

Figures

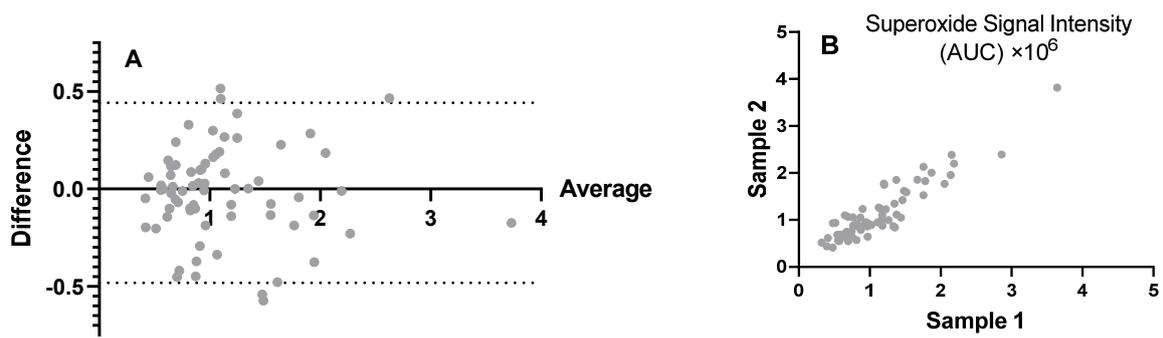


Figure S1. Bland-Altman visualisation (A) and scatter plot (B) of the two samples measuring superoxide anion radical levels. Limits of agreement: lower -0.48, upper 0.44.

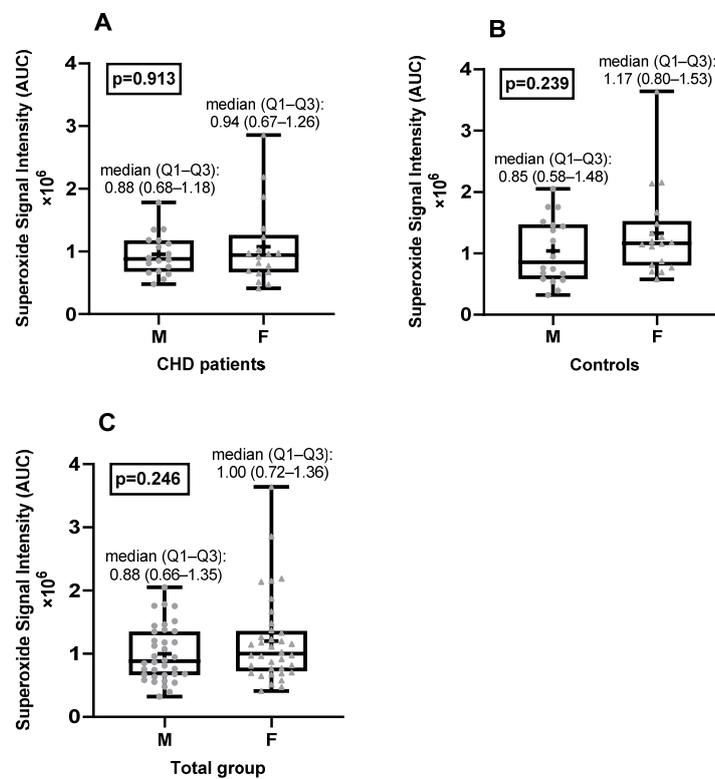


Figure S2: Comparison of superoxide anion radical levels between male and female subjects in CHD patients (A), healthy controls (B) and the total group (C). AUC = area under the curve, M = male, F = female.

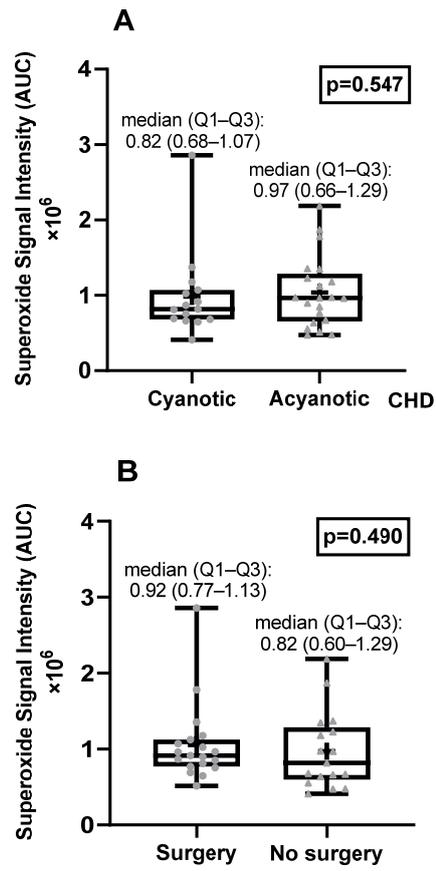


Figure S3. Comparison of superoxide anion radical levels between cyanotic and acyanotic CHD (A) and CHD patients with and without a surgical history (B). AUC = area under the curve, CHD = congenital heart disease

