

Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

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SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX FOR THE EMPEROR-PRESERVED TRIAL

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EMPEROR TRIALS

Milton Packer MD (Chairman – PI of EMPEROR-Reduced), Baylor Heart and Vascular Institute Dallas, TX, USA

Stefan Anker MD (Co-Chair – PI of EMPEROR-Preserved), Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany

Javed Butler MD, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, Mississippi, USA

João Pedro Ferreira MD, PhD, Université de Lorraine, Inserm INI-CRCT, CHRU, Nancy, France

Gerasimos Filippatos MD, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens School of Medicine, Athens, Greece

Stuart Pocock PhD, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

Faiez Zannad MD, Université de Lorraine, Inserm INI-CRCT, CHRU, Nancy, France

Martina Brueckmann MD, PhD, Boehringer Ingelheim International, Ingelheim, Germany

Waheed Jamal MD, Boehringer Ingelheim International, Ingelheim, Germany

DATA MONITORING COMMITTEE

Francine K. Welty MD, PhD (DMC Chair), Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Mike Palmer BSc. FSS PhD (Independent Statistician), N Zero 1 Ltd, Wilmslow, Cheshire, UK

Tim Clayton MSc (DMC Statistician), London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

Klaus G. Parhofer MD (DMC Member), University of Munich, Munich, Germany

Terje R. Pedersen MD, Oslo University Hospital, Ullevål and University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Barry Greenberg MD, UC San Diego Medical Center, La Jolla, CA, USA

Marvin A. Konstam MD, Tufts University School of Medicine, Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA

Kennedy R. Lees MD, University Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, UK

CLINICAL EVENT AJUDICATION COMMITTEE

Peter Carson MD (Chair), Washington DC Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA

Wolfram Doehner MD (Cardiology), Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany

Alan Miller MD (Cardiology), University of Florida Health, Jacksonville, FL 32209 USA

Markus Haas MD (Cardiology), Theresienkrankenhaus, Mannheim, Germany

Steen Pehrson MD (Cardiology), University Hospital Rigshospitalet Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark

Michel Komajda MD (Cardiology), Institut de Cardiologie, Boulevard de l'Hôpital, Paris, France

Inder Anand MD (Cardiology), University of Minnesota Medical School and VA Medical Center La Jolla, CA, USA

John Teerlink MD (Cardiology), University of California San Francisco Medical Center, SF, CA, USA
Alejandro Rabinstein MD (Neurology), Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, MN, USA
Thorsten Steiner MD (Neurology), Klinikum Frankfurt Höchst, Frankfurt, Germany
Hooman Kamel MD (Neurology) Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York, New York, USA
Georgios Tsivgoulis MD (Neurology), University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN USA
James Lewis MD (Hepatology), Georgetown University Hospital, Potomac, Maryland, USA
James Freston MD (Hepatology), Kiawah Island, SC 29455 USA
Neil Kaplowitz MD (Hepatology), University of Southern California Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA 90027, USA
Johannes Mann MD (Endocrinology), University of Erlangen-Nürnberg Munich General Hospitals, Munich, Germany
John Petrie MD (Endocrinology), Cardiovascular Research Centre, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland

NATIONAL COORDINATORS

Argentina: Sergio Perrone MD, Hospital El Cruce de Florencio Varela, Buenos Aires
Australia: Stephen Nicholls MD, Monash Heart, Clayton, Victoria
Belgium : Stefan Janssens MD, PhD, Universitair Ziekenhuis Leuven, Leuven
Brazil: Edmar Bocchi MD, Heart Institute of the University of Sao Paulo (InCor) Sao Paulo
Canada: Nadia Giannetti MD, Centre Universitaire de Sante McGill, Montreal
Canada: Subodh Verma MD, PhD, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Ontario
China: Zhang Jian MD, PhD, Fuwai Hospital Chinese Academic of Medical Science, Beijing
Colombia: Juan Esteban Gomez Mesa MD, Fundación Valle del Lili, Cali
Czech Republic: Jindrich Spinar MD, St. Ann University Hospital and Masaryk University, Brno
Germany: Michael Boehm MD, PhD, Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes und Medizinische Fakultät der Universität des Saarlandes, Homburg
Hungary: Bela Merkely MD, Heart and Vascular Center, Semmelweis University, Budapest
India: Vijay Chopra MD, Medanta-The Medicity, Gurugram
Italy: Michele Senni MD, Ospedale Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bergamo
Italy: Stefano Taddei MD, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Pisana, Pisa
Japan: Hiroyuki Tsutsui MD, Kyushu University, Fukuoka City
Korea (Republic): Dong-Ju Choi MD, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seoul
Mexico: Eduardo Chuquiure MD, Instituto Nacional de Cardiologia Dr Ignacio Chavez Riera, Ciudad de Mexico
Netherlands: Hans Pieter Brunner La Rocca MD, Maastricht University Medical Center, Maastricht

Poland: Piotr Ponikowski MD, Wroclaw Medical University, Wroclaw

Romania: Dragos Vinereanu MD, Spitalul Universitar de Urgenta Bucuresti

Singapore: David Sim MD, National Heart Centre

Spain: Jose Ramon Gonzalez Juanatey MD, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago, A Coruña

UK: Iain Squire MD, University of Leicester, Glenfield General Hospital, Leicester

USA: Javed Butler MD, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, Mississippi

USA: James Januzzi MD, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

USA: Ileana Pina MD, Detroit Medical Center Specialty Center- Heart Hospital, Detroit, MI

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS

Richard Bernstein MD, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA

Alfred Cheung MD, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, USA

Jennifer Green MD, Duke University Hospital and Clinical Research Institute, Durham, USA

James Januzzi MD, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Sanjay Kaul MD, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, USA

Carolyn Lam Su Ping MD, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Singapore

Gregory Lip MD, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK

Nikolaus Marx MD, University Clinic RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany

Peter McCullough MD, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, USA

Cyrus Mehta MD, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, USA

Piotr Ponikowski MD, Wroclaw Medical University, Wroclaw, Poland

Julio Rosenstock MD, Dallas Diabetes Research Center at Medical City and University of Texas

Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, USA

Naveed Sattar MD, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

Benjamin Scirica MD, Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, USA

Sanjiv Shah MD, Feinberg School of Medicine of Northwestern University, Chicago, USA

Hiroyuki Tsutsui MD, Kyushu University, Fukuoka City, Japan

Subodh Verma MD, PhD, St. Michael's Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Christoph Wanner University Clinic Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany

SPONSORS OF THE TRIAL

The sponsors of the trial were Boehringer Ingelheim and Eli Lilly and Company. Boehringer Ingelheim had the organizational oversight over the EMPEROR-Preserved trial, which included trial conduct, supervision and monitoring of the enrolling study centers, data collection and storage as well as data storage and data analysis. The trial design was developed by the academic members of the executive Committee in co-

operation with representatives from Boehringer Ingelheim, who were also represented in the executive committee of the trial.

The executive committee developed and amended the protocol, case report forms, and statistical analysis plan; oversaw the recruitment of patients and the quality of follow-up; supervised the analysis of data; and the academic members provided an independent interpretation of the results. An independent statistician replicated and verified the analyses. The corresponding authors, who had unrestricted access to the data, prepared the drafts of the manuscript, which were then reviewed and edited by all authors, including representatives of Boehringer Ingelheim.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS BY COUNTRY

Argentina

D. Aizenberg, Centro Medico Viamonte SRL, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires; L. Cartasegna, Hospital Italiano de La Plata, La Plata, Buenos Aires; H. Colombo, Clinica Privada Colombo, Cordoba, Córdoba; M. J. Fernandez Moutin, Sanatorio Plaza, Rosario, Santa Fe; M. Koretzky, J. Archibaldo Glenny, Glenny Corp. S.A., Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires; C.A. Alvarez Iorio, Hospital Italiano Regional del Sur, Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires; D. J. Anauch, Sanatorio Mayo Privado S.A., Córdoba; R. Henquin, V. E. Cavenago, R. C. Campos, Instituto Cardiovascular de Buenos Aires, Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires; A. Facta, Daniel Hospital Privado de Comunidad, Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires; A. Fernandez, Alfredo Instituto de Investigaciones Clínicas de Quilmes, Quilmes, Buenos Aires; R.A. Ahuad Guerrero, Corporacion Medica de Gral. San Martin S.A., San Martin, Buenos Aires; L. Lobo Márquez, Instituto de Cardiología SRL, San Miguel de Tucuman, Tucumán; R.A Leon de la Fuente, Centro Cardiovascular Salta, Salta, Salta; M.V. Mansilla, Clinica Mayo de Urgencias Medicas Cruz Blanca SRL, San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán; M. A. Hominal, Centro de Investigaciones Clínicas del Litoral SRL, Santa Fe, Santa Fe; E. Hasbani, Investigaciones Clinicas Tucuman, San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán; M. Najenson, Instituto CAICI, Rosario, Santa Fe; H. A. Luquez, Centro Medico Luquez, San Vicente, Córdoba; L. A. Guzman, Instituto Médico DAMIC S.R.L., Cordoba, Córdoba; H. A. Sessa, Instituto Medico Fundación Grupo Colaborativo Rosario Investigación y Prevención Medica, Rosario, Santa Fe; O. A. Salomone, Hospital Privado Centro Medico de Cordoba, Córdoba, Córdoba; E. Perna, Instituto de Cardiología J.F Cabral, Corrientes, Corrientes; D. Piskorz, Sanatorio Británico S.A., Rosario, Santa Fe; M. Sicer, Instituto de Investigaciones Clínicas de Rosario, Rosario, Santa Fe; D. Perez de Arenaza, Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, CABA, Buenos Aires; C. J. Zaidman, Cesar CIPREC Departamento de Metabolismo, CABA, Buenos Aires; S. Nani, Clínica Olivos, Vicente Lopez, Buenos Aires; J. Resk, Hector Centro de Investigaciones Clinicas Instituto del Corazon, Córdoba, Córdoba; R. A. Villarreal, Sanatorio Güemes, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires; C. R. Majul, CEMEDIC - Centro de Especialidades Medicas, Villa Luro, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires; F. Colombo Berra, Instituto Médico CER, Quilmes, Buenos Aires; T. Smith Casabella, CORDIS S.A., Salta, Salta; S. A. Sassone, Consultorios Asociados de Endocrinología e Invest Clínica, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires; G. Carnero, Instituto Medico Elsa Perez SRL (IMEP), Ciudadela, Buenos Aires; A. Caccavo, Clinica Coronel Suarez S.A., Coronel Suarez, Buenos Aires; M. A. Berli, Hospital "Dr. José María Cullen", Santa Fé, Santa Fé; N. Budassi, Hospital Interzonal General de Agudos Dr Jose Penna, Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires; J. Bono, Sanatorio Allende S.A., Córdoba, Córdoba; Alvarisqueta, Andrés Centro de Investigaciones Médicas Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires.

Australia

D. Colquhoun, CORE Research Group, Milton, Queensland; J. Amerena, University Hospital Geelong, Geelong, Victoria; J. Beltrame, The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Woodville South, South Australia; A. Sverdlov, John Hunter Hospital, New Lambton Heights, New South Wales; G. Vaddadi, The Northern Hospital, Epping, Victoria; A. Hamilton, Heart and Vascular Institute, Fullarton, South Australia; M. Stokes, S. Nicholls, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia; A. Dhawan, G. Oldfield, Nova Trials, Kotara, New South Wales; L. Howes, Gold Coast University Hospital, Southport, Queensland; R. Lehman, Adelaide Medical Research, Ashford, South Australia; C. De Pasquale, Flinders Medical Centre, Bedford Park, South Australia; C. Judkins, Mount Hospital, Perth, Western Australia; G. Szto, O. van den Brink, Peninsula Private Hospital, Frankston, Victoria.

Belgium

A. Leone, La Louvière - UNIV CHU Tivoli, La Louvière; S. Janssens, UZ Leuven, Leuven; J. Verwerft, Jessa Ziekenhuis - Campus Virga Jesse, Hasselt; P. Troisfontaines, CHR de la Citadelle, Liège; T. Sarens, AZ Sint-Blasius, Dendermonde; F. Chenot, Grand Hôpital de Charleroi - Site Saint-Joseph, Gilly; J. De Sutter, AZ Maria Middelaers, Gent; C. Godefroid, E. De Vuyst, C.H.U. de Charleroi, Charleroi; M. Dupont, Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg - Campus Sint-Jan, Genk.

