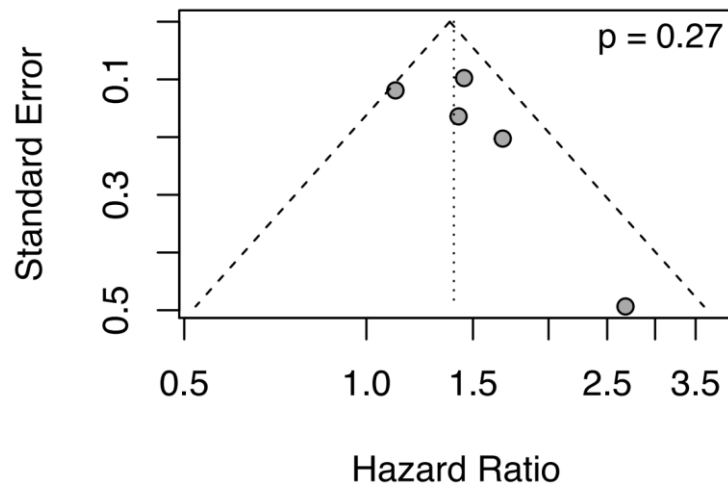


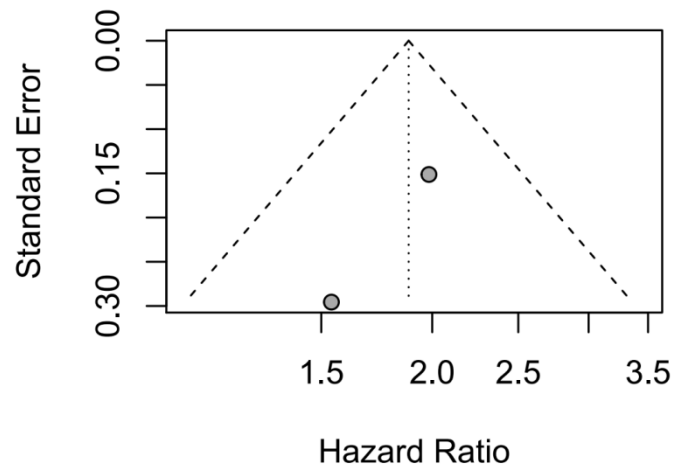
**Prognostic implications of atrial fibrillation in patient with stable coronary artery disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis of adjusted observational studies.**

*Supplementary Appendix*

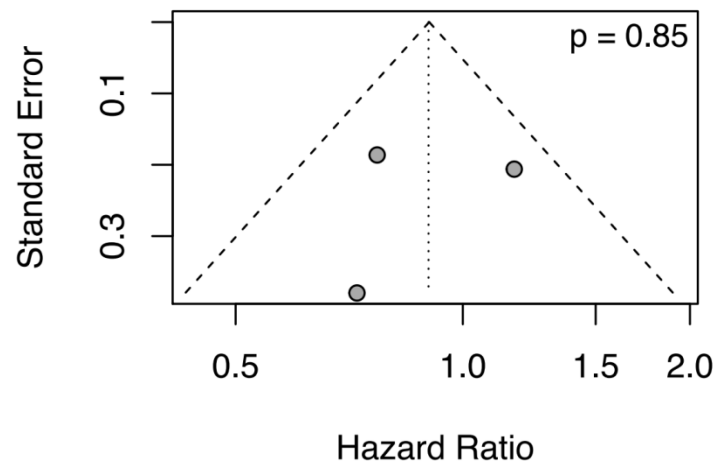
## Supplementary Figures



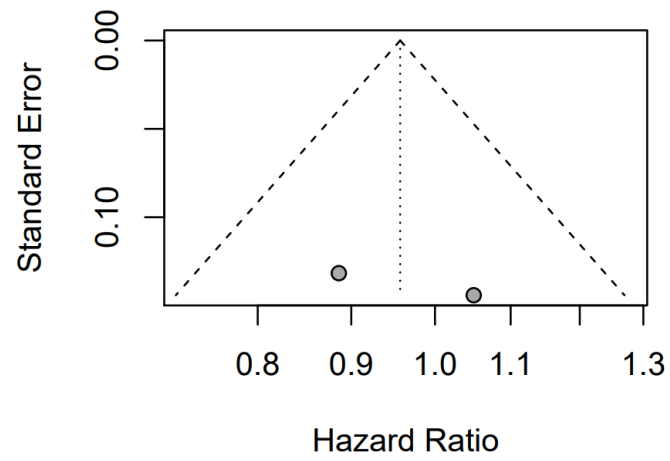
**Supplementary Fig. 1. Funnel plot for the primary outcome (death).**



