Appendix 1

Methods

A linear regression model was used to assess the change in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) over time after initiation of sacubitril/valsartan.

Results

The duration of sacubitril/valsartan treatment was positively associated with the magnitude of LVEF improvement during follow-up. A linear regression model evidenced an absolute 6.6% LVEF increase per year of sacubitril/valsartan treatment ($P=0.012$).

```
## Call:
## lm(formula = dif_lvef ~ t_after, data = impact_sac)
##
## Residuals:
##    Min   1Q Median   3Q    Max
## -13.233 -5.845 -3.367  4.478 23.104
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  1.278    2.943  0.434  0.6676
## t_after      6.561    2.425  2.705  0.0119 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 9.164 on 26 degrees of freedom
##   (40 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2196, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1896
## F-statistic: 7.317 on 1 and 26 DF,  p-value: 0.01189
```

Figure S1 Regression model output, R 3.6.2. dif_lvef, difference of LVEF (%); t_after, time after initiating treatment (months); LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.