

Section S1 Scatter plots corresponding to Figure 6 representing distribution of individual study results

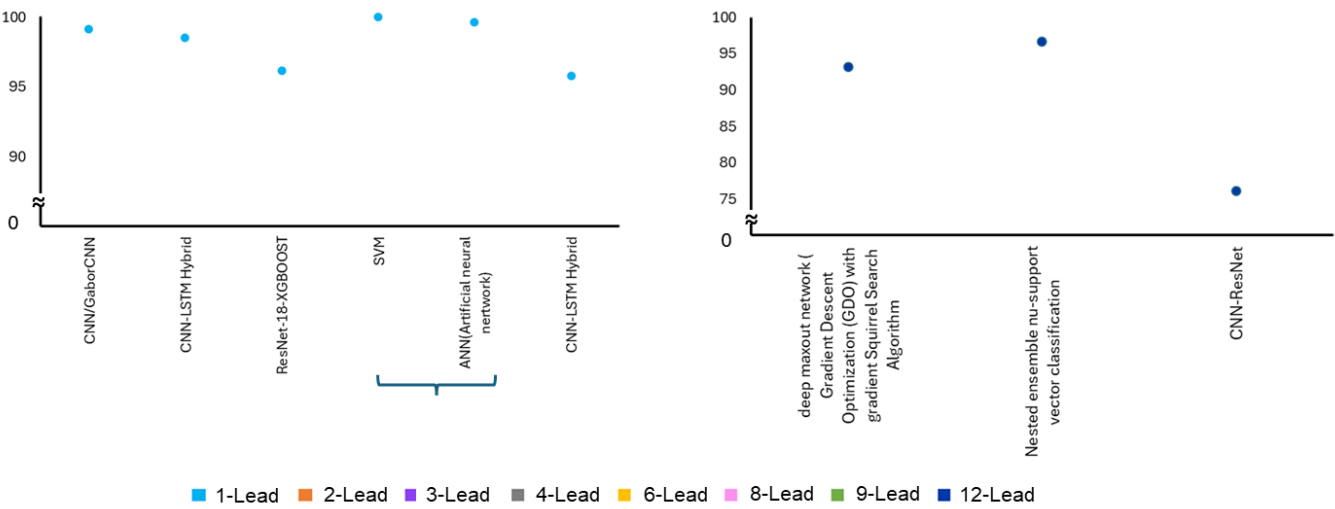


Figure S1 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Coronary artery disease using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

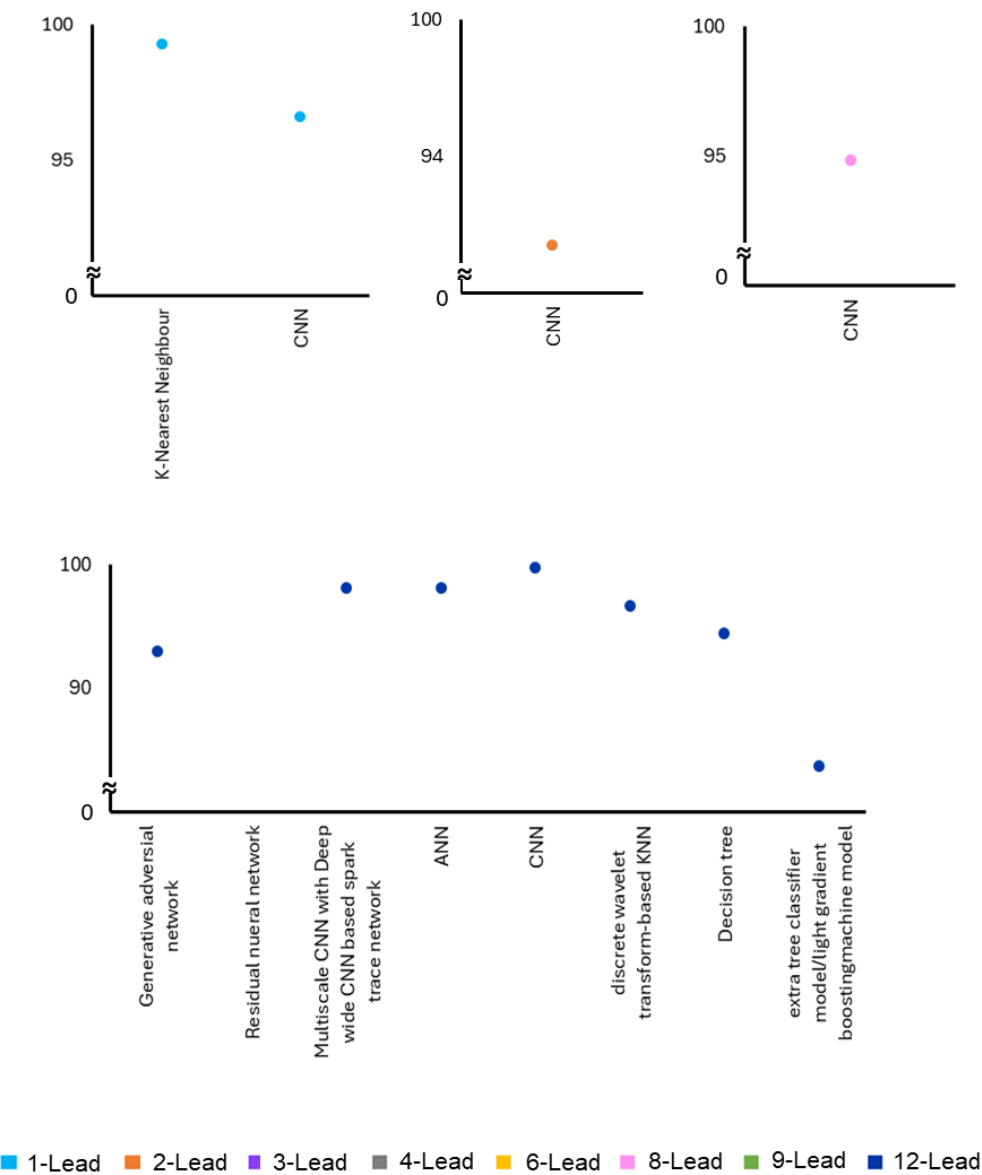


Figure S2 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Cardiomyopathies using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

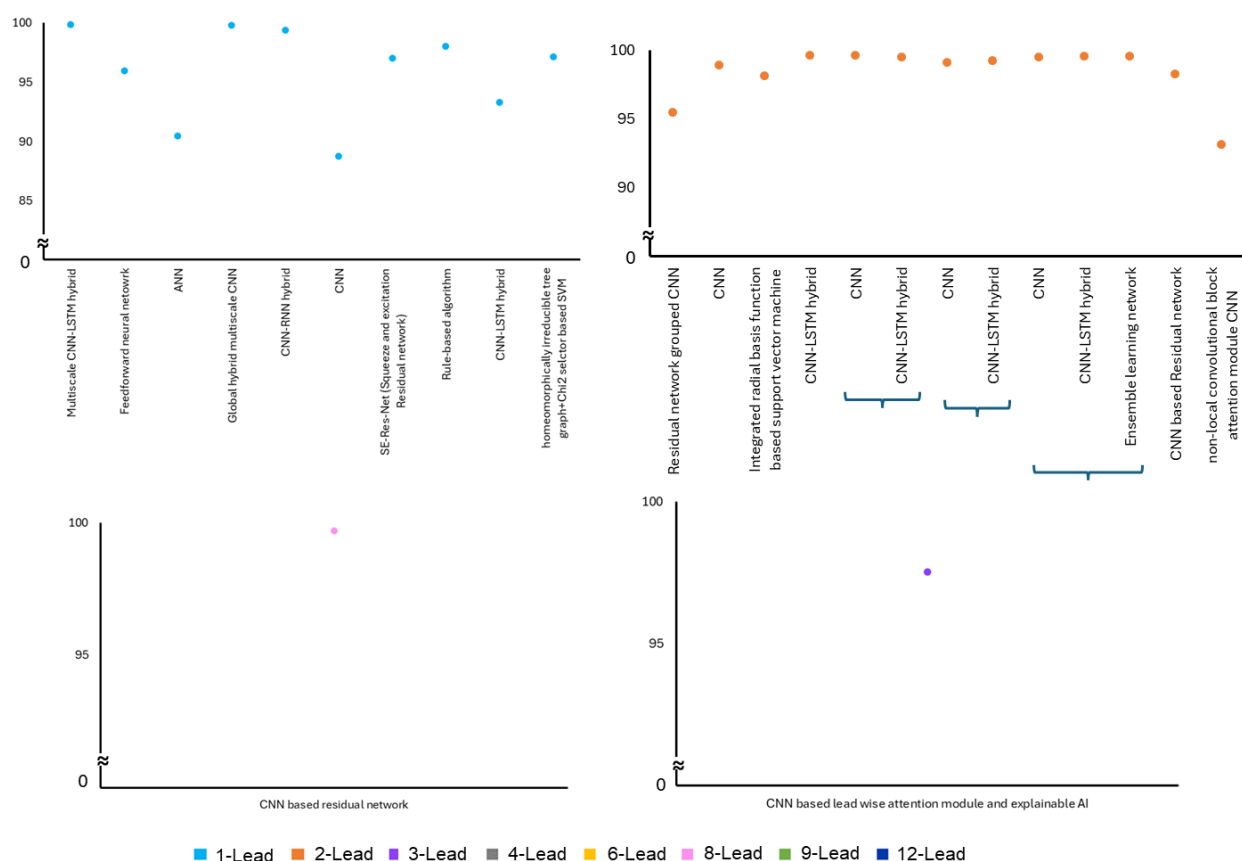


Figure S3 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Arrhythmias using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

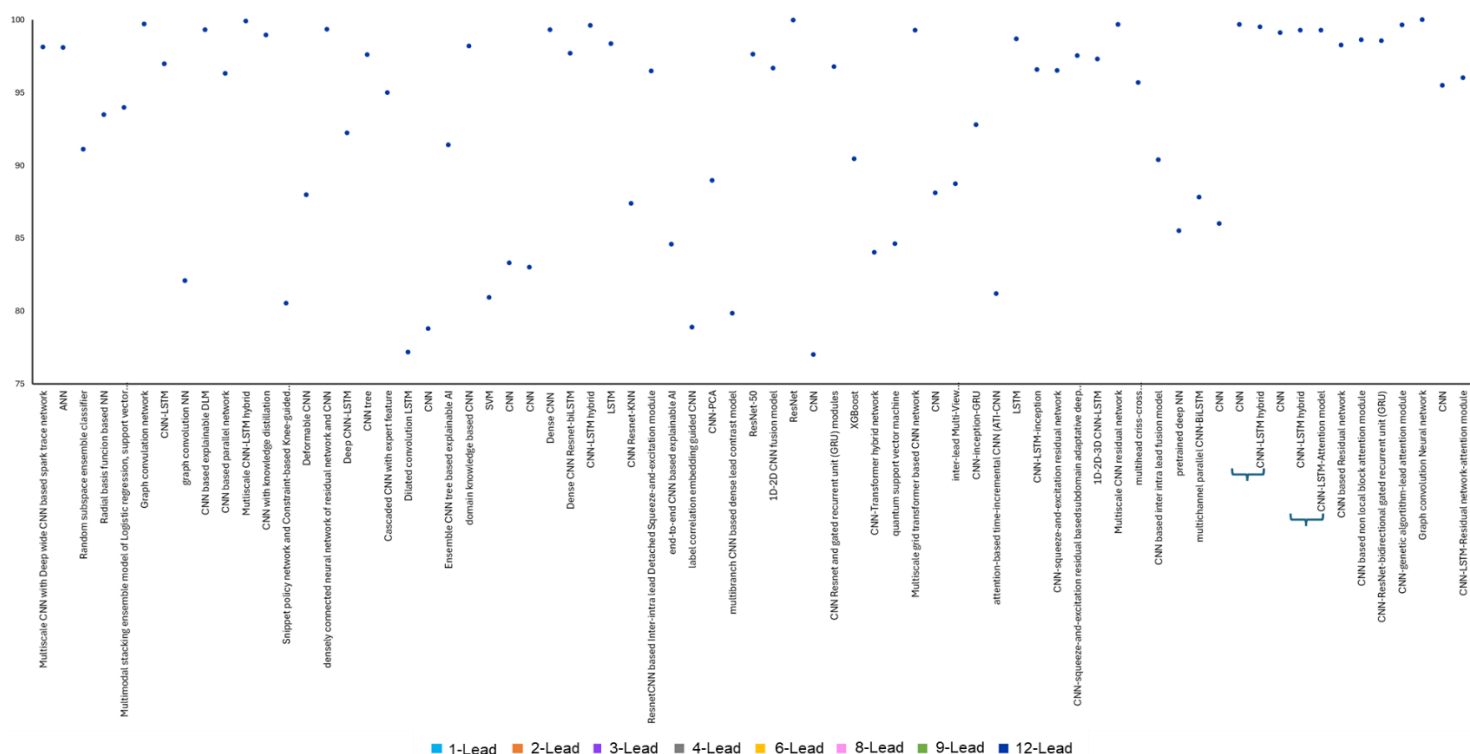


Figure S4 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Arrhythmias using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

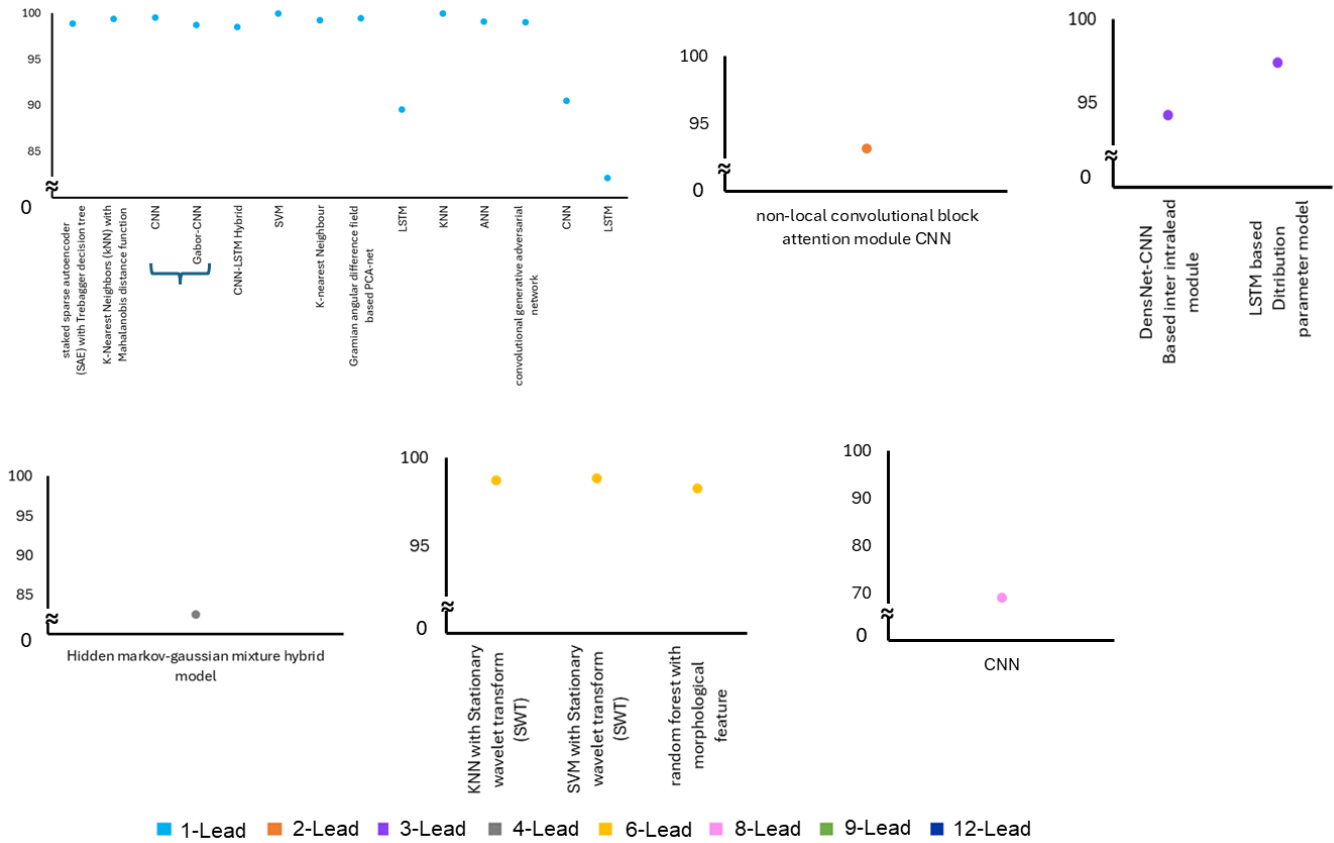


Figure S5 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Acute coronary syndrome using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