Brazil

O. Pereira Dutra, Instituto de Cardiologia Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; L. H. S. Canani, Centro de Pesquisas em Diabetes, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; M. da Consolação Vieira Moreira, Hospital Felício Rocho, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; W. K. S. B. de Souza, Via Médica, Goiânia, Goiás; L. M. Backes, Hospital Sao Vicente de Paulo, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul; L. N. Maia, Fundacao Faculdade Regional de Medicina de Sao Jose do Rio Preto, Sao Jose do Rio Preto, São Paulo; B. De Souza Paolino, CCBR Brasil Centro de Pesquisas e Análises Clínicas Ltda., Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; E. R. Manenti, Hospital Universitário, Canoas, Rio Grande do Sul; W. F. Saporito, Pesquisare, Santo André, São Paulo; F. Villaça Guimarães Filho, ICM - Instituto do Coracao de Marília, Marília, São Paulo; R. Lariucci, L. A. Saliba, T. Franco Hirakawa, Dr. Consulta, São Paulo, São Paulo; F. C. Neuenschwander, Hospital Vera Cruz, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; C. A. de Freitas Zerbini, CEPIC - Centro Paulista de Investigacao Clinica e Servicos Medicos, Sao Paulo, São Paulo; Y. Gonçalves Mello, CAEP - Centro Avançado de Estudos e Pesquisas Ltda., Campinas, São Paulo; J. Ascensão de Souza, CECAP - Centro de Cardiologia Clínica, Brasília, Distrito Federal; L. da Silva Neto, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; E. A. Bocchi, Instituto do Coração do Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, São Paulo; J. Da Silveira, CEMEC – Centro Multidisciplinar de Estudos Clínicos, São Bernardo do Campo, São Paulo; M. E. Hernandez, Santa Casa de Votuporanga, Votuporanga, São Paulo; H. C. Finimundi, IPCEM - Instituto de Pesquisa Clínica para Estudos Multicêntricos - Universidade de Caxias do Sul, Caxias do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul; E. F. Vasconcellos, L2IP – Instituto de Pesquisas Clínicas Ltda. SGAS 613 - Conjunto E, Brasília, Distrito Federal; C. R. Sampaio, CPCLIN - Centro de Pesquisas Clínicas Ltda., Sao Paulo, São Paulo; F. J. Neves Mancuso, CDEC BRASIL - Centro de Desenvolvimento em Estudos Clínicos Brasil, São Paulo, São Paulo; M. R. Bacci, Praxis Pesquisa Médica, Santo André, São Paulo; M. H. Vidotti, F. Rossi dos Santos, Loema - Instituto de Pesquisa Clinica e Consultores Ltda., Campinas, São Paulo; M. V. Simões, Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto da Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo; F. L. T. Gomes, CEDOES – Centro de Diagnóstico e Pesquisa da Osteoporose do Espírito Santo Ltda - EPP, Vitória, Espírito Santo; C. V. Nascimento, ICDF - Instituto de Cardiologia do Distrito Federal, Brasília, Distrito Federal; J.-B. de Moura Xavier Moraes Junior, Hospital Agamenon Magalhães, Recife, Pernambuco; D. B. Precoma, Sociedade Hospitalar Angelina Caron, Campina Grande do Sul, Paraná; J. A. Ribas Fortes, PUC Trials - Núcleo de Pesquisa Clínica da Escola de Medicina da PUC-PR/ Epicenter, Curitiba, Paraná; P. E. Leães, Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do

Sul; D. Campos de Albuquerque, HUPE-UERJ - Hospital Universitário Pedro Ernesto - Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; J. F. K. Saraiva, IPCC - Instituto de Pesquisa Clínica de Campinas, Campinas, São Paulo; S. Rassi, HC-UFG - Hospital das Clínicas da Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, Goiás; F. A. Alves da Costa, FGM - Clínica Paulista de Doenças Cardiovasculares Ltda., Bela Vista, São Paulo; G. Reis, CARDRESEARCH - Cardiologia Assistencial e de Pesquisas Ltda, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

Canada

S. Zieroth, St. Boniface General Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba; R. Chehayeb, ViaCar Recherche Clinique Inc, Greenfield Park, Quebec; F. St-Maurice, ViaCar Recherche Clinique Inc, Brossard, Quebec; R. Bourgeois, G.A. Research Associates Ltd, Moncton, New Brunswick; C. Constance, Clinique Santé Cardio MC, Montreal, Quebec; K. Anderson, Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre Halifax Infirmiry Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia; S. Verma, North York Diagnostic and Cardiac Centre, Toronto, Ontario; M. H. Leblanc, Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et de Pneumologie de Quebec, Quebec, Quebec; N. Racine, Normand Montreal Hearth Institute, Montreal, Quebec; S. A. Virani, Gordon and Leslie Diamond Health Care Centre, Vancouver, British Columbia; D. Yung, Heart Health Institute, Scarborough, Ontario; E. A. Swiggum, Victoria Heart Institute Foundation, Victoria, British Columbia; L. Pliamm, Canadian Phase Onward Inc., Toronto, Ontario; B. Tyrrell, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta; T. Huynh, Montreal General Hospital - The Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre, Montreal, Quebec; N. Giannetti, McGill University Health Centre/ Glen Site/ Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Quebec; J.-P. Lavoie, Centre de Dépistage et Recherche Cardiovasculaire Rive-Sud, Longueuil, Quebec; M. L. Heffernan, Michael Heffernan Medicine Professional Corporation, Oakville, Ontario; S. Vize, Saul Dr. Saul Vize Cardiac Research Office, Cambridge, Ontario; M. C. Hartleib, Kawartha Cardiology Clinical Trials, Peterborough, Ontario; A. Costa-Vitali, Cardiovascular Contract Research Organization LTD, Sudbury, Ontario; L. L. Hill, Brampton Cardio Pulmonary Clinic, Brampton, Ontario; Y. Khaykin, PACE (Partners in Advanced Cardiac Evaluation), Newmarket, Ontario; J. A. Ricci, Scarborough Cardiology Research Associates Inc, Scarborough, Ontario; A. Zhai, Royal University Hospital, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; A. S. Pandey, Cambridge Cardiac Care Centre, Cambridge, Ontario; L. Yao, York, Ontario; R. McKelvie, London Health Sciences Centre - University Hospital, London, Ontario; M. Babapulle, Mohan Babapulle Medicine Professional Medicine Corporation, Waterloo, Ontario; G. Curnew, Gregory Curnew Medicine Professional Corporation, Hamilton, Ontario; M. Gupta, Brampton Clinical Trials, Brampton, Ontario; J. Vyselaar, Medical Arts Health Research Group, North Vancouver, British Columbia; J. C. Berlingieri, JBN Medical Diagnostic Services Inc., Burlington, Ontario; E. M. Lonn, Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario; D. Dion, Centre Intégré de Santé et de services sociaux de Chaudière-Appalaches, St. George-de-Beauce, Quebec.

China

Y. Zheng, The First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin Province; Z. Fan, The Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University, Luzhou, Sichuan Province; X. Han, General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region, Shenyang, Liaoning Province; H. Xu, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei Province; Z. Zheng, Hunan Provincial People's Hospital, Changsha, Hunan Province; Y. Zhang, Fuwai Hospital, Beijing, Beijing Province; A. Shen, Beijing Friendship Hospital, Beijing, Beijing Province; J. Yu, Lanzhou University Second Hospital, Lanzhou, Gansu Province; S. Guo, J. Ye, Dongguan People's Hospital, Dongguan, Guangdong Province; Y. Yao, The First Hospital of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu Province; P. Liu, J. Yan, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province; X. Xu, Yueyang First People's Hospital, Yueyang, Hunan Province; J. Ma, Hainan General Hospital, Haikou, Hainan Province; Y. Li, Huashan Hospital, Shanghai, Shanghai Province; S. Li, The First Hospital of Nanchang, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province; S. Lu, Haikou People's Hospital, Haikou, Hainan Province; X. Kong, Jiangsu Province Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province; G. Yang, Yanbian University Hospital, Yanji, Jilin Province; Z. Yao, Tianjin Union Medical Center, Tianjin, Tianjin Province; Y. Zhang, The Third Hospital of Changsha, Changsha, Hunan Province; Y. Pan, Guangzhou First People's Hospital, Guangzhou,

Guangdong Province; X. Guo, Tongji Hospital, Wuhan, Hubei Province; Z. Sun, Shengjing Hospital of China; Shenyang, Liaoning Province; Y. Dong, The First Affiliated Hospital, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province; D. Peng, The 2nd Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, Hunan Province; Z. Yuan, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province; J. Lin, The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian Province.

Columbia

F. A. Trujillo Dada, Corazon IPS S.A.S., Barranquilla, Atlántico; L. E. Echeverria, Fundación Cardiovascular de Colombia - Instituto del Corazón Floridablanca, Floridablanca, Santander; M. J. F. Lievano Triana, CardioColombia, S.A.S., Bogota D.C, Cundinamarca; A. A. Rizcala Muvdi, Centro de Investigacion Medico Asistencial S.A.S, Barranquilla, Atlántico; J. E. Vanegas Eljach, Asociacion IPS Medicos Internistas de Caldas, Manizales, Caldas; F. Manzur Jattin, Centro de Diagnostico Cardiologico Ltda, Cartagena, Bolívar; J. A. Coronel Arroyo, IPS Centro Medico Julián Coronel S.A., Cali, Valle del Cauca; N. Florez, Fundación Valle del Lili, Cali, Valle del Cauca; E. Hernandez Triana, Endocare Ltda., Bogota, Cundinamarca; A. Sotomayor Herazo, Centro Cardiovascular Aristides, Cartagena, Bolívar; N. E. Beltran Lopez, IPS Centro Científico Asistencial S.A.S, Barranquilla, Atlántico; C. Arana Londoño, Centro de Investigaciones Clinicas S.A.S, Cali, Valle del Cauca; J. Echeverri, Promotora Medica Las Americas SA, Medellin, Antioquia.

Czech Republic

H. Burianova, Poliklinika Humanitas, Bilovec; R. Cifkova, Fakultni Thomayerova nemocnice, Praha 4 - Krc; V. Durdil, Fakultni nemocnice v Motole, Praha 5; J. Vesely, Edumed s.r.o, Broumov; J. Vaclavik, Kardio Vaclavik s.r.o., Prerov; T. Fiala, Angiocor s.r.o, Zlin; P. Vodnansky, PV-Kardiologie s.r.o., Pardubice; J. Spinar, Fakultni nemocnice Brno, Brno; V. Cech, Clinical Trials Services s.r.o, Uherske Hradiste; Z. Monhart, KIGE s.r.o, Znojmo; J. Kettner, Institut klinicke a experimentalni mediciny, Praha 4; R. Miklik, T. Brabec, Vojenska nemocnice Brno, Brno; J. Pisova, Kardio-Pisova s.r.o., Hradec Kralove; K. Zeman, Nemocnice ve Frydku-Mistku prispěvkova organizace, Frydek-Mistek; E. C. Zidkova, Eva s.r.o., Prague; L. Busak, KardioLouny s.r.o., Louny; A. Linhart, Vseobecna fakultni nemocnice V Praze, Praha 2; M. Radvan, Nemocnice Trebic p.o., Trebic; Z. Vomacka, MUDr. Zdenek Vomacka kardiologie a interna s.r.o., Olomouc; R. Prosecky, Nemocnice Milosrdnych bratri, Brno; J. Hubac, MUDr. Jan Hubac s.r.o., Chrudim; D. Foldyna, MUDr. Karel Kamenik s.r.o., Brno; O. Hlinomaz, Fakultni nemocnice u sv. Anny v Brne, Brno; P. Vymetal, Kardio-projekt s.r.o., Unico; O. Ludka, MUDr. Alexandra Ludkova, Brno; K. Peterka, Nemocnice Havlickuv Brod p.o., Havlickuv Brod; M. Smid, MUDr. Michal Smid kardiologicka ambulance, Tremosna; J. Spac Dr, Fakultni nemocnice u sv. Anny v Brne, Brno; R. Ferkl, Kardiologicka ambulance MUDr. Ferkl s.r.o., Trutnov; V. Machova, InterKardioML s.r.o., Marianske Lazne.

Germany

N. Schulze-Waltrup, H. Bourhaial, St. Johannes Hospital, Dortmund; H.-G. Olbrich, Asklepios Klinik Langen, Langen; S. Genth-Zotz, Katholisches Klinikum Mainz, Mainz; E. Kemala, Petrus Krankenhaus, Wuppertal; B. Lemke, Klinikum Lüdenscheid, Lüdenscheid; M. Böhm, Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes, Homburg; S. Schellong, Städtisches Klinikum Dresden, Dresden; W. Rieker, Studienzentrum Rankestrasse, Berlin; M. Faghih, Studienzentrum Bocholderstrasse, Essen; S. von Haehling, Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Göttingen; H. Ince, Vivantes Klinikum am Urban, Berlin; N. Wistorf, T. Dorsel, Josephs-Hospital, Warendorf; J. Bauersachs, Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Hannover; M. Prull, Augusta-Kranken-Anstalt GmbH, Bochum; H. Darius, Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Berlin; A. Wilke, Kardiologische Praxis Papenburg, Papenburg; J. Sauter, Zentrum für Klinische Forschung, Wangen im Allgaeu; U. Rauch-Kroehnert, Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; A. Al-Zoebi, Kardiologische Praxis, Wermsdorf; M. Lutz, N. Frey, Universitätsklinikum Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel; C. P. Schulze, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Jena; W. König, Deutsches Herzzentrum München, München; L. Maier,

Universitätsklinikum Regensburg, Regensburg; F. Menzel, Praxis-Dr. Frank Menzel, Dessau-Rosslau; H. Ebert, Gemeinschaftspraxis Stenzel/Ebert/Otto, Riesa; H. E. Sarnighausen, Praxis Oedeme, Lüneburg; H. D. Düngen, Charité - Campus Virchow - Klinikum, Berlin; P. Salbach, J. Sängler, Praxis für Innere Medizin, Kardiologie, Angiologie, Pneumologie und Allergologie, Mannheim; A. L. Birkenfeld, GWT-TUD GmbH, Dresden; M. Jeserich, Gemeinschaftspraxis Dres Haggenmiller/Jeserich, Numberg; M. Licka, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Heidelberg; N. Marx, Universitätsklinikum Aachen, Aachen; C. Stellbrink, Klinikum Bielefeld gem. GmbH, Bielefeld; B. Winkelmann, ClinPhenomics GmbH & Co KG, Frankfurt; N. Menck, Niels Helios Klinikum Erfurt, Erfurt; A. L. Birkenfeld, Universitätsklinikum Carl Gustav Carus TU Dresden, Dresden.

