**Supplementary Table 1.** Studies comparing the cardiac structure and function after TAVR in male and female patients in different countries

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| First author (year of publication) | Country | Follow-up period | Numbers of subjects | Main findings | Reference number |
| Stangl  et al. (2021) | Germany | 3 Months | 100 | After TAVR, regression of hypertrophy occurred in men and women, but improvement of the ejection fraction was significant only in women. | 40 |
| Lindman  et al. (2014) | America | 30 Days | 690 | Female sex was  independently associated with greater early LVMi regression. | 41 |
| Chen  et al. (2020) | China | 3 Months | 100 | Female sex is an  independent predictor for favourable LV remodelling after TAVR. | 11 |
| Ninomiya  et al. (2020) | Japan | 3 Months | 100 | Incidence of LV reverse remodeling was significantly higher in men than in women. | 42 |
| Kuneman  et al. (2021) | The Netherlands | 5.1 Years | 289 | No significant interaction was observed between outcome and the LV remodeling patterns and sex. | 43 |
| Kuneman  et al. (2022) | The Netherlands | 12 Months | 459 | Women showed better survival after TAVR as compared to men. The superior outcomes noted in women after TAVR are not associated with sex differences in LV reverse remodeling. | 44 |

TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement; LVMi, left ventricular mass index; LV, left ventricle.