Figure S1

Trends in the prevalence of pre-existing medical conditions and obstetric conditions at delivery admissions, the 2000 – 2009 Nationwide Inpatient Sample (n = 43,226,239). See Table S2 for linear regression results. (Abbreviations: APS=antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, DM=diabetes, FGR=fetal growth restriction, GDM=gestational diabetes, HTN=hypertension, IUFD=intrauterine fetal demise, Prex=preeclampsia, Rheum Arth=rheumatoid arthritis, SLE=systemic lupus erythematosus)
Figure S1 continued

G

Diabetes rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

H

Thyroid disorder rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

I

SLE rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

J

Rheumatoid arthritis rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

K

Thrombophilia/APS rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

L

Thrombocytopenia rate per 1000 deliveries

Year
Figure S2
Trends in the incidence of medical events and complications occurring at delivery admissions, the 2000 – 2009 Nationwide Inpatient Sample (n = 43,226,239). See Table S3 for linear regression results. (Abbreviations: CVA=cerebral vascular accident, DVT=deep vein thrombosis, PP=postpartum, RDS=respiratory distress syndrome)
Figure S2 continued

- **G** Pulmonary edema rate per 1000 deliveries over the years 2000-2010.
- **H** Stroke/CVA rate per 1000 deliveries over the years 2000-2010.
- **I** Pulmonary embolism rate per 1000 deliveries over the years 2000-2010.
- **J** DVT rate per 1000 deliveries over the years 2000-2010.
- **K** Sepsis rate per 1000 deliveries over the years 2000-2010.
- **L** Influenza rate per 1000 deliveries over the years 2000-2010.
Figure S2 continued

**M**

PP bacterial inf rate per 1000 deliveries

Year


**N**

Acute renal failure rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

Trends in the prevalence of cardiomyopathy in women without the listed pre-existing medical conditions compared to all women with cardiomyopathy at delivery admissions, the 2000 – 2009 Nationwide Inpatient Sample (n=43,226,239). To determine if pre-existing medical conditions occurring during a delivery admission were accounting for the increased prevalence of cardiomyopathy over the study period, the linear trend for cardiomyopathy among women who also did not have each of the listed preexisting medical conditions listed were compared to the linear trend for all women with cardiomyopathy (CM). The differences in the two slopes were compared and are presented in Tables 1 and 2. Only chronic hypertension was found to be associated with the increasing incidence of cardiomyopathy at a delivery admission (Figure 2, Table 1). (Abbreviations: CHD= congenital heart disease, CM=cardiomyopathy, DM=diabetes, d/o=disorder, FGR=fetal growth restriction, GDM=gestational diabetes, IUFD=intrauterine fetal demise, RA=rheumatoid arthritis, SLE=systemic lupus erythematosus, ValvHrtDz=valvular heart disease)
Figure S3 continued

M

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

N

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

O

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

P

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

Q

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

R

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year
Figure S4

Trends in the prevalence of cardiomyopathy in women without the listed medical complication compared to all women with cardiomyopathy at delivery admissions, the 2000 – 2009 Nationwide Inpatient Sample (n=43,226,239). To determine if medical complications occurring during a delivery admission were accounting for the increased prevalence of cardiomyopathy over the study period, the linear trend for cardiomyopathy among women who also did not have each of the listed medical complications listed were compared to the linear trend for all women with cardiomyopathy (CM). The differences in the two slopes were compared and are presented in Table 3. None of the changes in the incidence of the listed medical complications were found to be associated with the increasing prevalence of cardiomyopathy (Table 3). (Abbreviations: CVA=cerebral vascular accident, DVT=deep vein thrombosis, MI=myocardial infarction, PP=postpartum, Pulm Edema=pulmonary edema, Pulm Embolism=pulmonary embolism, RDS=respiratory distress syndrome, Vent Fib=ventricular fibrillation)
Figure S4 continued

**G**

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year


CM
CM w/out Pulm Edema

**H**

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year


CM
CM w/out CVA/Stroke

**I**

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year


CM
CM w/out Pulm Embolism

**J**

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year


CM
CM w/out DVT

**K**

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year


CM
CM w/out Sepsis

**L**

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year


CM
CM w/out Influenza
Figure S4 continued

**M**

![Graph M](image)

**N**

![Graph N](image)

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year