



Supplementary Materials

Use of Cardiac Biomarkers for Monitoring Improvement of Left Ventricular Function by Immunoadsorption Treatment in Dilated Cardiomyopathy

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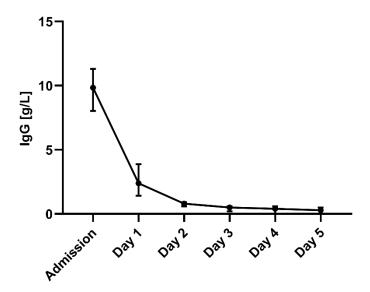
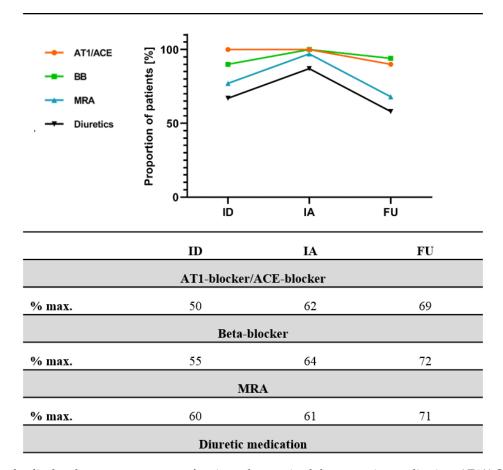


Figure S1. Drop of circulating IgG levels during immunoadsorption treatment.

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Table S1. Heart failure medication.



Graphs display the mean percentage of patients that received the respective medication, AT1/ACE = AT1/ACE-blocker, BB = Beta-blocker MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist, ID = initial diagnosis, IA = before immunoadsorption treatment, FU = long-term follow-up, % max. = mean % of maximum equivalent dosage.

Table S2. Correlation of Δ HF biomarker with comorbidities.

	Δ sST2	Δ NT-proBNP	Δ hs troponin T	Δ hs troponin I
Creatinine before IA	r = -0.01 p = 0.98	r = -0.04 p = 0.8	r = 0.04 p = 0.8	r = -0.1 p = 0.6
Creatinine at FU	r = -0.1 p = 0.6	r = -0.1 p = 0.6	r = 0.1 p = 0.7	r = -0.05 p = 0.8
Hb before IA	r = 0.02 p=0.92	r = 0.3 p = 0.08	r = -0.02 p = 0.9	r = -0.05 p = 0.8
Hb at FU	r = 0.02 p=0.9	r = -0.1 p = 0.6	r = -0.1 p = 0.5	r = -0.04 p = 0.8
BMI before IA	r = -0.09 p=0.6	r = 0.1 p = 0.6	r = -0.04 p = 0.8	r = -0.2 p = 0.4
BMI at FU	r = -0.07 p=0.7	r = 0.3 p = 0.2	r = -0.2 p = 0.4	r = -0.2 p = 0.4
Age before IA	r = -0.18 p=0.3	r = -0.01 p = 0.96	r = 0.1 p = 0.6	r = -0.1 p = 0.6



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