or arrhythmia* or sinus or sinoatrial or atria* or auricular or atrioventricular or ventricular or bradycardia or Bradyarrhythmia* or tachycardia* or fibrillation* or flutter* or Right Bundle Branch Block or Brugada or extrasystole* or (commotion adj1 cordis) or Auriculo-Ventricular Dissociation or Auriculo Ventricular Dissociation or Atrioventricular Dissociation or A-V Dissociation or AV Dissociation or syncope or (Andersen adj2 Tawil) or QT Syndrome or (jervell adj2 lange) or Prolonged QT Interval or (romano adj1 ward) or parasystole or Pre-Excitation or Short PR Normal QRS Complex Syndrome or Wolff-Parkinson-White or WPW Syndrome or Idioventricular Rhythm or Torsade de Pointes).ab,hw,kw,ti.	4712100
18	OI/13-1/	4/13190
19 20	(preuter aujo risk?).a0,kw,u.	70323 1200000
20	(a duviación and han italia ting an diachana) ah han han ti	1200090
21	(admission or nospitalization or discharge).ao,nw,kw,ti.	001
22	and/16-21	991
23	and/9,14,18	0851
24	NCT03300791 or "CTRI/2016/10/007411" or "CTRI/2014/06/004690" or NCT03949439 or NCT03905226 or NCT00344513 or NCT01755052 or NCT02041585).ab.cn.kw.ti.	31
25	((OPERA or REIC or FIgARO or PREDIC or optimize-hf or ten-hms or tele-hf or readmits or silver-ami or dc promis or KorAHF) adj3 (trial or study)).ab,kw.ti.	285
26	or/22-25	8017

Supplemental Text 2. Data items

The following data was collected in accordance with the CHARMS checklist (Critical Appraisal and Data Extraction for Systematic Reviews): citation, source of data, country, study design, setting, participant description, sample characteristics, study dates, outcome definition, follow-up, number and type of predictors, definition and method for measurement of predictors, timing of predictor measurement, handling of predictors in the modelling, number of participants and number of outcomes/events, calibration, discrimination, classification, methods used for testing model performance, final multivariable model results (regression coefficients, intercept, baseline survival, model performance), and model presentation.

Supplemental Table 1A. Risk of Bias

Study	Model		Risk of	bias		Overall	А	pplicability	Overall	
		Participants	Predictors	Outcome	Analysis	Risk of bias	Participants	Predictors	Outcome	applicability
Barnett et al.	Model validation	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	Model update	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Sanchez et al.	NR	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
Deo et al.	30-days CABG Readmission Calculator	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	?
Tan et al.	NR	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Wang et al.	NR	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
Rosenblum et al.	The STS PROM score	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Dodson et al.	SILVER-AMI 30-day readmission calculator	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lim et al.	NR	+	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Kini et al.	NR	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	+
Nguyen et al.	AMI READMITS score	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	Full-stay AMI model	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	CMS AMI administrative model	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Cediel et al.	TARRACO Risk Score	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Brown et al.	STS 30-day Readmission Model	+	?	?	-	-	+	+	?	?
	STS Augmented Clinical Model	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	?	?
Khera et al.	TAVR 30-Day Readmission Risk Model	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	?	?
Tam et al.	NR	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	?	?
Atzema et al.	AFTER Part 2 scoring system	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Stuebe et al.	NR	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Huynh et al.	NR	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
Zywot et al.	CABG Risk Scale	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+

Supplemental Table 1. Risk of bias (continued)

Study	Model	Risk of bias			Overall Risk of	А	Applicability			
		Participants	Predictors	Outcome	Analysis	bias	Participants	Predictors	Outcome	applicability
Cox et al.	CMS HF medical model	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	CMS HF administrative model	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Zitser-Gurevich et al.	NR	?	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Ahmad et al.	CMS HF administrative model	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Minges et al.	NR	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Pack et al.	NR	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Benuzillo et al.	CRSS	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Kitamura et al.	FIM	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Lahewala et al.	CHADS2	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	CHA2DS-VASc	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Formiga et al.	CMS HF medical model	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Leong et al.	30-day HF readmission risk score	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Burke et al.	HOSPITAL score	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Kilic et al.	NR	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Moulder et al.	NR	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Chotechuang et al.	GRACE	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Yazdan-Ashoori et al.	LACE	?	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	CMS HF administrative model	?	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Oliver-McNeil et al.	ICD Readmission-Risk Score	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Sudhakar et al.	CMS HF medical model	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Raposeiras-Roubín et al.	GRACE	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Betihavas et al.	NR	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Lancey et al.	NR	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Moretti et al.	EuroHeart PCI score	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Hilbert et al.	HF decision tree	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	AMI decision tree	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+