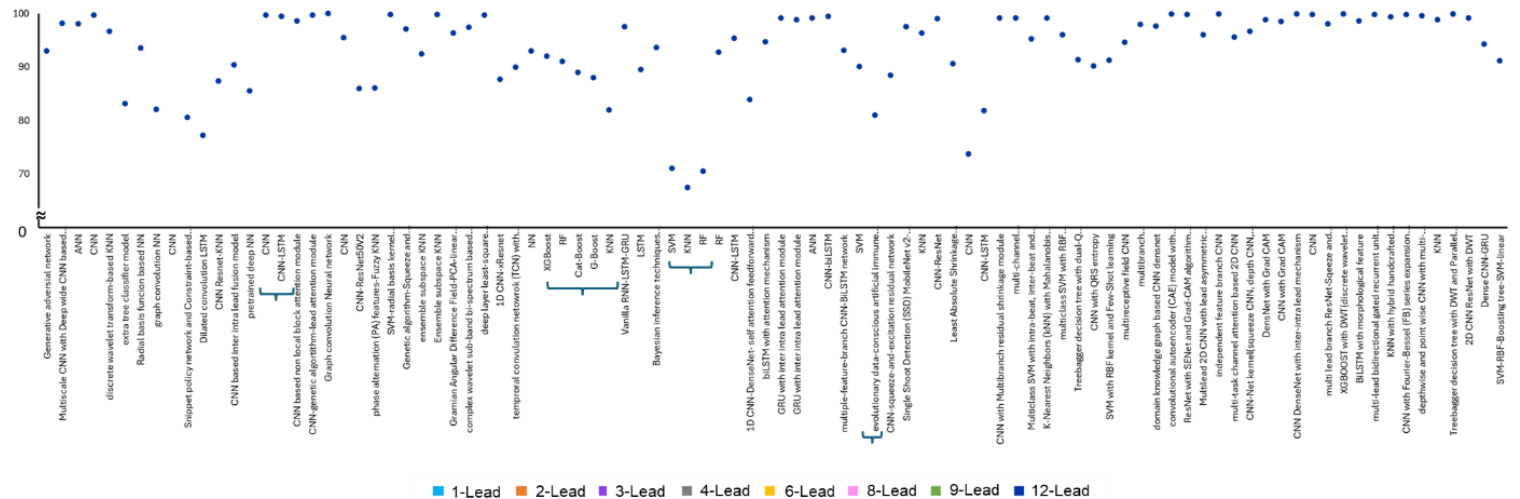


Figure S6 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Acute coronary syndrome using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

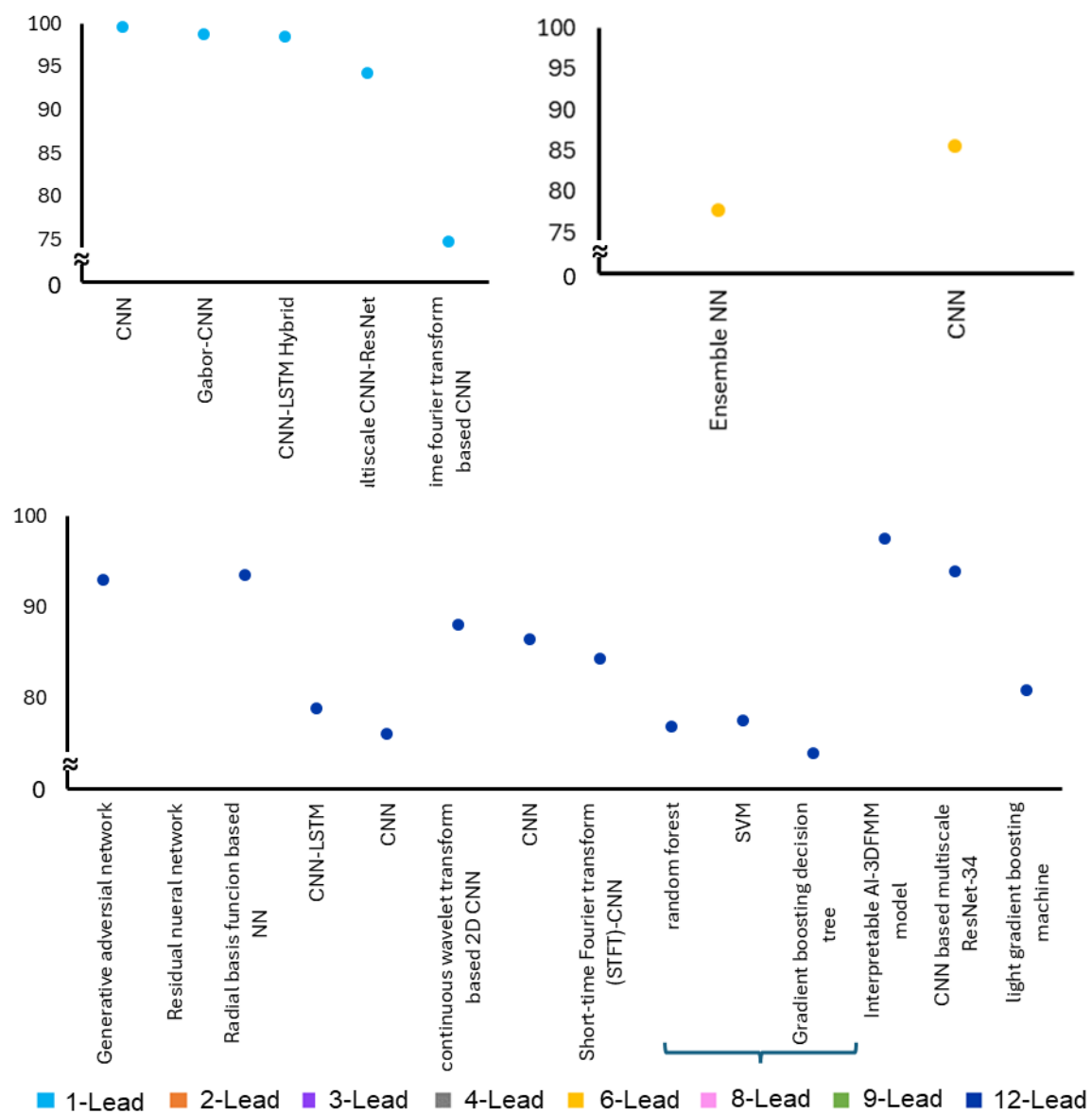


Figure S7 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart Failure using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

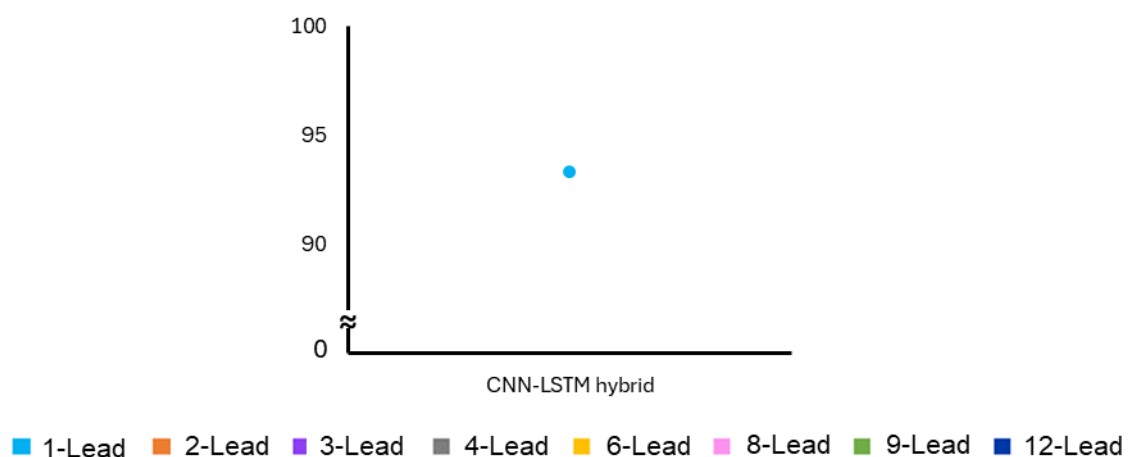


Figure S8 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Cardiac flatline, arrest using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

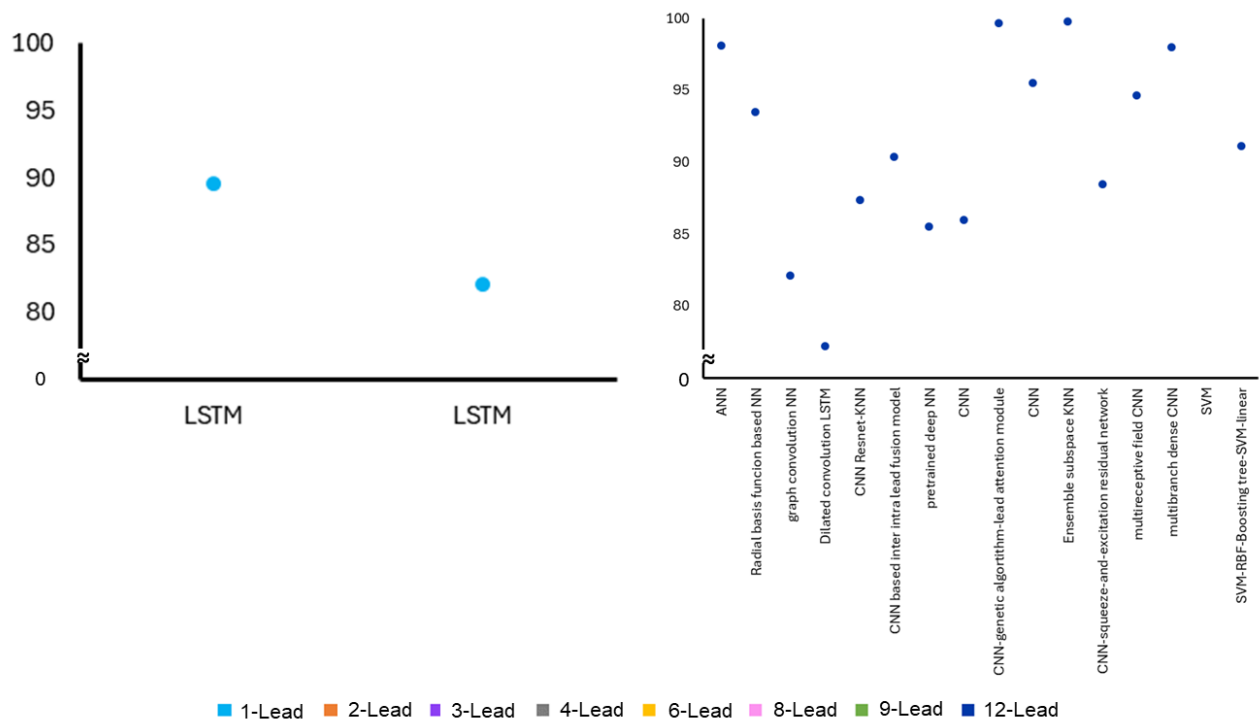


Figure S9 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Hypertrophy using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

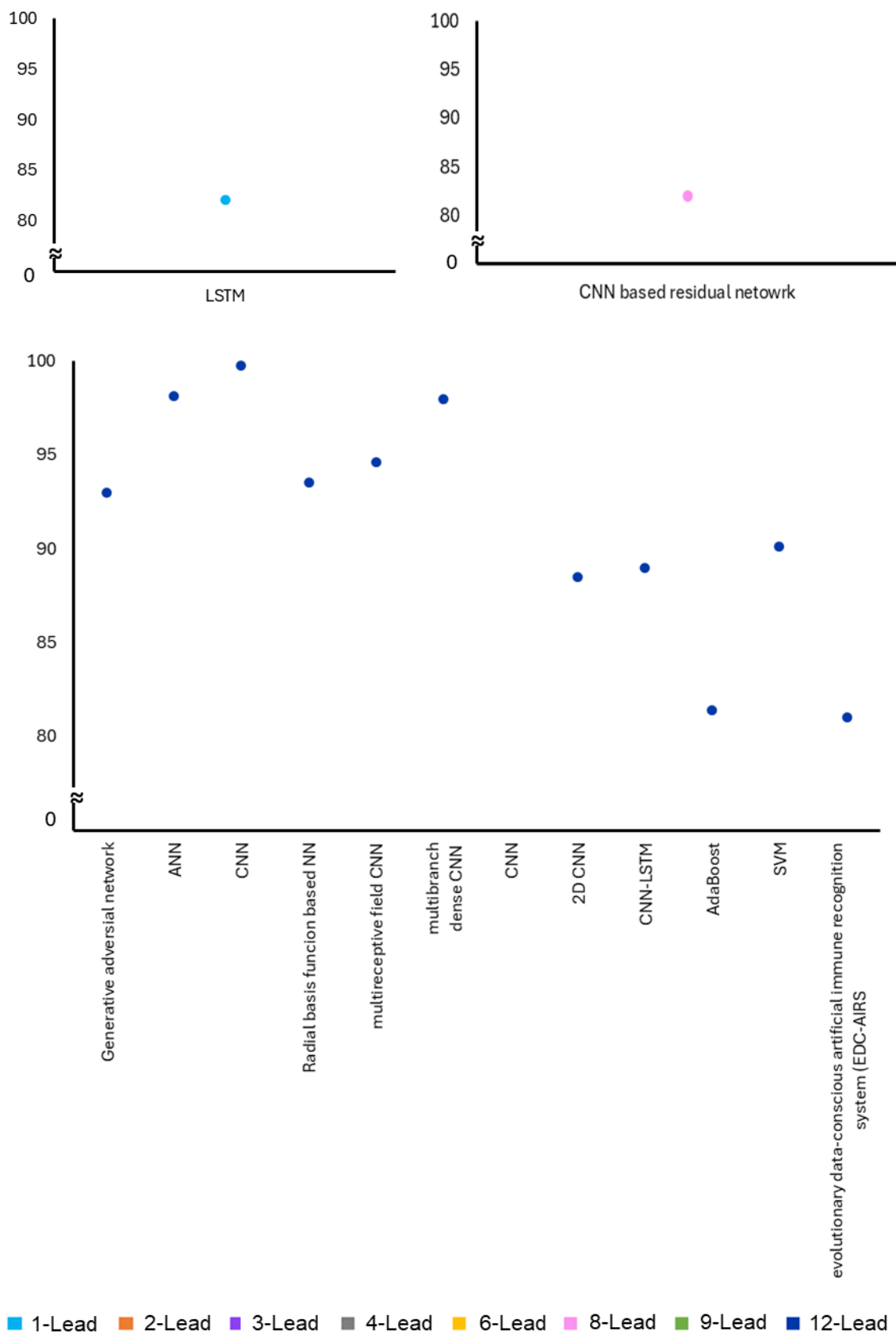


Figure S10 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart valve diseases using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

