

Supplementary material

Dębiński M, Domaradzki W, Fil W, et al. Long-term outcomes of transcatheter self-expanding aortic valve implantations in inoperable and high surgical-risk patients with severe aortic stenosis: a single-center single-valve registry. Kardiol Pol. 2021; 79: 319-326. doi:10.33963/KP.15821

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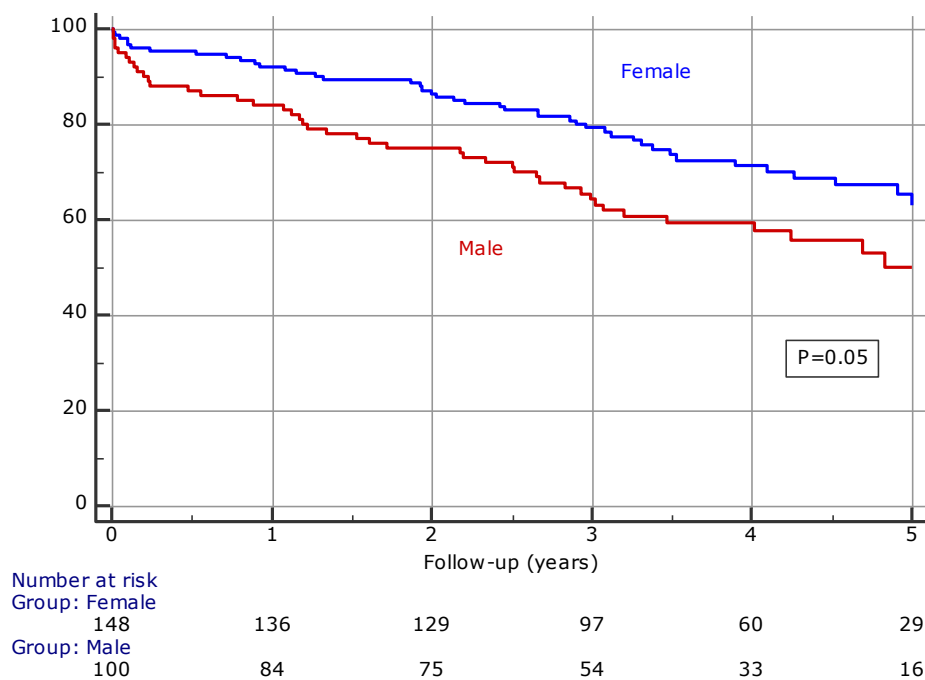


Figure S1.

Kaplan-Meier's survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation depending on the sex.

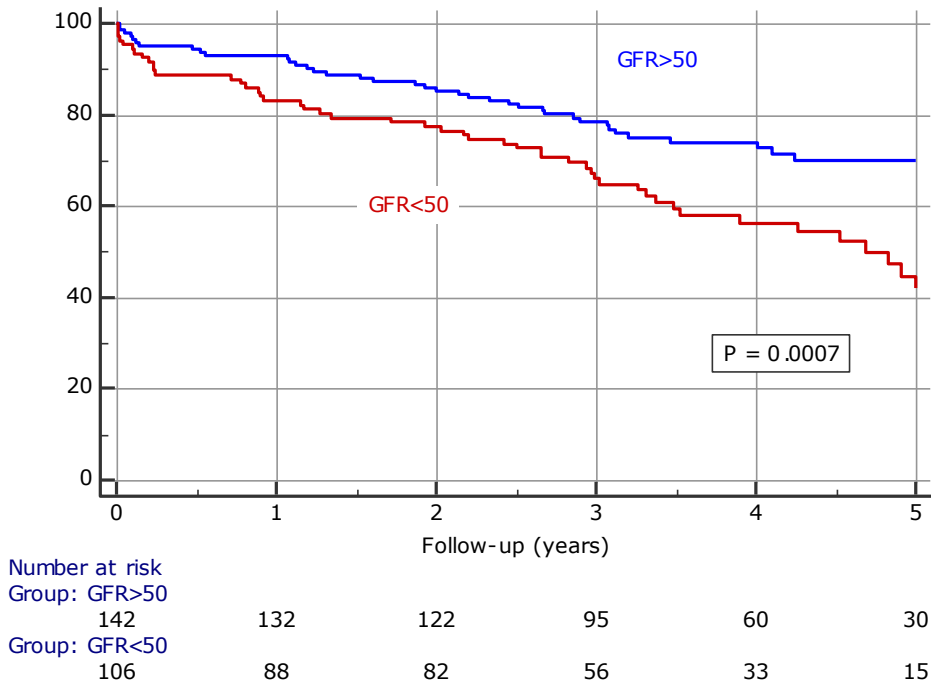


Figure S2.