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Supplemental Table 1. Risk of bias (continued)

Study	Model	Risk of bias			Overall Risk of	Α	pplicability	Overall		
		Participants	Predictors	Outcome	Analysis	bias	Participants	Predictors	Outcome	applicability
Wang et al.	LACE	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Rana et al.	HOSPITAL score	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
	Elixhauser index	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Hummel et al.	CMS HF medical model	?	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Salah et al.	ELAN-HF score	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Wasfy et al.	Pre-PCI model	-	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
Engoren et al.	NR	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Au et al.	Administrative Claims Model: HF 30-day mortality	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	?	?
	Charlson Comorbidity Score	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	?	?
	CMS HF administrative model	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	?	?
	LACE	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	?	?
Krumholz et al.	CMS AMI medical model	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	CMS AMI administrative model	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Amarasingham et al.	Tabak mortality score	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
	CMS HF administrative model	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
	ADHERE	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
Keenan et al.	CMS HF administrative model	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	CMS HF medical model	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Ferraris et al.	READMIT	?	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Delgado et al.	15-day CV readmission risk score	?	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
	30-day CV readmission risk score	?	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Espinoza et al.	30-day readmission score after cardiac surgery	+	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+

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Supplemental Table 1. Risk of bias (continued)

Study	Model		Risk of I	bias		Overall Risk of	А	pplicability		Overall
		Participants	Predictors	Outcome	Analysis	bias	Participants	Predictors	Outcome	applicability
Reed et al.	CMS HF administrative model	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
	PARR-30	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
	LACE	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
	Hasan	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
	AH model	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+
Ibrahim et al.	HOSPITAL score	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
	LACE	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
	LACE+ index	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Bardhan et al.	NR	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Asche et al.	NR	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	?	?
Li et al.	NR	-	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Hammill et al.	CMS HF administrative model	-	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	+
Frizzell et al.	CMS HF administrative model	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+

Legend: the overall risk of bias assessment is located in the main paper.

Abbreviations: AH: Adventist hositals, CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting, CMS=centers for Medicare and Medicaid services, CRSS: CABG Readmission Risk Score, Fim: motor and cognitive Functional Independence Measure, HF: heart failure, ICD: implantable cardioverter defibrillator, NR: not reported, PARR-30: Patients at Risk of Readmission within 30-days, PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention, TAVR: transcatheter aortic valve replacement



Supplemental Figure 1. Meta-analysis of CMS AMI administrative model

Legend: The CMS acute myocardial infarction (AMI) administrative model was evaluated in four independent cohorts in two studies: 0.65, 95% CI 0.56 to 0.73, 95% prediction interval 0.39 to 0.84. Standard errors were derived from the reported c-statistics, sample size and observed events. The readmission rate was missing for the internal validation cohort in the Krumholz et al. study, and this data was needed to derive the observed events. The development and validation cohort in the Krumholz et al. study were similar samples and we used the average readmission rate from these two cohorts to impute the missing readmission rate for the internal validation.



Supplemental Figure 2. Meta-analysis of CMS HF administrative model

Legend: The CMS heart failure (HF) administrative model was evaluated in twelve independent cohorts in nine studies: 0.60, 95% CI 0.58 to 0.62, 95% prediction interval 0.53 to 0.66. Standard errors were derived from the reported c-statistics, sample size and observed events. The readmission rate was missing for the internal validation cohort in the Keenan et al. study, and this data was needed to derive the observed events. The development and validation cohort in the Keenan et al. study were similar samples and we used the average readmission rate from these two cohorts to impute the missing readmission rate for the internal validation.





Legend: The CMS medical model was evaluated in six independent cohorts in five studies: 0.60, 95% CI 0.58 to 0.62, 95% prediction interval 0.56 to 0.65. Standard errors were derived from the reported c-statistics, sample size and observed events.

Supplemental Figure 4. Meta-analysis of HOSPITAL score



Legend: The HOSPITAL score was evaluated in four independent cohorts in three studies: 0.64, 95% CI 0.58 to 0.70, 95% prediction interval 0.48 to 0.78. Standard errors were derived from the reported c-statistics, sample size and observed events.

Supplemental Figure 5. Meta-analysis of GRACE



Legend: GRACE was evaluated in four independent cohorts in three studies: 0.79, 95% CI 0.63 to 0.86, 95% prediction interval 0.06 to 1.00. Standard errors were derived from the reported c-statistics, sample size and observed events.

Supplemental Figure 6. Meta-analysis of LACE



Legend: LACE was evaluated in six independent cohorts in five studies: 0.62, 95% CI 0.53 to 0.70, 95% prediction interval 0.37 to 0.82. Standard errors were derived from the reported c-statistics, sample size and observed events.