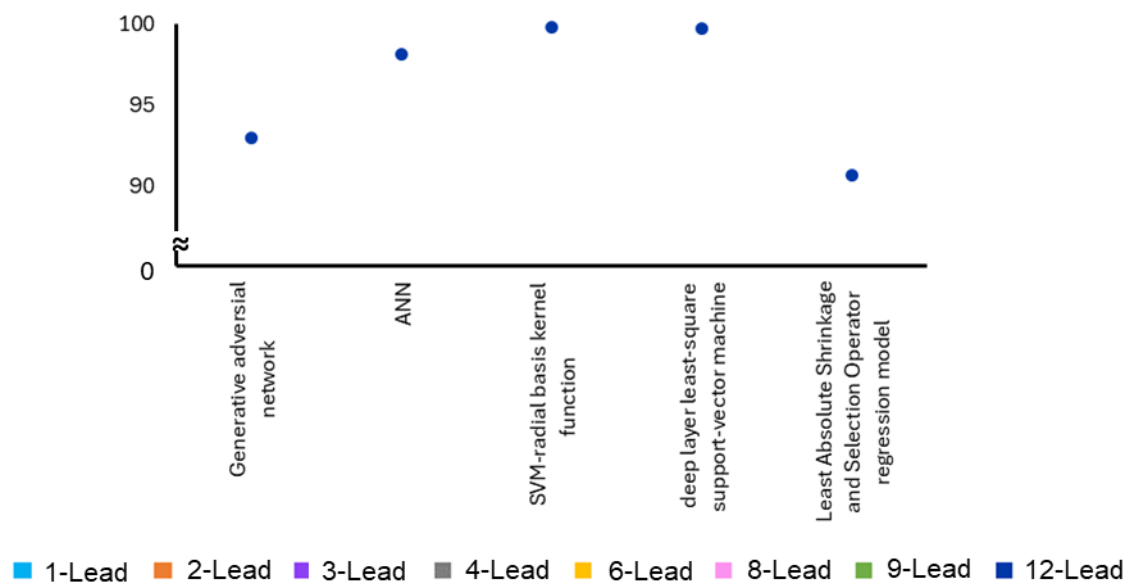


Figure S11 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart muscle defect using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

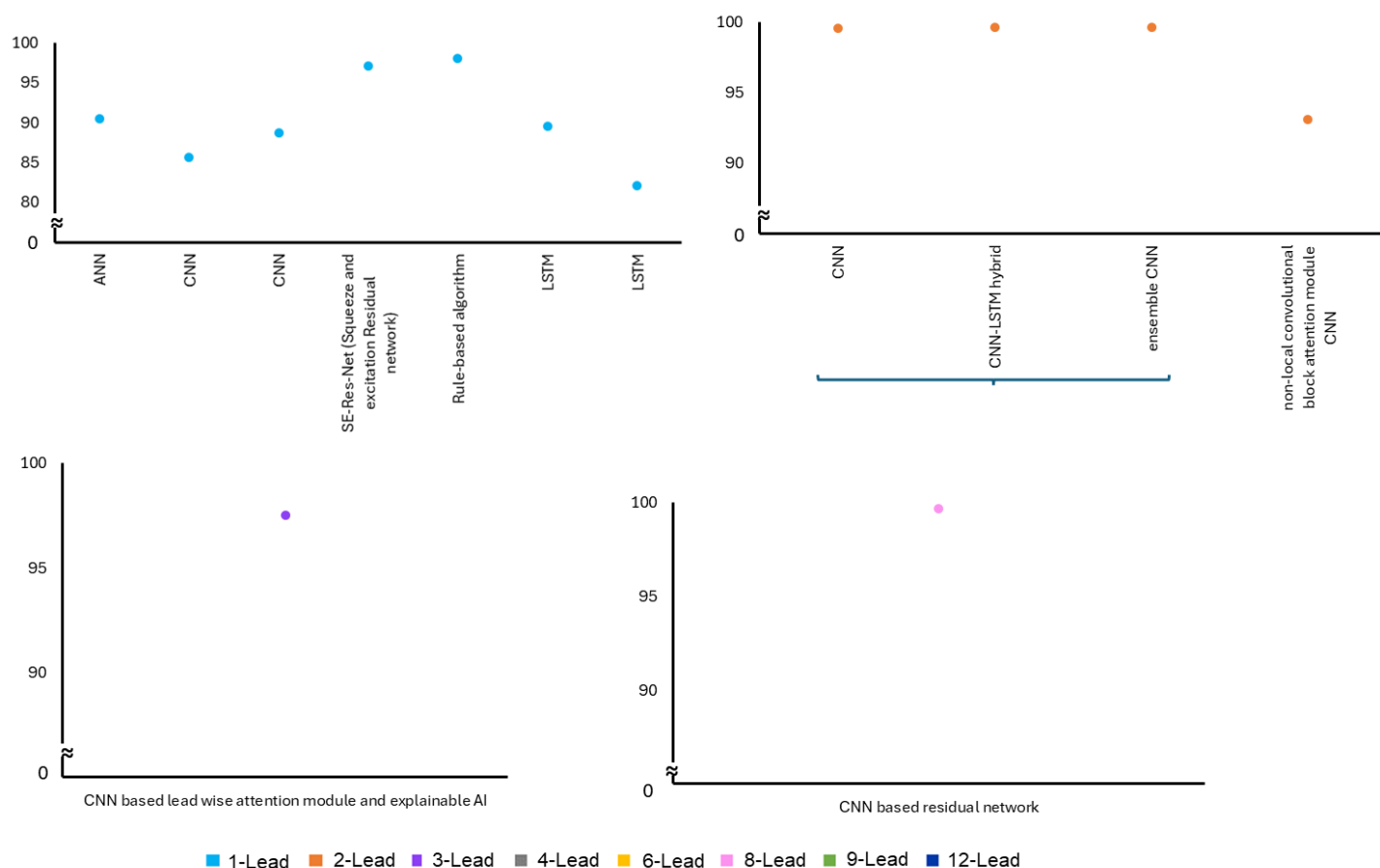


Figure S12 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Conduction disorder using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

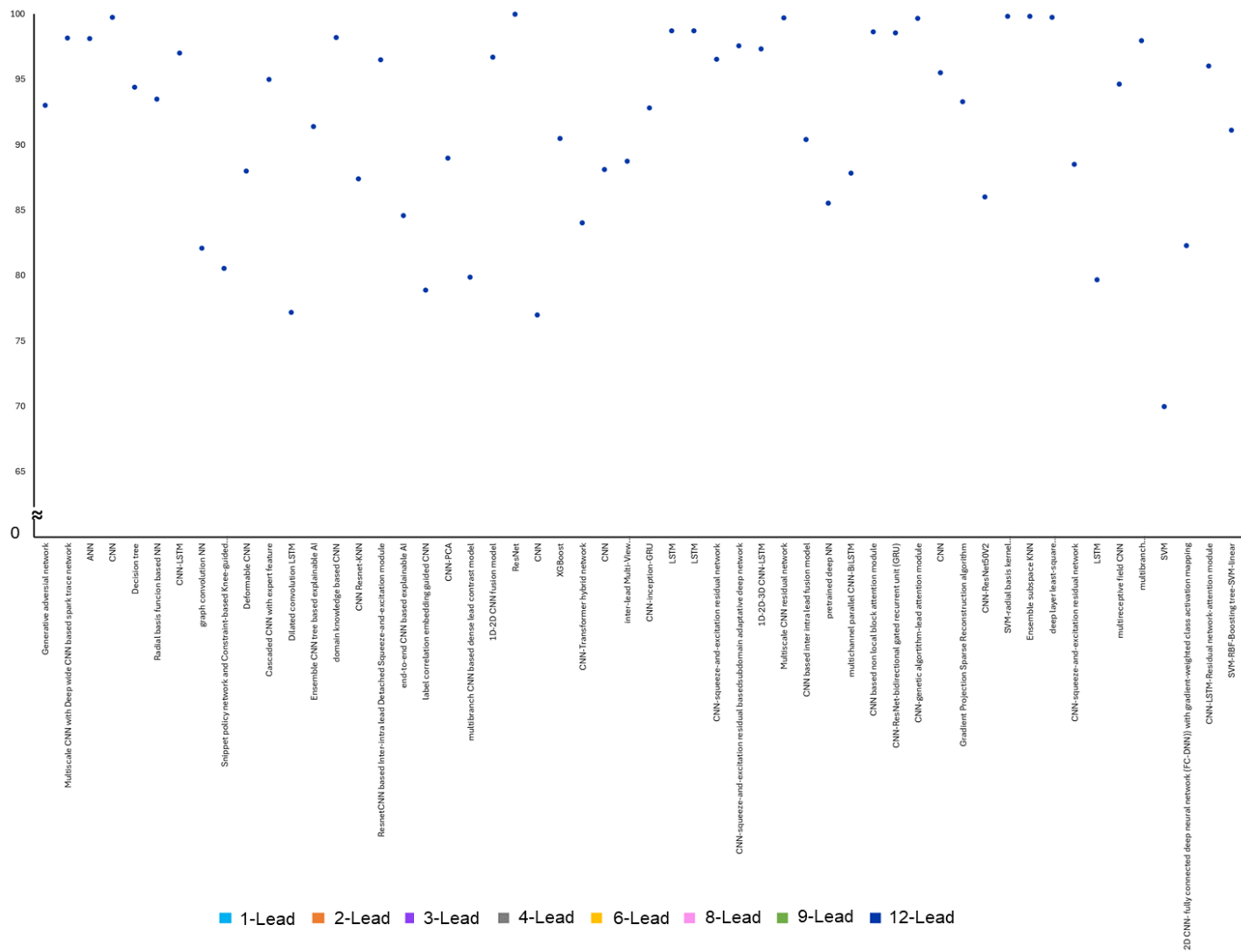


Figure S13 Accuracy (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Conduction disorder using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

Section S2 Scatter plots corresponding to Figure 7 representing distribution of individual study results

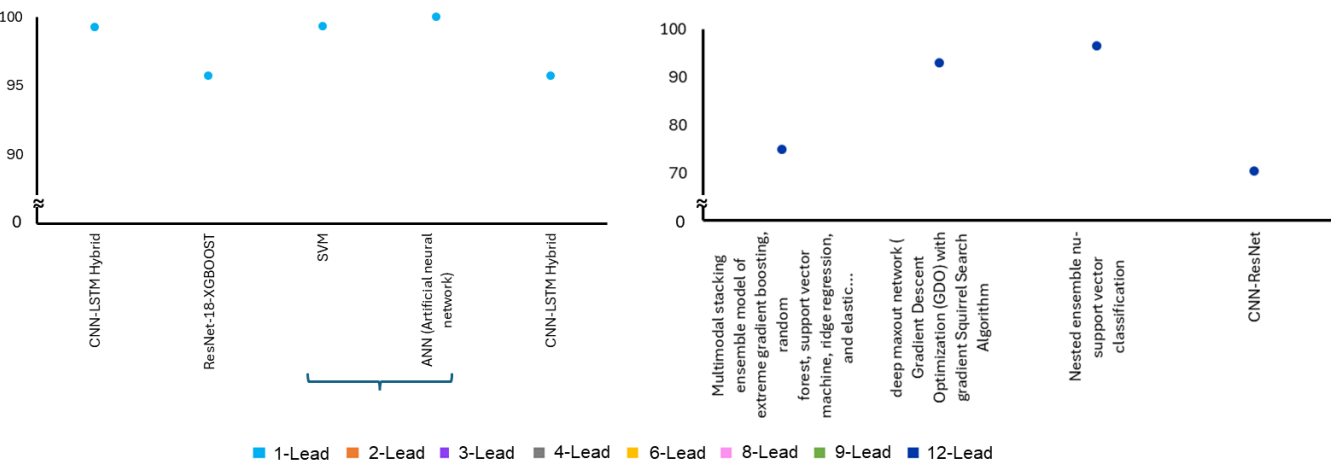


Figure S14 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Coronary artery diseases using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

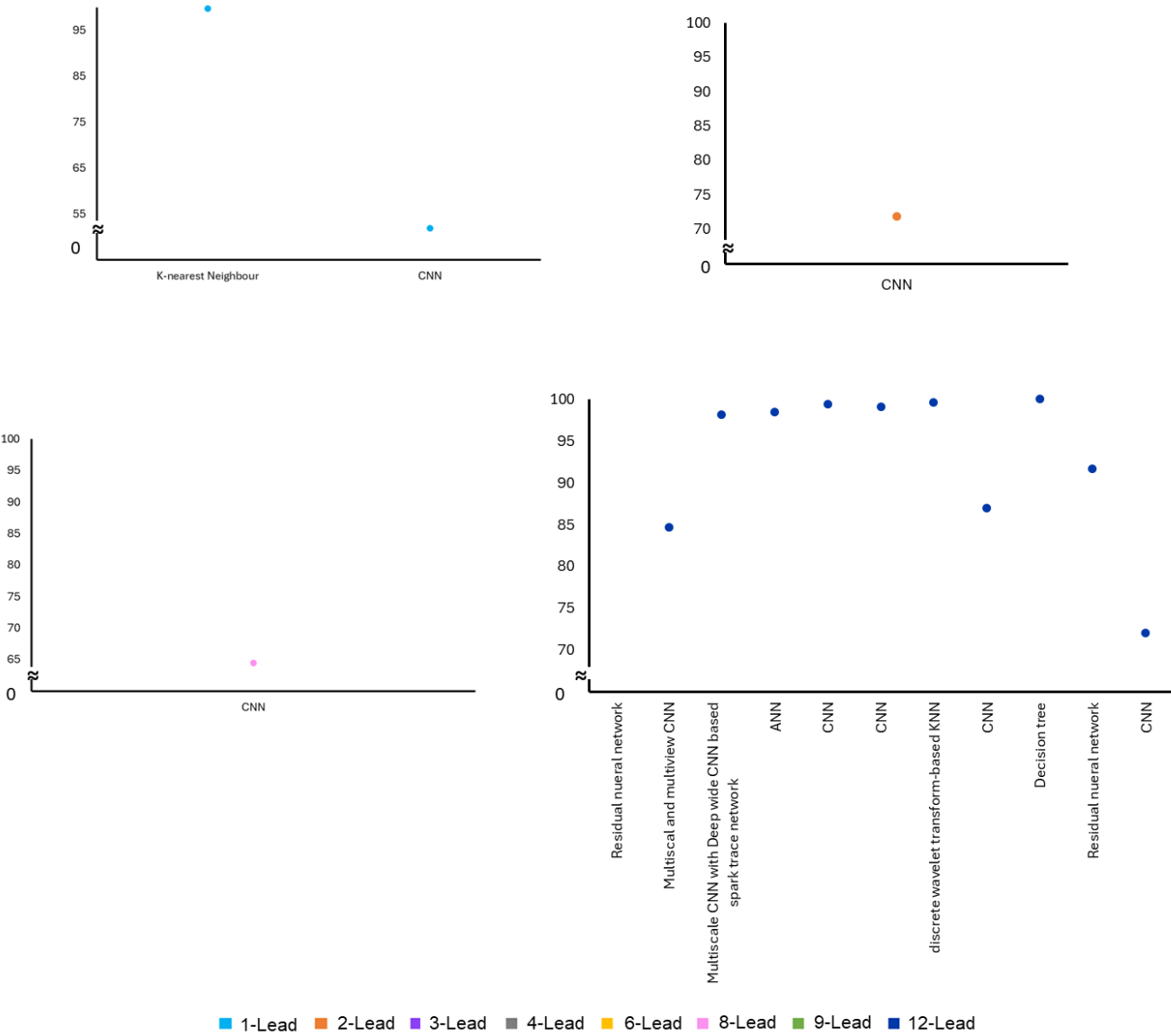


Figure S15 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Cardiomyopathies using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