**Supplementary Fig. 2. Funnel plot for the secondary outcome stroke.**



**Supplementary Fig. 3. Funnel plot for the secondary outcome myocardial infarction.**



**Supplementary Fig. 4. Funnel plot for the secondary outcome coronary revascularization.**

## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1. Details on the adjustment performed in each study.**

<b>Study</b> (first Author, year of publication)	<b>Variables</b>
<p>Otterstad, 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age,</li> <li>• gender,</li> <li>• current smoking,</li> <li>• diabetes,</li> <li>• history of heart failure,</li> <li>• history of myocardial infarction,</li> <li>• systolic blood pressure (cuff method), left ventricular end-systolic volume,</li> <li>• BMI</li> <li>• history or coronary revascularization</li> <li>• ACTION study medication</li> <li>• assignment.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marte, 2009</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age,</li> <li>• gender,</li> <li>• arterial hypertension,</li> <li>• history of smoking,</li> <li>• type 2 diabetes mellitus,</li> <li>• BMI,</li> <li>• LDL cholesterol,</li> <li>• HDL cholesterol,</li> <li>• triglycerides.</li> <li>• CAD,</li> <li>• baseline EF</li> </ul>
<p>Bouzas-Mosquera, 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age,</li> <li>• gender,</li> <li>• diabetes mellitus,</li> <li>• hypertension,</li> <li>• hypercholesterolemia,</li> <li>• smoking habit,</li> <li>• family history of CAD,</li> <li>• previous myocardial infarction,</li> <li>• previous percutaneous coronary intervention,</li> <li>• previous coronary artery bypass grafting,</li> <li>• typical angina,</li> <li>• left bundle branch block,</li> <li>• beta blockers,</li> <li>• angiotensin-converting enzyme</li> </ul>

	<p>inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nitrates, calcium channel blockers,</li> <li>• digoxin,</li> <li>• diuretics,</li> <li>• exercise-induced chest pain,</li> <li>• exercise electrocardiographic results,</li> <li>• METs,</li> <li>• peak systolic blood pressure,</li> <li>• percentage of maximum age-predicted heart rate.</li> </ul>
Rohla, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age,</li> <li>• eGFR,</li> <li>• BMI,</li> <li>• gender,</li> <li>• type of stent,</li> <li>• diseased vessels,</li> <li>• heart failure,</li> <li>• prior stroke or TIA,</li> <li>• peripheral artery disease,</li> <li>• hypertension,</li> <li>• hyperlipidemia,</li> <li>• smoking,</li> <li>• diabetes,</li> <li>• prior PCI,</li> <li>• prior CABG,</li> <li>• prior MI,</li> <li>• history for malignancies,</li> <li>• statin treatment,</li> <li>• triple therapy vs. DAPT.</li> </ul>
Han, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age,</li> <li>• gender,</li> <li>• hypertension,</li> <li>• diabetes,</li> <li>• diabetes with chronic complications,</li> <li>• dyslipidemia,</li> <li>• congestive heart failure,</li> <li>• arrhythmia other than AF,</li> <li>• valvular disease,</li> <li>• peripheral vascular disease,</li> <li>• cerebrovascular disease,</li> <li>• chronic pulmonary disease,</li> <li>• renal disease,</li> <li>• cancer,</li> <li>• rheumatic disease,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Charlson comorbidity index,</li><li>• CHA2DS2-VASc score,</li><li>• number of stents,</li><li>• medications at discharge, which were documented in the baseline characteristics.</li></ul>
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