

Impact of Iron Deficiency on Response to and Remodeling After Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy

Supplementary material

MARTENS, Pieter; VERBRUGGE, Frederik; NIJST, Petra; DUPONT, Matthias; Tang, W. H. Wilson & MULLENS, Wilfried (2017) Impact of Iron Deficiency on Response to and Remodeling After Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. In: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CARDIOLOGY, 119(1), p. 65-70.

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Table 3: Cox regression analysis for heart failure for primary and secondary endpoint.

| Variable | Unadjusted Hazard ratio | | | Adjusted hazard ratio ^a | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| | HR | (95% CI) | P-value | HR | (95% CI) | P-value |
| Primary endpoint | | | | | | |
| Heart failure hospitalization and all-cause mortality | 2.024 | 1.404 – 2.918 | <0.001 | 1.828 | 1.262 – 2.647 | 0.001 |
| Secondary endpoint | | | | | | |
| Heart failure hospitalization | 2.245 | 1.520 – 3.316 | <0.001 | 1.592 | 1.055 – 2.402 | 0.027 |
| All-cause mortality | 1.023 | 0.654 – 1.599 | 0.921 | 1.006 | 0.630 – 1.608 | 0.979 |

HR =Hazard Ratio; CI= confidence interval; a= hazard ratios were adjusted for significant differences in baseline characteristics including ICD use, hemoglobin concentration, male sex, loop diuretic use and anticoagulation use and clinically relevant parameters including NYHA-class, glomerular filtration rate, left bundle branch block, ischemic etiology of heart failure, and baseline left ventricular ejection fraction.