Supplemental Figure 7. Age as moderator



Legend: A meta-regression with average sample age as covariate was performed. The outcome was the discrimination (c-statistic). There is no association between the sample age and the discrimination.





Legend: A meta-regression with the number of predictors as covariate was performed. The outcome was the discrimination (c-statistic). The discrimination increases with the number of predictors decreases. This association is significant.

Moderators	Ν	C-statistic	95% CI	Test for subgroup difference
Population				p = 0.835
- Surgical	17	0.627	0.605 - 0.649	
- TAVR	2	0.645	0.560 - 0.729	
- Heart failure	45	0.641	0.623 - 0.658	
- Acute myocardial infarction	16	0.671	0.644 - 0.697	
- Arrhythmias	5	0.640	0.630 - 0.649	
- Valve disease	1	0.650	0.641 - 0.659	
- ICD implantation	1	0.710	0.605 - 0.815	
- Reinfarction	1	0.740	0.681 - 0.799	
- Acute coronary syndrome	1	0.590	0.475 - 0.705	
- Mixed	3	0.660	0.656 - 0.664	
Data source				p = 0.014
- Registry	17	0.613	0.602 - 0.624	
- Administrative database	17	0.664	0.635 - 0.693	
- Hospital database	18	0.612	0.593 - 0.632	
- Prospective cohort	16	0.640	0.613 - 0.667	
- Retrospective cohort	23	0.682	0.653 - 0.710	
- Secondary analysis	2	0.695	0.497 - 0.894	
Endpoint				p = 0.589
- 15 days	1	0.633	0.539 - 0.727	
- 28 days	1	0.800	0.720 - 0.880	
- 30 days	78	0.642	0.631 - 0.654	
- 90 days	8	0.645	0.632 - 0.657	
- 100 days	1	0.652	0.626 - 0.678	
- 180 days	4	0.656	0.591 - 0.721	
Outcome definition				p = 0.144
- All cause	65	0.644	$0.6\overline{33} - 0.656$	
- Cardiac related	18	0.676	$0.6\overline{28} - 0.723$	

Supplemental Table 1B. Subgroup analyses

Legend: Subgroup analyses were performed. The outcome was the discrimination (c-statistic). The discrimination is moderator by the data source that was used in the study, but not by the population, outcome definition and endpoint.

Hypertension

Valve disease

Anemia

Dementia

Stroke

History of heart failure

Cerebrovascular disease

Peripheral vascular disease

Prior Coronary Artery Bypass Graft

Prior percutaneous coronary intervention

Predictor	Coefficient, 95% CI	Prediction interval
Age (years)	0.01, 0.00 - 0.01	-0.01 - 0.03
Female	0.10, 0.03 - 0.17	-0.17 - 0.38
Arrhythmias	0.20, 0.12 - 0.28	-0.04 - 0.43
Chronic lung disease	0.23, 0.05 - 0.40	-0.35 - 0.80
Chronic obstructive pumonary disease	0.18, 0.15 - 0.22	0.08 - 0.29
Artherosclerose	0.01, -0.13 - 0.15	-0.38 - 0.41
Diabetes mellitus	0.16, 0.11 - 0.22	-0.04 - 0.37
Current heart failure	0.27, 0.20 - 0.34	0.04 - 0.50

Supplemental Table 2A. Summary of meta-analyses predictors

Legend: A meta-analyses was performed with the outcome 30 day unplanned hospital readmissions. The forest plots are detailed below. Please note that there are some small differences with the data reported in Figure 4 in the main manuscript. This is because of a difference in rounding the decimal points by the software.

