			Hazard Ratio	Hazard Ratio
log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
SAVR				
-0.18 0.0)52	17.3%	0.84 [0.75, 0.92]	.
-0.46 0.0	082			
$2 \cdot Chi^2 = 0.22 \text{ df} = 1 (D)$	_ 0			
	= 0	.004), 1	= 00%	
2.24 (P = 0.03)				
TAVR				
-0.19 0.0)29	20.7%	0.83 [0.78, 0.88]	
-0.057 0	.21	3.7%	0.94 [0.63, 1.43]	
-0.086 0.0	018	21.9%	0.92 [0.89, 0.95]	
-0.33 0	.15	6.3%	0.72 [0.54, 0.96]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
-0.032 0.0)53	17.2%	0.97 [0.87, 1.07]	
		69.9%	0.89 [0.82, 0.96]	\bullet
0; $Chi^2 = 13.77$, $df = 4$ ((P =	0.008); 1	$^{2} = 71\%$	
3.01 (P = 0.003)				
		100.0%	0.84 [0.77, 0.91]	\bullet
1; $Chi^2 = 32.58$, $df = 6$ (P <	0.0001);	$I^2 = 82\%$	
3.98 (P < 0.0001)				0.7 0.85 i 1.2 1.5
	(P =	0.19), l ²	= 42.8%	Favours RASi Favours No-RASi
	SAVR -0.18 0.0 -0.46 0.0 3; Chi ² = 8.32, df = 1 (P 2.24 (P = 0.03) TAVR -0.19 0.0 -0.057 0 -0.086 0.0 -0.33 0 -0.032 0.0 0; Chi ² = 13.77, df = 4 (3.01 (P = 0.003) 1; Chi ² = 32.58, df = 6 (3.98 (P < 0.0001)	SAVR -0.18 0.052 -0.46 0.082 3; Chi ² = 8.32, df = 1 (P = 0 2.24 (P = 0.03) TAVR -0.19 0.029 -0.057 0.21 -0.086 0.018 -0.33 0.15 -0.032 0.053 0; Chi ² = 13.77, df = 4 (P = 3.01 (P = 0.003) 1; Chi ² = 32.58, df = 6 (P < 3.98 (P < 0.0001)	SAVR -0.18 0.052 17.3% -0.46 0.082 12.8% 30.1% 3; Chi ² = 8.32, df = 1 (P = 0.004); l ² 2.24 (P = 0.03) TAVR -0.19 0.029 20.7% -0.057 0.21 3.7% -0.086 0.018 21.9% -0.33 0.15 6.3% -0.032 0.053 17.2% 69.9% 0; Chi ² = 13.77, df = 4 (P = 0.008); l ² 3.01 (P = 0.003) 100.0% 1; Chi ² = 32.58, df = 6 (P < 0.0001); 3.98 (P < 0.0001)	log[Hazard Ratio]SEWeightIV, Random, 95% CISAVR -0.18 0.052 17.3% 0.84 $[0.75, 0.92]$ -0.46 0.082 12.8% 0.63 $[0.54, 0.74]$ 30.1% 0.73 $[0.56, 0.96]$ 3; Chi ² = 8.32, df = 1 (P = 0.004); I ² = 88%2.24 (P = 0.03)TAVR -0.19 0.029 20.7% 0.83 $[0.78, 0.88]$ -0.057 0.21 3.7% 0.94 $[0.63, 1.43]$ -0.086 0.018 21.9% 0.92 $[0.89, 0.95]$ -0.33 0.15 6.3% 0.72 $[0.54, 0.96]$ -0.032 0.053 17.2% 0.97 $[0.87, 1.07]$ 69.9% 0.89 $[0.82, 0.96]$ 0.95 0; Chi ² = 13.77, df = 4 (P = 0.008); I ² = 71% 3.01 (P = 0.003) 100.0% 0.84 100.0% 0.84 $[0.77, 0.91]$ 1; Chi ² = 32.58, df = 6 (P < 0.0001); I ² = 82%