Hungary

Z. Zilahi, Medifarma-98 Kft., Nyiregyhaza; F. Lakatos, Belgyogyaszati es Kardiologiai, Bekescsaba; J. Tomcsanyi, Budai Irgalmasrendi Korhaz, Budapest; I. Szakal, Selye Janos Korhaz, Komarom; L. Nagy, Nagy Laszlo Kardiologiai Maganrendeles, Oroshaza; A. Nagy, Uzsoki Utcai Korhaz, Budapest; E. Szolnoki, Nehezlegzes Ambulancia, Debrecen; P. Andrassy, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Korhaz es Rendelointezet, Budapest; T. Sydo, Veszpremi Sziv es Egeszseg Centrum, Veszprem; A. Vorobcsuk, Da Vinci Maganklinika, Pecs; T. Barany, Clinexpert Kft., Budapest; L. Koenyves, Lausmed Kft., Baja; G. Simon, Bugat Pal Korhaz, Gyongyos; A. Matoltsy, Kanizsai Dorottya Korhaz, Nagykanizsa; E. Noori, Fejer Megyei Szent Gyorgy Egyetemi, Szekesfehervar; S. Zolyomi, Studium Egeszseghaz Kft., Kalocsa; I. Horvath, Pecs Tudomanyegyetem, Pecs; B. Merkely, Semmelweis Egyetem, Budapest; R. G. Kiss, Magyar Honvedseg Egeszsegugyi Kozpont, Budapest; G. Paragh, Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen.

India

S. Mittal, V. K. Chopra, Medanta The Medicity, Gurgaon, Haryana; V. Rastogi, Fortis Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, New Delhi, Delhi; B. Shah, Doctor Jivraj Mehta Smarak Health Foundation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat; A. Mullasari, J. S. Krishnamoorthy, Madras Medical Mission, Chennai, Tamil Nadu; V. Mehta, GB Pant Hospital, New Delhi, Delhi; A. Boro, GNRC Hospital, Guwahati, Assam; A. Oomman, Apollo Hospitals, Chennai, Tamil Nadu; U. Kaul, Batra Hospital and Research Centre, New Delhi, Delhi; S. V. Komarlu, Narayana Health Institute of Cardiac Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka; D. Kahali, B.M. Birla Heart Research Centre, Kolkata, West Bengal; A. Bhagwat, Kamal Nayan Bajaj Hospital, Aurangabad, Maharashtra; V. M. Vijan, Vijan Cardiac and Critical Care Centre, Nashik, Maharashtra; N. K. Ghaisas, Siddhi Hospital, Nashik, Maharashtra; A. Mehta, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, Delhi; Y. Kothari, Rajarajeswari Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka.

Italy

S. Taddei, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Pisana, Pisa; M. Scherillo, Azienda Ospedaliera G. Rummo, Benevento; M. Vicenzi, Fondazione IRCCS Ca'Granda-Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Milano; B. Reimers, C. Panico, Istituto Clinico Humanitas, Milano; G. Ambrosio, IRCCS Multimedica di Sesto San Giovanni, Milano; S. Genovese, A. Salvioni, Centro Cardiologico Monzino-IRCCS, Milano; A. Fucili, Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Arcispedale Sant'Anna, Ferrara; F. Fedele, Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Policlinico Umberto I - Università di Roma La Sapienza, Roma; S. D'Orazio, F. Cosmi, Ospedale della Val di Chiana Santa Margherita, Arezzo; M. Volpe, Azienda Ospedaliera Sant'Andrea-Università di Roma La Sapienza, Roma; M. Senni, ASST Papa Giovanni XXIII (Presidio Papa Giovanni XXIII), Bergamo; C. Mazzone, Azienda Servizi Sanitari 1 Triestina, Trieste; G. Esposito, Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria "Federico II", Napoli.

Japan

M. Doi, Kagawa Prefectural Central Hospital, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa; Y. Yoshida, M. Nanasato, Japanese Red Cross Nagoya Daini Hospital, Nagoya-shi, Aichi; S. Sakagami, National Hospital Organization Kanazawa Medical Center, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa; K. Maeno, Fukui-ken Saiseikai Hospital, Fukui-shi, Fukui; Y. Shibata, Miyazaki Medical Association Hospital, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki; H. Yamamoto, Sohken Yamamoto Clinic, Sagamihara-shi, Kanagawa; S. Oishi, Y. Yasaka, Hyogo Brain and Heart Center, Himeji-shi, Hyogo; N. Watanabe, H. Tsuboi, Ogaki Municipal Hospital, Ogaki-shi, Gifu; A. Wada, Kusatsu General Hospital, Kusatsu-shi, Shiga; S. Matsuoka, Y. Watanabe, Y. Fujino, Seikeikai New Tokyo Heart Clinic, Matsudo-shi, Chiba; T. Himi, Kimitsu Chuo Hospital, Kisarazu-shi, Chiba; K. Fukui, Kanagawa Cardiovascular and Respiratory Center, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa; T. Ide, Kyushu University Hospital, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka; M. Ichikawa, Y. Kijima, Higashiosaka City Medical Center, Higashiosaka-shi, Osaka; T. Koga, Steel Memorial Yawata Hospital, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka; S. Yuda, Teine Keijinkai Clinic, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido; T. Kubota, Saiseikai Fukuoka General Hospital, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka; M. Manita, Naha City Hospital, Naha-shi, Okinawa; H. Fujinaga, Tokushima Prefectural Central Hospital, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima; T. Matsumura, JOHAS Kumamoto Rosai Hospital, Yatsushiro-shi, Kumamoto; Y. Fukumoto, Sendai Tokushukai Hospital, Sendai-shi, Miyagi; M. Inoko, Kitano Hospital, Osaka-shi, Osaka; Y. Kawai, Okayama City General Medical Center, Okayama-shi, Okayama; G. Hiasa, Y. Kazatani, Ehime Prefectural Central Hospital, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime; M. Mori, Community Health Care Organization Kyushu Hospital, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka; A. Ogimoto, Uwajima City Hospital, Uwajima-shi, Ehime; M. Oguri, Kasugai Municipal Hospital, Kasugai-shi, Aichi; M. Kinoshita, N. Watanabe, K. Okuhara, Shobara Red Cross Hospital, Shobara-shi, Hiroshima; Y. Ono, K. Otomo, Ome Municipal General Hospital, Ome-shi, Tokyo; Y. Sato, Hyogo Prefectural Amagasaki General Medical Center, Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo; M. Fukue, T. Takahashi, Tokushukai Koga General Hospital, Koga-shi, Ibaraki; A. Takaishi, Mitoyo General Hospital, Kanonji-shi, Kagawa; N. Miyagi, H. Uehara, Jinaikai Urasoe General Hospital, Urasoe-shi, Okinawa; H. Takaishi, Yodogawa Christian Hospital, Osaka-shi, Osaka; H. Urata, Fukuoka University Chikushi Hospital, Chikushino-shi, Fukuoka; N. Takahashi, Matsuyama Shimin Hospital, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime; M. Imamaki, Chiba Heart Clinic, Chiba-shi, Chiba; N. Watanabe, JA-Nagano Hokushin General Hospital, Nakano-shi, Nagano; T. Yoshitama, JOHAS Tokyo Rosai Hospital, Ota-ku, Tokyo; T. Saito, JA-Fukushima Shirakawa Kosei General Hospital, Shirakawa-shi, Fukushima; S. Kakinoki, Otaru Kyokai Hospital, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido; H. Sekino, Sekino Hospital, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; Y. Furutani, National Hospital Organization Kanmon Medical Center, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi; M. Koda, Chuno Kosei Hospital, Seki-shi, Gifu; T. Shinozaki, National Hospital Organization Sendai Medical Center, Sendai-shi, Miyagi; K. Hirabayashi, Tomakomai City Hospital, Tomakomai-shi, Hokkaido; M. Arikawa, National Hospital Organization Oita Medical Center, Oita-shi, Oita; T. Koizumi, K. Nakayama, S. Taguchi, National Hospital Organization Mito Medical Center, Higashiibaraki-gun, Ibaraki; T. Nakamura, National Hospital Organization Kyushu Medical Center, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka; T. Kadokami, Fukuokaken Saiseikai Futsukaichi Hospital, Chikushino-shi, Fukuoka; T. Matsumoto, Sendai Kousei Hospital, Sendai-shi, Miyagi; K. Kawamitsu, Okinawatokushukai Nanbu Tokushukai Hospital, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa; R. Tsunodaese, Red Cross Kumamoto Hospital, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto; K. Oku, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center, Omura-shi, Nagasaki; M. Shimizu, National Hospital Organization Kobe Medical Center, Kobe-shi, Hyogo; Y. Maruyama, Koseikai Iwatsuki-minami Hospital, Saitama-shi, Saitama; T. Matsunaga, Seiwakai Suizenji Touya Hospital, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto; T. Hashizume, National Hospital Organization Minami Wakayama Medical Center, Tanabe-shi, Wakayama; Y. Momiyama, National Hospital Organization Tokyo Medical Center, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; S. Fujita, H. Sugiyama, Fukuyama City Hospital, Fukuyama-shi, Hiroshima; M. Suwa, Senyokai Hokusetsu General Hospital, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka; A. Nakata, San-Ai Hospital, Saitama-shi, Saitama; T. Tobaru, N. Ito, H. Fukunaga, Sekishinkai Kawasaki Saiwai Clinic, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa; S. Matsuoka, Uji-Tokushukai Medical Center, Uji-shi, Kyoto; K. Matsuda, Matsuda Cardiovascular Clinic, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido; T. Tobaru, Sekishinkai Second Kawasaki Saiwai Clinic, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa.

Mexico

G. A. Llamas Esperon, Hospital Cardiologica Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes; J. J. Illescas Díaz, Unidad de Investigacion Clinica Cardiometabolica de Occidente S.C., Guadalajara, Jalisco; P. Fajardo Campos, Centro de Investigacion Cardiovascular y Metabolica, Tijuana, Baja California Norte; J. Almeida Alvarado, Centro Integral Medico SJR S.C., San Juan del Rio, Querétaro; A. Bazzoni Ruiz, Centro de Investigacion Medica Alberto Bazzoni S.A. de C.V., Torreon, Coahuila; I. Lopez Alcocer, Ivan Alejandro Hospital Universitario Dr Jose Eleuterio Gonzale, Monterrey, Nuevo León; L. Valle Molina, Centro de Investigacion Clinica Acelerada, S.C., Col. Tepeyac Insurgentes; Distrito Federal; C. Herrera, Instituto Cardiovascular de Monclova, S de RL de CV, Monclova, Coahuila; C. G. Calvo Vargas, Diseño y Planeación en Investigación Médica SC, Guadalajara, Jalisco; F. G. Padilla Padilla, Cardiologia Clinica e Intervencionista, Guadalajara, Jalisco; I. Rodriguez Briones, Cardioarritmias e Investigación S.C., San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi; M. E. Aguilera Real, Centro de Investigacion Biomedica y Farmaceutica, S.C., Distrito Federal; M. Alpizar Salazar, J. L. Cervantes Escárcega, Centro Especializado en Diabetes Obesidad y Prevencion de Enfermedades Cardiovasculares S.C., México, Distrito Federal; R. G. Velasco Sanchez, Hospital Ramon Garibay, Guadalajara, Jalisco.

Netherlands

N. Al-Windy, Gelre Ziekenhuizen, Zutphen; L. van Heerebeek, Onze Lieve Vrouwe Gasthuis, Amsterdam; L. Bellersen, Radboud Universitair Medisch Centrum, Nijmegen; H-P. Brunner-La Rocca, Maastricht Universitair Medisch Centrum, Maastricht; J. Post, Catharina Ziekenhuis Eindhoven, Eindhoven; G. Linssen, Ziekenhuisgroep Twente, Almelo; M. van de Wetering, BovenIJ Ziekenhuis, Amsterdam; R. Peters, R. van Stralen, Tergooiziekenhuizen, Blaricum; R. Groutars, Onze Lieve Vrouwe Gasthuis, Amsterdam; W. Kok, E.M. Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam; P. van der Meer, Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen, Groningen; P. Dijkmans, Zaans Medisch Centrum, Zaandam; P. Nierop, Franciscus Gasthuis, Rotterdam; L. Handoko, Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam; I. Westendorp, IrisRode Kruis Ziekenhuis, Beverwijk; B. J. W. M. Rensing, St. Antonius Ziekenhuis, Nieuwegein; P. A. M. Hoogslag, Diaconessenhuis Meppel, Meppel; B. Kietselaer, J. A. Kragten, Zuyderland Medisch Centrum, Heerlen; den Hartog, Frank R. Gelderse Vallei Ziekenhuis, Ede; A. Alings, Amphibia Ziekenhuis, Breda.

Poland

L. Danilowicz-Szymanowicz, G. Raczak, Uniwersyteckie Centrum Kliniczne, Gdansk; W. Piesiewicz, ETG Lodz, Lodz; W. Zmuda, Medicome Sp. z o.o., Oswiecim; W. Kus, Indywidualna Specjalistyczna Praktyka Lekarska, Lodz; P. Podolec, Krakowski Szpital Specjalistyczny im. Jana Pawla II, Krakow; W. Musial, Uniwersytecki Szpital Kliniczny w Bialymstoku, Bialystok; G. Kania, ETG Skierniewice, Skierniewice; P. Miekus, NZOZ Pro-Cordis Sopockie Centrum Bad. Kardiolog., Gdynia; S. Mazur, Centrum Medyczne Medyk, Rzeszow; A. Janik, KO-MED Centra Kliniczne Staszow, Staszow; J. Spyra, Janusz Spyra Specjalistyczna Praktyka Lekarska, Ruda Slaska; J. Peruga, NZOZ SALUSMED Jan Z. Peruga, Lodz; P. Balsam, Samodzielny Publiczny Centralny Szpital Kliniczny, Warszawa; B. Krakowiak, J. Szachniewicz, 4. Wojskowy Szpital Kliniczny z Poliklinika SP ZOZ, Wroclaw; M. E. Ginel, KLIMED Marek Klimkiewicz, Bialystok; W. Chrustowski, P. Wojewoda, ETG Lowicz, Lowicz; A. Zurakowski, Polsko-Amerykanske Kliniki Serca., American Heart of Poland, Chorzow; R. Koc, ClinicMed Daniluk, Bialystok; M. Debinski, Polsko-Amerykanske Kliniki Serca. American Heart of Poland, Dabrowa Gornicza; W. Fil, Polsko-Amerykanske Kliniki Serca. American Heart of Poland, Bielsko-Biala; M. Kujawiak, ETG Siedlce, Siedlce; J. Forys, Zgierskie Centrum Kardiologii MED-PRO, Zgierz; M. Kasprzak, NZOZ Centrum Medyczne KERmed, Bydgoszcz; M. Krol, Polsko-Amerykanske Kliniki Serca. American Heart of Poland, Ustron; P. Michalski, INZOZ Poradnia Specjalistyczna „Gemini”, Zychlin; E. Mirek-Bryniarska, Specjalistyczny Gabinet Lekarski Ewa Mirek-Bryniarska, Krakow; K. Radwan, Polsko-Amerykanske Kliniki Serca. American Heart of Poland, Tychy; G. Skonieczny, Wojewodzki Szpital Zespolony im. L. Rydygiera w Toruniu, Torun; K. Stania, Polsko-Amerykanske Kliniki Serca. American Heart of Poland, Nysa; G. Skoczylas, ETG Warszawa,

Warszawa; A. Madej, Szpital Zakonu Bonifratow Sp. z o.o., Katowice; J. Jurowiecki, Poradnia Kardiologiczna Jaroslaw Jurowiecki, Gdansk; B. Firek, NZOZ HEUREKA, Piaseczno; B. Wozakowska-Kaplon, Specjalistyczna Poradnia Kardiologiczna i Nadciśnienia Tętniczego, Kielce; K. Cymerman, Indywidualna Specjalistyczna Praktyka Lekarska w Dziedzinie Kardiologii lek. med. Krzysztof Cymerman, Gdynia.