0.05, -0.02 - 0.12

0.10, 0.06 - 0.13

0.01, -0.07 - 0.09

0.38, 0.25 - 0.51

0.08, 0.03 - 0.13

0.10, 0.06 - 0.14

0.07, 0.01 - 0.13

0.15, 0.09 - 0.21

-0.04, -0.10 - 0.02

0.04, -0.06 - 0.14

-0.16 - 0.25

0.01 - 0.19

-0.27 - 0.29

0.01 - 0.75

-0.05 - 0.22

-0.01 - 0.22

-0.11 - 0.25

-0.03 - 0.34

-0.21 - 0.12

-0.30 - 0.39

Supplemental Figure 9. Age as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical		
Brown et al.	- 0.02 (0.00, 0.05)	5.10
Benuzillo et al.	- 0.03 (0.01, 0.04)	6.66
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.833) (► - → 0.03 (0.01, 0.04)	11.76
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Heart failure		11 (2
Lim et al.	0.02 (0.01, 0.03)	11.63
Formiga et al.	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.03)	1.47
Sudhakar et al.	-0.02 (-0.03, -0.01)	11.32
Betihavas et al.	0.01 (-0.01, 0.02)	7.06
Keenan et al.	0.00 (-0.00, 0.00)	17.45
Subtotal (I-squared = 87.5% , p = 0.000)	0.00 (-0.00, 0.00)	48.93
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.00, 0.00)	
· []		
Acute myocardial infarction		
Nguyen et al.	• 0.01 (-0.01, 0.04)	3.59
Krumholz et al.	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	17.45
Asche et al.	0.01 (-0.00, 0.02)	10.15
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.962)	0.01 (0.01, 0.01)	31.19
with estimated predictive interval	. (0.01, 0.01)	
Arrhythmias		
Atzema et al.	0.02 (0.01, 0.04)	8.12
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	0.02 (0.01, 0.04)	8.12
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 100.0% , p = 0.000)	0.01 (0.00, 0.01)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.01, 0.03)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		
THO I.E. Weights are noni faildoin effects analysis		

Legend: Two studies were not included in the analysis. One study had a missing standard error and one study reported transformed values. The values of their coefficients were: -0.001, and $\log(0,502)$.

Supplemental Figure 10. Female as predictor

tudy_ID	ES (95% CI)	Weight
urgical		
Deo et al.	0.25 (0.16, 0.33)	7.77
rown et al.	-0.01 (-0.72, 0.70)	0.91
am et al.	0.15 (0.09, 0.20)	8.27
ngoren et al.	• 0.39 (0.07, 0.70)	3.17
ubtotal (I-squared = 46.3%, p = 0.134)	0.20 (0.11, 0.29)	20.12
ith estimated predictive interval	. (-0.11, 0.51)	
eart failure		
ormiga et al.	-0.54 (-1.55, 0.46)	0.48
udhakar et al.	-0.01 (-0.31, 0.29)	3.43
etihavas et al.	-0.01 (-0.41, 0.39)	2.36
ummel et al.	-0.01 (-0.23, 0.21)	4.67
eenan et al.	-0.01 (-0.03, 0.01)	8.66
eenan et al.	0.06 (0.02, 0.10)	8.49
ardhan et al.	-0.08 (-0.12, -0.03)	8.44
Iammill et al.	-0.08 (-0.13, -0.04)	8.42
ubtotal (I-squared = 78.2% , p = 0.000)	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.02)	44.94
ith estimated predictive interval	. (-0.17, 0.11)	
cute myocardial infarction		
Iguyen et al.	0.34 (-0.17, 0.84)	1.63
rumholz et al.	0.09 (0.05, 0.13)	8.49
rumholz et al.	0.13 (0.09, 0.17)	8.49
ubtotal (I-squared = 27.9% , p = 0.250)	0.11 (0.07, 0.15)	18.60
ith estimated predictive interval	. (-0.21, 0.44)	
fixed		
	0.24 (0.21, 0.27)	8.60
ubtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.24 (0.21, 0.27)	8.60
nin estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
R		7 72
vasiy et al.	0.34 (0.25, 0.42)	7.73
ubtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.34 (0.25, 0.42)	7.73
hith estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
verall (I-squared = 95.7%, p = 0.000)	0.10 (0.03, 0.17)	100.00
ith estimated predictive interval	. (-0.17, 0.38)	
OTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		

Legend: Two studies were not included in the analysis because the standard errors were missing. The values of their coefficients were: -0.28 and 0.206.

Supplemental Figure 1. Arrhythmias as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical		
Deo et al.	0.20 (0.14, 0.25)	19.83
Brown et al.	-0.57 (-1.73, 0.59)	0.47
Subtotal (I-squared = 41.0% , p = 0.193) (- 4 -1	0.04 (-0.57, 0.65)	20.31
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
TAVR		
Sanchez et al.	0.51 (0.31, 0.70)	9.62
Khera et al.	0.21 (0.13, 0.30)	17.47
Subtotal (I-squared = 86.3% , p = 0.007) (0.35 (0.06, 0.63)	27.09
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Heart failure		
Huynh et al.	1.07 (0.18, 1.96)	0.79
Keenan et al.	0.06 (0.04, 0.08)	21.57
Subtotal (I-squared = 79.8%, $p = 0.026$) f - 4	0.46 (-0.51, 1.43)	22.35
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Acute myocardial infarction		
Dodson et al.	0.31 (0.11, 0.50)	9.48
Krumholz et al.	0.11 (0.07, 0.15)	20.77
Subtotal (I-squared = 73.1%, $p = 0.054$) (0.18 (-0.00, 0.37)	30.25
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Overall (I-squared = 88.6%, p = 0.000)	0.20 (0.12, 0.28)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.04, 0.43)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		
-1.96 0 1.	96	

Legend: There was no missing data in the analysis.