Figure S1 The impact of RASi on all-cause mortality beyond 1 year after AVR by pooling univariate estimate effects. RASi, reninangiotensin system inhibitor; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

				Hazard Ratio	Hazard	Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed,	, 95% CI
1.5.1 Patients under	went SAVR					
Goel 2014	-0.15	0.035	33.5%	0.86 [0.80, 0.92]		
Lassnigg 2013	-0.082	0.039	26.9%	0.92 [0.85, 0.99]		
Magne 2018 Subtotal (95% CI)	-0.13	0.095		0.88 [0.73, 1.06] 0.89 [0.84, 0.93]	Ĭ	
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 =$	1.69, $df = 2 (P = 0.$	43); I ² =	= 0%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 4.79 (P < 0.00)	001)				
1.5.2 Patients under	went TAVR					
Chen 2019	-0.15	0.035	33.5%	0.86 [0.80, 0.92]		
Ochiai 2018 Subtotal (95% CI)	-0.35	0.16		0.70 [0.51, 0.96] 0.85 [0.80, 0.91]	•	
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 =$	1.49, df = 1 (P = 0.	22); I ² =	= 33%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 4.65 (P < 0.00)	001)				
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.87 [0.84, 0.91]	•	
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 =$, , ,		= 0%		0.01 0.1 1	10 100
Test for overall effect: Test for subgroup diff		,	(P = 0.3	6), $I^2 = 0\%$		Favours NoRASi

Figure S2 The impact of RASi on all-cause mortality beyond 1 year after AVR by pooling multivariate estimate effects. RASi, reninangiotensin system inhibitor; SAVR, surgical aortic valve replacement; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

				Hazard Ratio	Hazard Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
1.8.1 LVEF<50%					
Chen 2019	-0.19	0.074	12.4%	0.83 [0.72, 0.96]	
Inohara 2018	-0.022	0.036	29.1%		-
Subtotal (95% CI)			41.5%	0.91 [0.77, 1.07]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	= 0.01; Chi ² = 4.17,	df = 1 (P = 0.04)); $I^2 = 76\%$	
Test for overall effect	Z = 1.13 (P = 0.26))			
1.8.2 LVEF>=50%					
	0.14	0.056	10 70/		- 6821
Chen 2019		0.056	18.3%	. , .	Contract of the second s
Inohara 2018	-0.1	0.021	40.2%		
Subtotal (95% CI)	12		58.5%		•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	$= 0.00; Chi^2 = 0.45,$	df = 1 (P = 0.50)); $I^2 = 0\%$	
Test for overall effect	Z = 5.34 (P < 0.00)	001)			
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.91 [0.86, 0.96]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	-0.00 Chi ² -6.41	df _ 2 (• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
			= 0.09)	1, 1 - 33/0	0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2
Test for overall effect		,		a) 1 ² aa(Favours RASi Favours No-RASi
Test for subgroup dif	terences: Chi ² = 0.02	2, df = 1	(P = 0.8)	9), $I^2 = 0\%$	

Figure S3 The impact of RASi on all-cause mortality after TAVR regarding the baseline left ventricular ejection fraction. RASi, reninangiotensin system inhibitor; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

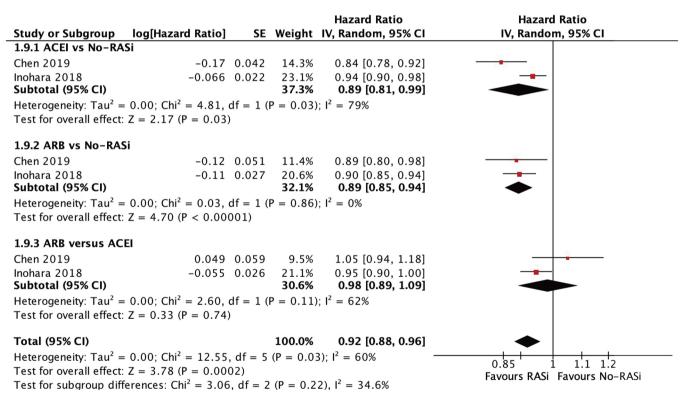


Figure S4 The impact of RASi on all-cause mortality after TAVR regarding the type of RASi. RASi, renin-angiotensin system inhibitor; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker.