Republic of Korea

H. J. Cho, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul; J. O. Na, Korea University Guro Hospital, Seoul; B. S. Yoo, Yonsei University Wonju Severance Christian Hospital, Gangwon-do; J. O. Choi, amsung Medical Center, Seoul; K. H. Kim, Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju; M. C. Cho, Chungbuk National University Hospital, Chungcheongbuk-do; D. J. Choi, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Gyeonggi-do; S. H. Han, Gachon University Gil Medical Center, Incheon; J. O. Jeong, Chungnam National University Hospital, Daejeon; D. H. Kang, Asan Medical Center, Seoul; S. M. Kang, Severance Hospital, Seoul; D. S. Kim, Inje University Busan Paik Hospital, Busan; M. H. Kim, Dong-A University Hospital, Busan.

Romania

I. Copaci, Clinica Medicala Data Plus SRL, Bucuresti; D. Vinereanu, Spitalul Universitar de Urgenta Bucuresti, Bucuresti; S. Barbulescu, Centrul Medical de Diagnostic si Tratament Ambulator Neomed S.R.L., Brasov; A. Dan, Spitalul Clinic Colentina, Bucuresti; G. S. Gheorghe, Spitalul Clinic "Prof. Dr. Theodor Burghele", Bucuresti; B. Popescu, Institutul de Urgenta pentru Boli Cardiovasculare "Prof. Dr. C.C. Iliescu", Bucuresti; M.I. Cristea, Centrul Medical de Diagnostic si Tratament Ambulatoriu si Medicina Preventiva, Bucuresti; G. R. Badea, Spitalul Clinic De Urgenta "Prof. Dr. Agrippa Ionescu", Balotesti; G. V. Ciobotaru, Medicali's S.R.L, Timisoara; C. Matei, Institutul de Urgenta pentru Boli Cardiovasculare "Prof. Dr. C.C. Iliescu", Bucuresti; C. Militaru, Cardiomed S.R.L, Craiova; R. I. Avram, Spitalul Clinic Judetean de Urgenta Deva, Deva; S. C. Stamate, Spitalul Clinic de Urgenta "Sfantul Pantelimon", Bucuresti; M. Tudoran, Spitalul Clinic Judetean de Urgenta "Pius Brinzeu", Timisoara.

Singapore

K. L. D. Sim, National Heart Centre, 169609; R. Wong, National University Hospital, 119074; S. Y. Loh, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, 308433; L. F. Ling, Khoo Teck Puat Hospital, 768828.

South Africa

C. Corbett, Corbod Research, Panorama Medi-Clinic, Cape Town, Western Cape; N. Fourie, Iatros International, Brandwag, Bloemfontein; C. Kapp, Cardiology Clinical Research, Union Hospital, Alberton, Gauteng; E. Makotoko, Universitas Hospital Cardiology Research, Universitas Private Hospital, Bloemfontein; H. Siebert, Into Research, Groenkloof Hospital, Groenkloof, Pretoria, Gauteng; N. Carrim-Ganey, S. Chohan, L. Pillay-Ramaya, MeDiNova MERC Clinical Research SA (Pty) Ltd, Peermed Clinical Trial Centre (Pty) Ltd, Gauteng; S. Arnold, Excellentis Clinical Trial Consultants, George, Western Cape; J. Engelbrecht, JM Engelbrecht Practice, Vergelegen Mediclinic, Western Cape; H. Prozesky, Tread Research, Tygerberg Hospital, Cape Town, Western Cape; L. van Zyl, Clinical Projects Research SA (PTY) LTD, Worcester, Western Cape; L. Baben, L. Hatchuel, Clinresco Centre (Pty) Ltd, Gauteng; M. M. D. V. Basson, M. Pretorius, Tiervlei Trial Centre, Karl Bremmer Hospital – Basement Level, Bellville, Cape Town, Western Cape; T. Nunkoo, Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital Cardiology Department, Diepkloof, Soweto, Johannesburg, Gauteng.

Spain

F. Cereto Castro, Hospital Quironsalud Barcelona, Barcelona; J. Masip Utset, Hospital Sanitas CIMA, Barcelona; I. Antorrena Miranda, J. L. López-Sendón, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid; X. Garcia-Moll Marimon, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona; D. Pascual Figal, Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca, El Palmar; R. Hidalgo Urbano, Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena, Sevilla; J. R. González Juanatey, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Santiago, Santiago de Compostela; J. Cosín Sales, Hospital Arnau de Vilanova, Valencia; M. Jiménez Navarro, Hospital Clínico Universitario Virgen de la Victoria, Malaga; M. Sanmartín Fernández, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Madrid; F. Ridocci Soriano, Hospital General Universitario de Valencia, Valencia; P. García Pavía, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro Majadahonda, Majadahonda; M. Martínez Sellés, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Madrid.

United Kingdom

M. Saxena, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Z. Yousef, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff; C. P. Clifford, Wycombe Hospital, High Wycombe; C. Arden, Park & St Francis Surgery, Eastleigh; A. Bakhai, Barnet Hospital, Barnet; I. Squire, Glenfield Hospital, Leicester; G. Jenkins, Morriston Hospital, Swansea; D. Price, St Mary's Hospital, Newport.

United States

J. Neutel, Orange County Research Center, Tustin, California; I. Dauber, South Denver Cardiology Associates, Littleton, Colorado; J. Schmedtje, Roanoke Heart Institute PLC, Roanoke, Virginia; B. Rama, Rama Research LLC, Marion, Ohio; M. A. Peberdy, Virginia Commonwealth University Medical Center, Richmond, Virginia; P. Schneider, Bozeman Health Clinical Research, Bozeman, Montana; B. Trichon, Asheville Cardiology Associates, Asheville, North Carolina; A. Adlakha, Clinical Research of Rock Hill, Rock Hill, South Carolina; J. Thibodeau, CHI Bergan Mercy Hospital, Papillion, Nebraska; K. Scott-Tillery, Billings Clinic Research Center, Billings, Montana; P. Shah, Capital Cardiology Associates, Albany, New York; H. A. Skopicki, Stony Brook University Hospital, Stony Brook, New York; G. R. Stevens, North Shore University Hospital, Stamford, New York; N. K. Tahirkheli, South Oklahoma Heart Research Group, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; J. Tallaj, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama; H. Serota, P. Chandra, St. Louis Heart and Vascular, St. Louis, Missouri; K. Yousuf, Maryland Cardiovascular Specialists, Baltimore, Maryland; J. A. Welker, Anne Arundel Medical Center, Annapolis, Maryland; E. Velasquez, Heart Center Research, Huntsville, Alabama; A. Vest, Tufts Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts; S. O. Weiss, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Seattle, Washington; X. Wang, Rockford Cardiovascular Associates, Rockford, Illinois; M. K. Ariani, Valley Clinical Trials, Inc., Northridge, California; D. Bernard, CHEAR Center LLC, Bronx, New York; K. H. Cohen, Long Island Cardiovascular Consultants, New Hyde Park, New York; A. Malik, York Hospital, York, Pennsylvania; A. Patel, A. J. Labovitz, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida; A. Ali, St. Louis Center for Clinical Research, St. Louis, Missouri; M.B. Baretella, Peninsula Research Group, Inc., Ormond Beach, Florida; M. T. Alhaddad, Apex Cardiology/ Research Associates of Jackson, Jackson, Tennessee; S. Khosla, Mount Sinai Hospital Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois; D. D.-O. Suh, Atlanta Heart Specialists, LLC, Tucker, Georgia; K. Carr, Blue Coast Cardiology, Vista, California; O. Akinboboye, Laurelton Heart Specialist, PC, Rosedale, New York; P. Kotha, Purushotham, Akther & Roshan Kotha, MD Inc., La Mesa, California; T. N. Logemann, Aspirus Research Institute, Wausau, Wisconsin; V. G. Zaha, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas; T. Greene, East Coast Institute for Research at Baker Gilmour Cardiovascular Institute, Jacksonville, Florida; J. L. Smith, Norton Heart Specialists, Louisville, Kentucky; V. M. Marques, AdventHealth - Tampa, Tampa, Florida; F. Smart, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, Louisiana; J. P. Contreras, Mount Sinai - PRIME, Mt. Sinai St. Luke's Hospital, New York, New York; R. Abadier, Nature Coast Clinical Research, LLC, Inverness, Florida; G. Lewis, N. E. Ibrahim, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts; A. Djamson, Metropolitan Cardiovascular

Consultants, Beltsville, Maryland; J. Feldman, Private Practice Leadership, LLC, Katy, Texas; M. Hong, Trinity Medical WNY, PC, Cheektowaga, New York; J. Kobayashi, Beacon Medical Group, South Bendna; S. Ashfaq, S. Woodhouse, Cardiovascular Group PC, Lawrenceville, Georgia; R. J. Gazmuri, North Chicago V.A. Medical Center North Chicago, Illinois; M. Nallasivan, Merced Vein and Vascular Center, Merced, California; H. Saint-Jacques, Harlem Cardiology, New York, New York; V. Q. Nguyen, Morton Plant Mease Health Care, Inc, Clearwater, Florida; P. Duncan, Cardiac Health Management Network, P.C., Chester, Virginia; J. E. McGinty, Z. Mirza, Reid Hospital, Richmondna; C. L. Broome-Webster, Avail Clinical Research, LLC, DeLand, Florida; K. F. Adams, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; K. Vora, Research Integrity, LLC, Owensboro, Kentucky; M. Costanzo, Advocate Health and Hospitals Corporation, Naperville, Illinois; S. West, Alpine Research Organization, Farmington, Utah; J. E. Rider, Cardiology Associates of Bellin Health, Green Bay, Wisconsin; J. M. Cox, Covigilant Research, LLC, Riverside, California; S. Jani, MedStar Health Research Institute, Baltimore, Maryland; A. H. Karim, Angiocardiac Care of Texas, Houston, Texas; A. Akhtar, Biopharma Informatic Research Center, Houston, Texas; K. Anderson, Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation, Marshfield, Wisconsin; J. Covalesky, Garden State Heart Care, Manalapan, New Jersey; K. Sabatino, Clearwater Cardiovascular Consultants, Safety Harbor, Florida; W. B. Eaves, Grace Research, LLC, Bossier City, Louisiana; A. Torres Consuegra, Elite Clinical Research, Miami, Florida; S. Baum, Integrated Heart Care, Boca Raton, Florida; A. Salacata, Alpena General Hospital, Alpena, Michigan; Z. Bhatti, Columbus Regional Research Institute, Columbus, Georgia; M. J. Budoff, Los Angeles Biomedical Research Institute at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, California; A. W. Potler, E. Bush, East Mountain Medical Associates, PC, Great Barrington, Massachusetts; C. A. Cauthen, Seton Heart Institute, Austin, Texas; K. Chu, Carient Heart and Vascular, Manassas, Virginia; K. Rohr, E. Claxton, Maine Research Associates, Lewiston, Maine; P. Deedwania, University of California San Francisco, Fresno, California; B. Ellis, Houston Methodist Research Institute - AOCT, Houston, Texas; J. Dy, Clinical Trials of America, Inc, Lenoir, North Carolina; A. Free, Pinnacle Research Group, LLC, Anniston, Alabama; J. A. Fialkow, Cardiovascular Research Center of South Florida, Miami, Florida; C. East, Soltero Cardiovascular Research Center, Dallas, Texas; S. Straubing, S. Falkowski, Southeast Clinical Research, LLC, Chiefland, Florida; S. Donahoe, Northwell Health Physician Partners Cardiology, Southampton, New York; R. Ebrahimi, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, Los Angeles, California; R. Goldberg, La Mesa Cardiac Center, La Mesa, California; B. D. Harris, Integrative Research Associates, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; R. Sangrigoli, Doylestown Health Cardiology, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; G. Fung, University of California San Francisco Mount Zion Medical Center, San Francisco, California; D. Cheung, M. Grover-McKay, Long Beach Center for Clinical Research, Long Beach, California; D. Mikhalkova, P. J. Hauptman, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri; G. Kline, University of North Texas Health Science Center, Fort Worth, Texas; N. Kazemi, Palm Research Center, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada; M. E. Nassif, M. Kosiborod, Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri; R. M. Kastelic, Richard M Kastelic, MD and Associates / Berkley Hills Clinicals, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; R. Khouzam, Methodist University Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee; N. Jarmukli, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salem, Virginia; M. J. Koren, Jacksonville Center for Clinical Research, Jacksonville, Florida; D. Kandath, Saratoga Springs Associates, PC, Saratoga Springs, New York; O. Jonsson, Sanford Research, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; C. Kassiotis, Iowa Heart Center, Des Moines, Iowa; W. Khalife, The University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas; J. C. Hays, Jackson Heart Clinic, P.A., Jackson, Mississippi; D. Kosmicki, Nebraska Heart Institute, Grand Island, Nebraska; D. Lewis, Meriter Medical Group, Inc., (UnityPoint Health Meriter Heart and Vascular Institute), Madison, Wisconsin; R. Littlefield, Harrison Palmetto Research Center, LLC, Spartanburg, South Carolina; S. D. Lupovitch, Northwest Heart Specialists, Arlington Heights, Illinois; V. U. Rao, I. Labin, Indiana Heart Physicians, Indianapolis; N. Lewis, McGuire DVA Medical Center, Richmond, Virginia; D. M. Lombardo, University of California at Irvine Medical Center, Orange, California; P. S. Bradley, Meridian Clinical Research, LLC, Savannah, Georgia; R. MacNevin, Palmetto Health, Columbia, South Carolina; S. Mahal, Advanced Heart Care, LLC, Bridgewater, New Jersey; F. McGrew, Stern Cardiovascular Foundation, Inc., Germantown, Tennessee; V. A. Mehta, Midwest Cardiovascular Research and Education Foundation, Elkhartna; P. McCullough, Baylor Heart and Vascular Hospital, Dallas, Texas; M. McKenzie, Baylor Scott and White