Supplemental Figure 12. Chronic lung disease as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	Weight
Surgical		
Brown et al.	0.09 (-0.52, 0.70)	5.49
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.09 (-0.52, 0.70)	5.49
with estimated predictive interval	I . (., .)	
TAVR		
Khera et al.	0.21 (0.13, 0.29)	16.03
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.21 (0.13, 0.29)	16.03
with estimated predictive interval	1 . (., .)	
Heart failure		
Keenan et al.	0.05 (0.03, 0.07)	16.56
Bardhan et al.	-0.01 (-0.10, 0.07)	15.95
Subtotal (I-squared = 47.0% , p = 0.169)	() 0.03 (-0.02, 0.09)	32.51
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Acute myocardial infarction		
Asche et al.	0.29 (-0.02, 0.60)	10.92
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.29 (-0.02, 0.60)	10.92
with estimated predictive interval	1 . (., .) 1 .	
Mixed		
Minges et al.	0.41 (0.37, 0.44)	16.50
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.41 (0.37, 0.44)	16.50
with estimated predictive interval	. (.,.)	
ICD implantation		
McNeil et al.	0.95 (0.01, 1.89)	2.83
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.95 (0.01, 1.89)	2.83
with estimated predictive interval	. (.,.)	
NR		
Wasfy et al.	0.36 (0.26, 0.47)	15.72
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	0.36 (0.26, 0.47)	15.72
with estimated predictive interval	1 . (., .) 1	
Overall (I-squared = 98.1%, p = 0.000)	0.23 (0.05, 0.40)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.35, 0.80)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		

Legend: There was no missing data in the analysis.

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical		
Tam et al.	0.25 (0.17, 0.32)	12.66
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	0.25 (0.17, 0.32)	12.66
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Heart failure		
Formiga et al	• 0.68 (-0.31, 1.68)	0 14
Sudhakar et al	0.36(0.02, 0.69)	1 19
Hummel et al	0.16(-0.06, 0.37)	2.70
Keenan et al.	0.15 (0.13, 0.17)	23.20
Keenan et al.	0.13 (0.09, 0.17)	19.53
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.487)	0.15 (0.13, 0.16)	46.76
with estimated predictive interval	. (0.12, 0.18)	
Acute myocardial infarction		
Dodson et al.	• 0.42 (0.12, 0.71)	1.53
Krumholz et al.	0.16 (0.12, 0.20)	19.53
Krumholz et al.	0.23 (0.19, 0.27)	19.53
Subtotal (I-squared = 75.9% , p = 0.016) -	- 0.21 (0.13, 0.28)	40.58
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.58, 0.99)	
Overall (I-squared = 68.9% , p = 0.001)	0.18 (0.15, 0.22)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (0.08, 0.29)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects and	lysis	
	1 (0	

Supplemental Figure 13. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease as predictor

Legend: Two studies were not included in the analysis because the standard errors were missing. The values of their coefficients were: 0.053 and 0.677.

Supplemental Figure 14. Atherosclerosis as predictor

Study		Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical			6.02
Brown et al.	+	-0.01 (-0.48, 0.46)	6.92
Subtotal $(1$ -squared = .%, p = .)	φ	-0.01 (-0.48, 0.46)	6.92
with estimated predictive interval		. (., .)	
Heart failure			
Formiga et al.	++-	0.47 (-0.29, 1.23)	3.01
Sudhakar et al.	+	0.22 (-0.16, 0.59)	9.72
Hummel et al.	+	-0.12 (-0.38, 0.15)	14.93
Keenan et al.		0.08 (0.06, 0.10)	33.02
Subtotal (I-squared = 16.1% , p = 0.311)	≁	0.07 (-0.03, 0.17)	60.69
with estimated predictive interval		. (-0.26, 0.41)	
Acute myocardial infarction			
Krumholz et al.		-0.10 (-0.14, -0.06)	32.39
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	A	-0.10 (-0.14, -0.06)	32.39
with estimated predictive interval		. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 92.7% , p = 0.000)	-	0.01 (-0.13, 0.15)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	Ĭ	. (-0.38, 0.41)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects	analys	is	
1.2	$\frac{1}{301}$	23	
-1.2.	J U 1.	23	

Legend: One study was not included in the analysis because the standard error were missing. The values of their coefficient was: 0.11.

