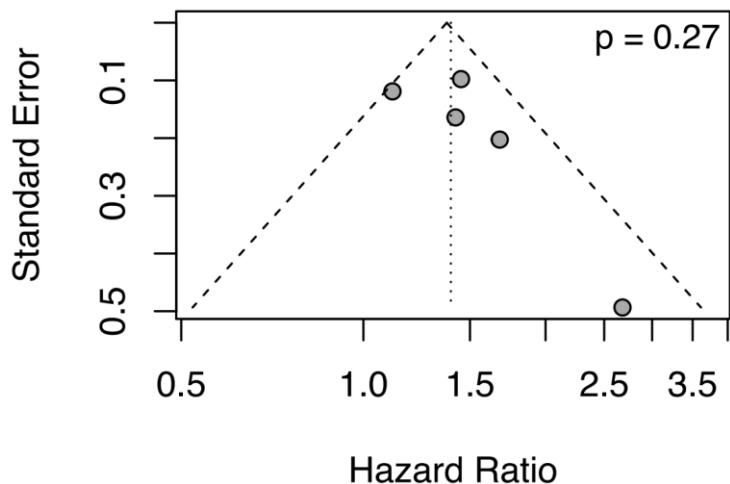


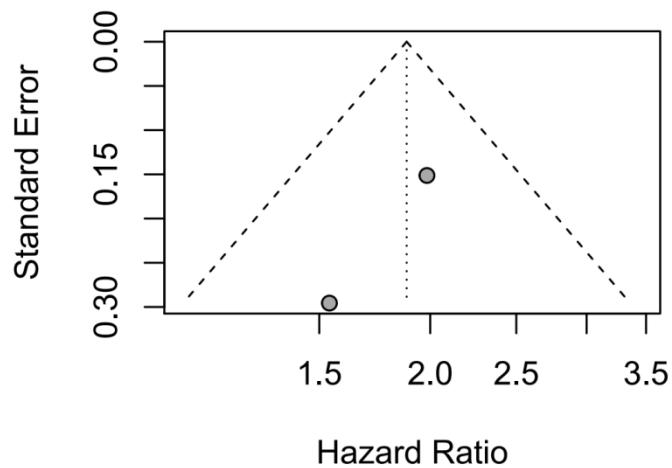
Prognostic implications of atrial fibrillation in patient with stable coronary artery disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis of adjusted observational studies.

Supplementary Appendix

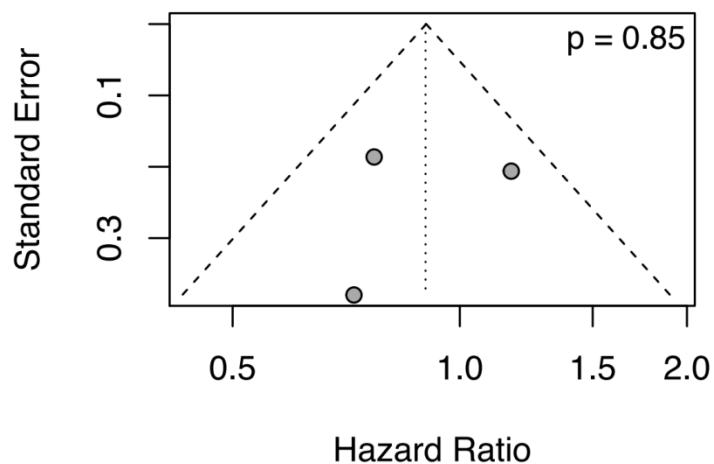
Supplementary Figures



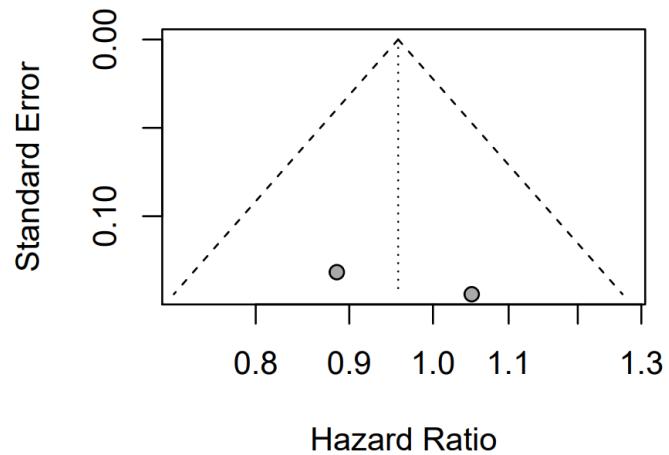
Supplementary Fig. 1. Funnel plot for the primary outcome (death).



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.

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

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

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