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

[Graph showing Diabetes rate per 1000 deliveries from 2000 to 2010]

H

[Graph showing Thyroid disorder rate per 1000 deliveries from 2000 to 2010]

I

[Graph showing SLE rate per 1000 deliveries from 2000 to 2010]

J

[Graph showing Rheumatoid arthritis rate per 1000 deliveries from 2000 to 2010]

K

[Graph showing Thrombophilia rate per 1000 deliveries from 2000 to 2010]

L

[Graph showing Thrombocytopenia rate per 1000 deliveries from 2000 to 2010]
Figure S1 continued

M

Anemia rate per 1000 deliveries

Chronic hypertension rate per 1000 deliveries

N

Chronic renal failure rate per 1000 deliveries

Tobacco rate per 1000 deliveries

O

Q

Drug use rate per 1000 deliveries

Alcohol use rate per 1000 deliveries
Figure S1 continued

- **S**: Gestational diabetes rate per 1000 deliveries over years 2000 to 2010.
- **T**: Preeclampsia rate per 1000 deliveries over years 2000 to 2010.
- **U**: Multiple gestation rate per 1000 deliveries over years 2000 to 2010.
- **V**: Fetal growth restriction rate per 1000 deliveries over years 2000 to 2010.
- **W**: Abruption rate per 1000 deliveries over years 2000 to 2010.
- **X**: Fetal death rate per 1000 deliveries over years 2000 to 2010.
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

Year

H

Stroke/CVA rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

I

Pulmonary embolism rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

J

DVT rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

K

Sepsis rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

L

Influenza rate per 1000 deliveries

Year
Figure S2 continued

**M**

PP bacterial infection 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, VavlHrtDz=valvular heart disease)
Figure S3 continued

G

Year

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

CM

CM w/out DM

H

Year

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

CM

CM w/out Thyroid

I

Year

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

CM

CM w/out SLE

J

Year

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

CM

CM w/out RA

K

Year

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

CM

CM w/out Thrombophilia

L

Year

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

CM

CM w/out Thrombocytopenia
Figure S3 continued

M

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

0.6
0.4
0.2

CM
CM w/out Anemia

Year


N

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

0.6
0.4
0.2

CM
CM w/out Tobacco

Year


O

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

0.6
0.4
0.2

CM
CM w/out Drug Use

Year


P

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

0.6
0.4
0.2

CM
CM w/out Alcohol Use

Year


Q

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

0.6
0.4
0.2

CM
CM w/out Chronic renal failure

Year


R

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

0.6
0.4
0.2

CM
CM w/out Prex

Year

Figure S3 continued

S

T

U

V

W

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

Year

Year

Year

CM

CM w/out GDM

CM

CM w/out Multiple Gest

CM

CM w/out FGR

CM

CM w/out Abrupition

CM

CM w/out IUFD
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

H

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

I

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

J

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

K

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

L

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year
Figure S4 continued

M

N

Cardiomyopathy rate per 1000 deliveries

Year

CM

CM w/out PP Bact Infection

CM

CM w/out Acute Renal Failure