Supplemental Figure 15. Diabetes Mellitus as predictor

Study		Coefficient (95% CI)	Weight
Survical	1		
Deo et al	•	0.13 (0.09, 0.18)	9.47
Deo et al.	-+	0.15 (0.09, 0.18)	1.14
Brown et al.		-0.44 (0.20, 1.68)	0.57
Tom at al	•	0.17 (0.11, 0.22)	0.57
Repuzilo et al	-	0.43 (0.09, 0.78)	2.17
	•	0.35 (0.07, 0.65)	2.17
Entrey et al.		0.36 (0.07, 0.83)	2.64
Espinoza et al.	♦	0.43 (0.14, 0.78)	2.54
subtotal (1-squared = 07.4%, p = 0.003)	1	(0.05, 0.47)	28.00
with estimated predictive interval	į	. (-0.03, 0.47)	
	1		
IAVR	•	0.00 (0.00 0.41)	1.7
Sanchez et al.	Ó	0.22 (0.02, 0.41)	4.67
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	r I	0.22 (0.02, 0.41)	4.67
with estimated predictive interval		. (.,.)	
	1		
Heart failure	_ .	-	
Formiga et al.	-	0.54 (-0.36, 1.45)	0.39
Sudhakar et al.	•	-0.16 (-0.48, 0.15)	2.50
Hummel et al.	•	-0.08 (-0.33, 0.16)	3.63
Keenan et al.	•	0.08 (0.06, 0.10)	9.99
Keenan et al.	•	0.06 (0.02, 0.10)	9.66
Bardhan et al.	T I	0.03 (-0.06, 0.11)	8.32
Subtotal (I-squared = 27.6%, p = 0.228)		0.06 (0.03, 0.09)	34.48
with estimated predictive interval	1	. (-0.01, 0.13)	
	i i		
Acute myocardial infarction		_	
Nguyen et al.	•	0.80 (0.15, 1.45)	0.73
Krumholz et al.		0.16 (0.12, 0.20)	9.66
Krumholz et al.		0.19 (0.16, 0.22)	9.78
Asche et al.	i i	0.34 (0.07, 0.62)	3.11
Subtotal (I-squared = 51.7%, p = 0.102)		0.19 (0.13, 0.24)	23.28
with estimated predictive interval	į	. (0.00, 0.37)	
	1		
Mixed			
Minges et al.		0.34 (0.29, 0.38)	9.57
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .)	1	0.34 (0.29, 0.38)	9.57
with estimated predictive interval		. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 90.1%, p = 0.000)	Ţ	0.16 (0.11, 0.22)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	1	. (-0.04, 0.37)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis	!		

Legend: Two studies were not included in the analysis because the standard errors were missing. The values of their coefficients were: -0.068 and 0.639.

Supplemental Figure 16. Current heart failure as predictor



Supplemental Figure 17. Hypertension as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical		
Brown et al. $-$	-0.20 (-0.71, 0.31)	1.73
Tam et al.	0.10 (0.05, 0.16)	24.10
Subtotal (I-squared = 26.1% , p = 0.245) + - +	0.06 (-0.15, 0.27)	25.83
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Heart failure Bardhan et al.	-0.14 (-0.24, -0.04)	17.81
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, $p = .$)	-0.14 (-0.24, -0.04)	17.81
with estimated predictive interval	()	17101
Acute myocardial infarction Krumholz et al. Asche et al. Subtotal (I-squared = 40.5%, p = 0.195) () Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	0.05 (0.01, 0.09) 0.29 (-0.07, 0.65) 0.10 (-0.09, 0.29) . (- , -)	26.62 3.26 29.87
Mixed	0.10 (0.06 0.14)	0(10
Minges et al.	0.10(0.06, 0.14)	26.48
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .) with estimated predictive interval	0.10 (0.06, 0.14) . (., .)	26.48
Overall (I-squared = 78.7% , p = 0.000)	0.05 (-0.02, 0.12)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.16, 0.25)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		
71 0 .7	1	

Legend: One study was not included in the analysis because the standard error were missing. The values of their coefficient was: -0.28.

Supplemental Figure 18. Valve disease as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Heart failure		
Formiga et al.	- 0.25 (-1.08, 1.57)	0.07
Sudhakar et al.	0.40 (-0.08, 0.88)	0.55
Hummel et al.	-0.13 (-0.54, 0.29)	0.74
Keenan et al.	0.08 (0.06, 0.10)	59.70
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.441)	0.08 (0.06, 0.10)	61.07
with estimated predictive interval	. (0.04, 0.12)	
Acute myocardial infarction		
Krumholz et al.	0.12 (0.08, 0.16)	38.93
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = $.$)	0.12 (0.08, 0.16)	38.93
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 32.0% , p = 0.208)	0.10 (0.06, 0.13)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (0.01, 0.19)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects an	alysis	
-1.57 0 1	.57	

