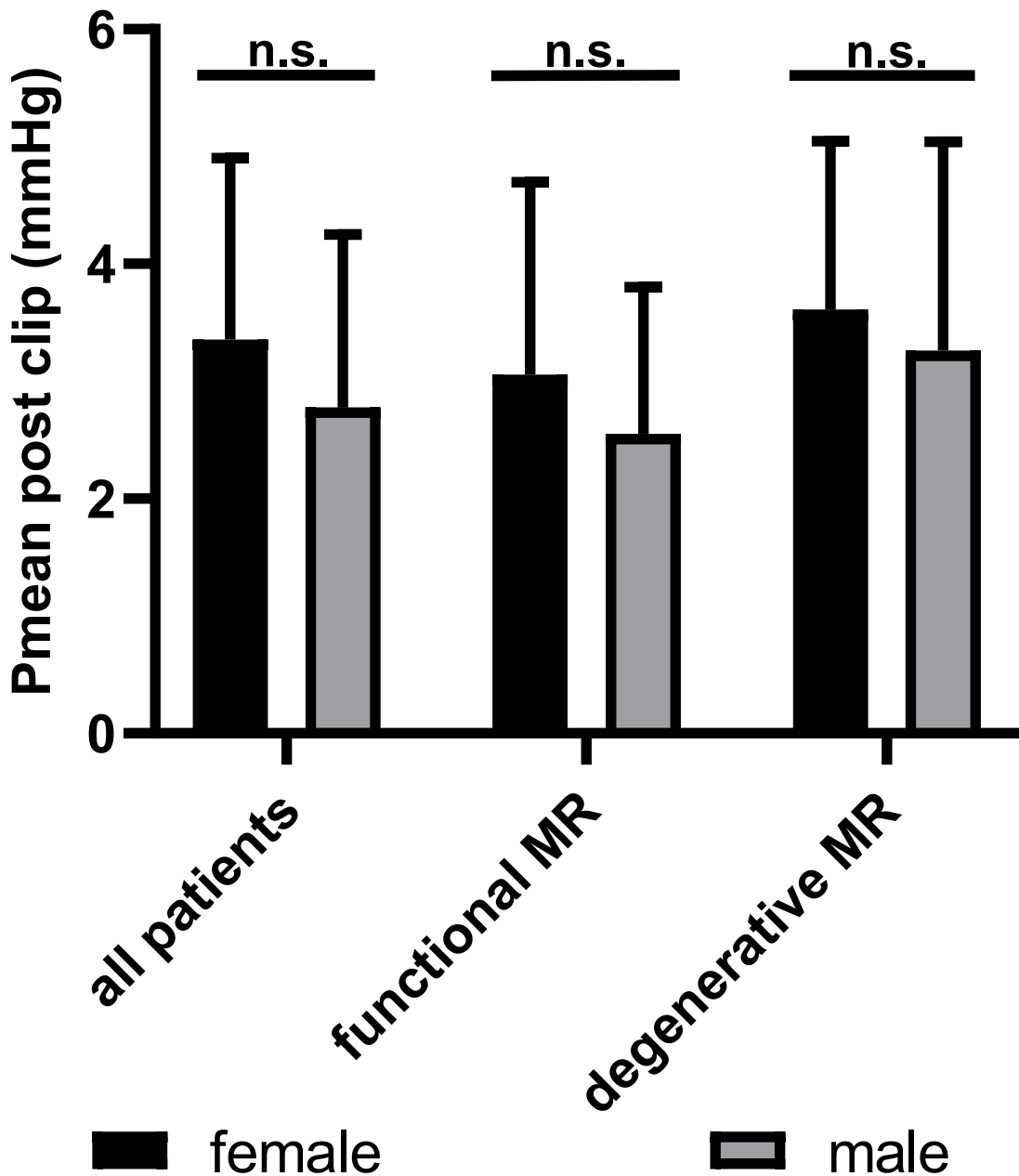


Supplemental Figure 1

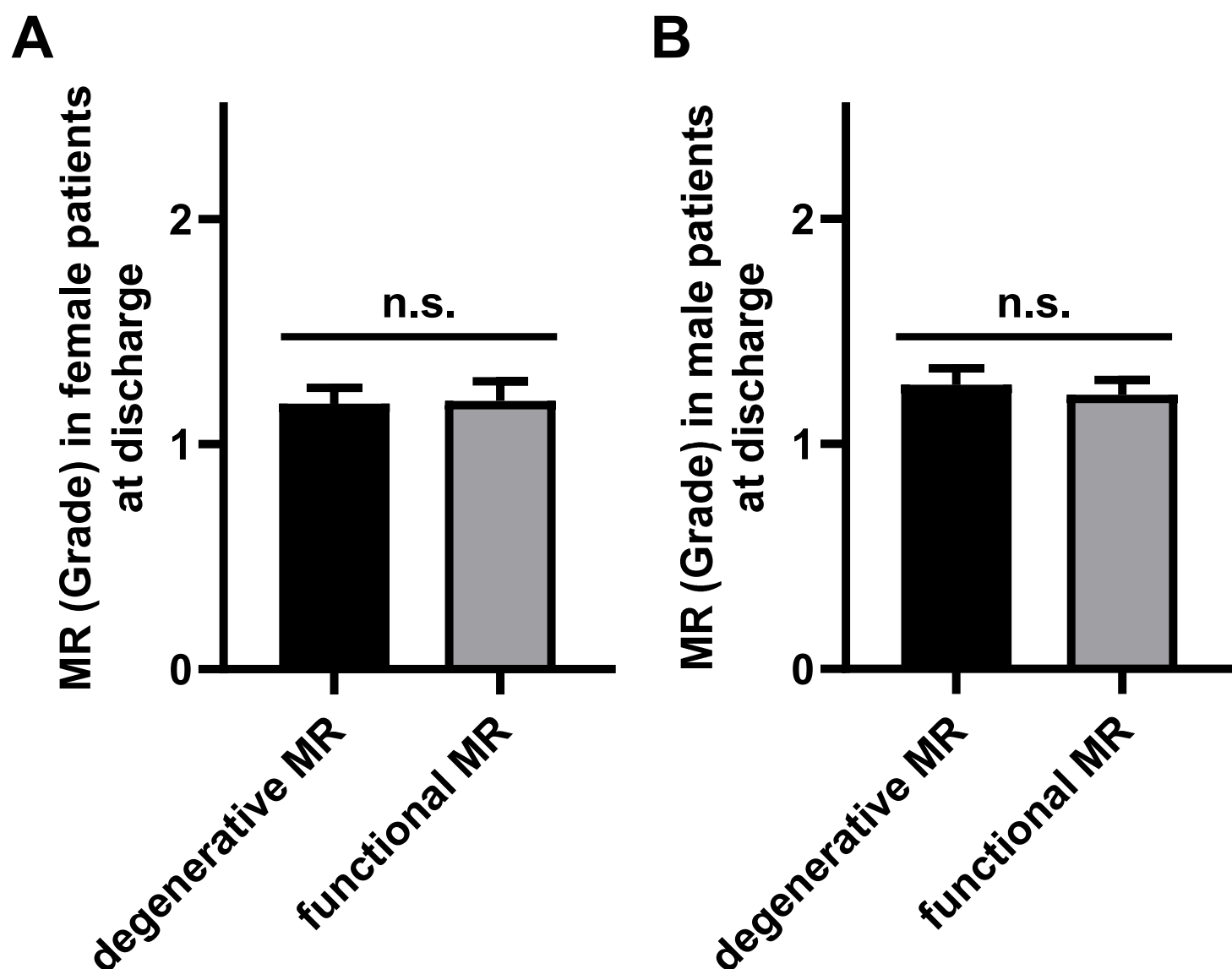


Supplemental Figure 1: Post-procedural Mean Mitral Valve Gradients Stratified by Sex and MR Etiology

Comparison of post-procedural mean mitral valve gradients between female and male patients for the overall cohort (left), functional mitral regurgitation (middle), and degenerative mitral regurgitation (right). No clinically relevant iatrogenic stenosis or statistically significant differences were observed between sexes, regardless of MR etiology ($p > 0.05$).

