**Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the patients**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | N=(10 ) |
| Gender  |  |  |
| Male  | 5 (50.0%) |
| Female  | 5 (50.0%) |
| Median Age  | 55.5±17.5 years |
| Type of Cardiomyopathy |  |  |
| Ischemic | 3 (30.0%) |
| Dilated  | 3 (30.0%) |
| Hypertrophic | 1 (10%) |
| Restrictive  | 2 (20.0%) |
| Sarcoidosis | 1 |
| Amyloidosis  | 1 |
| Valvular | 1(10.0%) |
| Comorbidities  |  |  |
| Diabetes melitus  | 0 (0.0%) |
| Hypertension  | 1 (10.0%) |
| Dyslipidemia  | 0 (0.0%) |
| PVD | 0 (0.0%) |
| COPD | 1 (10.0%) |
| CVA/TIA | 1 (10.0%) |
| Active or Past smoking  | 4 (40.0%) |
| Indication for anticoagulation  | 10(100.0%) |
| Atrial fibrillation  | 8 (80.0%) |
| Deep vein thrombosis  | 1 (10.0%) |
| Left Ventricular apical thrombus  | 1(10.0%) |
| Medical Treatment | **N=10**  |
| Beta blockers | 8 (100.0%) |
| ACEI | 4 (40.0%) |
| MRA | 6 (60.0%) |
| Sacubitril/valsartan | 5 (50.0%) |
| Aspirin | 4 (40.0%) |
| Other antiaggregant | 0 |
| Furosemide | 10 (100%) |
| Other diuretics | 0 |
| Ivabradine | 2 (20.0%) |
| Anti-arrhythmic | 3 (30.0%) |
| Digoxin | 0 |
| Statins | 4 (40.0%) |
| Inotropes or vasopressors | 1 (10.0%) |

(PVD – peripheral vascular disease; COPD – chronic obstructive lung disease; CVA – cerebrovascular accident; TIA – transient ischemic attack; ACEI – Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; MRA – mineralocorticoids receptors antagonist)