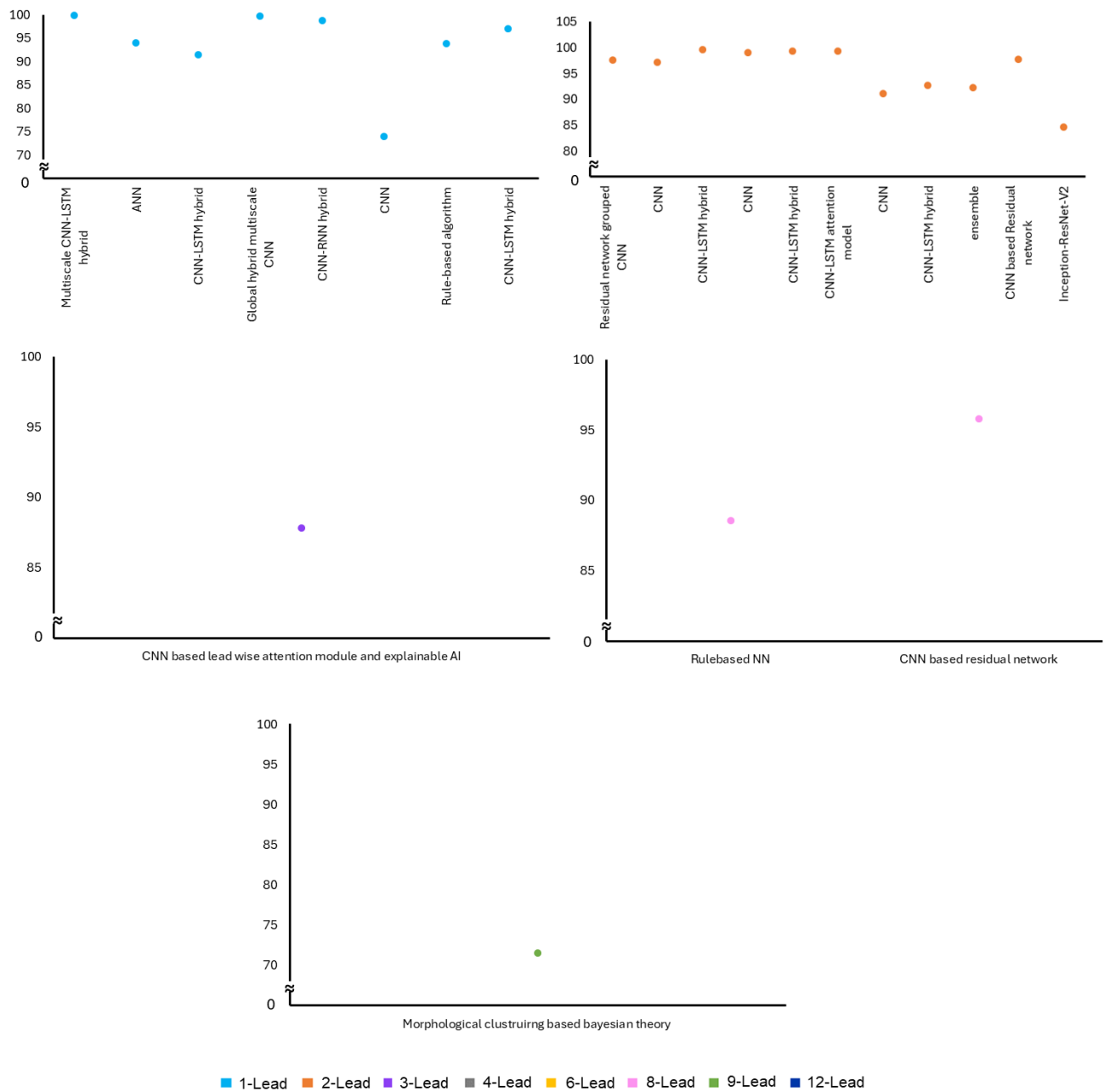


Figure S16 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Arrhythmias using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

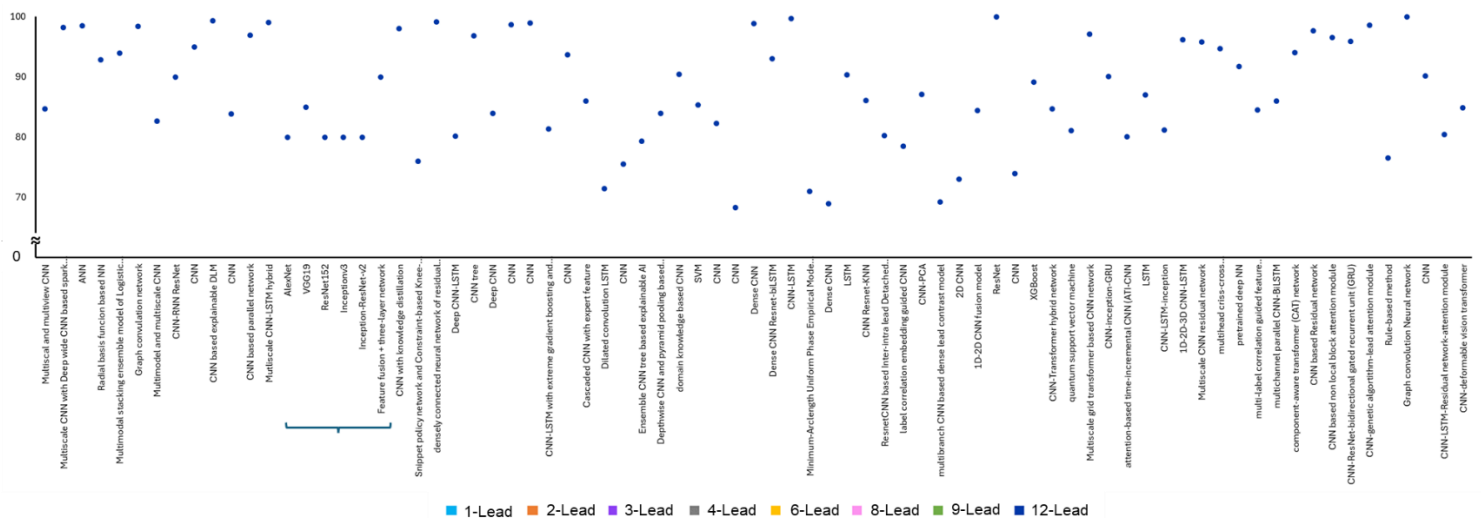


Figure S17 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Arrhythmias using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

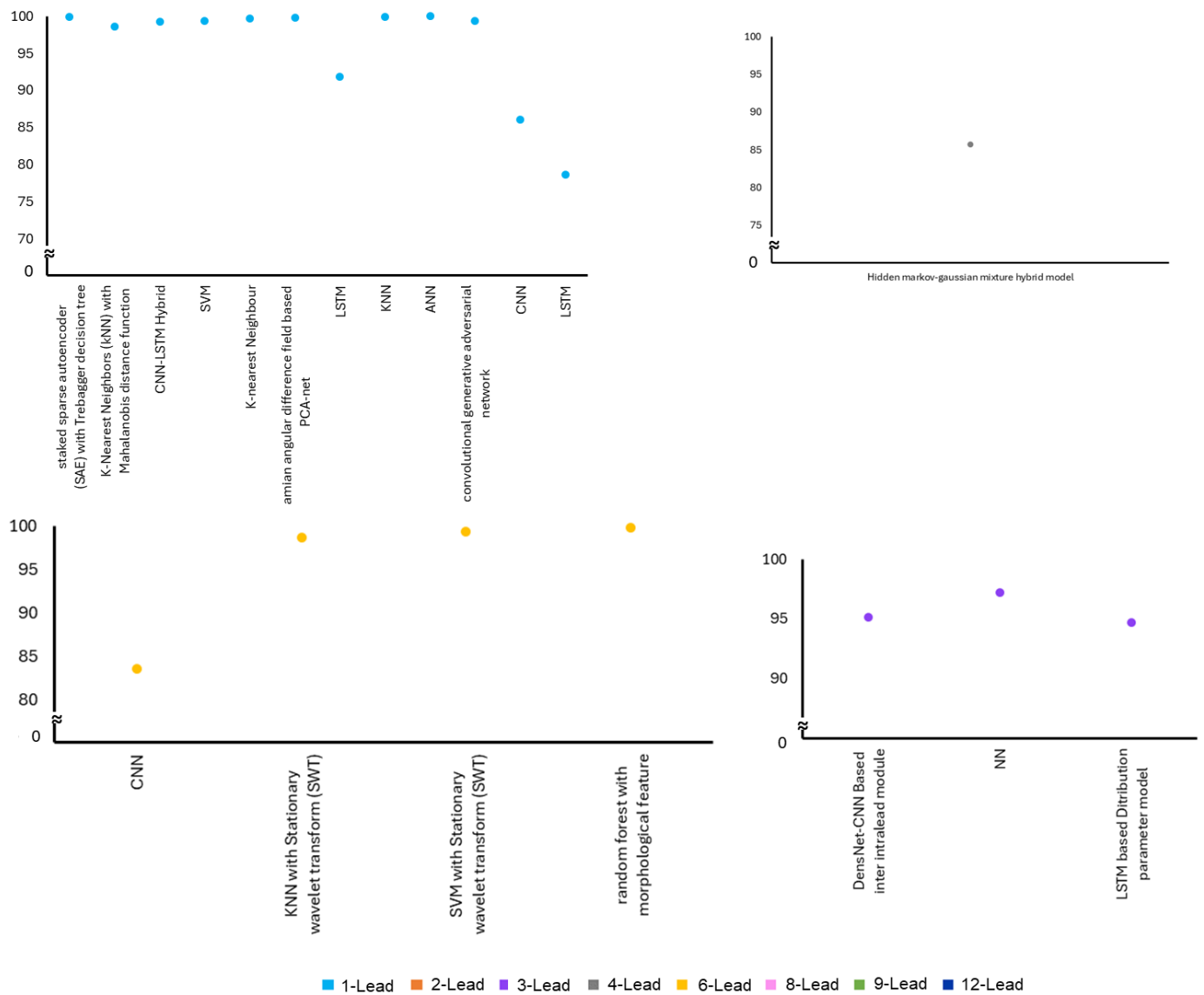


Figure S18 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Acute coronary syndrome using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

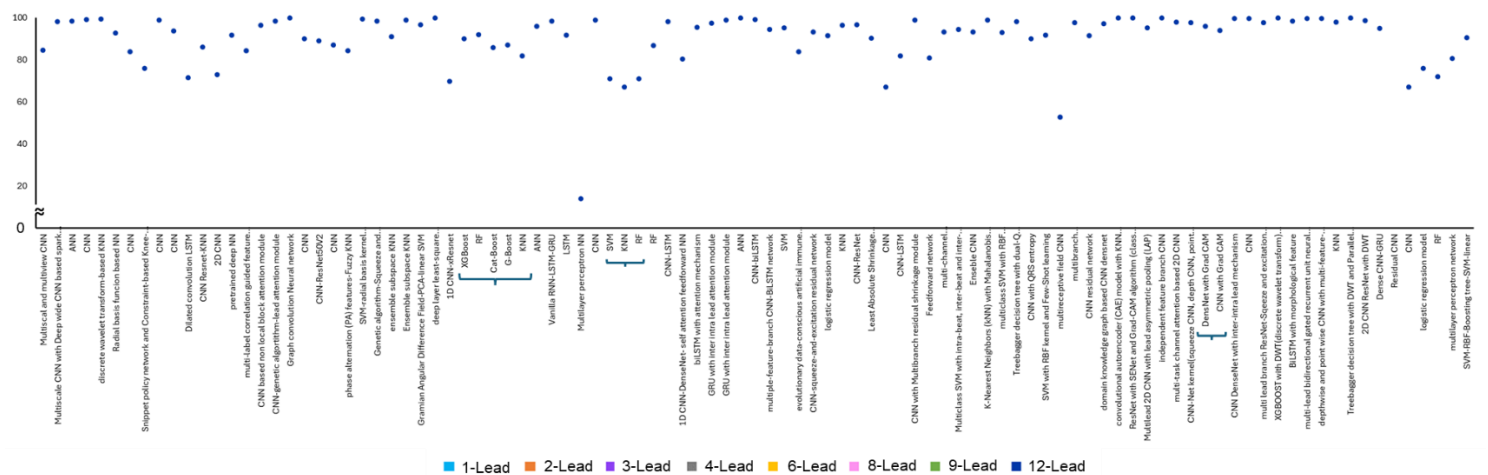


Figure S19 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Acute coronary syndrome using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

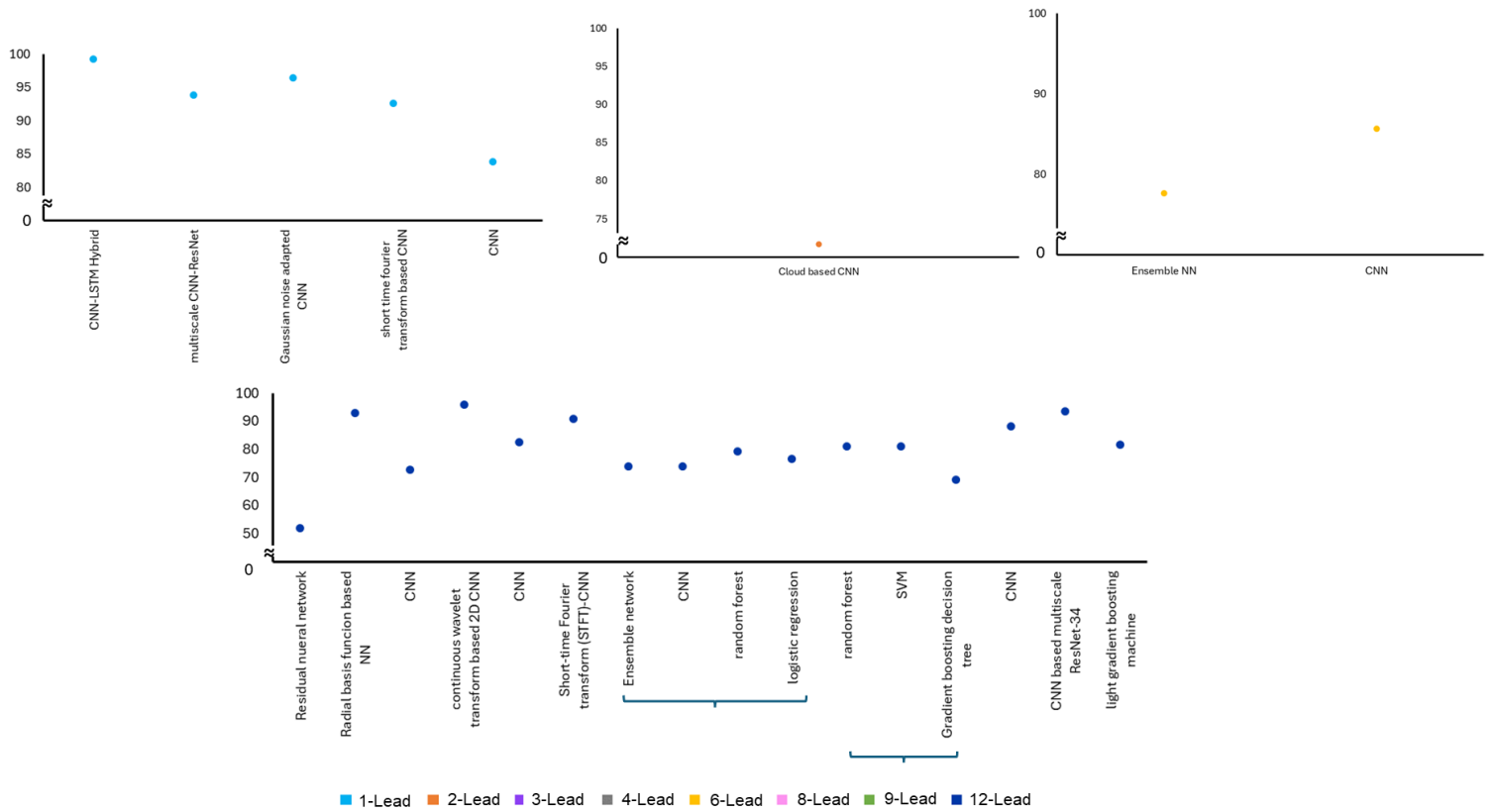


Figure S20 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart failure using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