Health, Plano, Texas; G. P. Miller, Cardiology Consultants of Danville, Inc, Danville, Virginia; D. Miranda, McLaren Northern Michigan Hospital Petoskey, Michigan; E. McMillan, Novant Health Heart and Vascular Institute, Charlotte, North Carolina; J. L. Goldberg, M. Moghbelli, VA Medical Center - Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Mumma, Sarasota Memorial Hospital, Sarasota, Florida; S. Ong, Maryland Medical Research, Oxon Hill, Maryland; A. Banerjee, Clinical Research of Gastonia, Gastonia, North Carolina; A. Paraschos, Kernodle Clinic, Inc., Burlington, North Carolina; M. Nanna, Cardiac Care and Vascular Medicine, PLLC, Bronx, New York; M. Napoli, Clinical Trials of America, LLC, Monroe, Louisiana; D. Narula, DaVita Clinical Trials, LLC, (Healthcare Partners Clinical Research, LLC), Las Vegas, Nevada; W. B. Nelson, Regions Hospital, Saint Paul, Minnesota; T. X. O'Brien, Lowcountry Center for Veterans Research, (Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center), Charleston, South Carolina; A. Onwuanyi, Grady Clinical Research Center, Atlanta, Georgia; R. J. Patel, Lycoming Internal Medicine, Inc, Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.

KEY INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Key Inclusion criteria

- Age ≥ 18 years at screening. For Japan only: Age ≥ 20 years at screening
- Male or female patients. A woman is considered of childbearing potential must be ready and able to use highly effective methods of birth control per ICH M3 (R2) that result in a low failure rate of less than 1% per year when used consistently and correctly. A list of contraception methods meeting these criteria is provided in the patient information
- Patients with chronic HF diagnosed for at least 3 months before Visit 1 (Screening), and currently in HF NYHA class II-IV
- Chronic HF with preserved EF defined as LVEF $>40\%$ per local reading (obtained under stable conditions by echocardiography, radionuclide ventriculography, invasive angiography, MRI or CT) and no prior measurement of LVEF $\leq 40\%$ under stable conditions. A historical LVEF may be used if it was measured within 6 months prior to visit 1 and more than 90 days after any myocardial infarction (as defined in exclusion criterion No.1) or the LVEF may be measured after study consent has been obtained. The LVEF must be documented in an official report prior to randomization
- Elevated N-terminal of the prohormone brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) >300 pg/mL for patients without AF, OR >900 pg/mL for patients with AF, analysed at the Central laboratory at Visit 1
- Patients must have at least one of the following evidence of HF: a. Structural heart disease (left atrial enlargement and/or left ventricular hypertrophy) documented by echocardiogram at Visit 1 or within 6 months prior to Visit 1, OR b. Documented HFrEF within 12 months prior to Visit 1
- Oral diuretics, if prescribed to patient according to local guidelines and discretion of the Investigator, should be stable for at least 1 week prior to Visit 2 (Randomisation)
- Body Mass Index (BMI) <45 kg/m² at Visit 1 (Screening)
- Signed and dated written ICF in accordance with GCP and local legislation prior to admission to the trial

Key Exclusion criteria

Cardiovascular diseases or treatments that increase the unpredictability of or change the patients' clinical course, independent of heart failure

- Myocardial infarction (increase in cardiac enzymes in combination with symptoms of ischemia or new ischemic ECG changes), coronary artery bypass graft surgery, or other major cardiovascular surgery, stroke or transient ischemic attack in past 90 days
- Heart transplant recipient or listed for heart transplant. Currently implanted left ventricular assist device.
- Cardiomyopathy based on infiltrative diseases (e.g. amyloidosis), accumulation diseases (e.g. hemochromatosis, Fabry disease), muscular dystrophies, cardiomyopathy with reversible causes (e.g. stress cardiomyopathy), hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy or known pericardial constriction.
- Any severe (obstructive or regurgitant) valvular heart disease, expected to lead to surgery during the trial period
- Acute decompensated heart failure requiring intravenous diuretics, vasodilators, inotropic agents or mechanical support within 1 week of screening and during the screening period prior to randomization
- Implanted cardioverter defibrillator within 3 months prior to screening
- Cardiac resynchronization therapy

Untreated or undertreated cardiovascular conditions that might influence the course of heart failure or tolerability of the study medications

- Atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter with a resting heart rate >110 bpm documented by ECG at screening
- Systolic blood pressure \geq 180 mmHg at randomization. If the systolic blood pressure is 151-179 mmHg, the patient should be receiving \geq 3 antihypertensive drugs
- Symptomatic hypotension and/or a systolic blood pressure <100 mmHg at screening or at randomization

Significant comorbid conditions that might influence the clinical course, independent of heart failure

- Chronic pulmonary disease requiring home oxygen, oral corticosteroid therapy or hospitalisation for exacerbation within 12 months; significant chronic pulmonary disease; or primary pulmonary arterial hypertension
- Acute or chronic liver disease, defined by serum levels of transaminases or alkaline phosphatase more than three times the upper limit of normal at screening
- Impaired renal function, defined as eGFR < 20 mL/min/1.73 m² (CKD-EPI) or requiring dialysis at the time of screening
- Hemoglobin <9 g/dL at screening
- Major surgery (major according to the investigator's assessment) performed within 90 days prior to screening, or major scheduled elective surgery (e.g. hip replacement) within 90 days after screening.
- Gastrointestinal surgery or gastrointestinal disorder that could interfere with trial medication absorption.
- Any documented active or suspected malignancy or history of malignancy within 2 years prior to screening, except appropriately treated basal cell carcinoma of the skin, in situ carcinoma of uterine cervix, or low risk prostate cancer (patients with pre-treatment PSA <10 ng/mL, and biopsy Gleason score of \leq 6 and clinical stage T1c or T2a)
- Presence of any other disease than heart failure with a life expectancy of less than one year (in the opinion of the investigator)

Any condition that might jeopardize patient safety, limit the patients' participation in the trial, or undermine the interpretation of trial data.

- Current use or prior use of a SGLT2 inhibitor or combined inhibitor of SGLT1 and SGLT2 within 12 weeks prior to screening or randomization. Discontinuation of a SGLT2 inhibitor or combined inhibitor of SGLT1 and SGLT2 inhibitor for the purposes of study enrolment is not permitted.
- Known allergy or hypersensitivity to any SGLT2 inhibitors
- History of ketoacidosis
- Patients who must or wish to continue the intake of restricted medications or any drug considered likely to interfere with the safe conduct of the trial
- Currently enrolled in another investigational device or drug study or are less than 30 days since the completion of a trial of another investigational device or drug study. Any patient receiving any investigational treatment other than the study medications for this trial.
- Chronic alcohol or drug abuse or any condition that, in the investigator's opinion, will make the patient unlikely to fulfill the trial requirements or complete the trial
- Women who are pregnant or are nursing or who plan to become pregnant while in the trial
- Any other clinical condition that would jeopardize patient safety while participating in this trial or may prevent the subject from adhering to the trial protocol

MAJOR PROTOCOL-SPECIFIED EFFICACY ENDPOINTS

Primary endpoint

The composite of time to first event of adjudicated cardiovascular death or adjudicated hospitalization for heart failure

The individual components of the primary endpoints, i.e., time to first hospitalization for heart failure and time to cardiovascular death

Secondary endpoints included in hierarchical testing

1. Total (first and recurrent) adjudicated hospitalizations for heart failure
2. Slope of estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR)

Other prespecified endpoints not included in hierarchical testing

Other secondary endpoints (not included in testing hierarchy) are the following:

1. Composite renal endpoint, defined as time to first occurrence of (1) chronic dialysis; (2) renal transplantation; (3) sustained reduction of $\geq 40\%$ in estimated GFR; or (4) sustained estimated GFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m² for patients with baseline estimated GFR ≥ 30 mL/min/1.73 m² or < 10 mL/min/1.73 m² for patients with baseline eGFR < 30 mL/min/1.73 m²

Dialysis is regarded as chronic if the frequency of dialysis is twice or more per week for at least 90 days. An estimated reduction in GFR is considered sustained, if it is determined by two or more consecutive post-baseline central laboratory measurements separated by at least 30 days

2. Change from baseline in clinical summary score (heart failure symptoms and physical limitations domains) of the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire (KCCQ) at week 52
3. Total (first and recurrent) hospitalizations for any reason
4. Time to all-cause mortality
5. Time to onset of diabetes (defined as HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$ or as diagnosed by the investigator) in patients with prediabetes (defined as no history of diabetes, no prior HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$, and a pre-treatment HbA1c of ≥ 5.7 and $< 6.5\%$)

ADJUDICATED OUTCOME EVENT DEFINITIONS

All cardiovascular endpoint definitions were modifications based on draft recommendations for CDISC August 20, 2014 (Standardized Definitions for Cardiovascular and Stroke Endpoint Events in Clinical Trials for CDISC, Hicks KA et al August 2014) and included in the Clinical Endpoint Committee (CEC) Charter. The CEC Charter specified that in the case of limited or missing data, the committee was to adjudicate events based on their clinical expertise and the totality of the evidence.

Hospitalization for heart failure

A Heart Failure Hospitalization should include the following criteria:

- 1) The adjudicated primary diagnosis is admission to hospital for heart failure.
- 2) The patient's length-of-stay in hospital extends for at least 12 hours (or a change in calendar date if the hospital admission and discharge times are unavailable). Emergency room visit for ≥ 12 hours with intravenous therapy would be considered equivalent as admission to hospital.
- 3) The patient exhibits documented new or worsening symptoms due to HF on presentation, including at least ONE of the following:
 - a. Dyspnea (dyspnea with exertion, dyspnea at rest, orthopnea, paroxysmal dyspnea)
 - b. Decreased exercise tolerance
 - c. Fatigue
 - d. Other symptoms of worsened end-organ perfusion such as dizziness, mental confusion or volume overload such as weight gain or lower extremity swelling.
- 4) The patient has objective evidence of new or worsening HF, consisting of at least TWO physical examination findings OR one physical examination finding and at least ONE laboratory criterion), including:
 - a. Physical examination findings considered to be due to heart failure, including new or worsened:
 - i. Peripheral edema
 - ii. Increasing abdominal distention or ascites (in the absence of primary hepatic disease)
 - iii. Pulmonary rales/crackles/crepitations
 - iv. Increased jugular venous pressure and/or hepatojugular reflux
 - v. S3 gallop
 - vi. Clinically significant or rapid weight gain thought to be related to fluid retention
 - b. Laboratory evidence of new or worsening HF, if obtained within 24 hours of presentation, including:
 - c. Increased B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP)/ N-terminal pro-BNP (NT proBNP) concentrations consistent with decompensation of heart failure. In patients with chronically elevated natriuretic peptides, a significant increase should be noted above baseline.
 - d. Radiological evidence of pulmonary congestion
 - e. Non-invasive diagnostic evidence of clinically significant elevated left- or right-sided ventricular filling pressure or low cardiac output. For example, echocardiographic criteria could include: $E/e' > 15$ or D-dominant pulmonary venous inflow pattern, plethoric inferior vena cava with minimal collapse on inspiration, or decreased left ventricular outflow tract (LVOT) minute stroke distance (time velocity integral (TVI) **OR**
 - f. Invasive diagnostic evidence with right heart catheterization showing a pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (pulmonary artery occlusion pressure) ≥ 18 mmHg, central venous pressure ≥ 12 mmHg, or a cardiac index < 2.2 L/min/m²
- 5) The patient receives initiation or intensification of treatment specifically for HF, including at least ONE of the following:

- a. Augmentation in oral diuretic therapy. NOTE: If the intensification is solely oral diuretics, the duration of hospitalization must be at least 24 hours.
- b. Intravenous diuretic or vasoactive agent (e.g., inotrope, vasopressor, or vasodilator)
- c. Mechanical or surgical intervention, including:
 - i. Mechanical circulatory support (e.g., intra-aortic balloon pump, ventricular assist device, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, total artificial heart)
 - ii. Mechanical fluid removal (e.g., ultrafiltration, hemofiltration, dialysis).

An endpoint heart failure hospitalization requires admission to the hospital for heart failure, worsening of symptoms of heart failure, a duration of hospitalization of at least 12 hours, the intensification of heart failure therapy, and a committee consensus that the hospitalization was primarily due to worsening heart failure. Changes in physical signs or laboratory tests, whenever available and documented, will be considered to be supportive.

