

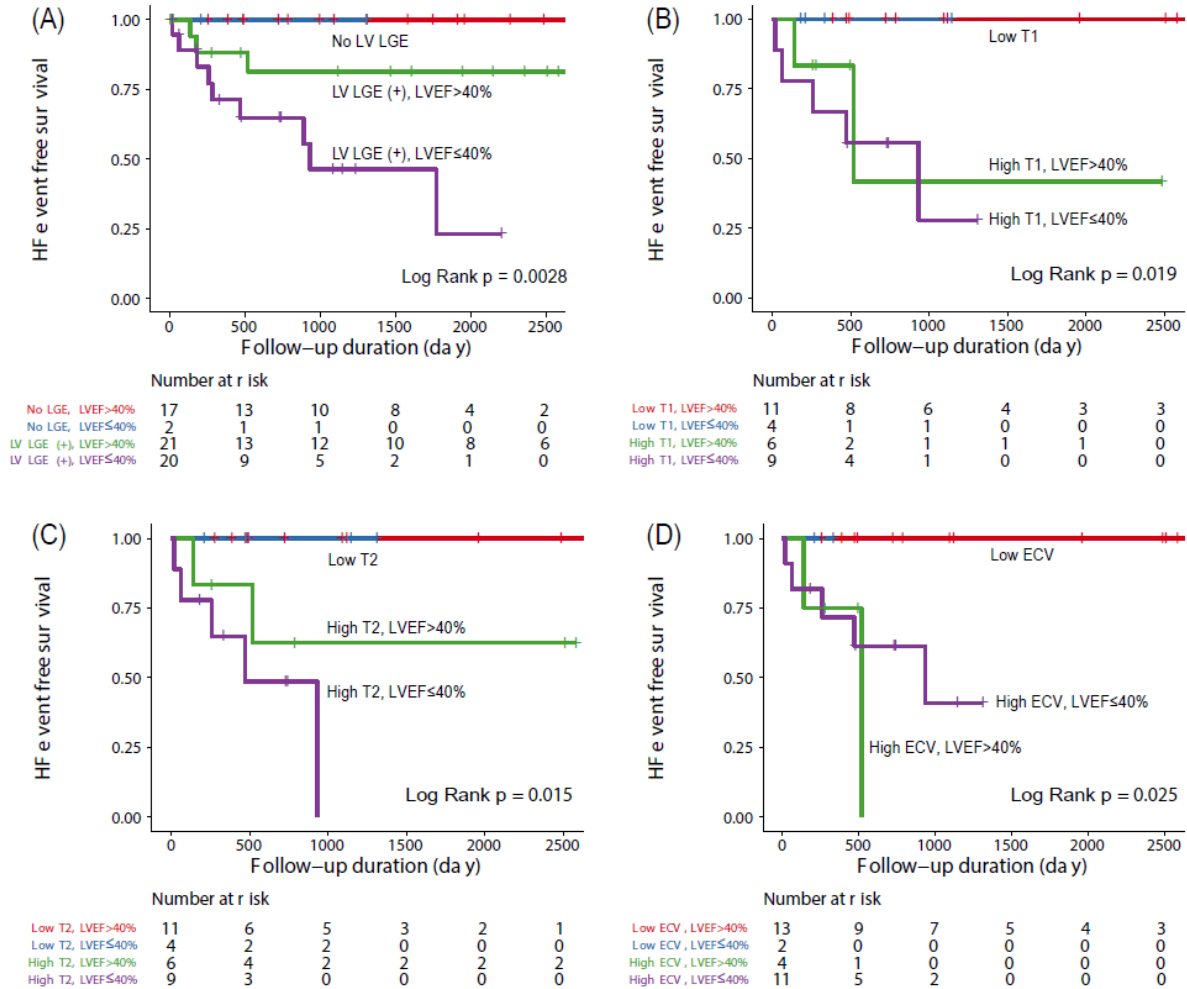
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Gene analysis, ACMG classification and mapping values of genetic ACM patients.

Age/sex	Variant	Padua criteria	LGE RV/LV	Native T1 (ms)	T2 (ms)	ECV (%)
29/ Male	PKP2 (P)	RV	-/-	1216.9	24.5	50.6
30/ Male	PKP2 (LP), BAG3 (LP)	RV	+/-	1342	30.3	49.7
72/ Male	DSP (P)	Biventricular	+/+	1435.6	42.1	57.9
52/ Male	TMEM43 (LP)	Biventricular	+/+	1357	38.9	52.8

ACM, arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy; ACMG, American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics guideline; BAG3, Bcl2-associated athanogene 3; DSP, desmoplakin; ECV, extracellular volume fraction; LGE, late gadolinium enhancement; LP, likely pathogenic; LV, left ventricle; P, pathogenic; PKP2, plakophilin-2; RV, right ventricle; TMEM43, transmembrane Protein 43.

