Supplemental figures legends

Supplemental figure 1 legend: Kaplan-Meier curves (with 95%-confidence intervals) including data of 213 FD patients, stratified by sex and phenotype for A. Conduction abnormalities, B. Atrial fibrillation. Patients are censored if event did not occur before last follow up. Median event-free survival is given for each group in which events occurred. Pairwise comparisons between patient groups are given.

Supplemental figure 2 legend: The smooth lines represent the Kaplan-Meier curves including data of 213 FD patients, stratified by sex and phenotype, for Major adverse cardiovascular events (clustered endpoint of cardiovascular death, heart failure hospitalization, sustained ventricular arrhythmias, and myocardial infarction). The broken lines represent the cumulative incidence curves from the competing risk (CR) analyses, where non-cardiovascular death is accounted as competing risk. The Event-free survival in men with classical FD is 55 years and in women with classical FD 70 years. The P- value of the Gray's test is given.

Supplemental figure 3 legend: The smooth lines represent the Kaplan-Meier curves including data of 213 FD patients, stratified by sex and phenotype, for Cardiovascular death. The broken lines represent the cumulative incidence curves from the competing risk (CR) analyses, where non- cardiovascular death is accounted as competing risk. The Event-free survival in men with classical FD is 66 years and in women with classical FD 77 years. The P- value of the Gray's test is given.

Supplemental figure 4 legend: The smooth lines represent the Kaplan-Meier curves including data of 213 FD patients, stratified by sex and phenotype, for Heart failure hospitalization. The broken lines represent the cumulative incidence curves from the competing risk (CR) analyses, where non- cardiovascular death is accounted as competing risk. The Event-free survival in men with classical FD is 66 years and in women with classical FD 77 years. The P- value of the Gray's test is given.

Supplemental figure 5 legend: The smooth lines represent the Kaplan-Meier curves including data of 213 FD patients, stratified by sex and phenotype, for Sustained ventricular arrhythmias. The broken lines represent the cumulative incidence curves from the competing risk (CR) analyses, where death is accounted as competing risk. The P- value of the Gray's test is given.

Supplemental figure 6 legend: The smooth lines represent the Kaplan-Meier curves including data of 213 FD patients, stratified by sex and phenotype, for Myocardial infarction. The broken lines represent the cumulative incidence curves from the competing risk (CR) analyses, where death is accounted as competing risk. The P-value of the Gray's test is given.