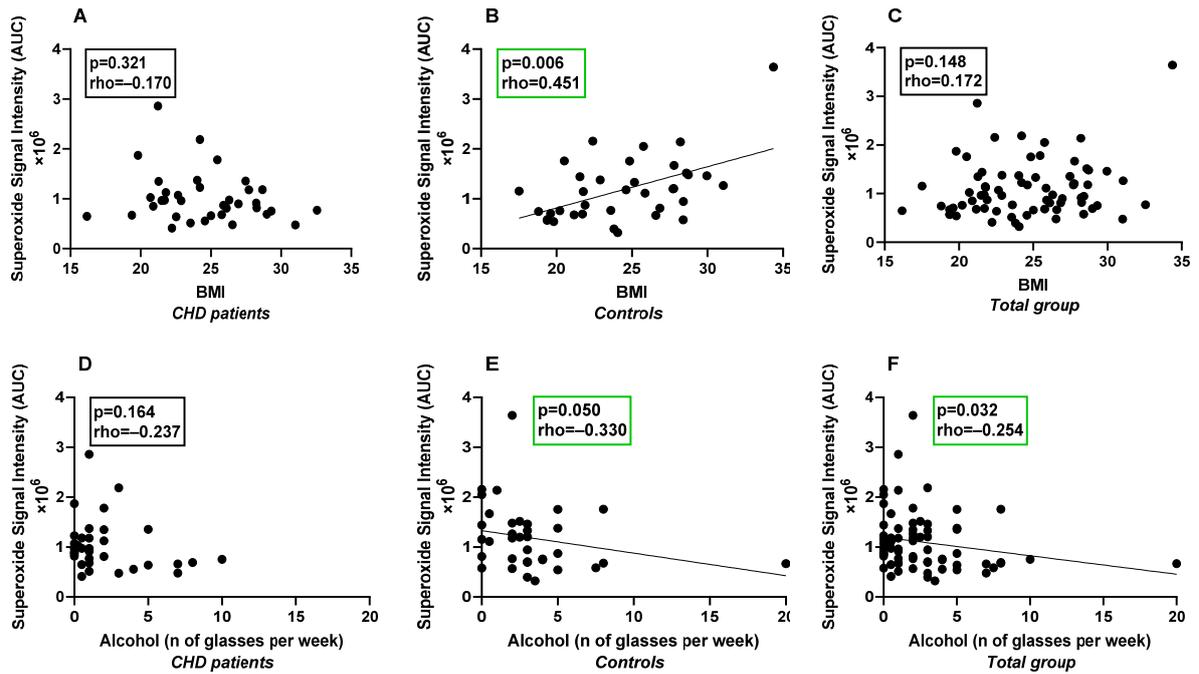


Figure S4. Correlation of superoxide anion radical levels with BMI and alcohol consumption in CHD patients (A+D), healthy controls (B+E) and the total group (C+F). AUC = area under the curve, BMI = body mass index, n = amount, rho = Spearman's rho.

