

Supplement

Table S1

Multivariate analyses after removing subjects with a known cardiac ejection fraction of $\leq 45\%$ (n=224 included subjects)

Variable	Parameter Estimate (SE)	p- value
Change in hospitalization rate		
Age	-0.008 (0.009)	0.389
CSA secondary to cardiac cause $\pm$ CSB ^a	0.318 (0.428)	0.458
CSA secondary to opioids/multiple/other ^a	0.302 (0.355)	0.396
Full adherence to ASV at 1 month ^b	0.033 (0.252)	0.897
Change in rate of Emergency Department visits		
Age	-0.012 (0.011)	0.270
CSA secondary to cardiac cause $\pm$ CSB ^a	0.064 (0.525)	0.904
CSA secondary to opioids/multiple/other ^a	0.827 (0.436)	0.059
Full adherence to ASV at 1 month ^b	-0.204 (0.309)	0.510
Change in rate of outpatient visits^c		
Age	1.780 (1.637)	0.288
CSA secondary to cardiac cause $\pm$ CSB ^a	187.778 (67.620)	0.010*
CSA secondary to opioids/multiple/other ^a	17.928 (128.812)	0.890
Full adherence to ASV at 1 month ^b	28.267 (50.812)	0.583
Change in rate of prescribed medications		
Age	-0.067 (0.067)	0.314
CSA secondary to cardiac cause $\pm$ CSB ^a	1.156 (3.193)	0.718

CSA secondary to opioids/multiple/other ^a	-0.639 (2.650)	0.810
Full adherence to ASV at 1 month ^b	1.802 (1.881)	0.339
Mortality post-ASV	Hazard Ratio (CI)	p-value
Age	1.07 (1.05, 1.10)	<0.01*
CSA secondary to cardiac cause $\pm$ CSB ^a	1.87 (0.81, 4.30)	0.141
CSA secondary to opioids/multiple/other ^a	1.79 (0.81, 3.97)	0.153
Full adherence to ASV at 1 month ^b	0.71 (0.41, 1.23)	0.223

*significant value

^aversus TECSA

^bversus partial/no/unknown adherence

^cIn the 33 patients in whom data regarding outpatient visits pre- and post-ASV was extracted

Abbreviations: ASV, adaptive servoventilator; CI=confidence intervals; CSA, central sleep apnoea; CSB, Cheyne-Stokes breathing; SE, standard error; TECSA=treatment-emergent central sleep apnoea