Cause of death

Cause of death was adjudicated, as either Cardiovascular death or Non-Cardiovascular death. Cause of death was further categorized when possible.

Cardiovascular death includes the following categories:

1. Death due to Acute Myocardial Infarction: refers to a death by any cardiovascular mechanism (e.g., arrhythmia, sudden death, heart failure, stroke, pulmonary embolus, peripheral arterial disease) ≤ 30 days after a MI related to the immediate consequences of the MI, such as progressive heart failure or recalcitrant arrhythmia. We note that there may be assessable mechanisms of cardiovascular death during this time period, but for simplicity, if the cardiovascular death occurs ≤ 30 days of the myocardial infarction, it will be considered a death due to myocardial infarction. Acute MI should be verified to the extent possible by the diagnostic criteria outlined for acute MI or by autopsy findings showing recent MI or recent coronary thrombosis.

Death resulting from a procedure to treat a MI (percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG)), or to treat a complication resulting from MI, should also be considered death due to acute MI.

Death resulting from an elective coronary procedure to treat myocardial ischemia (i.e. chronic stable angina) or death due to a MI that occurs as a direct consequence of a CV investigation/procedure/operation should be considered as a death due to a CV procedure.

2. Sudden Cardiac Death refers to a death that occurs unexpectedly, not following an acute MI, and includes the following deaths:

- a. Death witnessed and occurring without new or worsening symptoms
- b. Death witnessed within 60 minutes of the onset of new or worsening cardiac symptoms, unless the symptoms suggest acute MI
- c. Death witnessed and attributed to an identified arrhythmia (e.g., captured on an electrocardiographic (ECG) recording, witnessed on a monitor, or unwitnessed but found on implantable cardioverter-defibrillator review)
- d. Death after unsuccessful resuscitation from cardiac arrest (e.g., implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) unresponsive sudden cardiac death, pulseless electrical activity arrest)
- e. Death after successful resuscitation from cardiac arrest and without identification of a specific cardiac or non-cardiac etiology
- f. Unwitnessed death in a subject seen alive and clinically stable ≤ 72 hours prior to being found dead without any evidence supporting a specific non-cardiovascular cause of death (information regarding the patient's clinical status preceding death should be provided, if available)

Unless additional information suggests an alternate specific cause of death (e.g., Death due to Other Cardiovascular Causes), if a patient is noted to be alive ≤ 72 hours of being found dead, sudden cardiac death (criterion 2f) should be recorded. For patients who were not observed alive within 72 hours of death, undetermined cause of death should be recorded (e.g., a subject found dead in bed, but who had not been seen by family for several days).

3. Death due to Heart Failure refers to a death in association with clinically worsening symptoms and/or signs of heart failure regardless of HF etiology. Deaths due to heart failure can have various etiologies, including single or recurrent myocardial infarctions, ischemic or non-ischemic cardiomyopathy, hypertension, or valvular disease.

New or worsening signs and/or symptoms of congestive heart failure (CHF) may include any of the following:

- New or increasing symptoms and/or signs of heart failure requiring the initiation of, or an increase in, treatment directed at heart failure or occurring in a patient already receiving maximal therapy for heart failure
- Heart failure symptoms or signs requiring continuous intravenous therapy or oxygen administration
- Confinement to bed predominantly due to heart failure symptoms
- Pulmonary edema sufficient to cause tachypnea and distress not occurring in the context of an acute myocardial infarction or as the consequence of a primary event
- Cardiogenic shock, manifest as clinical signs and symptoms of hypoperfusion felt to be secondary to cardiac dysfunction, and not occurring in the context of an acute myocardial infarction or as the consequence of a primary arrhythmic event
- Patients who are hospitalized and are being actively treated for heart failure and who have a sudden death as the terminal event will be classified as having a heart failure related death.

4. Death due to Stroke refers to death after a stroke that is either a direct consequence of the stroke or a complication of the stroke. Acute stroke should be verified to the extent possible by the diagnostic criteria outlined for stroke.

5. Death due to Cardiovascular Procedures refers to death caused by the immediate complications of a cardiac procedure.

6. Death due to Cardiovascular Hemorrhage refers to death related to hemorrhage such as a non-stroke intracranial hemorrhage, non-procedural or non-traumatic vascular rupture (e.g., aortic aneurysm), or hemorrhage causing cardiac tamponade.

7. Death due to Other Cardiovascular Causes refers to a CV death not included in the above categories but with a specific, known cause (e.g., pulmonary embolism or peripheral arterial disease).

Non-cardiovascular death is defined as any death with a specific cause that is not thought to be cardiovascular in nature.

The following is a suggested list of non-CV causes of death:

- Pulmonary
- Renal
- Gastrointestinal
- Hepatobiliary
- Pancreatic
- Infection (includes sepsis)
- Inflammatory (e.g., Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) / Immune (including autoimmune) (may include anaphylaxis from environmental (e.g., food allergies)

- Hemorrhage that is neither cardiovascular bleeding or a stroke
- Non-CV procedure or surgery
- Trauma
- Suicide
- Non-prescription drug reaction or overdose
- Prescription drug reaction or overdose (may include anaphylaxis)
- Neurological (non-cardiovascular)
- Malignancy
- Other non-CV causes

Undetermined Cause of Death refers to a death not attributable to one of the above categories of CV death or to a non-CV cause.

Occasionally, it may not be possible to determine exact causality when 2 lethal conditions contribute to death equally. In this circumstance all events not due solely to non-CV causes should be adjudicated as CV-related.

All events for which there is “lack of information” (e.g., the only available information is “patient died”) or when there is insufficient supporting information or detail to assign the cause of death should be adjudicated as undetermined cause of death.

Myocardial Infarction (non-fatal)

General Considerations

The term myocardial infarction (MI) should be used when there is evidence of myocardial necrosis in a clinical setting consistent with myocardial ischemia. In general, the diagnosis of MI requires the combination of:

- Evidence of myocardial necrosis (either changes in cardiac biomarkers or post mortem pathological findings); and
- Supporting information derived from the clinical presentation, electrocardiographic changes, or the results of myocardial or coronary artery imaging

The totality of the clinical, electrocardiographic, and cardiac biomarker information should be considered to determine whether or not a MI has occurred. Specifically, timing and trends in cardiac biomarkers and electrocardiographic information require careful analysis. The adjudication of MI should also take into account the clinical setting in which the event occurs. MI may be adjudicated for an event that has characteristics of a MI but which does not meet the strict definition because biomarker or electrocardiographic results are not available.

Criteria for Myocardial Infarction

a. Clinical Presentation

The clinical presentation should be consistent with diagnosis of myocardial ischemia and infarction. Other findings that might support the diagnosis of MI should be taken into account because a number of conditions are associated with elevations in cardiac biomarkers (e.g., trauma, surgery, pacing, ablation, heart failure, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, pulmonary embolism, severe pulmonary hypertension, stroke or subarachnoid hemorrhage, infiltrative and inflammatory disorders of cardiac muscle, drug toxicity, burns, critical illness, extreme exertion, and chronic kidney disease). Supporting information can also be considered from myocardial imaging and coronary imaging. The totality of the data may help differentiate acute MI from the background disease process.

b. Biomarker Elevations

For cardiac biomarkers, laboratories should report an upper reference limit (URL). If the 99th percentile of the upper reference limit (URL) from the respective laboratory performing the assay is not available, then the URL for myocardial necrosis from the laboratory should be used. If the 99th percentile of the URL or the URL for myocardial necrosis is not available, the MI decision limit for the particular laboratory should be

used as the URL. Laboratories can also report both the 99th percentile of the upper reference limit and the MI decision limit. Reference limits from the laboratory performing the assay are preferred over the manufacturer's listed reference limits in an assay's instructions for use. In general, troponins are preferred. CK-MB should be used if troponins are not available, and total CK may be used in the absence of CK-MB and troponin.

c. Electrocardiogram (ECG) Changes

Electrocardiographic changes can be used to support or confirm a MI. Supporting evidence may be ischemic changes and confirmatory information may be new Q waves.

• ECG manifestations of acute myocardial ischemia (in absence of left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) and left bundle branch block (LBBB)):

- ST elevation New ST elevation at the J point in two contiguous leads with the cut-points:
 - ≥ 0.1 mV in all leads other than leads V2-V3 where the following cut-points apply:
 - ≥ 0.2 mV in men ≥ 40 years (≥ 0.25 mV in men < 40 years)
 - or ≥ 0.15 mV in women.
- ST depression and T-wave changes:
 - New horizontal or down-sloping ST depression ≥ 0.05 mV in two contiguous leads and/or new T inversion ≥ 0.1 mV in two contiguous leads with prominent R wave or R/S ratio > 1 .

The above ECG criteria illustrate patterns consistent with myocardial ischemia. In patients with abnormal biomarkers, it is recognized that lesser ECG abnormalities may represent an ischemic response and may be accepted under the category of abnormal ECG findings.

• Criteria for pathological Q-wave

- Any Q-wave in leads V2-V3 ≥ 0.02 seconds or QS complex in leads V2 and V3
- Q-wave ≥ 0.03 seconds and ≥ 0.1 mV deep or QS complex in leads I, II, aVL, aVF, or V4-V6 in any two leads of a contiguous lead grouping (I, aVL; V1-V6; II, III, and aVF)

The same criteria are used for supplemental leads V7-V9, and for the Cabrera frontal plane lead grouping.

• ECG changes associated with prior myocardial infarction

- Pathological Q-waves, as defined above
- R-wave ≥ 0.04 seconds in V1-V2 and R/S ≥ 1 with a concordant positive T-wave in the absence of a conduction defect

• Criteria for prior myocardial infarction

Any one of the following criteria meets the diagnosis for prior MI:

- Pathological Q-waves with or without symptoms in the absence of nonischemic causes
- Imaging evidence of a region of loss of viable myocardium that is thinned and fails to contract, in the absence of a non-ischemic cause
- Pathological findings of a prior myocardial infarction

Silent myocardial infarction:

Definition of relevant ECG abnormalities related to silent MI is the presence of:

Its definition is based on the global MI guidelines currently described as the presence in the ECG of:

- Any Q-wave in leads V2-V3 ≥ 0.02 seconds or QS complex in leads V2 and V3.
- Q-wave ≥ 0.03 seconds and 0.1 mV deep or QS complex in leads I, II, aVL, aVF, or V4-V6 in any two leads of a contiguous lead grouping (I, aVL, V6; V4-V6; II, III, and aVF).
- R-wave ≥ 0.04 seconds in V1-V2 and R/S ≥ 1 with a concordant positive T wave in the absence of a conduction defect.

An MI will only be classified as silent if 1) the ECG criteria's are fulfilled, 2) the ECG changes were absent from baseline or previous ECGs and 3) no preceding clinical history of MI (including stent thrombosis and other coronary events) during study follow-up occurred and 4) investigator reporting of silent MI.

Stroke and Transient ischemic attack

Stroke (ischemic stroke and intracranial haemorrhage)

Stroke is defined as an acute episode of focal or global neurological dysfunction caused by brain, spinal cord, or retinal vascular injury as a result of hemorrhage or infarction.

Classification:

A. Ischemic Stroke

Ischemic stroke is defined as an acute episode of focal cerebral, spinal, or retinal dysfunction caused by infarction of central nervous system tissue. Hemorrhage may be a consequence of ischemic stroke. In this situation, the stroke is an ischemic stroke with hemorrhagic transformation and not a hemorrhagic stroke.

1. Lacunar/Small Vessel (acute infarction in the deep white or gray matter of the cerebrum including the thalamus, mid pons, or deep cerebellum, less than 2 cm on MRI or 1.5 cm on CT scan).
2. Large vessel Atherosclerosis: Infarction distal to >50% luminal stenosis of a cervical or intracranial artery as revealed by MRA, CTA or ultrasound.
3. Cardioembolism: Stroke attributed to embolism from the chambers or valves of the heart
4. Undetermined source:
 - a. Undetermined due to incomplete evaluation
 - b. Undetermined due to multiple possible causes
 - c. Undetermined after complete evaluation (embolic stroke of undetermined source)
 - d. Other

B. Hemorrhagic Stroke

Hemorrhagic stroke is defined as an acute episode of focal or global cerebral or spinal dysfunction caused by intraparenchymal, intraventricular, or subarachnoid hemorrhage.

1. Intraparenchymal
 - a. Lobar
 - b. Deep
 - c. Unable to determine
2. Intraventricular expansion
3. Intraventricular
4. Subarachnoid
5. Unable to determine

C. Unclassified Stroke

Unclassified stroke is defined as an acute episode of focal or global neurological dysfunction caused by presumed brain, spinal cord, or retinal vascular injury as a result of hemorrhage or infarction but with insufficient information to allow categorization as A or B.

Stroke Disability

The Modified Rankin Scale (MRS) will be used to assess stroke outcome. The scale consists of grades, from 0 to 6, with 0 corresponding to no symptoms and 6 corresponding to dead. Investigators will measure and score the MRS based on an interview with the patient at the next regular on-site visit after the onset of the stroke. In those cases where MRS assessment occurred within 90 days after the stroke, a repeat MRS-assessment should be performed at the

next on-site visit.