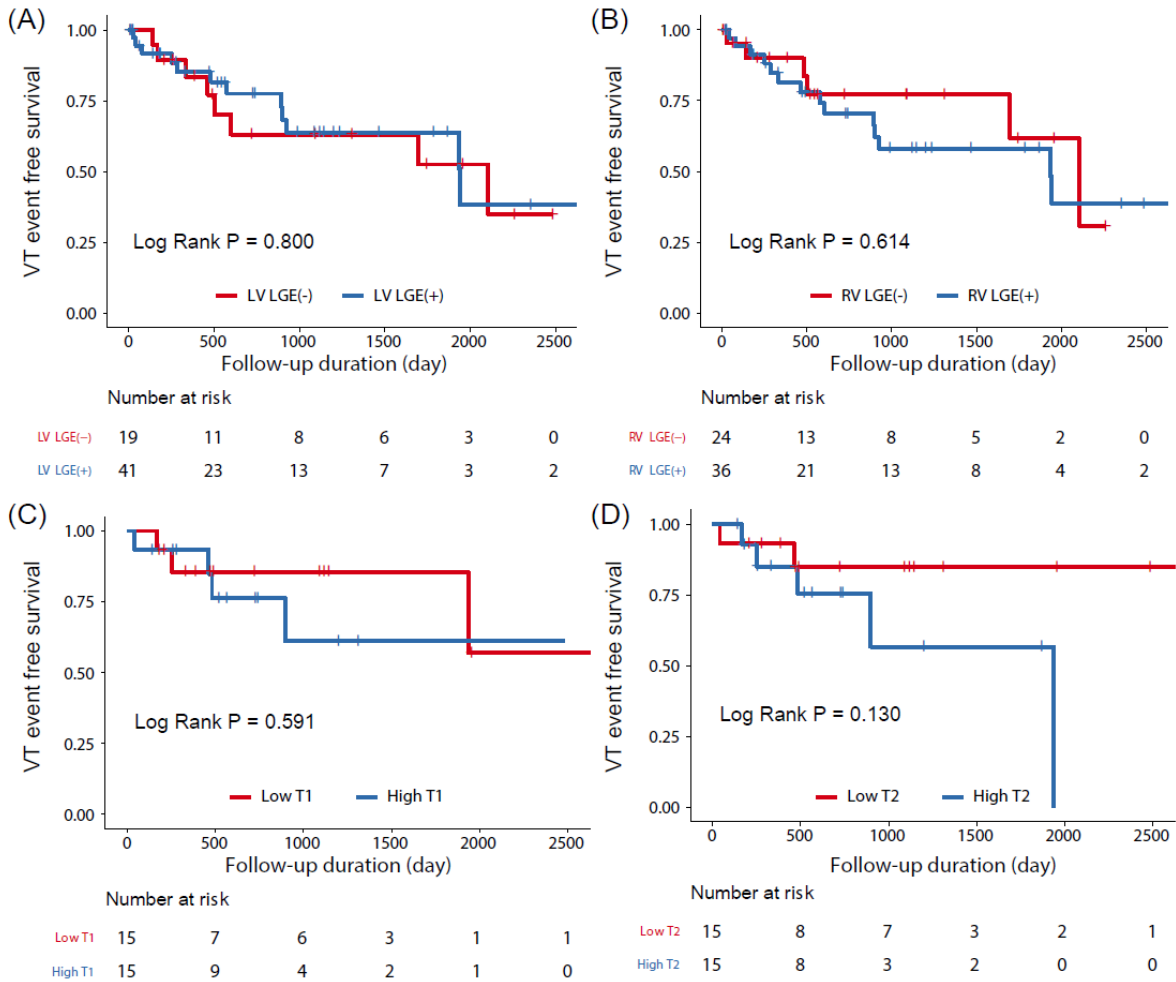
Figure S1. Survival Curves for heart failure-related events categorized by LGE, native T1, T2, and ECV in addition to CMR LVEF.



Kaplan-Meier survival curves for heart failure-related events according to LV late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) (A), native T1 (B), T2 (C), and ECV (D) in addition to CMR LVEF (>40 or ≤40%).

ECV, extracellular volume; CMR, cardiac magnetic resonance; LV, left ventricle; EF, ejection fraction.

Figure S2. Survival Curves for VT Categorized by LGE, native T1, and T2.



Kaplan-Meier survival curves for ventricular arrhythmic events according to LV late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) (A), RV LGE (B), native T1 (C), and T2 (D).

LV, left ventricle; RV, right ventricle; VT, ventricular tachycardia.