## Supplementary material

Kaczmarek K, Kuniewicz M, Romanek J, et al. Real world experience with cryoballoon ablation for the treatment of atrial fibrillation in Poland: 24-month outcomes from the Cryo Global Registry. Pol Heart J. 2024.

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Cubiest chore staristic	Patients undergoing cryoballoon ablation in Poland	
Subject characteristic Sex (female), n (%)	(n = 178)	
	52 (29.2)	
Age, years, mean (SD)	60 (10)	
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup> , mean (SD)	30 (4)	
CHA <sub>2</sub> DS <sub>2</sub> -VASc Score, median (Q1–Q3)	2.0 (1.0–3.0)	
Clinical classification of atrial fibrillation		
Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, n (%)	144 (80.9)	
Persistent atrial fibrillation, (n (%)	34 (19.1)	
Time from first atrial fibrillation diagnosis, years, median (Q1-Q3)	2.2 (1.0-4.2)	
Number of failed antiarrhythmic drugs, mean (SD)	1.1 (0.7)	
Prior flutter ablation, n (%)	16 (9.0)	
Prior ablation for atrial fibrillation, n (%)	3 (1.7)	
Left atrial diameter, mm, mean (SD)	44 (6)	
Left ventricular ejection fraction, %; mean (SD)	55 (11)	
Hypertension, n (%)	129 (72.5)	
Heart failure, n (%)	63 (35.4)	
Baseline New York Heart Association Functional Class		
Class I, n (%)	22 (12.4)	
Class II, n (%)	31 (17.4)	
Class III, n (%)	10 (5.6)	
Class IV, n (%)	0 (0.0)	
Prior myocardial infarction, n (%)	17 (9.6)	
Prior stroke/transient ischemic attack, n (%)	16 (9.0)	
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	27 (15.2)	
Diabetes, n (%)	46 (25.8)	
Sleep apnea, n (%)	21 (11.8)	

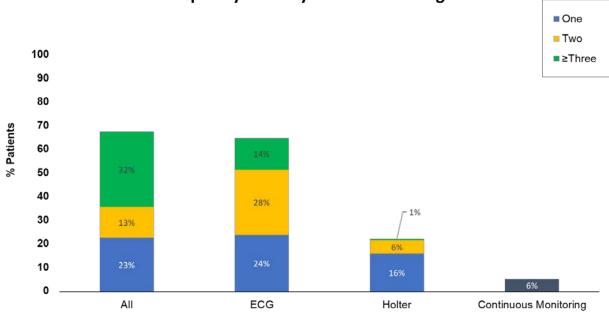
## Table S1. Patient baseline characteristics

 $CHA_2DS_2$ -VASc score is a composite index evaluating stroke risk in a patient. Variables which increase the score are congestive heart failure, hypertension, age  $\geq 65$  years, diabetes mellitus, prior stroke or transient ischemic attack, vascular disease, and female sex

	AAD at	AAD at	AAD at	AAD at
	baseline	discharge	month 12	month 24
Site 1	81 (81.8%)	82 (82.8%)	62 (63.9%)	65 (69.2%)
Site 2	46 (93.9%)	27 (55.1%)	18 (37.5%)	20 (41.7%)
Site 3	10 (33.3%)	8 (26.7%)	7 (23.3%)	11 (37.9%)
Total	137 (77.0%)	117 (65.7%)	87 (49.7%)	96 (56.1%)

**Table S2.** Prescription of anti-arrhythmic drugs (AAD) per center

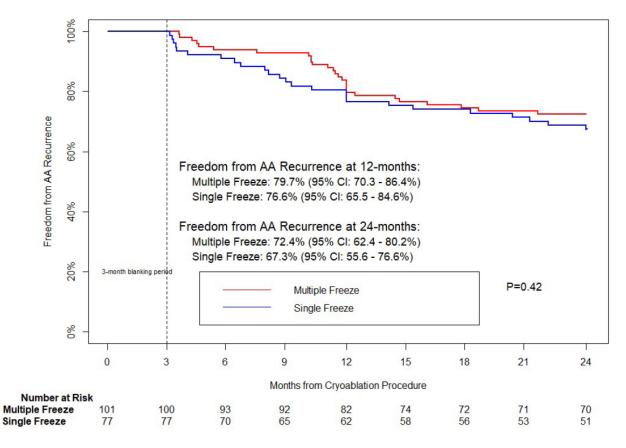
Data on AAD prescription was available for 171 of 178 patients



Frequency of Arrhythmia Monitoring

Standard of Care Rhythm Monitoring during 24-Month Follow-up

Figure S1. Frequency of arrhythmia monitoring



	Number of subjects	Number of freeze per vein
Single freeze cohort	77 (43.3%)	1
Multiple freeze cohort	101 (56.7%)	Median (Q1–Q3): 1 (1–2)

Figure S2. Effect of single freeze attitude on efficacy