Supplemental Data Fig. S1. Flow diagram for the classification of diastolic dysfunction and our diagnostic approach (based on Nagueh et al. [13], ASE guidelines 2009). A flow diagram describing the recruitment of patients for this study.

Abbreviations: LA, left atrium; DT, deceleration time; AR-a duration, difference between pulmonary venous atrial reversal duration and trans-mitral A-wave; E/A, markers of early and late trans-mitral diastolic velocities; (E and A), early and late diastolic tissue velocities at the lateral mitral annulus (e'); E/e', ratio of mitral inflow (E) velocity to tissue Doppler (e'); LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction.

Eligible patients (N = 70)
- Septal e'
- Lateral e'
- LA volume

Normal function (N = 14)
- Septal e' ≥ 8
- Lateral e' ≥ 10
- LA volume < 34 mL/m²

Normal function, athlete's heart, or constriction
- Septal e' ≥ 8
- Lateral e' ≥ 10
- LA volume ≥ 34 mL/m²

GRADE I (N = 15)
- E/A < 0.8
- DT > 200 ms
- Av. E/e' ≤ 8
- AR-a < 0 ms
- Val dE/A < 0.5

GRADE II (n = 30)
- E/A 0.8–1.5
- DT 160–200 ms
- Av. E/e' 9–12
- AR-a ≥ 30 ms
- Val dE/A ≥ 0.5

GRADE III (N = 11)
- E/A ≥ 2
- DT < 160 ms
- Av. E/e' ≥ 13
- AR-a ≥ 30 ms
- Val dE/A ≥ 0.5

Exclusion criteria
- Age < 18 years
- LVEF < 50%
- TAPSE < 17 mm
- Valvular heart disease