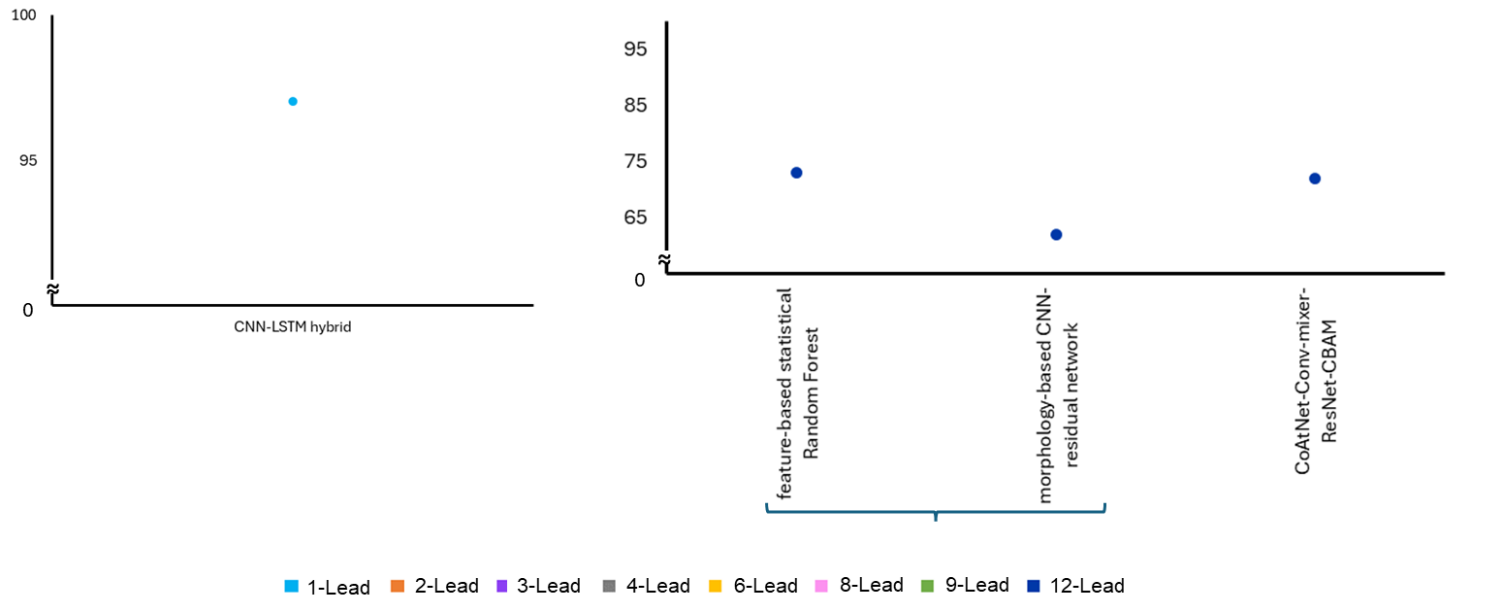


Figure S21 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Cardiac arrest, flatline using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

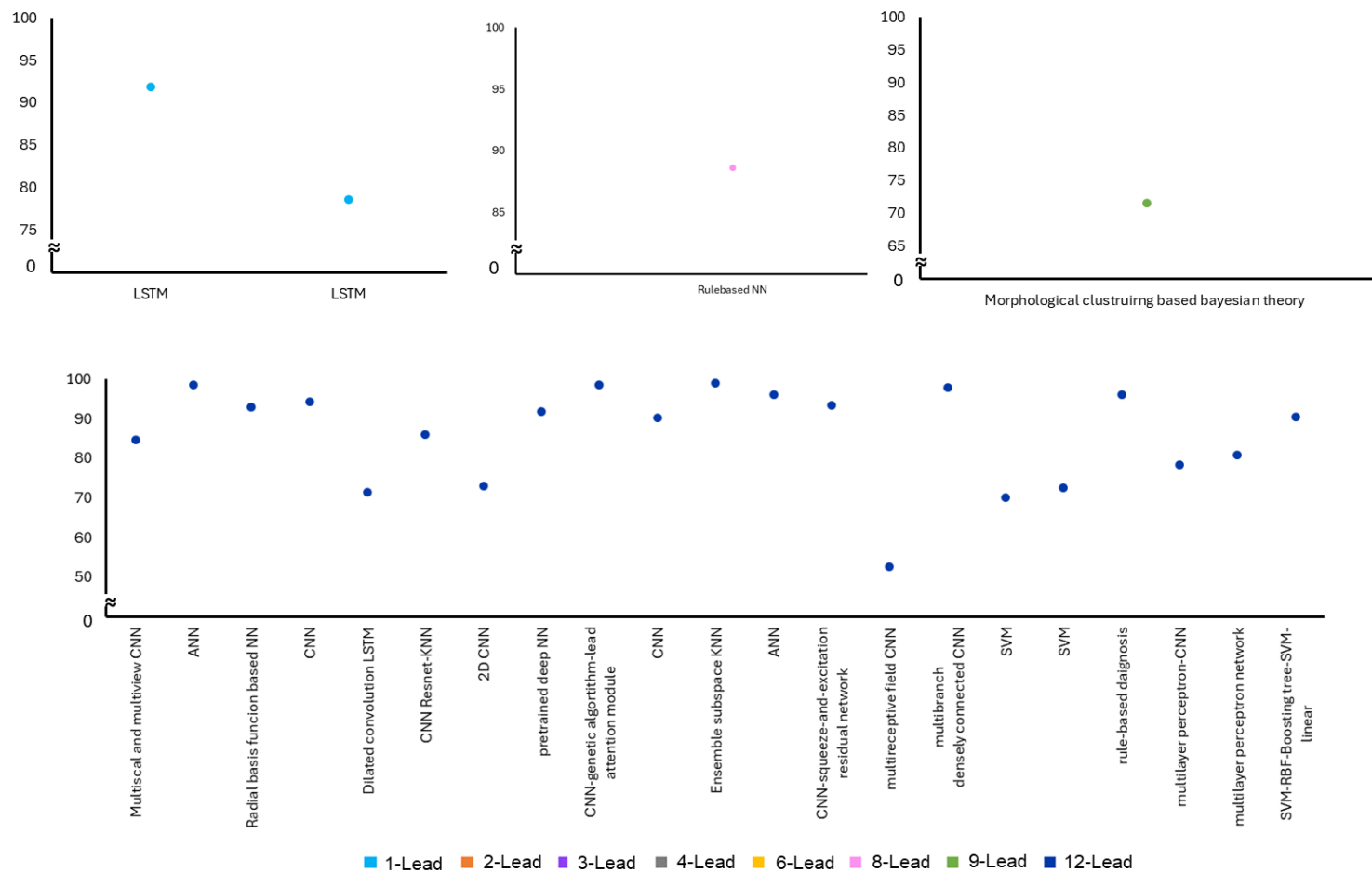


Figure S22 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Hypertrophy using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

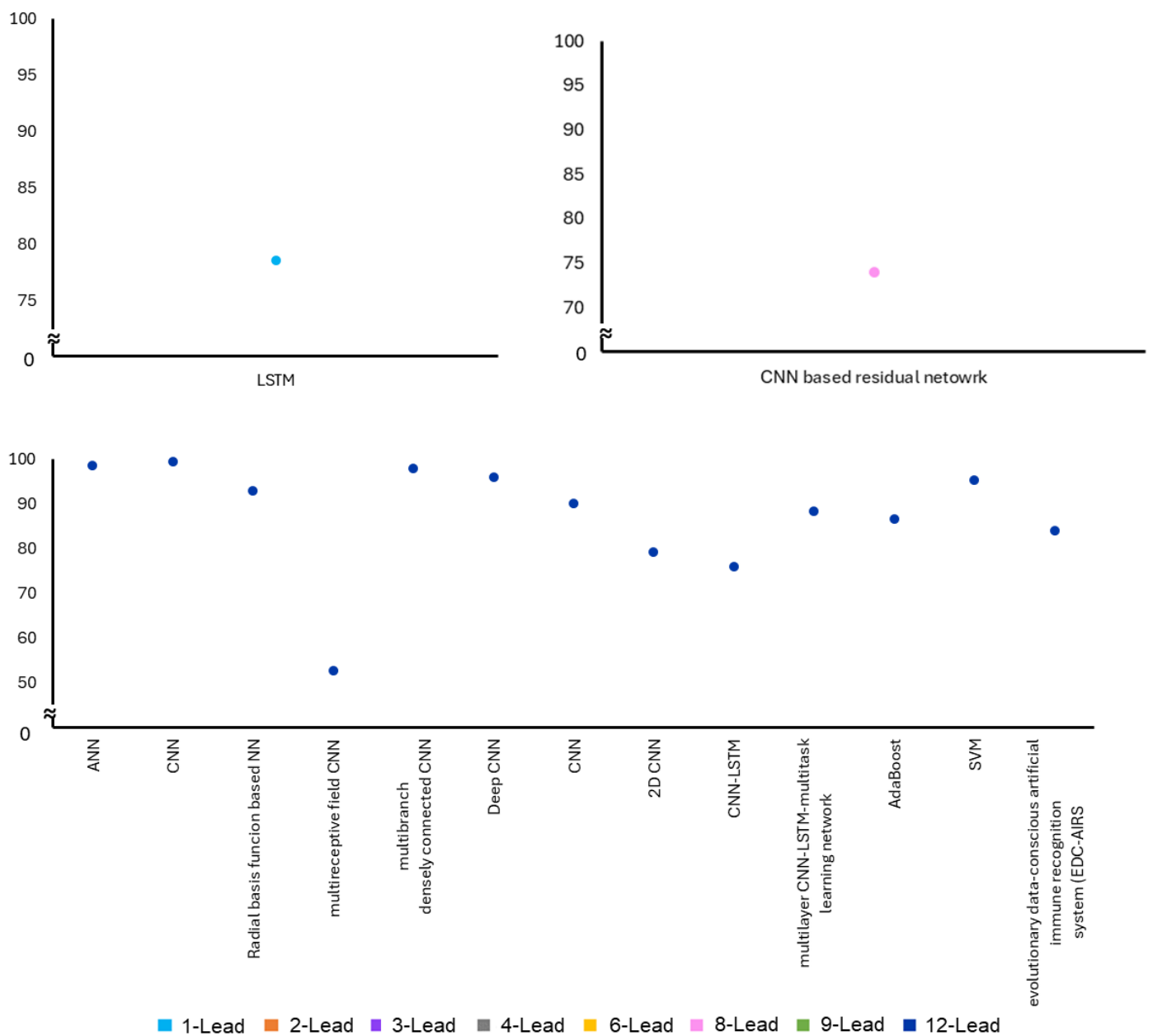


Figure S23 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart valve disease using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

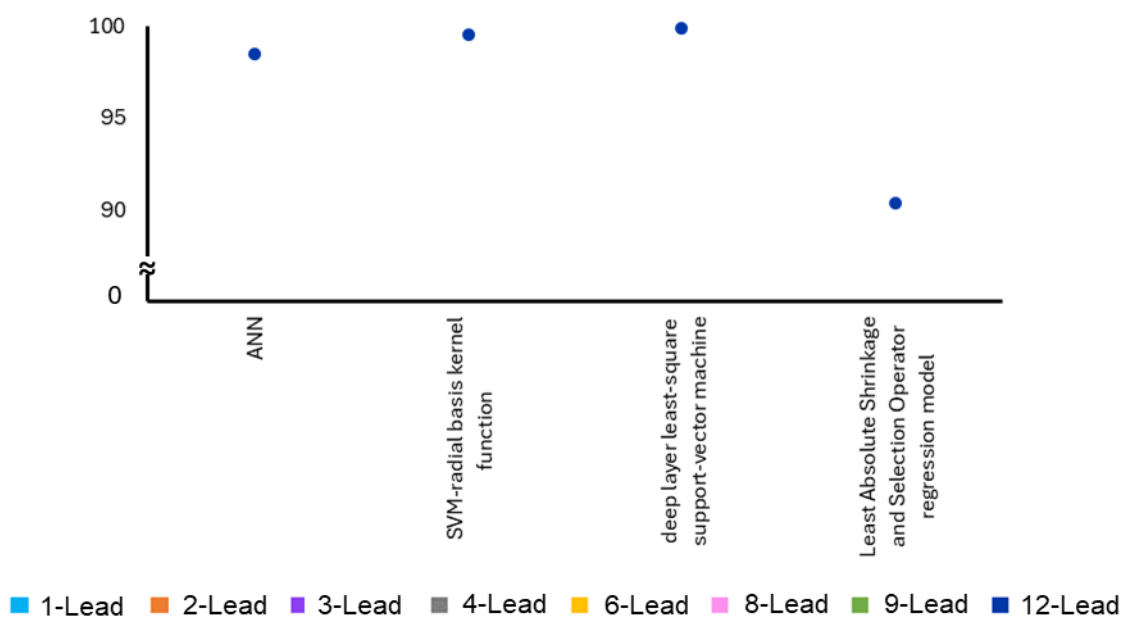


Figure S24 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart muscle defect using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