Study		Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical			
Tam et al.	*	0.14 (0.07, 0.21)	17.76
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	\diamond	0.14 (0.07, 0.21)	17.76
with estimated predictive interval		. (., .)	
Haart failura			
Hummel et al.	•	0.10 (-0.18, 0.39)	5.98
Keenan et al.	*	0.08 (0.02, 0.14)	18.73
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.869) (())	0.08 (0.02, 0.14)	24.72
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 stud	lies	. (-,-)	
Acute myocardial infarction			
Krumholz et al.		-0.03 (-0.09, 0.03)	18.73
Krumholz et al.		-0.07 (-0.13, -0.01)	18.73
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.346) F)	-0.05 (-0.09, -0.01)	37.47
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 stud	lies	. (-,-)	
Mixed			
Minges et al.		-0.09 (-0.13, -0.06)	20.06
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)		-0.09 (-0.13, -0.06)	20.06
with estimated predictive interval		. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 90.2% , p = 0.000)		0.01 (-0.07, 0.09)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval		. (-0.27, 0.29)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analy	sis		
388 () .38	8	

Supplemental Figure 19. Prior percutaneous coronary intervention as predictor

Supplemental Figure 20. History of heart failure as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI) Weight
Surgical	1
Tam et al.	0.16 (0.09, 0.22) 21.35
Lancey et al.	↔ 0.75 (0.21, 1.30)
Subtotal (I-squared = 77.9% , p = 0.033) (→ -→ 0.39 (-0.18, 0.96) 25.68
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)
Heart failure	
Lim et al.	• 0.36 (0.15, 0.56) 14.10
Sudhakar et al.	→ 1.65 (1.10, 2.19) 4.36
Betihavas et al.	• 0.34 (-0.19, 0.86) 4.56
Hummel et al.	
Subtotal (I-squared = 85.6% , p = 0.000) —	○→ 0.73 (0.25, 1.22) 31.84
with estimated predictive interval	. (-1.47, 2.94)
	1
Mixed	1
Minges et al.	0.29 (0.24, 0.33) 22.05
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = $.$)	0.29 (0.24, 0.33) 22.05
with estimated predictive interval	[1 . (., .)]
	1
NR	
Wasfy et al.	0.24 (0.15, 0.33) 20.43
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	0.24 (0.15, 0.33) 20.43
with estimated predictive interval	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. (., .)
Overall (I-squared = 85.5% , p = 0.000)	0.38 (0.25, 0.51) 100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (0.01, 0.75)
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis	1
-2.19	0 2.19

Supplemental Figure 21. Cerebrovascular disease as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical		
Brown et al.	0.26 (-0.54, 1.06)	0.38
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	0.26 (-0.54, 1.06)	0.38
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Heart failure		
Hummel et al.	-0.15 (-0.42, 0.11)	3.28
Keenan et al.	0.06 (0.02, 0.10)	31.35
Subtotal (I-squared = 58.1% , p = 0.122) + +	-0.00 (-0.19, 0.19)	34.63
Acute myocardial infarction	. (-,-)	
Krumholz et al	0.07(0.03, 0.11)	31 35
Asche et al	0.47 (-0.01 0.95)	1 05
Subtotal (I-squared = 61 7% $p = 0.106$) $t - 4$	0 19 (-0 17, 0 56)	32.40
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	52.10
Mixed [0 13 (0 10 0 17)	22 50
Subtotal (I-squared = $\%$ n =)	0.13(0.10, 0.17) 0.13(0.10, 0.17)	32.59
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	34.33
Overall (I-squared = 64.9% , p = 0.014)	0.08 (0.03, 0.13)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.05, 0.22)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		
-1.06 0 1.0	06	

Supplemental Figure 22. Anemia as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical		
Deo et al.	0.14 (0.09, 0.20)	20.67
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	0.14 (0.09, 0.20)	20.67
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
TAVR		
Khera et al.	0.14 (0.05, 0.23)	12.56
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	0.14 (0.05, 0.23)	12.56
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Heart failure		
Keenan et al.	0.08 (0.06, 0.10)	30.12
Bardhan et al.	-0.00 (-0.10, 0.09)	11.89
Subtotal (I-squared = 68.0% , p = 0.077) ()	0.05 (-0.03, 0.13)	42.01
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Acute myocardial infarction		
Nguyen et al.	0.71 (-1.63, 3.05)	0.03
Krumholz et al.	0.13 (0.09, 0.17)	24.73
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.626) {+}	0.13 (0.09, 0.17)	24.76
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
Overall (I-squared = 65.7% , p = 0.012)	0.10 (0.06, 0.14)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.01, 0.22)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		
)5	
-5.05 0 5.0	15	