MR = mitral regurgitation; n.s. = not significant; Data are mean $\pm$ SD.

Supplemental Figure 2

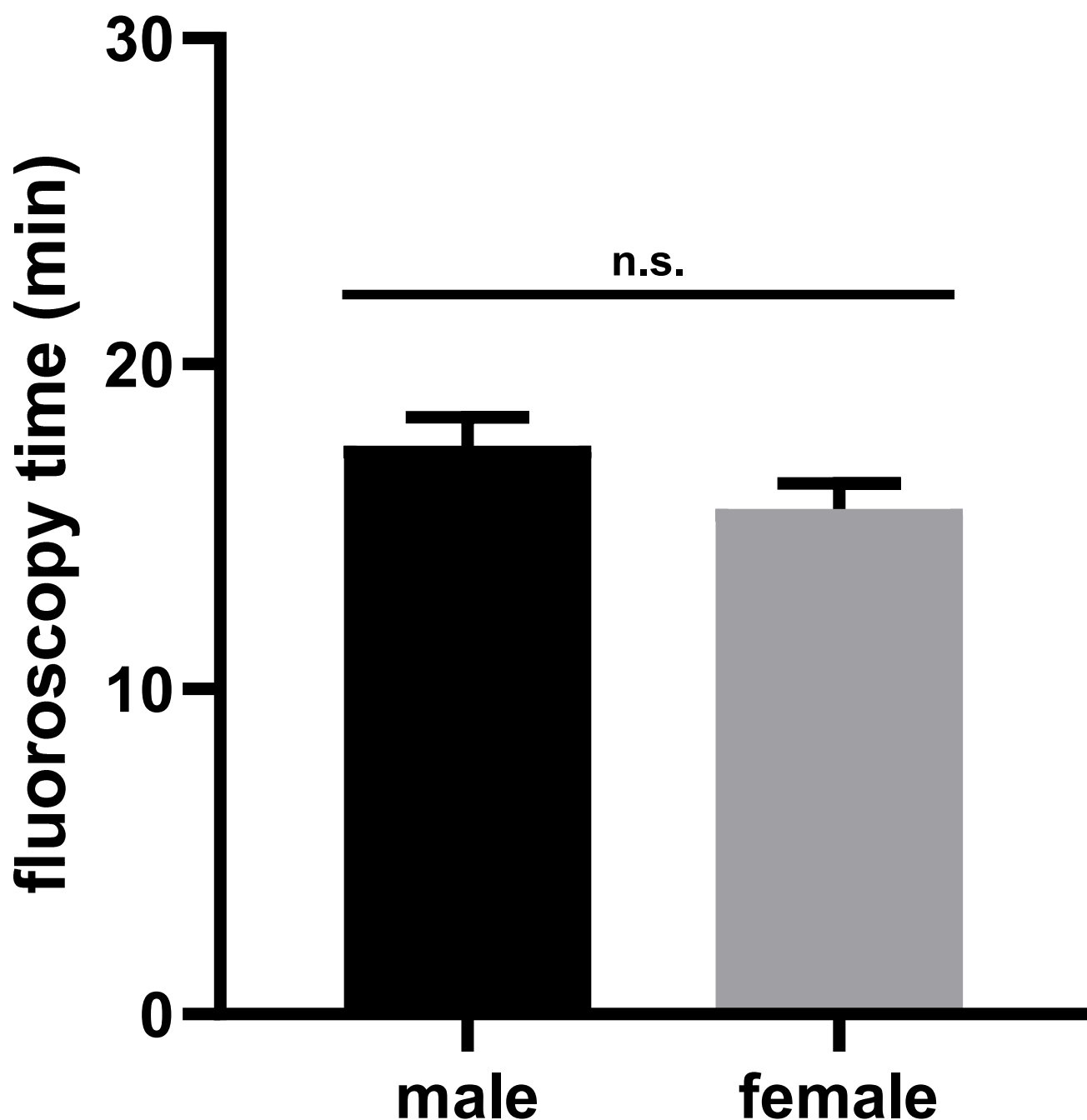


Supplemental Figure 2: Residual Mitral Regurgitation Grades at Discharge Stratified by Etiology within Sex Cohorts.