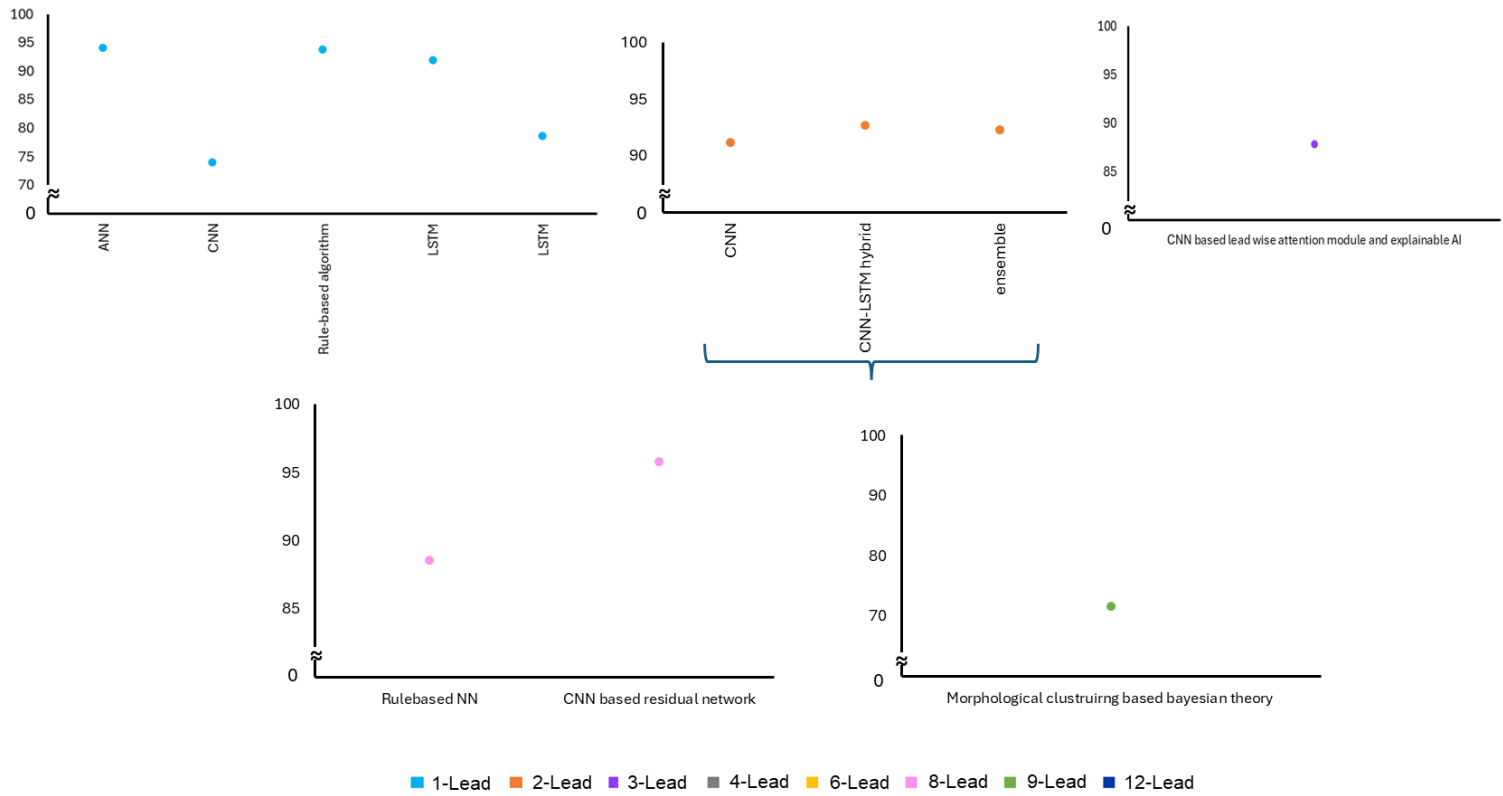


Figure S25 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Conduction disorder using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

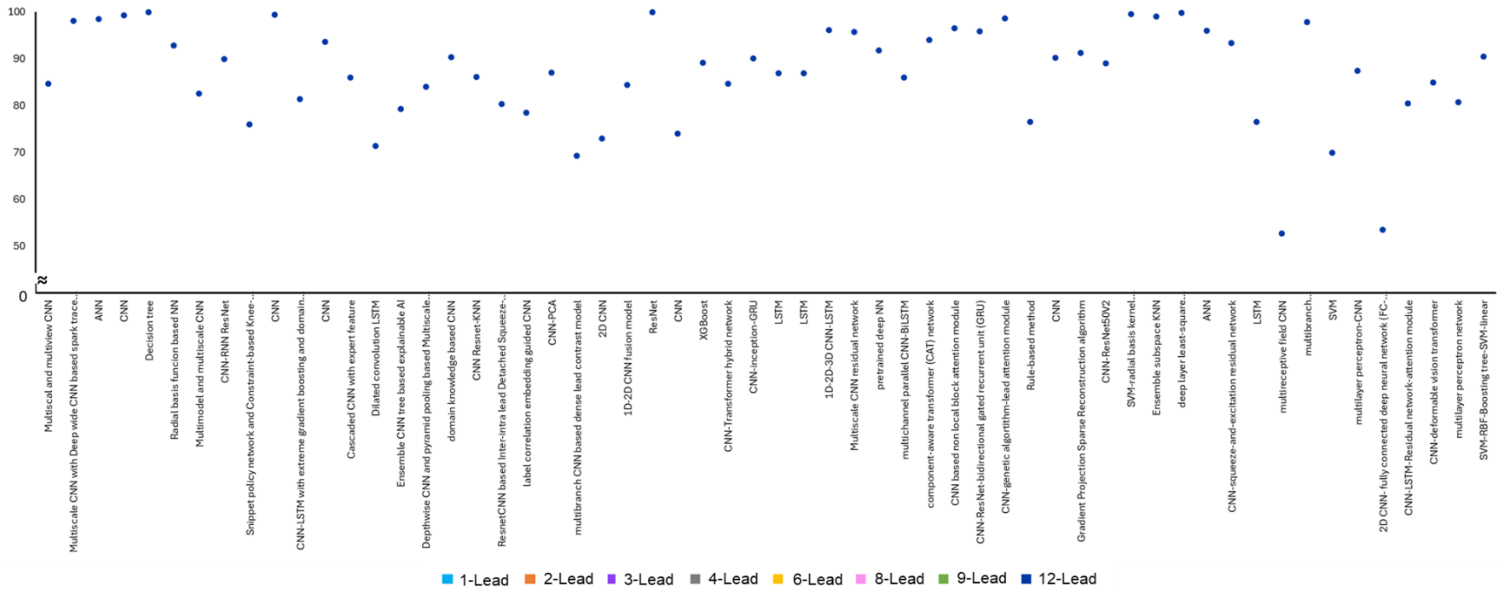


Figure S26 Sensitivity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Conduction disorder using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

Section S3 Scatter plots corresponding to Figure 8 representing distribution of individual study results

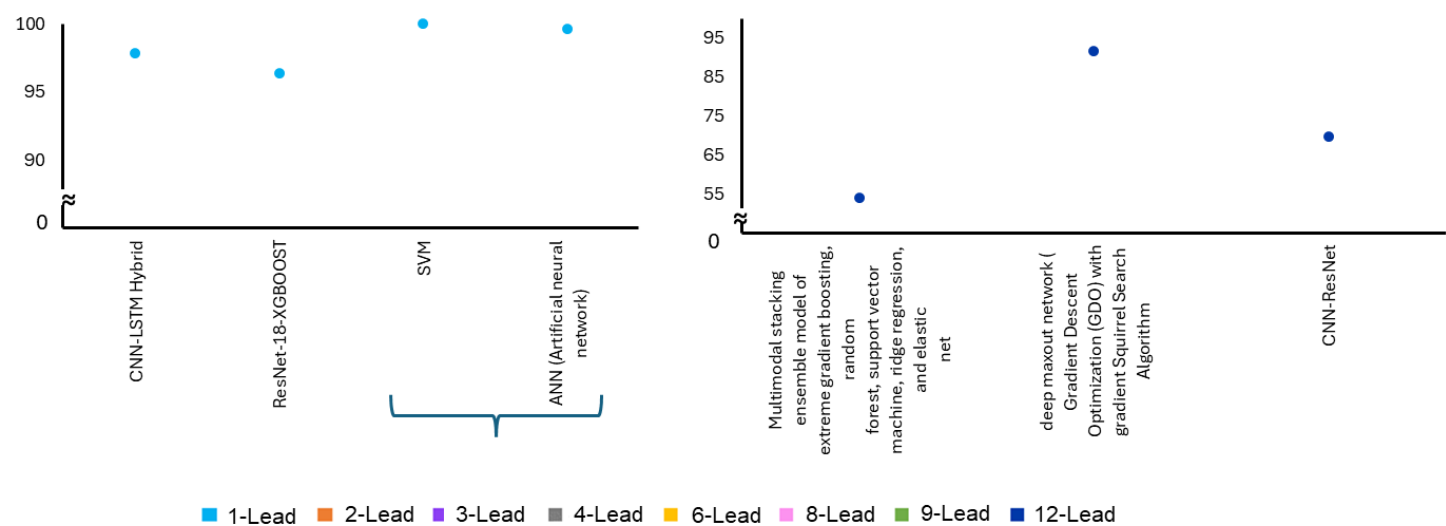


Figure S27 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Coronary artery disease using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

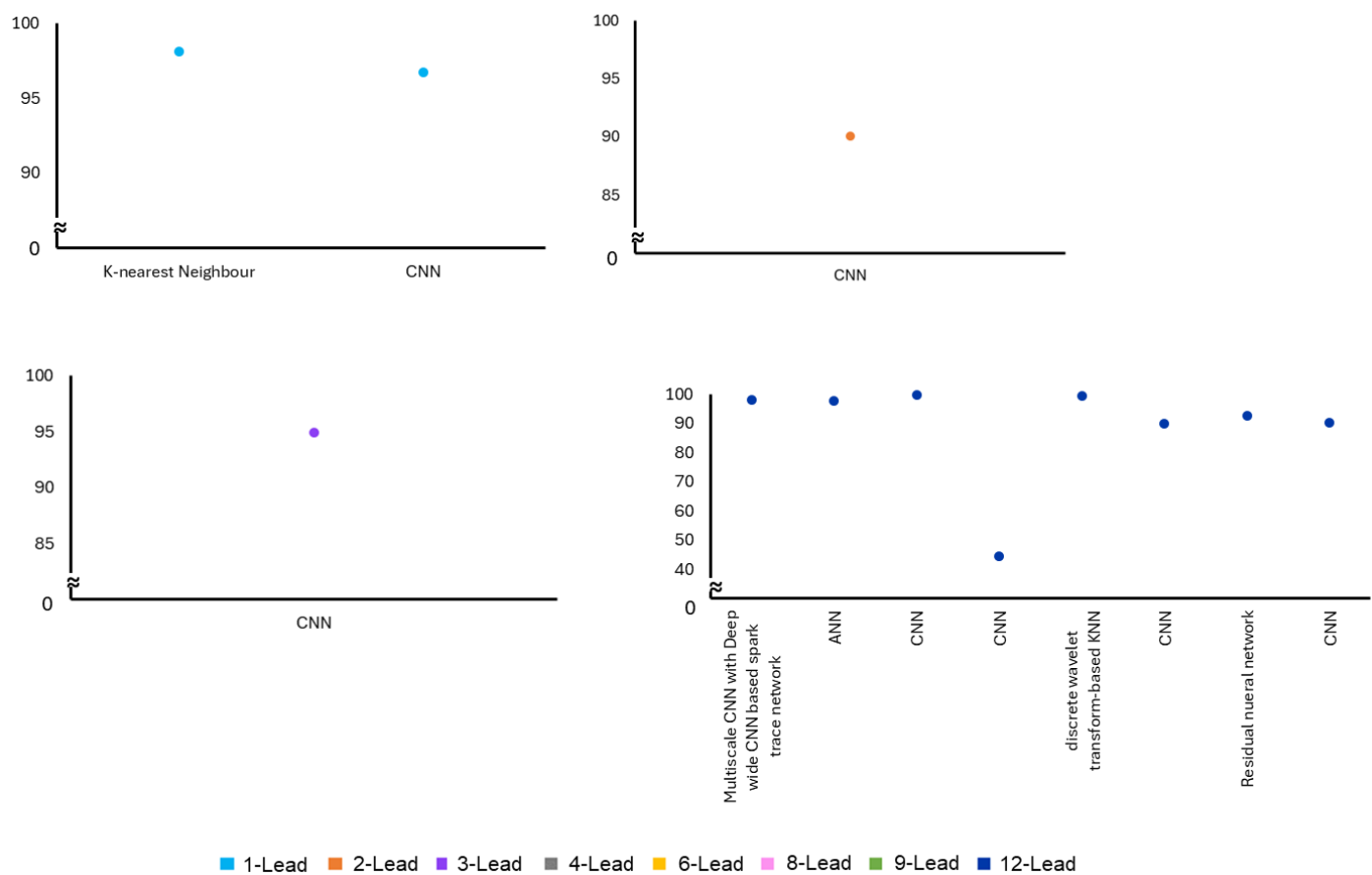


Figure S28 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Cardiomyopathies using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

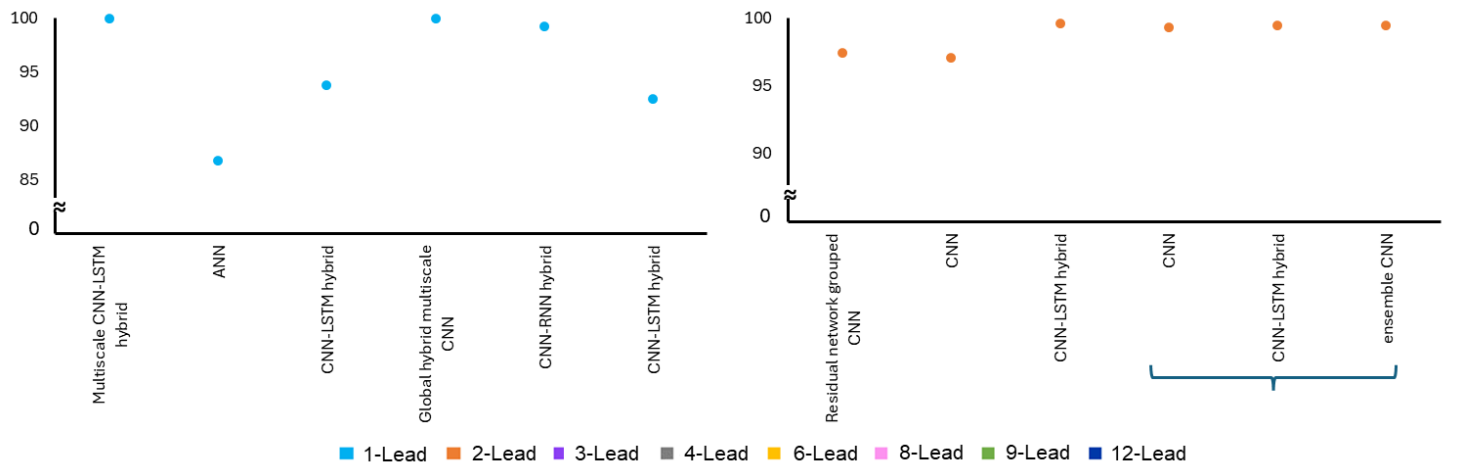


Figure S29 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Arrhythmias using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

