Supplementary Fig. S1 Kaplan–Meier curve of atrial fibrillation (AF) events over the 10-year follow-up period in the derivation cohort. AF events rose in a linear fashion over 10 years.

Supplementary Fig. S2 Graphical representation of heart failure and age interaction for 10-year risk of atrial fibrillation (AF). The graph represents the difference in predicted probabilities (95% confidence interval [CI]) of AF in patients with heart failure compared with those without heart failure at different ages.

Supplementary Fig. S3 Interaction between inflammatory disease and gender. Atrial fibrillation (AF) rates were similar in males with and without inflammatory disease, whereas among women, inflammatory disease was associated with increased AF rates.