Kaplan-Meier's survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation depending on the renal function. GFR, Glomerular Filtration Rate.

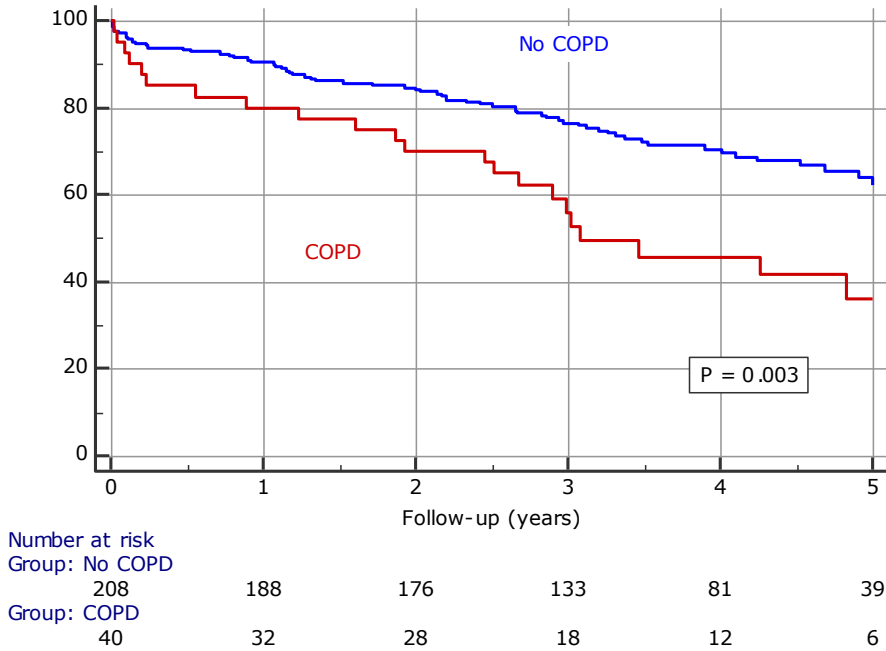


Figure S3.

Kaplan-Meier's survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation depending on the presence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

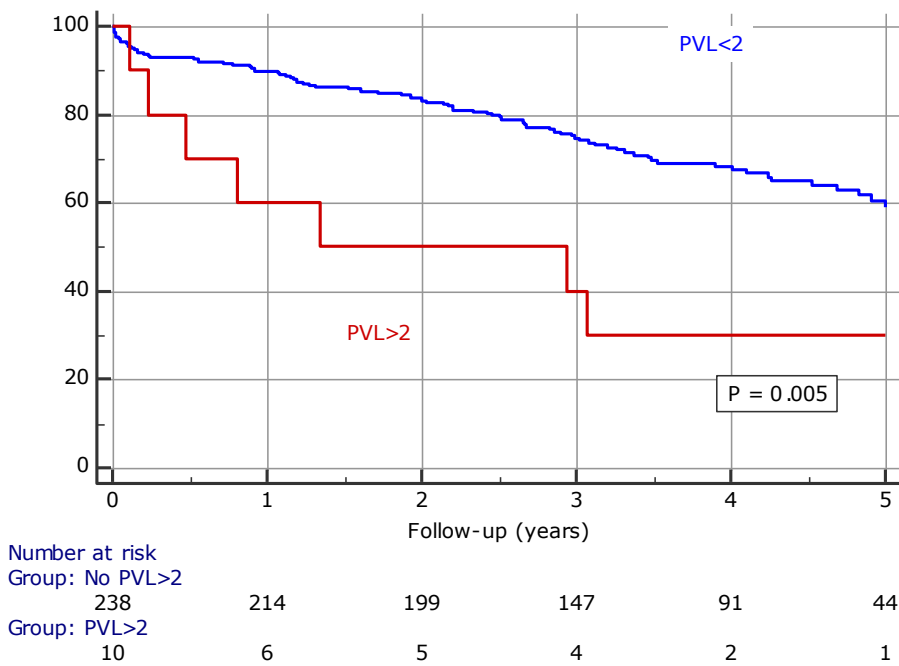


Figure S4.

