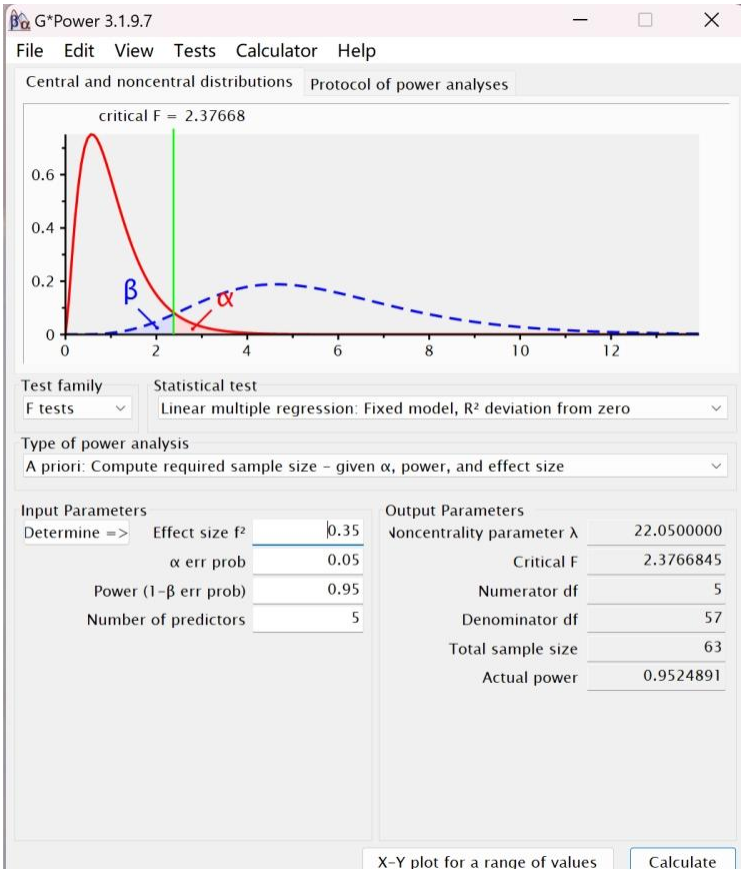
Appendix A

**Sample size calculations**

Utilizing GPower 3.1[1], we performed sample size calculations for our study. The statistical analysis was conducted based on the following parameters: a 5% alpha risk, a 10% beta risk yielding power of 90%, an effect size of 0.35, and an anticipated inclusion of 5 predictors to determine the sample size. Consequently, the minimum sample size required for our research was estimated to encompass 63 women.




1 **Faul F**, Erdfelder E, Lang AG and Buchner A. G*Power 3: a flexible statistical power analysis program for the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences. *Behav Res Methods* 2007; **39**: 175-91 [PMID: 17695343 DOI: 10.3758/bf03193146]

Appendix B

**Diagnoses**

**Several women had multiple conditions, diagnosed simultaneously or at separate times. Conditions included:**

- Arrhythmogenic mitral valve prolapse
- Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia/Cardiomyopathy (ARVD)
- Atrial septal defect (ASD)
- Cardiac arrest
- Coarctation and stenosis of the aorta
- Congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries (ccTGA)
- Dextrocardia
- Fontan circulation
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- Idiopathic cardiomyopathy
- Leaky valve
- Long QT Syndrome
- Peripartum cardiomyopathy (PPCM)
- Pregnancy-related spontaneous coronary artery dissection (PSCAD)
- Prolapsed pulmonary valve
- Pulmonary stenosis
- Supraventricular tachycardia
- Transposition of the great vessels
- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Transposition of great arteries
- Truncus interrupted aortic arch
- Ventricular septal defect (VSD)