

Table S6 Cox and Fine and Gray regression analyses of 3-year all-cause and CVD-related mortality with Kaplan–Meier and cumulative incidence function estimates for 3-year mortality (Sensitivity analysis of national cohort with at least 1 HF diagnosis, incident HF population)

	<i>N</i> (N=282,893)	All-cause mortality Median survival, days ^a	CVD-related mortality Median survival, days ^b	3-year All-cause Mortality (95%CI) ^{c,d}	3-year CVD-related mortality (95%CI) ^{d,e}
Age, years					
18–54	13,759	–	–	11.3% (10.8%,11.9%)	4.4% (4.1%,4.8%)
55–64	26,155	–	–	19.0% (18.5%,19.5%)	9.2% (8.8%,9.5%)
65–74	52,941	2,668	–	28.6% (28.2%,29.0%)	14.2% (13.9%,14.5%)
75–84	98,697	1,283	–	45.8% (45.4%,46.1%)	25.0% (24.7%,25.3%)
≥85	91,341	507	1,782	69.4% (69.1%,69.7%)	41.3% (40.9%,41.6%)
Sex					
Women	137,831	1,160	–	48.6% (48.3%,48.9%)	27.7% (27.4%,27.9%)
Men	145,062	1,447	–	43.6% (43.3%,43.8%)	23.9% (23.7%,24.2%)
Year of HF diagnosis					
2005	31,217	1,246	–	46.9% (46.3%,47.4%)	27.5% (27.0%,28.0%)
2006	31,512	1,272	–	46.7% (46.1%,47.2%)	27.3% (26.8%,27.8%)
2007	31,484	1,316	–	45.7% (45.1%,46.2%)	26.3% (25.8%,26.8%)
2008	32,265	1,307	–	45.8% (45.2%,46.3%)	25.6% (25.1%,26.1%)
2009	31,609	1,279	–	46.1% (45.5%,46.6%)	25.4% (24.9%,25.9%)
2010	31,840	1,301	–	46.0% (45.4%,46.5%)	25.8% (25.3%,26.3%)
2011	31,404	1,328	–	45.6% (45.1%,46.2%)	24.8% (24.3%,25.3%)
2012	31,534	–	–	–	24.6% (24.0%,25.1%)
2013	30,028	–	–	–	–

^aPatients are censored at emigration (loss to follow-up) and at end of follow-up (31 December 2014).

^bPatients are censored at emigration, at death due to non-CVD causes and at end of follow-up (31 December 2014).

^cKaplan–Meier estimates of mortality (1–survival).

^dEnd of follow-up restricted to 1 year after second observed HF diagnosis.

^ecumulative incidence function estimates of mortality (1–survival).

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; HF, heart failure.