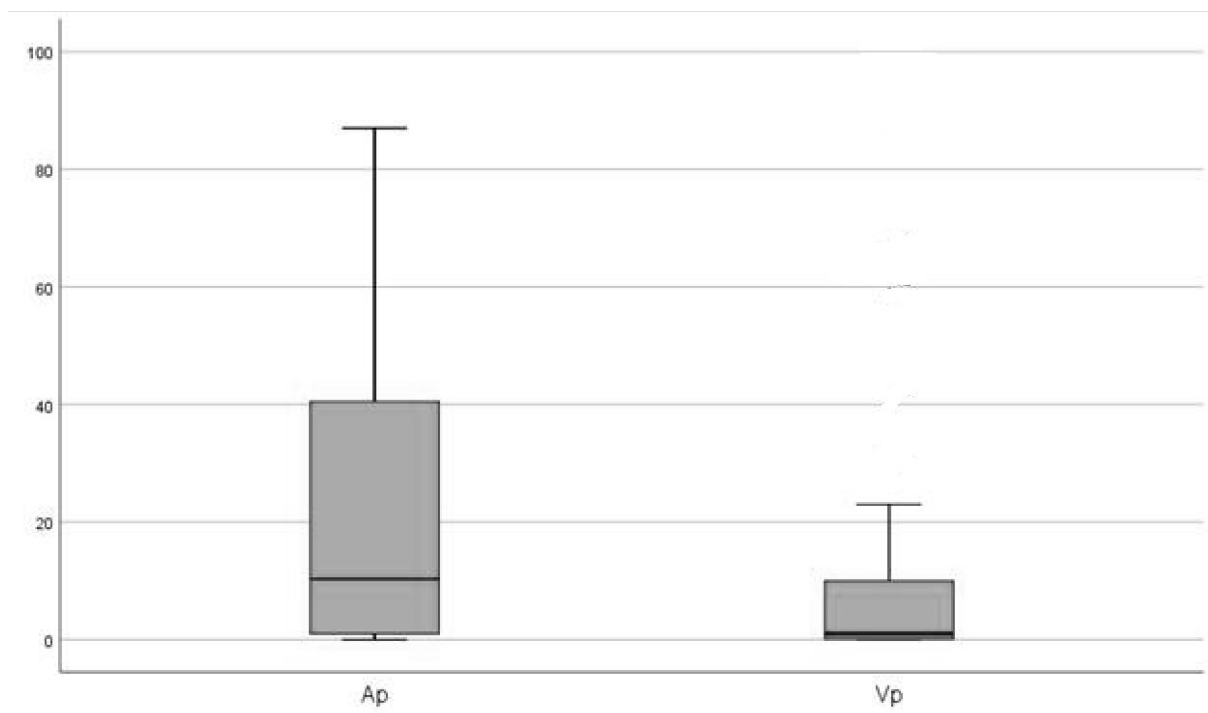




Supplementary Fig. 1: atrial (Ap) and ventricular (Vp) pacing rates after exclusion of patients with bradycardic episodes

	Vp <1%(n= 23)			Vp≥ 1% (n=31)		p
Age [years]	79.6	± 7.0		82,9	±6.3	0.087
Male Gender	15	65.2 %		19	61.3%	0.768
Hypertension	21	91.3%		26	83.8%	0.596
Diabetes mellitus	6	26.1%		9	29%	0.811
Chronic kidney disease	11	47.8%		19	61.3%	0.574
Coronary Artery Disease	14	60.9%		20	64.5%	0.873
<i>Atrial fibrillation</i>	3	13%		12	38.7%	0.064
<u>Aortic Valve Prosthesis</u>						
<u>Type</u>						
Core Valve	0	0%		3	9.7%	0.253
<i>Sapien S3</i>	20	87%		19	61.3%	0.037

Lotus	2	8.7%		8	25.8%		0.161
Acurate NEO	1	4.3%		1	3.2%		1.000
Valve size [mm]	26,6	± 2,3		26,8	±2,3		0.812
STS Score	5.1	±4,7		4.6	±3,0		0.711
Incomplete RBBB	4	17.4%		6	19.4		0.854
PQ post TAVI	245	223-281		261	240- 286		0.698
Delta PQ (pre- and post TAVI)	56	34-86		53	28-66		0.172
<i>QRS post TAVI</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>±19</i>		<i>156</i>	<i>±16</i>		<i>0.011</i>
Delta QRS (pre- and post TAVI)	47	37-73		52	24-72		0.779
<u>Pacemaker mode</u>							
<i>Vp Reduction algorithm (ADI, MVP®, Safe R®)</i>	15	65.2%		9	29%		0.026
AV- Hysteresis	8	34.7%		19	61.3%		0.098

Supplementary Tbl. 1 : Characteristics of patients with new onset LBBB and AVB I after TAVI, after exclusion of patients with bradycardic episodes