Kaplan-Meier's survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation depending on the presence of postprocedure paravalvular leak- PVL.

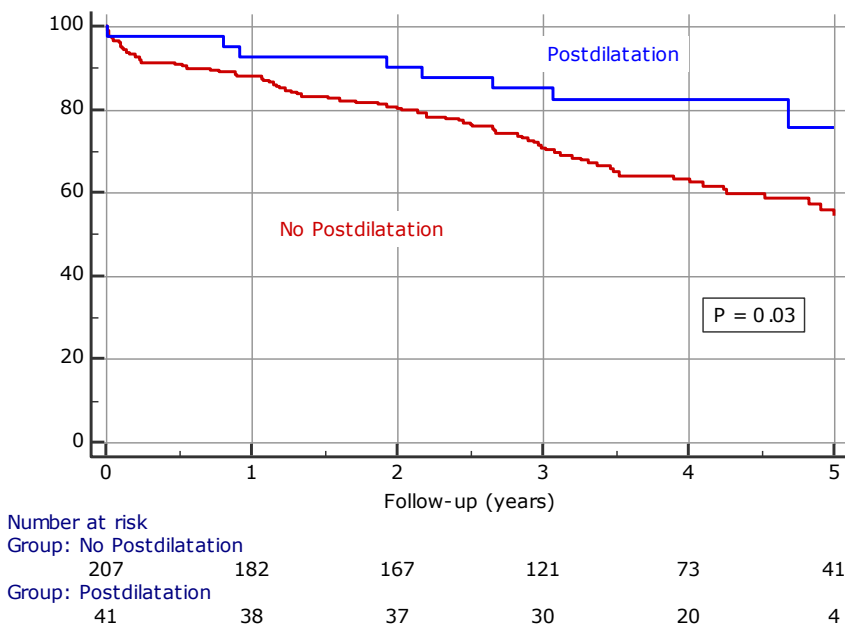


Figure S5.

Kaplan-Meier's survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation depending on balloon postdilatation during the procedure.

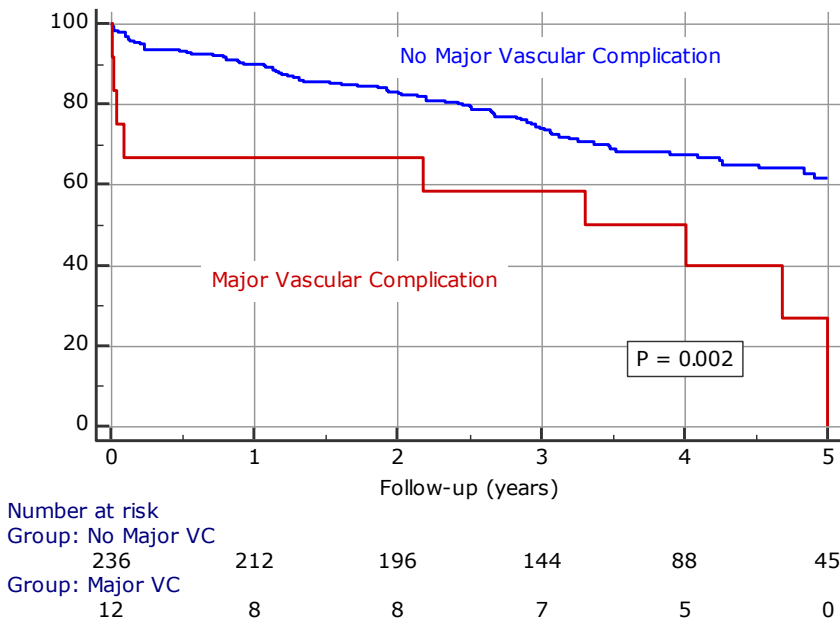


Figure S6.

Kaplan-Meier's survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation depending on the occurrence of major vascular complications during the procedure.



Figure S7.

Kaplan-Meier's survival after transcatheter aortic valve implantation depending on the occurrence of stroke in 30 days after the procedure.