Comparison of residual mitral regurgitation (MR) severity at discharge between primary (degenerative, DMR) and secondary (functional, FMR) MR etiologies, stratified by sex. Panel (A) illustrates the distribution of residual MR grades at discharge for female patients with DMR versus FMR. Panel (B) illustrates the corresponding distribution for male patients with DMR versus FMR. In both female and male cohorts, high rates of procedural efficacy (residual MR $\leq 2+$) were achieved, with no statistically significant differences in residual MR distribution between primary and secondary etiologies within either sex ($p > 0.05$).

MR = mitral regurgitation; DMR = degenerative mitral regurgitation; FMR = functional mitral regurgitation. Data are mean $\pm$ SD.

Supplemental Figure 3

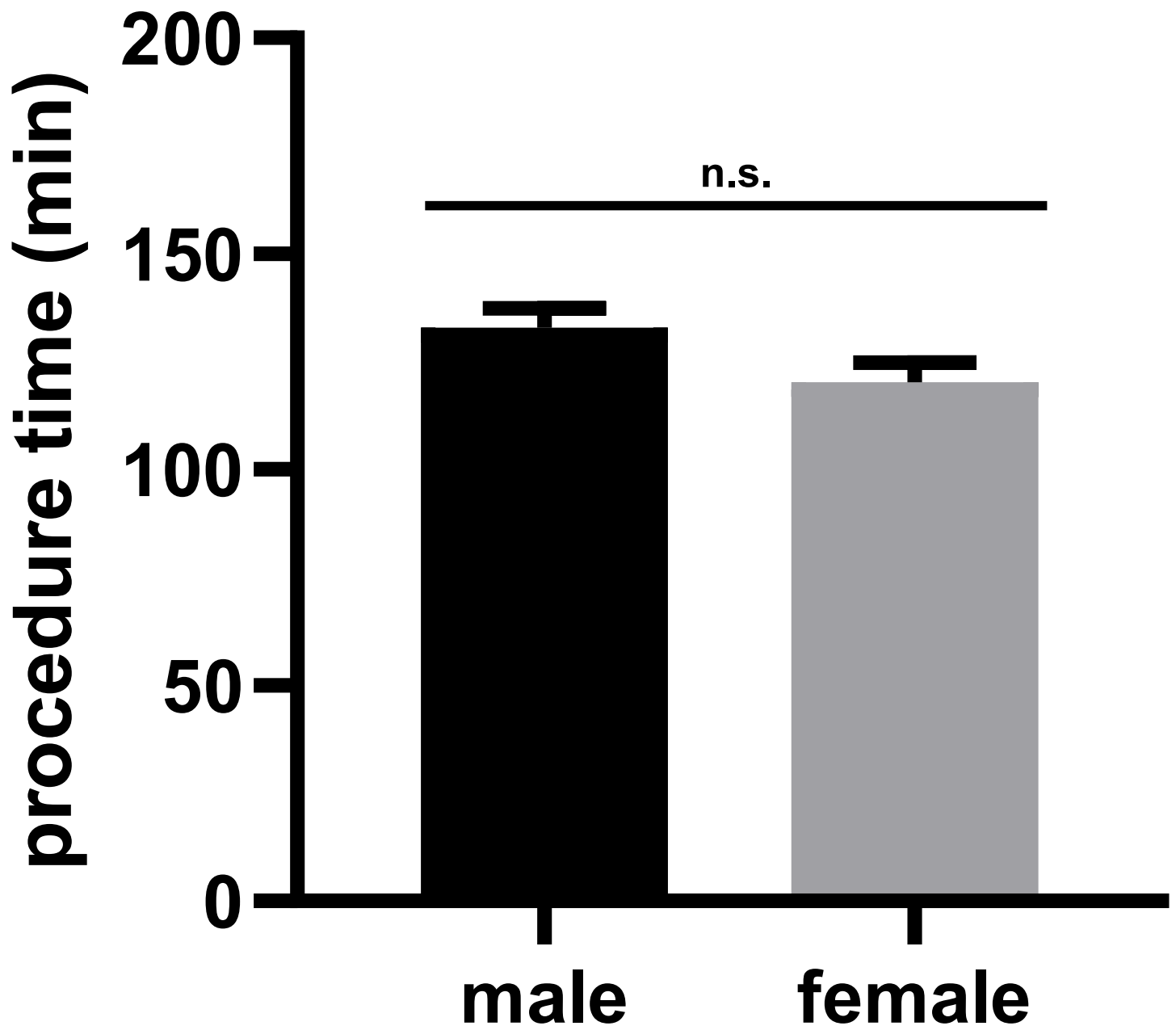


Supplemental Figure 3: Procedural Fluoroscopy Times Stratified by Sex

This figure compares fluoroscopy duration between sexes. No significant difference was observed ($p=0.121$), indicating comparable procedural complexity for men and women during M-TEER. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM.

M-TEER = mitral transcatheter edge-to-edge repair; SEM = standard error of the mean

Supplemental Figure 4



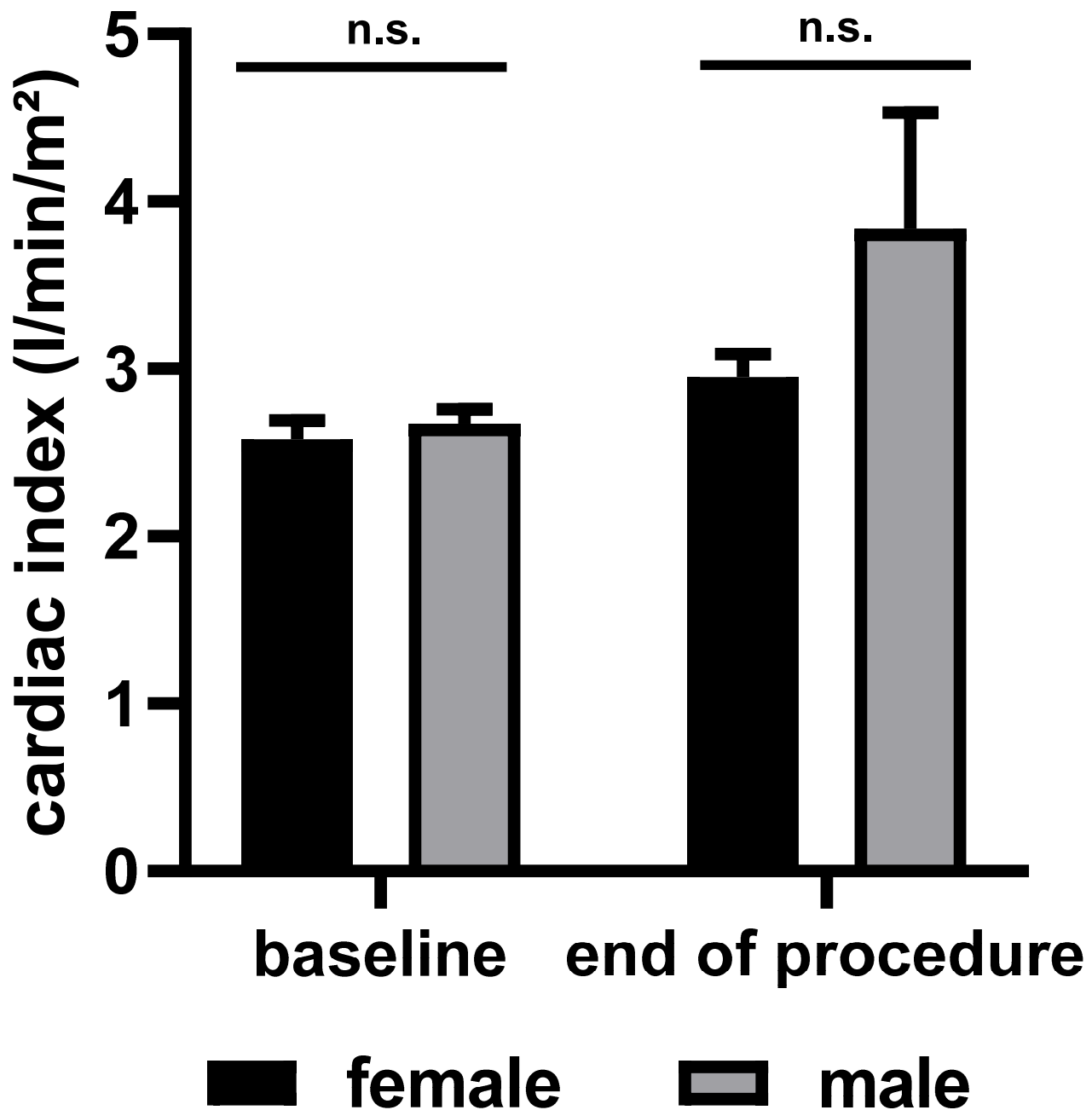
Supplemental Figure 4: Comparison of Total Procedure Duration Between Sexes

