Supplementary material

Góreczny S, Morgan GJ, McLennan D, et al. Comparison of fusion imaging and two-dimensional angiography for guidance of percutaneous pulmonary vein interventions. Kardiol Pol. 2021.

Table S1. Patients demographics, risk score and procedural data

Patients who underwent fusion of pre-catheter computed tomography scans for guidance of pulmonary vein interventions were matched (1:1) to those with standard two-dimensional angiography. All comparisons were performed using Wilcoxon-matched pairs signed rank test. Data are reported as median with corresponding inter-quantile ranges

	2D (n = 6)	Fusion imaging (n = 6)	*P*-value
Age, months	13.5 (12.2–15.5)	19.0 (10.7–22.8)	0.625
Weight, kg	7.5 (6.5–9.4)	7.8 (6.7–9.8)	0.999
BSA, m^2	0.38 (0.34–0.44)	0.40 (0.33–0.45)	0.812
CRISP score	11.0 (9.2–12.7)	10.0 (9.2–11.8)	0.562
SAE (%)	14.4 (8.2–14.4)	14.4 (8.2–14.4)	0.999
Total contrast, ml	36.5 (30.7–39.2)	25.0 (16.2–28.7)	0.218
Indexed contrast, ml/kg	3.7 (2.7–5.2)	2.4 (2.2–3.3)	0.219
AK, mGy	288 (124–960)	53 (43–69)	0.219
DAP, mGy×cm	8852 (4577–22588)	1020 (480–3945)	0.312
Fluoroscopy time, min	71 (62–122)	52 (45–76)	0.437
Procedural time, min	256 (210–332)	165 (135–198)	0.219

Abbreviations: AK, air kerma; BSA, body surface area; CRISP, catheterization risk score for paediatrics; DAP, dose area product; SEA, severe adverse events