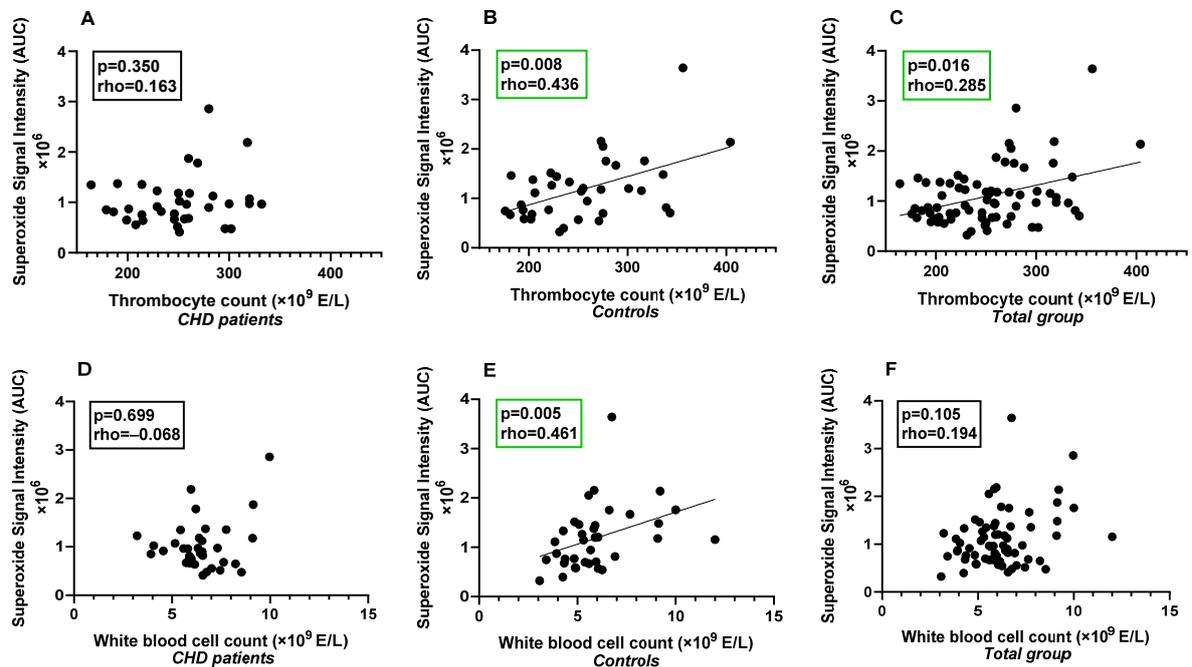


Figure S5. Correlation of superoxide anion radical levels with thrombocyte count and white blood cell count in CHD patients (A+D), healthy controls (B+E) and the total group (C+F). AUC = area under the curve, rho = Spearman's rho.

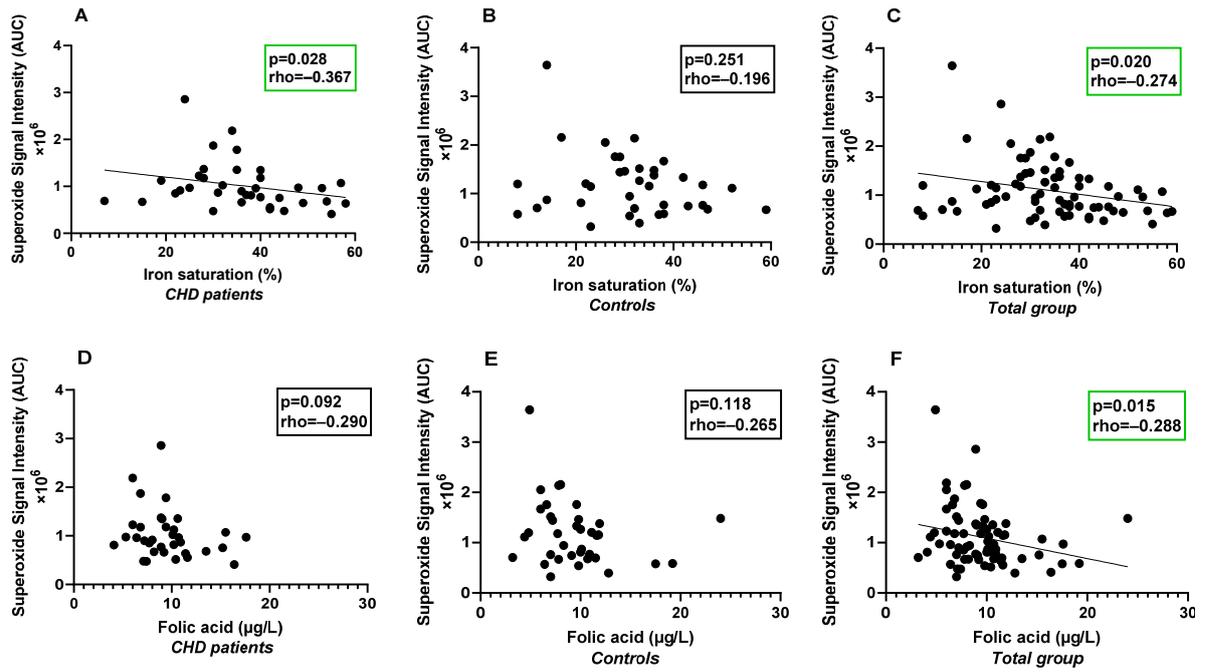


Figure S6. Correlation of superoxide anion radical levels with iron saturation and folic acid in CHD patients (A+D), healthy controls (B+E) and the total group (C+F). AUC = area under the curve, rho = Spearman's rho.