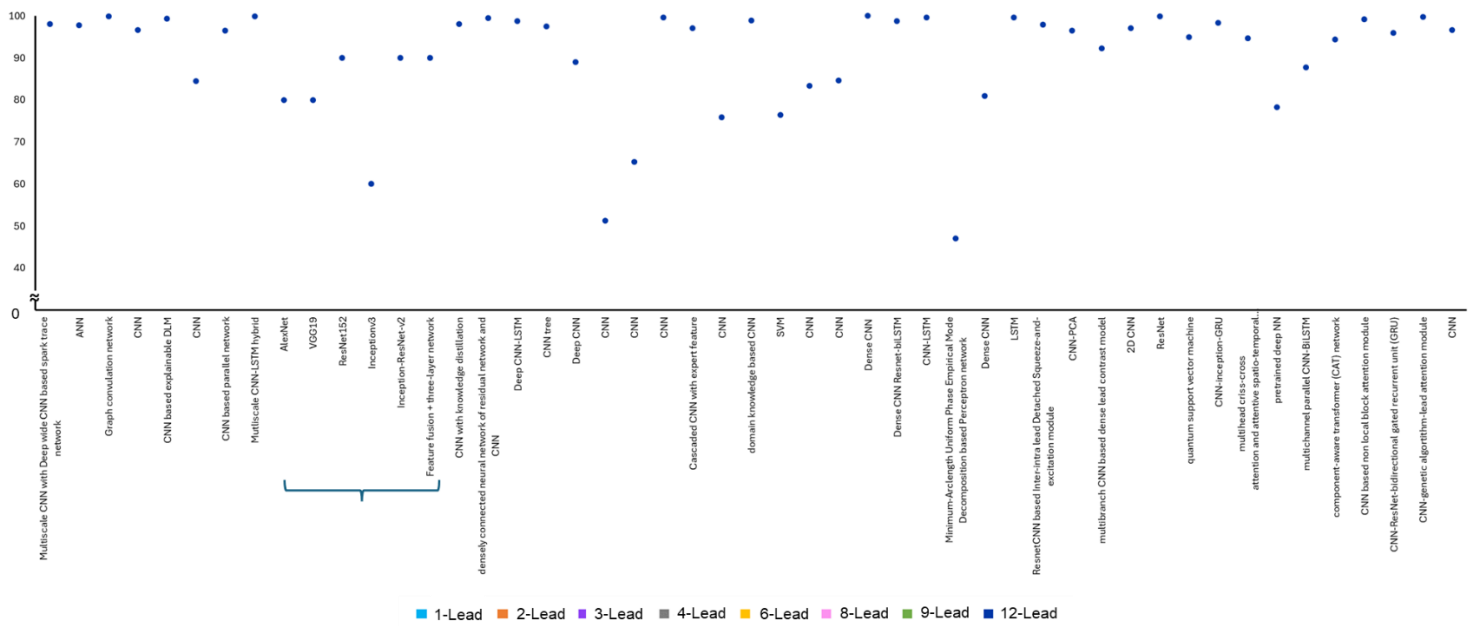


Figure S30 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Arrhythmias using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

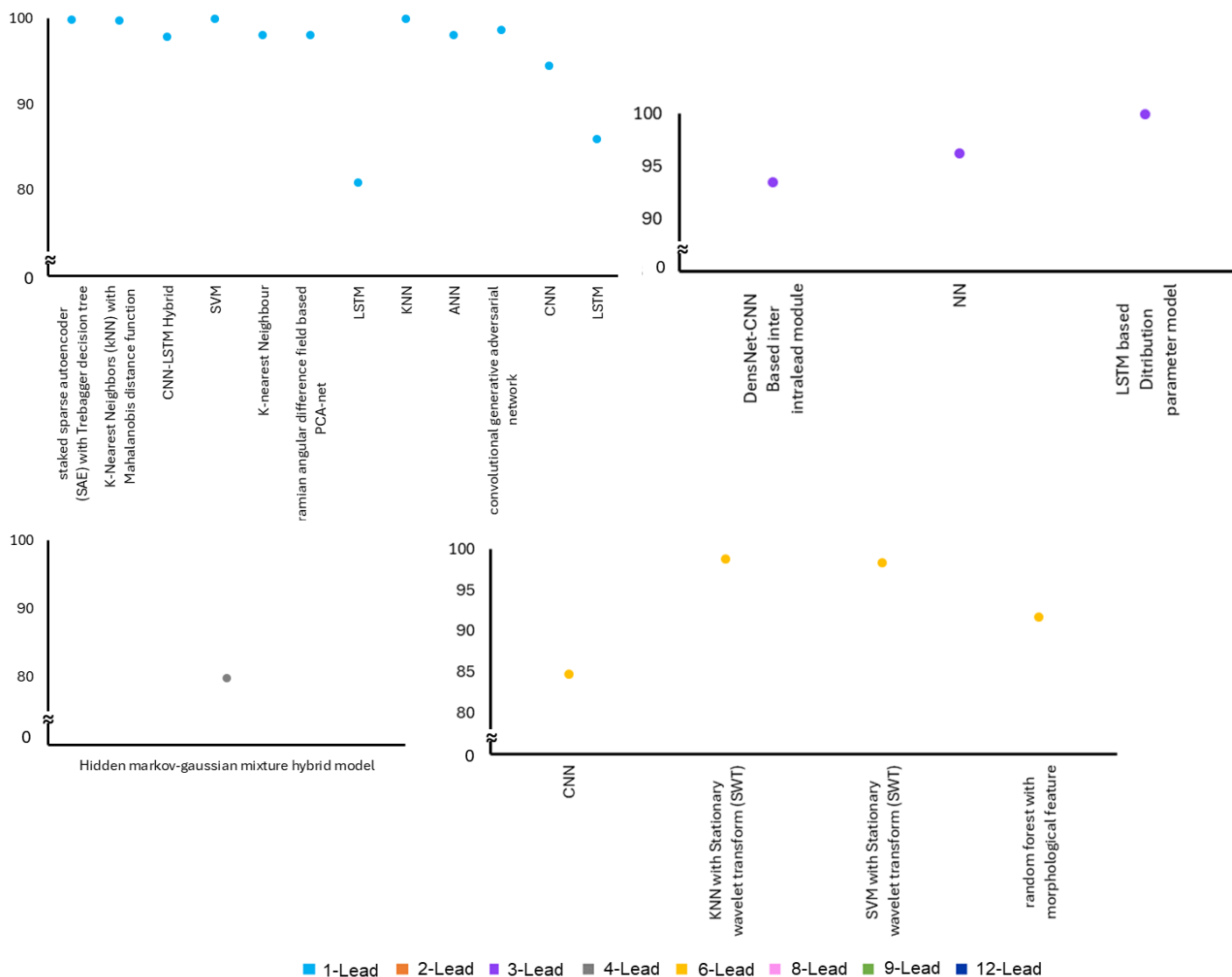


Figure S31 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Acute coronary syndrome using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

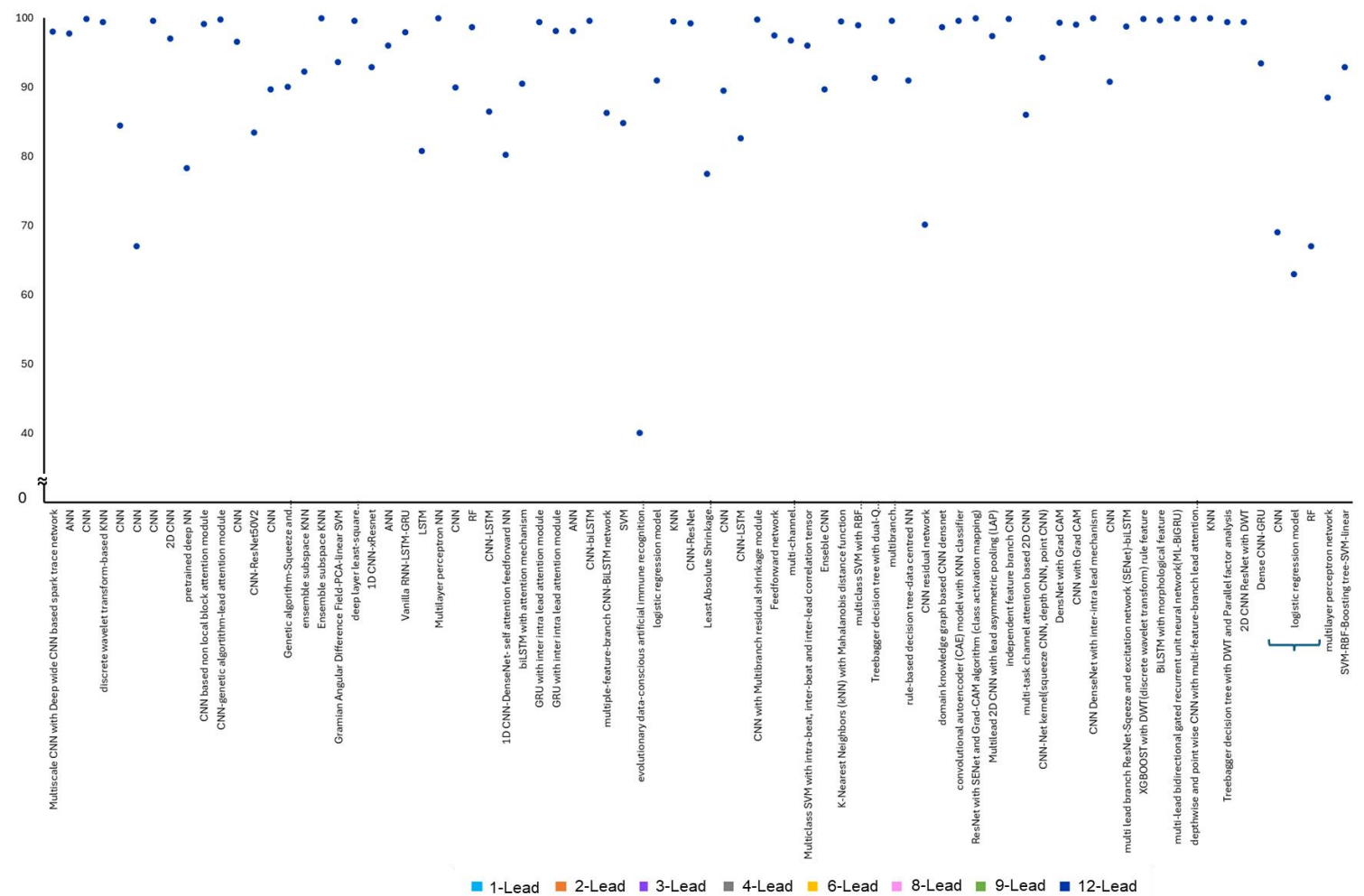


Figure S32 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Acute coronary syndrome using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

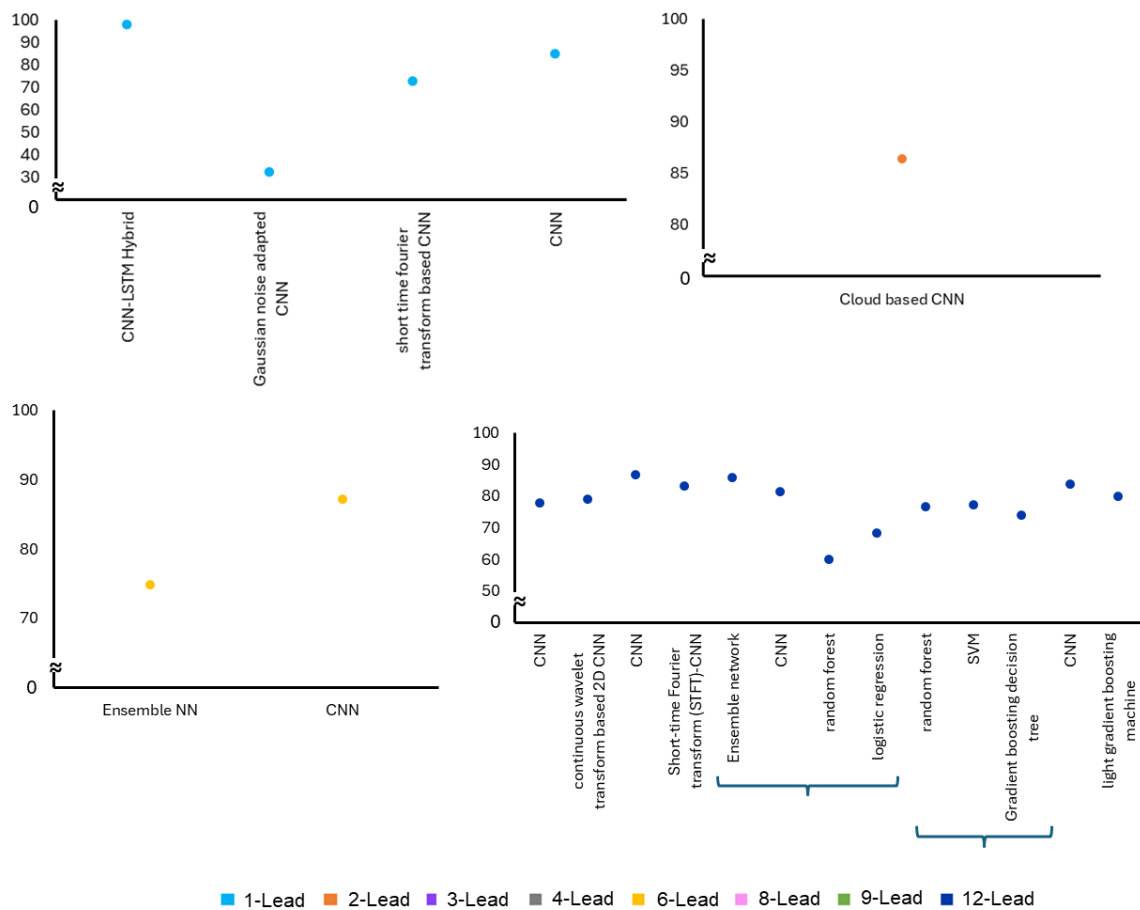


Figure S33 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart failure using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

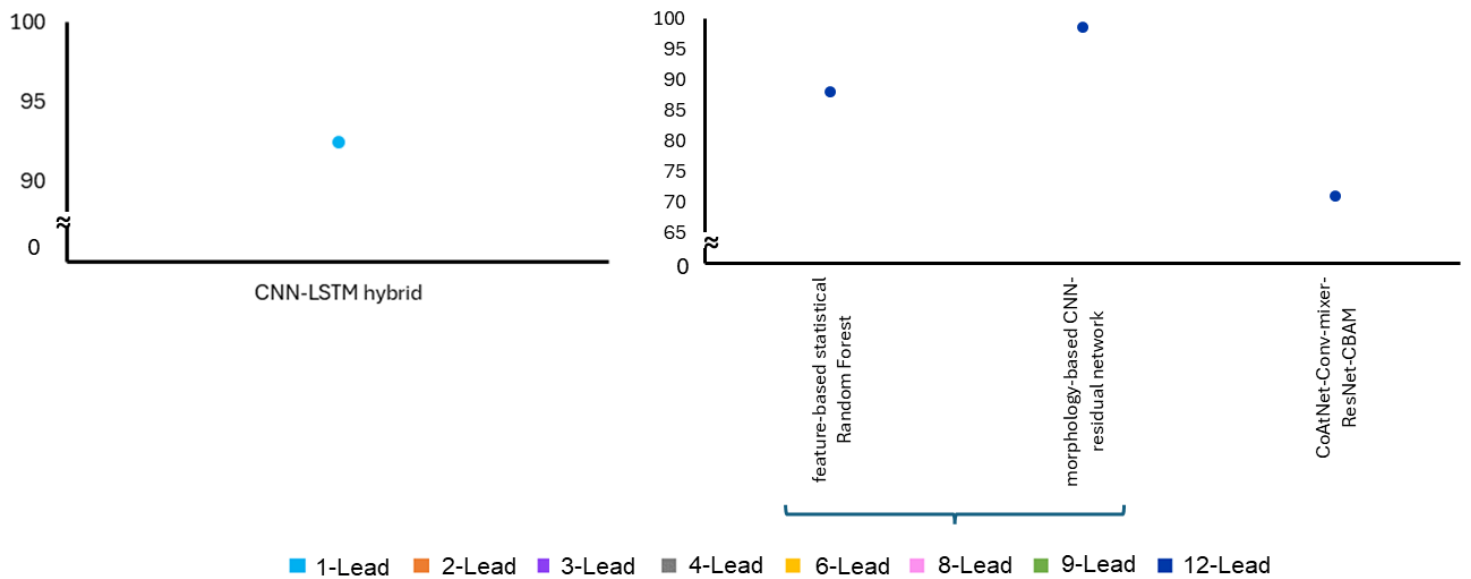


Figure S34 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Cardiac arrest, flatline using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

