

**Supplemental Material to Computational Modeling of Ventricular-
Ventricular Interactions Suggest a Role in Clinical Conditions
Involving Heart Failure**

Healthy and dysfunction cases were simulated for different heart rates: 60, 80, and 100 bpm. The cardiac power output at full compensation (i.e., performed at a mean systemic arterial pressure of ~95 mmHg) is shown in **Figure S1**. If full compensation was not achieved, it was excluded from the plots. Values are shown in **Table S1**.

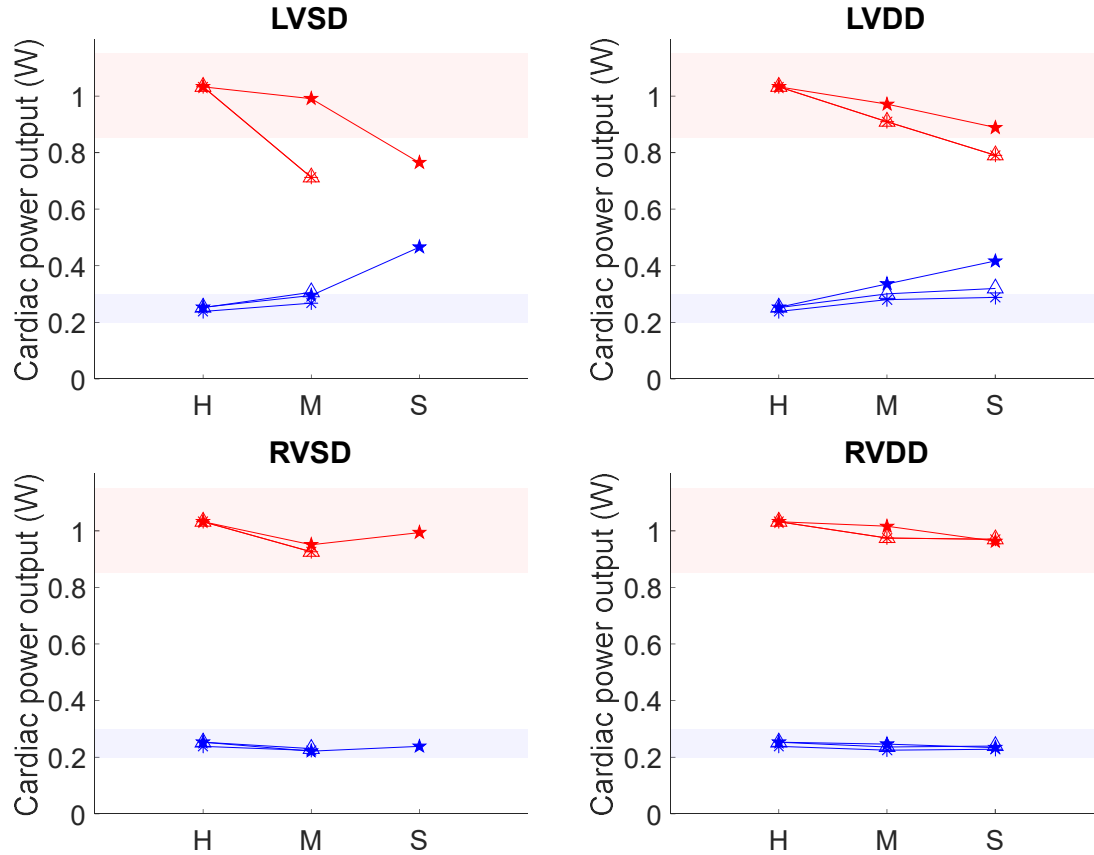


Figure S1: Cardiac power output for the left (LV, red) and right (RV, blue) ventricles for heart rates at 60 (star), 80 (triangle), and 100 (asterisk) bpm. SD – systolic dysfunction. DD – diastolic dysfunction.

Table S1: Cardiac power output (W) at several heart rates.

	HR = 60		HR = 80		HR = 100	
	LV	RV	LV	RV	LV	RV
Healthy	1.04	0.25	1.03	0.25	0.98	0.24
LVSD, M	0.99	0.30	0.71	0.31	0.61	0.27
LVSD, S	0.76	0.47	-	-	-	-
LVDD, M	0.97	0.34	0.91	0.30	0.87	0.28
LVDD, S	0.89	0.42	0.79	0.32	0.75	0.29
RVSD, M	0.95	0.22	0.93	0.23	0.89	0.22
RVSD, S	0.99	0.24	-	-	-	-
RVDD, M	1.02	0.25	0.97	0.24	0.93	0.22
RVDD, S	0.96	0.23	0.97	0.24	0.93	0.23

LV – Left ventricle. RV – Right ventricle. SD – Systolic dysfunction. DD – Diastolic Dysfunction.