Supplemental table 2: Comparison of clinical, hemodynamic and echocardiographic data between patients with and without cardiac disease.

Variables	CD (n = 26)	no CD (n = 34)	p
Clinical data			
Age (years)	66 [55-72]	60 [54-69]	0.12
Male	19 (73)	27 (79)	0.76
Body Mass index (kg/m²)	27.3 [24.0-27.8]	25.9 [23.4-28.7]	0.91
Hypertension	20 (77)	18 (53)	0.07
Diabetes	9 (35)	7 (21)	0.25
Smoking history	12 (46)	19 (56)	0.60
Dyspnea during exercise	12 (46)	12 (35)	0.44
Echocardiography			
Time between echocardiography and catheterization	4h32min [3h03min – 7h54min]	4h49min [3h20min – 8h10min]	0.96
LVEF (%)	66 [60-72]	63.7 [59.3-69.7]	0.28
LVMi (g/m²)	98.3 [85.6-111]	88.7 [76.5-97.6]	0.05
LVEDVi (ml/m²)	53.4 [42.7-58.5]	56.7 [45-62.7]	0.20
LAVi (ml/m²)	36.1 [28.6-41.9]	32 [27.9-40.9]	0.25
Septal E/e' at rest	8.1 [6.9-10.7]	8.1 [6.6-10.3]	0.79
Septal E/e' at 25 Watts	8.9 [7.4-10.7]	8.1 [6.8-9.5]	0.34
Septal E/e' at 50 Watts	9.4 [7.1-11.2]	8.5 [6.9-9.5]	0.14
Lateral E/e' at rest	7.0 [5.5-8.1]	6.5 [5.8-7.9]	0.88
Lateral E/e' at 25 Watts	7.1 [6.3-9.4]	7.2 [5.4-8.3]	0.57
Lateral E/e' at 50 Watts	7.2 [6.2-9.7]*	7.3 [5.5-8.4]†	0.36
Hemodynamic			
Heart rate at rest (beats/min)	71.5 [60-79]	73.5 [68-80]	0.37
Heart rate at 25 Watts(beats/min)	91 [84-100]	96.5 [90-100]	0.21
Heart rate at 50 Watts(beats/min)	104 [95-110]	104 [100-115]	0.35
LV systolic pressure at rest (mmHg)	128 [117-143]	131 [121-141]	0.74
LV systolic pressure at 25 Watts (mmHg)	157.5 [140-179]	161 [144-173.5]	0.78
LV systolic pressure at 50 Watts (mmHg)	164.5 [156-188]	164 [153-185]	0.78
LVEDP at rest (mmHg)	12 [10-16]	14 [10-18]	0.46
LVEDP 25 (mmHg)	22 [16-27]*	21 [20-25]	0.88
LVEDP 50 (mmHg)	25.5 [18-30]‡	25 [20-29.5]§	0.41
Group 1	6 (23)	6 (18)	0.77
Group 2	15 (58)	19 (56)	0.61
Group 3	5 (19)	9 (26)	0.42
Biology			
NT-pro BNP (pg/ml)	75 [39-122]‖	49 [25-104]	0.40
Creatinine level (µmol/L)	78 [74-88]	84 [73-101]	0.39

Data are expressed as median and interquartile range or number (%).

* n=25, † n=33, ‡n=26, §n=31, ‖n=23,

A, late peak diastolic velocity of the mitral inflow; CD, cardiac disease; E, early peak diastolic velocity of the mitral inflow; e', early diastolic tissue velocity at the mitral annulus level; E/e', the ratio of early diastolic transmitral velocity to tissue velocity; Group 1, normal LVEDP; Group 2, abnormal LVEDP only during exercise; Group 3, abnormal LVEDP at rest; LA, left atrial; LAVi, left atrial maximal volume index; LV, left

ventricular; LVEDP, left ventricular end diastolic pressure; LVEDVi, left ventricular end diastolic volume index; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVMi, left ventricular mass index; NT-pro BNP, N-terminal pro brain natriuretic peptide.