Modified Rankin Scale

Scale Disability

0	No symptoms at all
1	No significant disability despite symptoms; able to carry out all usual duties and activities
2	Slight disability; unable to carry out all previous activities, but able to look after own affairs without assistance
3	Moderate disability; requiring some help, but able to walk without assistance
4	Moderately severe disability; unable to walk without assistance and unable to attend to own bodily needs without assistance
5	Severe disability; bedridden, incontinent and requiring constant nursing care and attention
6	Dead

Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)

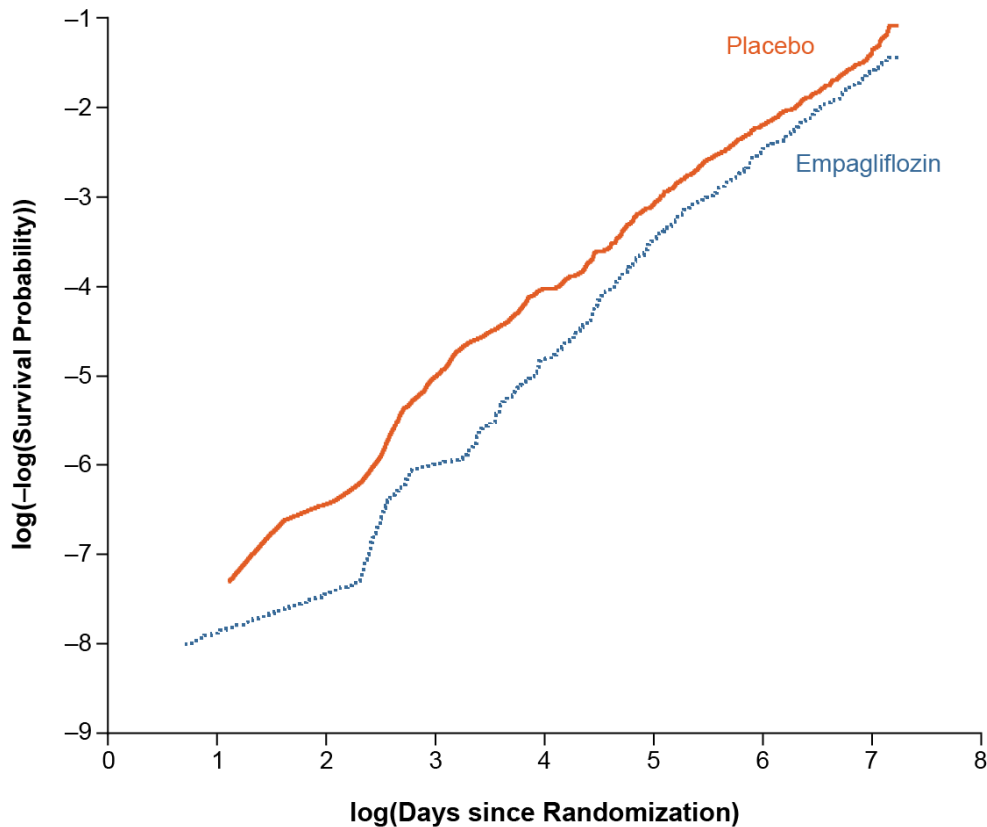
Transient ischemic attack (TIA) is defined as a transient episode of neurological dysfunction caused by focal brain, spinal cord, or retinal ischemia, *without* acute infarction.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPORTIONAL-HAZARDS ASSUMPTION

The proportional hazards assumption was explored for the primary outcome by plotting $\log(-\log(\text{survival function}))$ against the \log of time by treatment group and checked for parallelism. In addition, an interaction of treatment with \log of time was included in the Cox regression model for an exploratory analysis.

The interaction of treatment with \log of time showed a p-value of 0.0299. The plot of $\log(-\log(\text{survival function}))$ against the \log of time by treatment group showed minor deviations from parallel curves with a slight convergence over time. However, the curves remain separate throughout the trial.

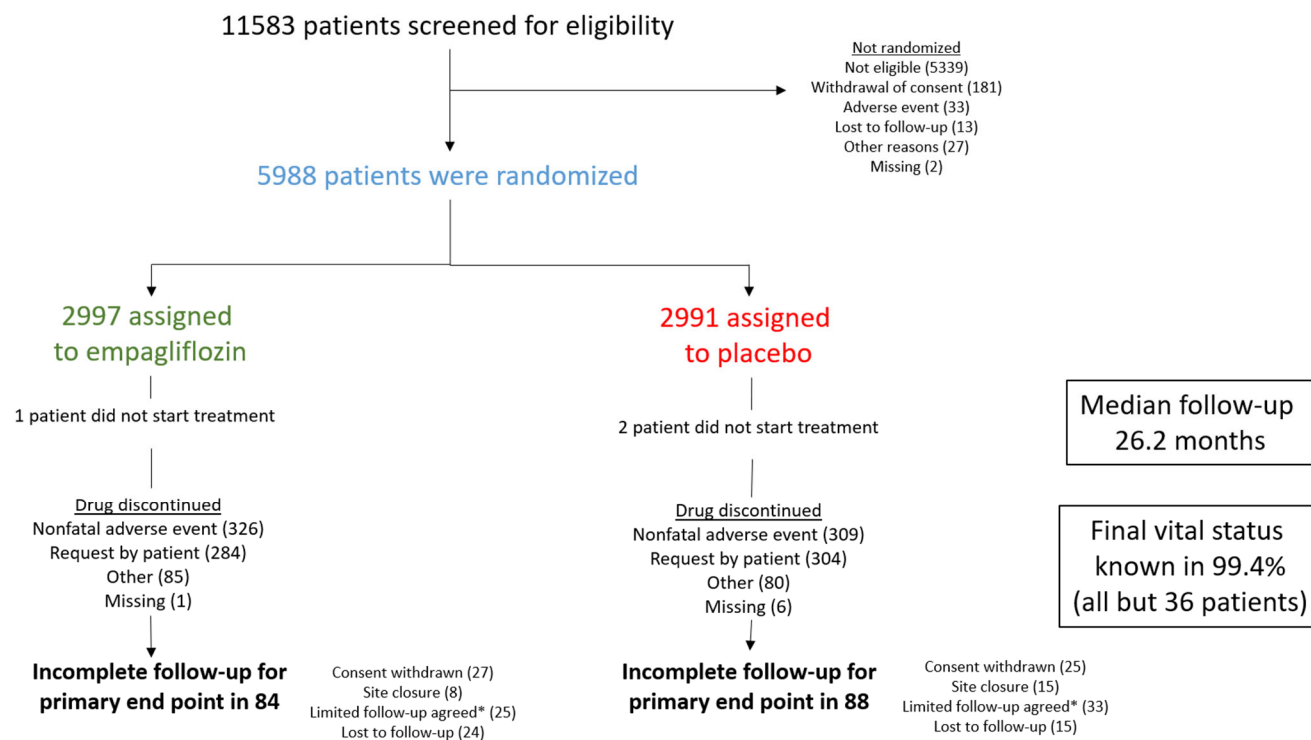
Based on these assessments, the proportional hazards assumption is reasonable with no relevant deviations.



Plot of $\log(-\log(\text{survival function}))$ against the \log of time by treatment group for the primary endpoint.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

FIGURE S1. PATIENT RECRUITMENT AND DISPOSITION (CONSORT DIAGRAM)



Incomplete follow-up for the primary end point refers to incomplete information on either vital status or hospitalization until the planned end of the treatment period for those patients who had not experienced an adjudicated primary outcome. The 36 patients without known vital status at the end of the trial included 17 on empagliflozin and 19 on placebo. Five patients with missing vital status at the end of the trial experienced an adjudicated hospitalization for heart failure and are not considered to have incomplete follow-up for the primary endpoint. Asterisk denotes patients who discontinued study medication before the trial end but agreed to collection of vital status data at trial completion.

FIGURE S2. PRIMARY COMPOSITE ENDPOINT, ACCORDING TO REGION AND ETIOLOGY OF HEART FAILURE

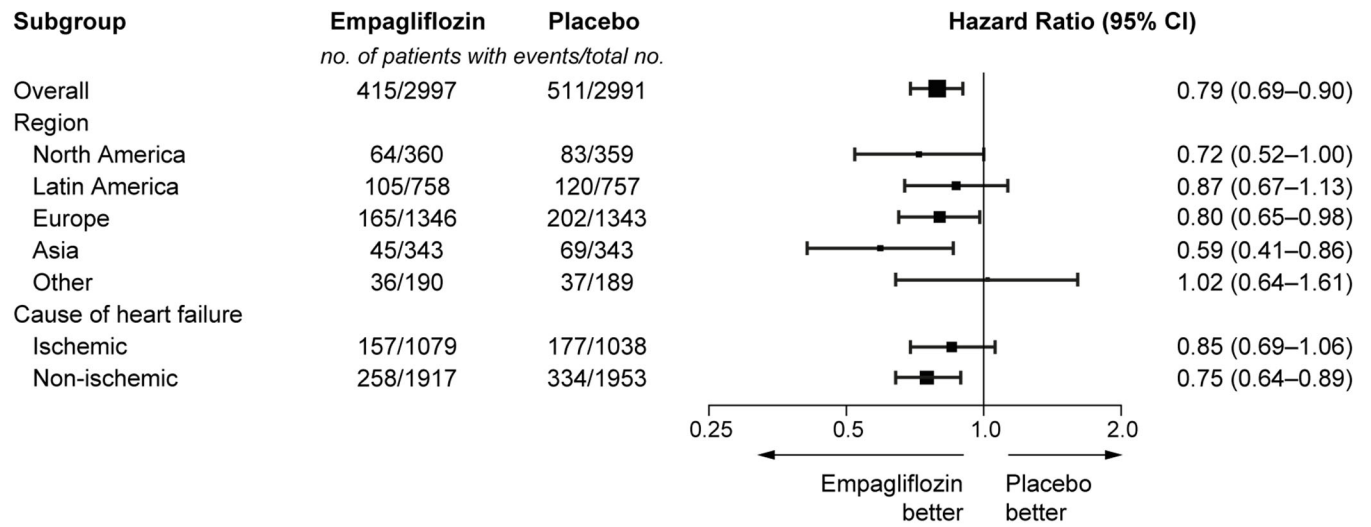
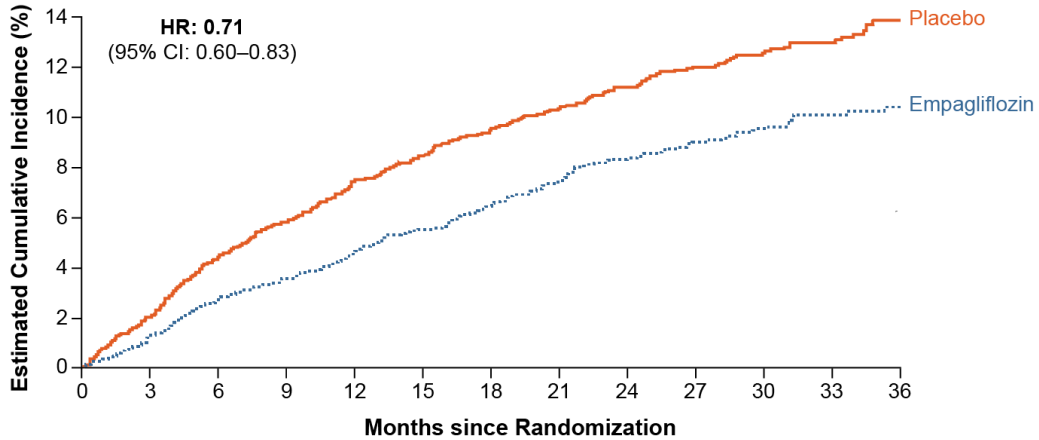


FIGURE S3. COMPONENTS OF THE PRIMARY ENDPOINT

Panel A. First Hospitalizations for Heart Failure. Panel B. Cardiovascular Death.

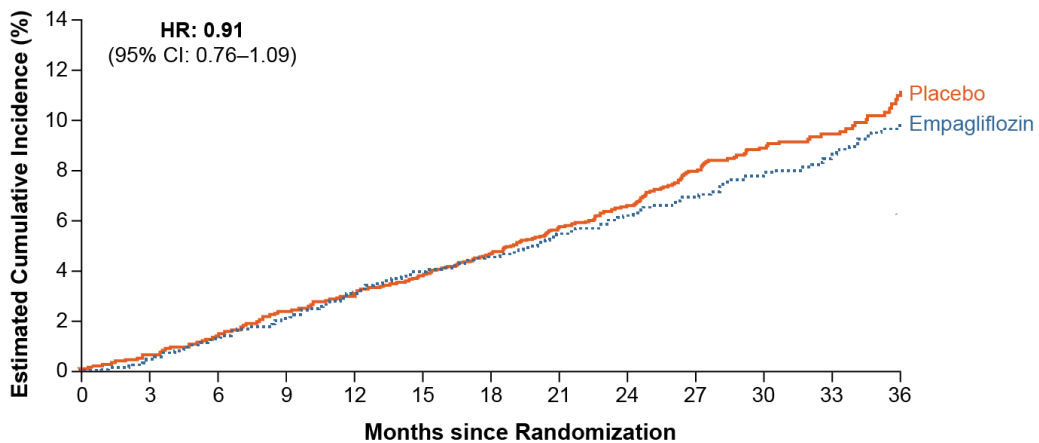
The estimated cumulative incidence of the two components of the primary end point in each of the two randomized study groups is shown.