	RAS	i	No-R	ASi		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M–H, Fixed, 95% Cl	
1.6.1 at 30 days								
Chen 2019	32	1736	56	2243	6.2%	0.73 [0.47, 1.14]		
Rodriguez-Gabella 2019	19	1622	28	1163	4.2%	0.48 [0.27, 0.86]		
Subtotal (95% CI)		3358		3406	10.4%	0.63 [0.44, 0.90]	\bullet	
Total events	51		84					
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 1.28$	df = 1 (F)	9 = 0.26	5); $I^2 = 22$	2%				
Test for overall effect: $Z =$	2.56 (P =	0.01)						
1.6.2 at 1 year								
Chen 2019	130	1736	267	2243	27.8%	0.60 [0.48, 0.75]	+	
Rodriguez-Gabella 2019	55	1622	62	1163	9.0%	0.62 [0.43, 0.90]		
Subtotal (95% CI)		3358		3406	36.8%	0.60 [0.50, 0.73]	◆	
Total events	185		329					
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 0.03$	df = 1 (F	P = 0.86	5); $I^2 = 0$	6				
Test for overall effect: Z =	5.21 (P <	0.0000	1)					
1.6.3 beyond 1 year								
Chen 2019	203	1736	378	2243	37.6%	0.65 [0.54, 0.78]	-	
Rodriguez-Gabella 2019	90	1622	107	1163	15.2%	0.58 [0.43, 0.78]		
Subtotal (95% CI)		3358		3406	52.8%	0.63 [0.54, 0.74]	◆	
Total events	293		485					
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 0.46$	df = 1 (F	P = 0.50	0); $I^2 = 0$	6				
Test for overall effect: Z =	5.79 (P <	0.0000	1)					
Total (95% CI)		10074		10218	100.0%	0.62 [0.56, 0.70]	•	
Total events	529		898					
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 1.90$	df = 5 (F	P = 0.86	5); $I^2 = 0$	6			0.01 0.1 1 10	1
Test for overall effect: Z =	8.19 (P <	0.0000	1)				0.01 0.1 1 10 Favours RASi Favours No-RASi	T
Test for subgroup differen	ces: Chi ² =	0.13, 0	df = 2 (P)	= 0.94)	$I^2 = 0\%$		TAVOUIS KASI FAVOUIS NO-KASI	

Figure S5 The impact of RASi on cardiovascular mortality after TAVR. RASi, renin-angiotensin system inhibitor; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

				Hazard Ratio	Hazard Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI
1.7.1 univariate analysis					
Chen 2019	-0.18	0.037	48.0%	0.84 [0.78, 0.90]	
Rodriguez-Gabella 2019 Subtotal (95% CI)	-0.21	0.081		0.81 [0.69, 0.95] 0.83 [0.78, 0.89]	
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 0.11$	df = 1 (P = 0.74)	$l^2 = 0\%$	001070		•
Test for overall effect: $Z =$, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
1.7.2 multivariate analysi	s				
Chen 2019	-0.16	0.045	32.4%	0.85 [0.78, 0.93]	
Rodriguez-Gabella 2019 Subtotal (95% CI)	-0.23	0.083		0.79 [0.68, 0.93] 0.84 [0.78, 0.91]	•
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 0.55$	df = 1 (P = 0.46)	$l^2 = 0\%$		- / -	•
Test for overall effect: Z =	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.83 [0.79, 0.88]	•
Heterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 0.70$	df = 3 (P = 0.87);	$l^2 = 0\%$		_	
Test for overall effect: Z =	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				0.7 0.85 1 1.2 1.5
Test for subgroup difference		= 1 (P =	0.86), I ²	= 0%	Favours RASi Favours No-RASi

Figure S6 The impact of RASi on cardiovascular mortality beyond 1 year after TAVR by pooling univariate and multivariate estimate effects. RASi, renin-angiotensin system inhibitor; TAVR, transcatheter aortic valve replacement.