This figure illustrates the total procedure time in minutes for men and women. No significant difference was observed ($p=0.056$), suggesting similar procedural efficiency regardless of patient sex.

Data are mean $\pm$ SEM.

M-TEER = mitral transcatheter edge-to-edge repair; SEM = standard error of the mean

Supplemental Figure 5



Supplemental Figure 5: Comparison of Cardiac Index at Baseline and Post-Procedure

This figure displays cardiac index levels for both sexes. No significant differences were observed at baseline ($p=0.531$) or at the end of procedure ($p=0.284$), indicating similar hemodynamic profiles. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM.

SEM = standard error of the mean.

Supplemental Table 1 Procedural success and adverse events. *n* = 293.

	Women (n= 119)	Men (n= 174)	p Value
Grade of MR at discharge ≤ 1+	76 (64)	98 (56)	0.348
Grade of MR at discharge ≤ 2+	36 (30)	67 (39)	
Grade of MR at discharge > 1+	7 (6)	9 (5)	
Single-Leaflet Device Attachment	3 (3)	3 (2)	0.690
Postprocedural Pneumonia	8 (7)	8 (5)	0.461
Intra- and postprocedural Stroke	2 (2)	1 (1)	0.364
Intrahospital mortality	10 (8)	12 (7)	0.661

Values are n (%). MR: Mitral Regurgitation.

Supplemental Table 2. Multivariable Cox regression analyses regarding all-cause mortality and heart failure related rehospitalization at 6-months. (n=293)

	All-cause mortality			HF-related rehospitalization		
	HR	(95% CI)	p value	HR	(95% CI)	p value
All patients						
Age (per year increase)	0.975	0.941-1.010	0.159	1.010	0.964-1.059	0.672
Male sex	0.955	0.495-1.842	0.890	1.245	0.572-2.707	0.581
Chronic kidney disease	3.456	1.780-6.711	0.001	1.374	0.650-2.904	0.405
Coronary heart disease	1.655	0.746-3.672	0.215	0.726	0.313-1.681	0.454
MR genesis (functional/degenerative)	0.997	0.532-1.869	0.993	0.810	0.379-1.734	0.588

CI, confidence interval; HF, heart failure; HR, hazard ratio; MR, mitral regurgitation.

Level of significance $p < 0.05$. Bold type indicates statistical significance.