

S3 Table. Classification performance of logistic models reduced to significant parameters.

pAF vs. SR		
logistic model with 10 variables (age, aortic root, left atrium, LV ESD, sleep apnea, hyperlipidemia, beta blocker, catheter ablation, TDI A', heart rate)		
AUC	0.79 (0.75, 0.84)	
Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
70% (62.0%, 78.1%)	73.5% (78.7%, 68.3%)	73.0% (71.0%, 75.0%)
80% (72.7%, 87.3%)	64.4% (70.1%, 58.8%)	67.0% (65.2%, 68.7%)
90% (84.5%, 95.5%)	48.0% (55.2%, 40.0%)	54.5% (52.9%, 56.1%)
cAF vs. SR		
logistic model with 6 variables (age, left atrium, LV EF, platelet inhibitor, TDI A', QT interval)		
AUC	0.93 (0.91, 0.96)	
Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
70% (61.5%, 79.0%)	94.2% (96.5%, 92.0%)	93.0% (91.1%, 94.0%)
80% (71.3%, 88.7%)	92.0% (94.3%, 92.0%)	91.0% (89.4%, 92.7%)
90% (84.2%, 95.8%)	80.3% (84.1%, 76.4%)	81.0% (79.8%, 82.3%)

For logistic models that were reduced to significant parameters, used to classify between pAF and SR or between cAF and SR, specificity and classification accuracy values at 70%, 80% and 90% sensitivity are given. In brackets, 95% confidence intervals are indicated that were estimated by 100-fold cross-validation.