Supplementary Table 1. Summary of studies identifying predictors for Right Ventricular Failure following Left Ventricular Assist Device Implantation

Authors	Title	Year	Score	Cohort	Predictive variables
Lietz et al.[44]	Outcomes of left ventricular assist device implantation as destination therapy in the post-REMATCH era: implications for patient selection.	2007	Destination Therapy Risk Score (DTRS)	N=222 patients receiving pulsatile flow LVADs for DT	Platelet count $\leq$ 148 x 10^3/mcg/L Serum albumin $\leq$ 3.3 g/dL INR > 1.1 Vasodilator therapy at time of implantation Mean PAP $\leq$ 25.3 mm Hg, AST > 45 U/dL, Hematocrit < 34%, Blood urea nitrogen > 51 U/dL, Lack of intravenous inotropic support
Fitzpatrick et al.[28]	Risk score derived from pre-operative data analysis predicts the need for biventricular mechanical circulatory support.	2008	University of Pennsylvania Score	N=266 patients pulsatile flow LVAD which patients would require BiVAD	RVSWI$\leq$ 0.25 mm Hg x L/m^2 Severe pre-operative RV dysfunction Pre-operative creatinine $\geq$ 1.9 mg/dl Previous cardiac surgery SBP $\leq$ 96 mm Hg
Matthews et al.[22]	The right ventricular failure risk score a pre-operative tool for assessing the risk of right ventricular failure in left ventricular assist device candidates.	2008	Right Ventricular Failure Risk Score (RVFRS)	N=197 pulsatile and continuous flow LVADs	AST> 80 IU/L Bilirubin > 2.0 mg/dL Creatinine > 2.3mg/dL need for vasopressor
Drakos et al.[27]	Risk factors predictive of right ventricular failure after left ventricular assist device implantation.	2010	University of Utah Risk Score	N=175 patients pulsatile and continuous flow LVADs	Need for IABP Increased PVR Inotrope dependency Obesity Destination Therapy ACE/ARB Beta-blocker
Wang et al.[46]	Decision tree for adjuvant right ventricular support in patients receiving a left ventricular assist device.	2012	University of Pittsburg Risk Score	N=183 patients who received both pulsatile and continuous LVADs	Transpulmonary gradient Age Right atrial pressure INR WBC ALT Heart rate Number of inotropic agents
Cowger et al.[47]	Predicting survival in patients receiving continuous flow left ventricular assist devices: the HeartMate II risk score.	2013	HeartMate II Risk Score (HMRS)	N=1122 patients receiving HeartMate II LVAD	Mortality predictors: Older age Lower albumin Higher INR Center volume < 15
Atluri et al.[48]	Predicting right ventricular failure in the modern, continuous flow left ventricular assist device era.	2013	CRITT score	N=218 patients receiving continuous flow LVADs	Central venous pressure >15 mmHg Severe RV dysfunction Preoperative intubation severe tricuspid regurgitation Heart rate >100