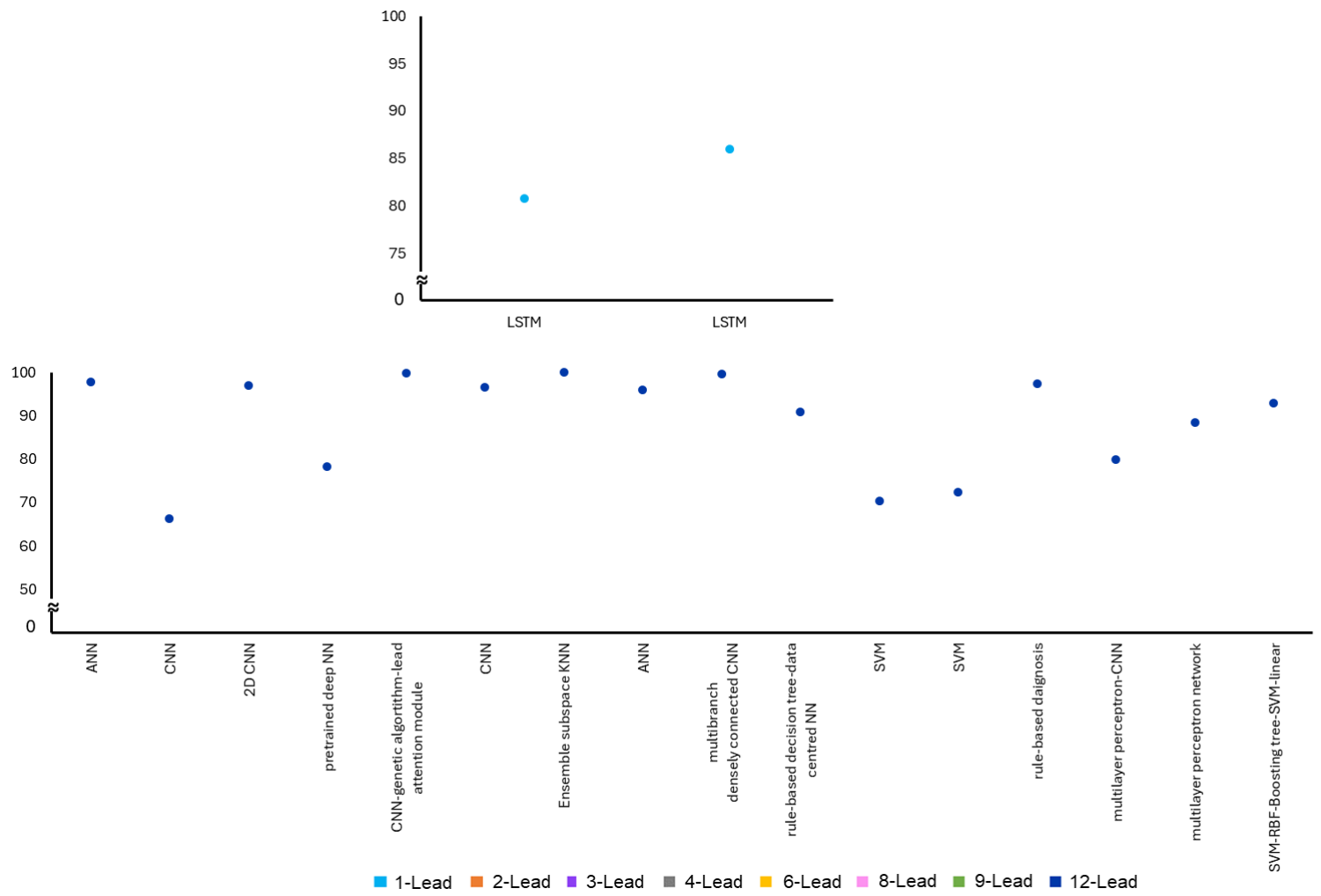


Figure S35 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Hypertrophy using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

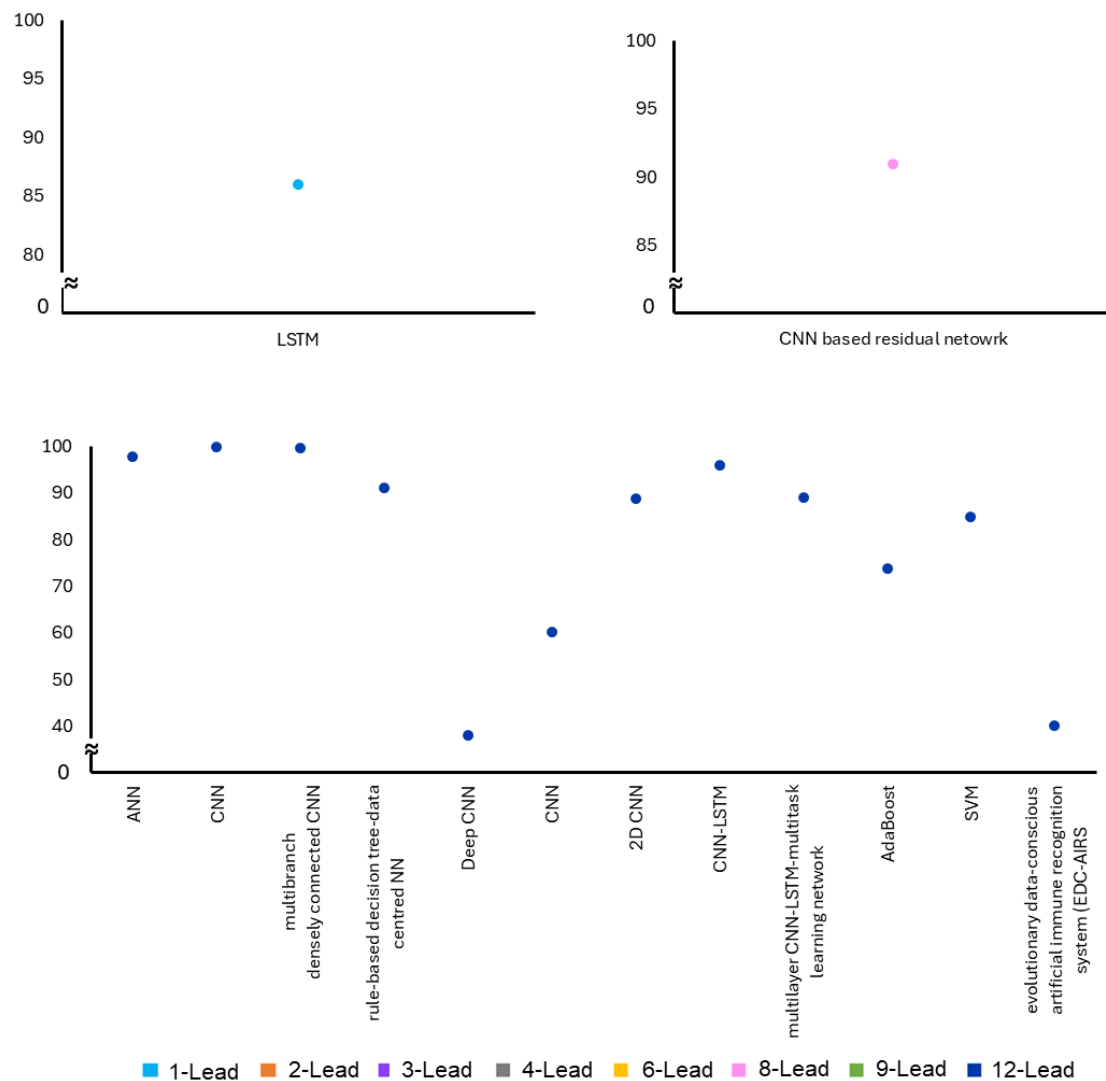


Figure S36 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart valve diseases using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

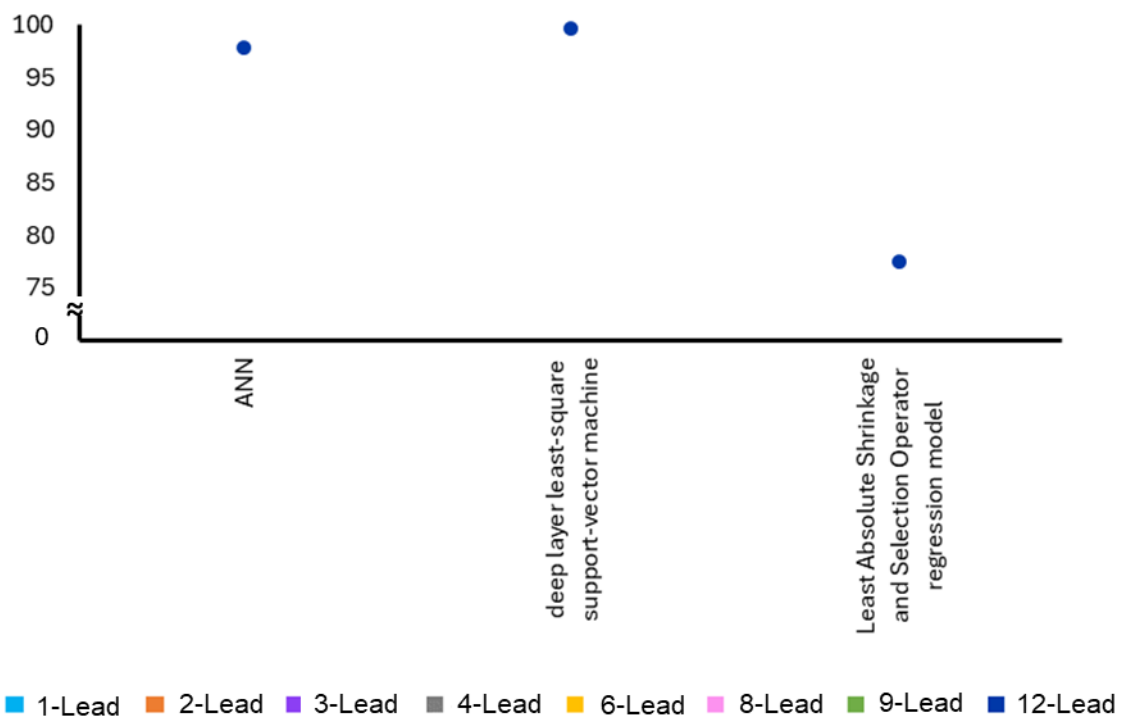


Figure S37 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Heart muscle defect using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.

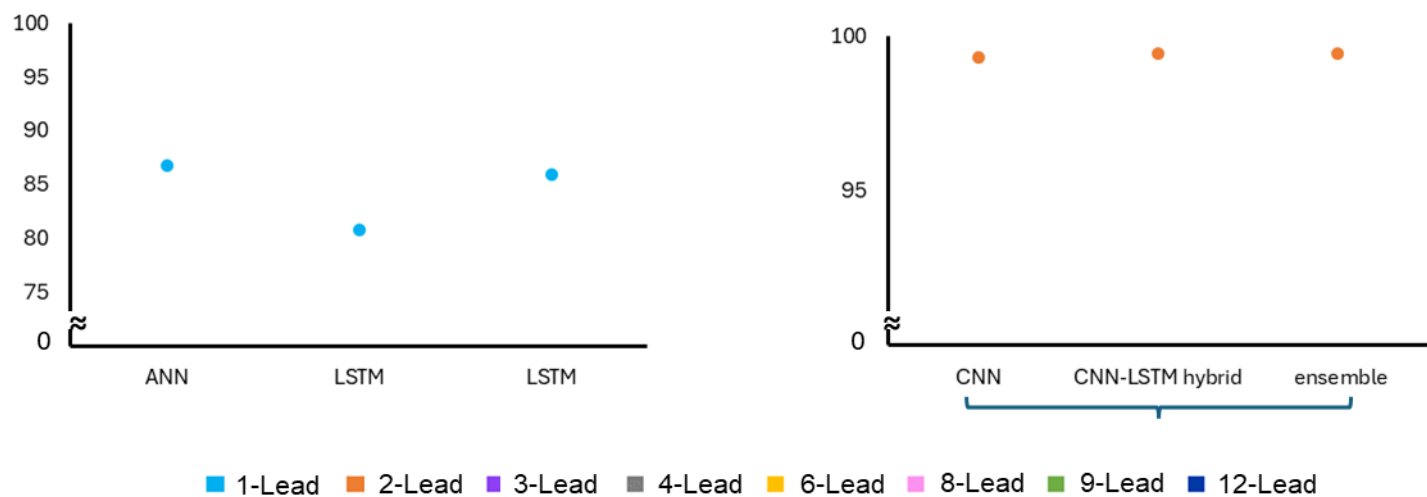


Figure S38 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Conduction disorder using different numbers of leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads. Brackets indicate studies utilizing multiple methods.

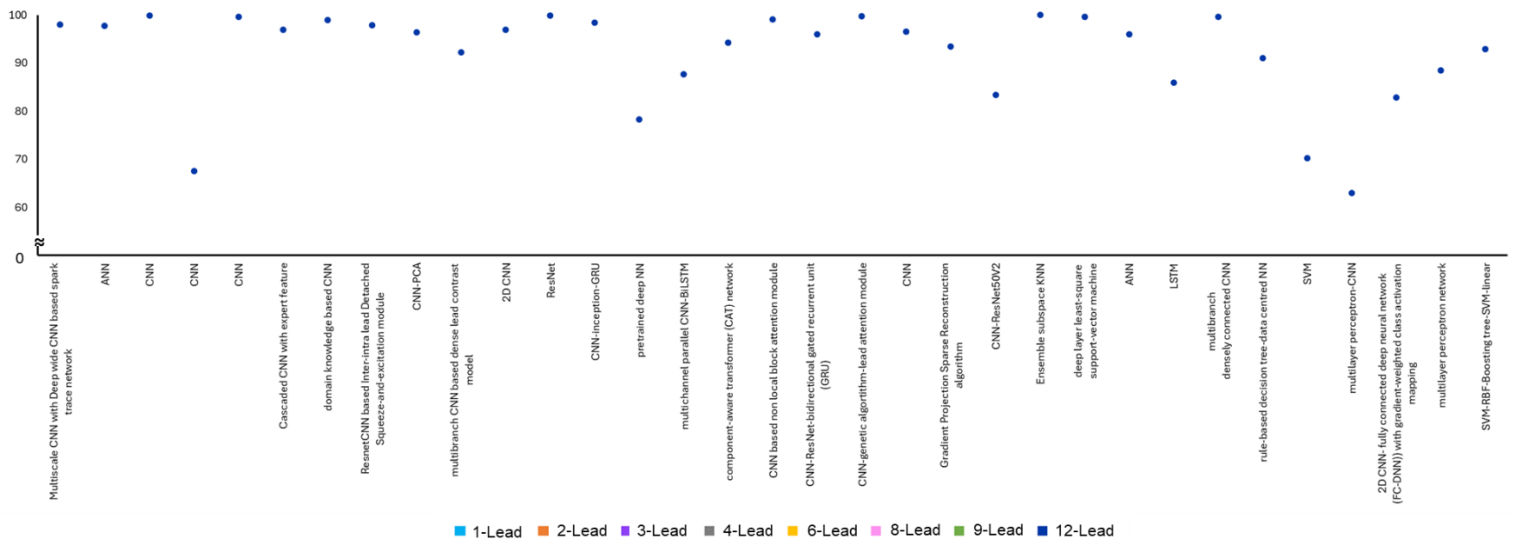


Figure S39 Specificity (in percentage) achieved by different AI methods for detecting Conduction disorder using 12 leads. Scatter plot dot colours indicate number of leads.