

Supplementary Table 2. Echocardiographic parameters according to TSAT

Echocardiographic parameter	All (n = 2,157)	TSAT			p-value
		<25% (n = 644)	≥25% and <45% (n = 1,240)	≥45% (n = 273)	
LVEF (%)	64.1 ± 6.3	64.1 ± 6.9	64.1 ± 5.9	63.9 ± 6.6	0.88
E/E'	10.0 ± 3.9	10.5 ± 4.4	9.9 ± 3.7	9.0 ± 3.3	<0.001
LVMI (g/m ²)	94.4 ± 26.0	93.8 ± 24.7	92.9 ± 25.4	93.8 ± 25.2	0.72
RWT	0.38 ± 0.07	0.39 ± 0.07	0.39 ± 0.07	0.38 ± 0.06	0.12
Abnormal LVG	878 (40.7)	286 (44.4)	495 (39.9)	97 (35.5)	0.03
Concentric remodeling	305 (14.5)	102 (16.4)	161 (13.2)	42 (15.6)	
Eccentric LVH	266 (12.6)	80 (12.9)	155 (12.7)	31 (11.5)	
Concentric LVH	257 (12.2)	82 (13.2)	155 (12.7)	20 (7.4)	
Total LVH	523 (24.8)	162 (26.0)	310 (25.5)	51 (19.0)	0.06

Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation or number (%).

RWT was determined with $(2 \times \text{PWT}/\text{LVID})$. LVG is classified according to RWT and LVMI as follows: concentric remodeling, RWT >0.42 and LVMI ≤115 g/m² for male or LVMI ≤95 g/m² for female; eccentric LVH, RWT ≤0.42 and LVMI >115 g/m² for male or LVMI >95 g/m² for female; concentric LVH, RWT >0.42 and LVMI >115 g/m² for male or LVMI >95 g/m² for female.

TSAT, transferrin saturation; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVMI, left ventricular mass index; RWT, relative wall thickness; LVG, left ventricular geometry; LVH, left ventricular hypertrophy; PWT, posterior wall thickness; LVID, left ventricular internal diameter.