A First Hospitalizations for Heart Failure



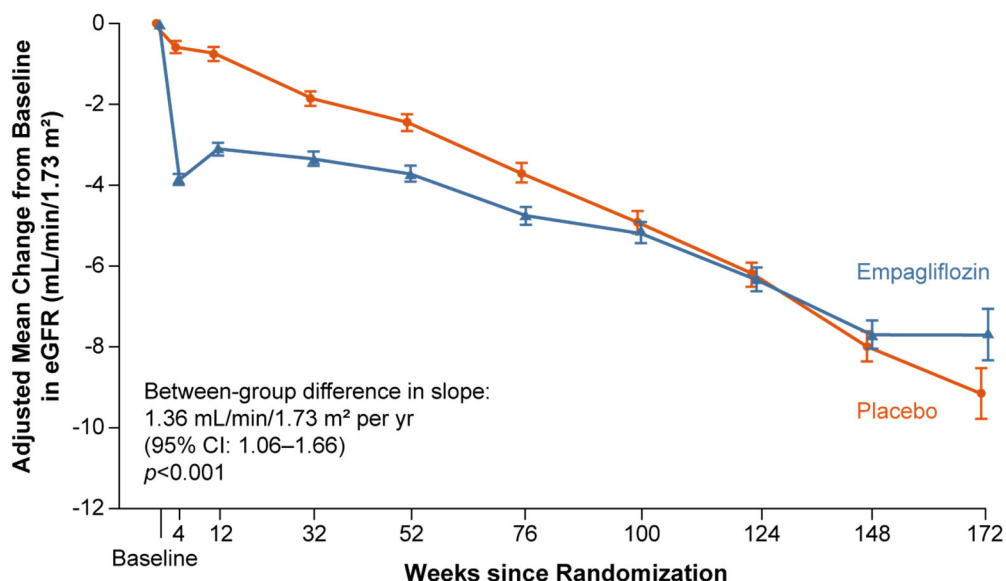
No. at Risk		0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Placebo		2991	2888	2786	2706	2627	2424	2066	1821	1534	1278	961	681	400
Empagliflozin		2997	2928	2843	2780	2708	2491	2134	1858	1578	1332	1005	709	402

B Cardiovascular Death



No. at Risk		0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Placebo		2991	2960	2923	2883	2849	2656	2302	2046	1738	1459	1107	781	471
Empagliflozin		2997	2974	2930	2891	2847	2641	2287	2022	1725	1469	1118	794	462

FIGURE S4. CHANGES IN ESTIMATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE DURING DOUBLE-BLIND THERAPY

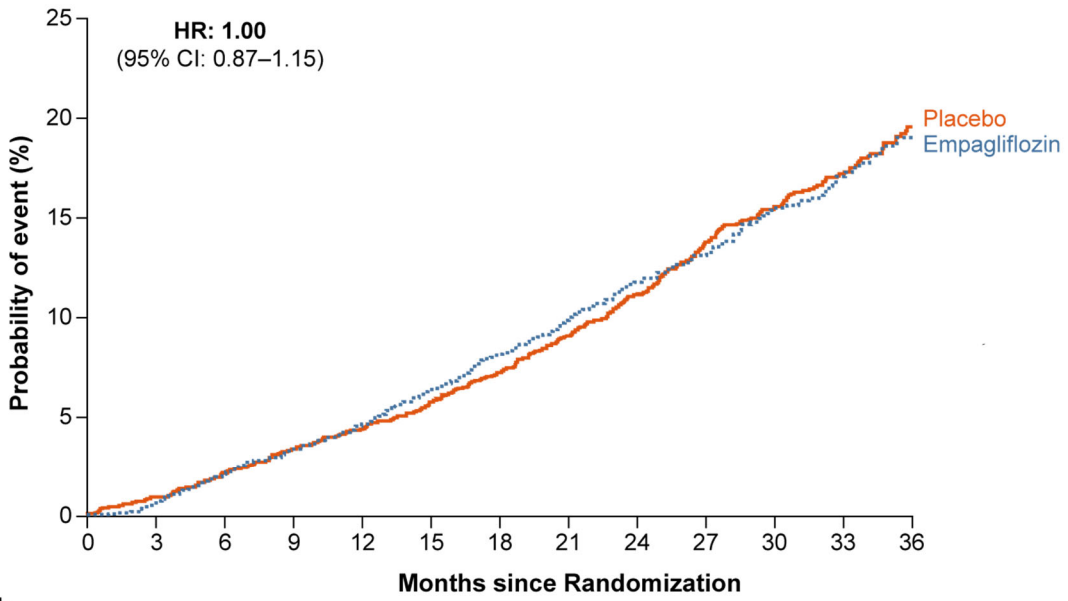


No. with Data at Visit

Placebo	2911	2887	2759	2488	2333	1996	1443	1014	637	209
Empagliflozin	2925	2893	2785	2521	2343	1970	1431	1039	620	212

The adjusted mean changes from baseline in the estimated GFR are shown, as calculated with the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration equation. The I bars indicate the standard error. The on-treatment data were analyzed with the use of a mixed model for repeated measures that included age, baseline estimated GFR and left ventricular ejection fraction as linear covariates and sex, region, baseline diabetes status, last projected visit based on dates of randomization and trial closure, baseline estimated GFR according to visit, and visit according to treatment interactions as fixed effects. A different model was used to analyze the slope of the change in the estimated GFR during double-blind treatment, as described in Table 2.

FIGURE S5. ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY



No. at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Placebo	2991	2960	2923	2883	2849	2656	2302	2046	1738	1459	1107	781	471
Empagliflozin	2997	2974	2930	2891	2847	2641	2287	2022	1725	1469	1118	794	462

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

TABLE S1. REASONS THAT SCREENED PATIENTS WERE NOT RANDOMIZED

	Total, N (%)
Number of patients screened	11583
Number of patients not randomized	5595 (100.0)
Adverse event	33 (0.6)
Lost to follow-up	13 (0.2)
Consent withdrawn (not due to adverse event)	181 (3.2)
Inclusion / exclusion criteria not met*	5339 (95.4)
Criteria for NT-proBNP not met	4353 (77.8)
Criteria on ejection fraction not met	266 (4.8)
Any other clinical condition unsafe for participation that would jeopardize patient safety while participating in this clinical trial	200 (3.6)
Renal insufficiency or renal impairment	91 (1.6)
Patient with unstable conditions	74 (1.3)
Conditions on heart failure not met	64 (1.1)
Patients with cardiomyopathies as defined in the protocol	62 (1.1)
No chronic heart failure or not NYHA class II-IV	55 (1.0)
Hemoglobin at screening out of range	53 (0.9)
Indication of liver disease	42 (0.8)
Systolic blood pressure out of range	33 (0.6)
Documented or active malignancy	21 (0.4)
Atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter with a resting heart rate >110bpm	18 (0.3)
Implanted CRT	16 (0.3)
Relevant alcohol or drug abuse and other conditions affecting study compliance	11 (0.2)
Any severe (obstructive or regurgitant) valvular heart disease or any valvular disease expected to lead to surgery during the trial in the opinion of the investigator	8 (0.1)
Age out of range of eligibility	6 (0.1)
History of ketoacidosis	6 (0.1)
Specific inclusion criterion for women of child-bearing potential not met	6 (0.1)
Gastrointestinal (GI) surgery or GI disorder that could interfere with study medication absorption in the investigator's opinion	6 (0.1)
Treatment with any SGLT2 inhibitor	4 (0.1)
Informed consent too late	2 (<0.1)
Recently implanted ICD	1 (<0.1)
Intake of an investigational drug in another trial within 30 days prior to intake of study medication in this trial	1 (<0.1)
Specific inclusion criterion for premenopausal women not met	1 (<0.1)
Treatment with any SGLT-2 inhibitor or SGLT-1 and 2 inhibitor	
Intake of restricted medications or any drug considered likely to interfere with the safe conduct of the trial	1 (<0.1)
Known allergy or hypersensitivity to empagliflozin	1 (<0.1)
Missing	72 (1.3)
Other	27 (0.5)
Missing	2 (<0.1)

* Patients may have had more than one reason for exclusion. Abbreviations: NT-proBNP = N-terminal prohormone B-type natriuretic peptide; NYHA= New York Heart Association; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter 2; ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillation; CRT= cardiac resynchronization therapy.

TABLE S2. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICATIONS AT BASELINE

Type of medication — number (%)	Empagliflozin (n=2997)	Placebo (n=2991)
Inhibitor of renin-angiotensin system with or without neprilysin inhibitor	2428 (81.0)	2404 (80.4)
Sacubitril/valsartan	65 (2.2)	69 (2.3)
Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist	1119 (37.3)	1125 (37.6)
Beta blocker	2598 (86.7)	2569 (85.9)
Digitalis glycosides	293 (9.8)	263 (8.8)
Aspirin	1240 (41.4)	1272 (42.5)
Statins	2042 (68.1)	2089 (69.8)

Inhibitors of the renin-angiotensin system include angiotensin converting-enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers.

TABLE S3. CAUSES OF DEATH

	Empagliflozin (n=2997)	Placebo (n=2991)
	N (%)	N (%)
Death	422 (14.1)	427 (14.3)
Cardiovascular cause	219 (7.3)	244 (8.2)
Sudden cardiac death	99 (3.3)	114 (3.8)
Heart failure	40 (1.3)	51 (1.7)
Stroke	19 (0.6)	20 (0.7)
Acute myocardial infarction	5 (0.2)	5 (0.2)
Cardiovascular procedures	7 (0.2)	2 (0.1)
Cardiovascular hemorrhage	0	1 (<0.1)
Other cardiovascular causes	16 (0.5)	20 (0.7)
Undetermined cause of death	33 (1.1)	31 (1.0)
Non-cardiovascular cause	203 (6.8)	183 (6.1)
Infection (includes sepsis)	91 (3.0)	78 (2.6)
Malignancy	39 (1.3)	34 (1.1)
Gastrointestinal causes	12 (0.4)	4 (0.1)
Trauma	13 (0.4)	2 (0.1)
Renal causes	4 (0.1)	10 (0.3)
Pulmonary causes	6 (0.2)	5 (0.2)
Hemorrhage	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Hepatobiliary causes	2 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
Neurological (noncardiovascular)	4 (0.1)	0
Suicide	1 (<0.1)	3 (0.1)
Noncardiovascular procedure or surgery	3 (0.1)	1 (<0.1)
Pancreatic causes	0	1 (<0.1)
Other noncardiovascular causes	25 (0.8)	39 (1.3)

TABLE S4. SENSITIVITY ANALYSES FOR THE KEY SECONDARY ENDPOINT

Sensitivity analyses for total hospitalisation for heart failure (HHF)

Analysis	Hazard ratio or rate ratio (95% CI)	P value
Joint frailty model considering CV death as competing risk (primary analysis model)	0.73 (0.61 – 0.88)	< 0.001
Parametric joint gamma frailty model considering CV death as competing risk	0.73 (0.61 – 0.88)	
Joint frailty model considering all-cause mortality as competing risk	0.75 (0.62 – 0.90)	
Negative binomial model*	0.73 (0.60 – 0.89)	
Negative binomial model without covariate adjustment*	0.74 (0.61 – 0.90)	
Cox regression for time to first adjudicated HHF	0.71 (0.60 – 0.83)	

*Rate ratio is shown.

If not stated otherwise, all analyses are adjusted for same covariates as the primary analysis model.

CV = cardiovascular, HHF= hospitalization for heart failure

TABLE S5. SECONDARY OUTCOMES: LABORATORY AND OTHER MEASUREMENTS**Laboratory and other measurements (adjusted change from baseline to 52 weeks)***

Variable	Empagliflozin	Placebo	Adjusted mean difference / geometric mean ratio (95% CI)
Glycated hemoglobin (%) in patients with diabetes – mean (SE)	– 0.16 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.02	– 0.19 (–0.25 to – 0.14)
Hematocrit (%) – mean (SE)	1.94 ± 0.07	– 0.41 ± 0.07	2.36 (2.17 to 2.54)
NT-proBNP (pg/mL) – median (IQR)	-29 (-335 to 263)	-9 (-286 to 322)	0.95 (0.91 to 0.99)
Body weight (kg) – mean (SE)	– 1.39 ± 0.09	-0.11 ± 0.09	– 1.28 (–1.54 to –1.03)
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg) – mean (SE)	– 1.8 ± 0.3	– 0.6 ± 0.3	– 1.2 (–2.1 to -0.3)
Uric acid (mg/dL)	– 0.90 ± 0.03	– 0.10 ± 0.03	– 0.80 (–0.88 to – 0.72)

*Analyzed using a mixed model for repeated measures including age, baseline eGFR(CKD-EPI)cr and baseline LVEF as linear covariates and baseline score by visit, visit by treatment, sex, region, week reachable, and baseline diabetes status as fixed effects. NT-proBNP was analyzed using a geometric mean ratio because modelling was performed on log-transformed data, median (IQR) changes are descriptive. The number of patients with available measurements at week 52 in Empagliflozin/Placebo groups: glycated hemoglobin in patients with diabetes: 1177/1186, Hematocrit: 2425/2418, NT-proBNP: 2477/2460, Body weight: 2516/2497, Systolic blood pressure: 2501/2476, Uric acid: 2447/2429. IQR= interquartile range; SE= standard error of the mean.

TABLE S6. SELECTED ADVERSE EVENTS OF INTEREST

	Empagliflozin	Placebo
	(n=2996)	(n=2989)
	N (%)	N (%)
Patients with any adverse event	2574 (85.9)	2585 (86.5)
Patients with any serious adverse event	1436 (47.9)	1543 (51.6)
Selected adverse events of interest		
Hypotension	311 (10.4)	257 (8.6)
Symptomatic hypotension ^a	197 (6.6)	156 (5.2)
Acute renal failure	363 (12.1)	384 (12.8)
Ketoacidosis ^b	4 (0.1)	5 (0.2)
Hepatic injury	115 (3.8)	155 (5.2)
Hypoglycemic events ^c	73 (2.4)	78 (2.6)
In patients with diabetes mellitus	63 (4.3)	66 (4.5)
In patients without diabetes mellitus	10 (0.7)	12 (0.8)
Urinary tract infections	297 (9.9)	243 (8.1)
Complicated urinary tract infections	57 (1.9)	45 (1.5)
Genital infections	67 (2.2)	22 (0.7)
Complicated genital infections	8 (0.3)	8 (0.3)
Bone fractures	134 (4.5)	126 (4.2)
Events leading to lower limb amputation ^a	16 (0.5)	23 (0.8)

Shown are adverse events up to 7 days following discontinuation of study medication, but lower limb amputations were shown up to the end of the trial.

^a Investigator-defined events

^b All events occurred in patients with diabetes mellitus at baseline

^c Hypoglycemic AEs with a plasma glucose value of ≤ 70 mg/dL or that required assistance