Supplemental Figure 23. Stroke as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Heart failure		
Formiga et al.	→ 0.17 (-0.86, 1.21)	0.32
Sudhakar et al.	- 0.28 (-0.16, 0.72)	1.70
Keenan et al.	0.03 (0.01, 0.05)	37.09
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.525)	0.03 (0.01, 0.05)	39.11
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.10, 0.16)	
Acute myocardial infarction		
Krumholz et al.	0.12 (0.08, 0.16)	33.00
Krumholz et al.	0.04 (-0.02, 0.10)	27.89
Subtotal (I-squared = 79.7% , p = 0.027)	} 0.08 (0.00, 0.16)	60.89
Inestimable predictive distribution with <	studies (-,-)	
Overall (I-squared = 77.0% , p = 0.002)	0.07 (0.01, 0.13)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.11, 0.25)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects an	alysis	
-1.21 0	1.21	

Supplemental Figure 24. Peripheral vascular disease as predictor

Study		Coefficient (95% CI)	Weight
Surgical	1		
Deo et al.	•	0.12 (0.06, 0.18)	13.77
Brown et al.	-+-	- 0.11 (-0.60, 0.82)	0.65
Tam et al.	•	0.17 (0.10, 0.23)	13.15
Stuebe et al.	-	• 0.47 (0.21, 0.73)	3.72
Subtotal (I-squared = 57.3%, p = 0.071)		0.17 (0.08, 0.26)	31.29
with estimated predictive interval	li li	. (-0.16, 0.51)	
Heart failure	L.		
Keenan et al.	•	0.07 (0.05, 0.09)	15.74
Bardhan et al.	÷.	0.03 (-0.10, 0.16)	9.06
Subtotal (I-squared = 0.0% , p = 0.563)	€ -	0.07 (0.05, 0.09)	24.80
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies		. (-,-)	
Acute myocardial infarction	<u>l:</u>		
Krumholz et al.	•	0.07 (0.03, 0.11)	14.94
Asche et al.		0.34 (0.01, 0.66)	2.61
Subtotal (I-squared = 59.2% , p = 0.117)	({\}	0.15 (-0.09, 0.39)	17.55
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies		. (-,-)	
	l l		
Mixed	1		
Minges et al.	• •	0.21 (0.17, 0.24)	15.06
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	9	0.21 (0.17, 0.24)	15.06
with estimated predictive interval	1	. (., .)	
NR	i.		
Wasfy et al.		0.29 (0.19, 0.38)	11.30
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	V	0.29 (0.19, 0.38)	11.30
with estimated predictive interval		. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 87.6%, p = 0.000)	Ţ ŗ	0.15 (0.09, 0.21)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval		. (-0.03, 0.34)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis	1		

Supplemental Figure 25. Dementia as predictor

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Heart failure		
Huynh et al.	-0.11 (-0.16, -0.06)	22.82
Formiga et al.	-0.30 (-1.03, 0.43)	0.65
Sudhakar et al.	→ 0.55 (-0.13, 1.23)	0.75
Hummel et al.	-0.33 (-0.71, 0.05)	2.25
Keenan et al.	0.01 (-0.01, 0.03)	26.35
Keenan et al.	-0.06 (-0.12, -0.00)	21.46
Subtotal (I-squared = 81.3% , p = 0.000)	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.02)	74.28
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.28, 0.17)	
Acute myocardial infarction Krumholz et al. Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .) with estimated predictive interval	-0.05 (-0.09, -0.01) -0.05 (-0.09, -0.01) . (., .)	24.28 24.28
Arrhythmias		
Atzema et al.	- 0.49 (0.01, 0.98)	1.44
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	> 0.49 (0.01, 0.98)	1.44
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 79.6%, p = 0.000) with estimated predictive interval	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.02) . (-0.21, 0.12)	100.00
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analy	vsis	
-1.23 0	1.23	

Study	Coefficient (95% CI)	% Weight
Surgical		
Brown et al.	-0.90 (-2.94, 1.14)	0.23
Subtotal (I-squared = .%, p = .) with estimated predictive interval	-0.90 (-2.94, 1.14) . (., .)	0.23
Heart failure		
Keenan et al.	-0.07 (-0.09, -0.05)	27.41
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	-0.07 (-0.09, -0.05)	27.41
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Acute myocardial infarction		
Krumholz et al.	0.07 (0.03, 0.11)	26.55
Krumholz et al.	0.02 (-0.04, 0.08)	25.24
Subtotal (I-squared = 48.0% , p = 0.166) {}	0.05 (0.00, 0.10)	51.79
Inestimable predictive distribution with <3 studies	. (-,-)	
NR		
Wasfy et al.	0.20 (0.09, 0.31)	20.57
Subtotal (I-squared = $.\%$, p = .)	0.20 (0.09, 0.31)	20.57
with estimated predictive interval	. (., .)	
Overall (I-squared = 93.4%, p = 0.000)	0.04 (-0.06, 0.14)	100.00
with estimated predictive interval	. (-0.30, 0.39)	
NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis		
-2 94 0 2 94		

Supplemental Figure 26. Prior Coronary Artery Bypass Graft as predictor