Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table 1. Antihypertensive drugs included

Drugs included
Captopril, enalapril, ramipril, candesartan, fimasartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, valsartan, carteolol, nadolol, propranolol, nifedipine, felodipine, amlodipine, lercanidipine, CCB, diltiazem, verapamil, atenolol, bisoprolol, celiprolol, metoprolol, amosulalol, carvedilol, bevantolol, doxazosin, terazosin, hydrochlorothiazide, indapamide, furosemide, torsemide, spironolactone, amiloride, hydralazine, minoxidil, and nitroprusside.

Supplementary Table 2. General characteristics of the study population

Variable		N	%
Total		102,519	100.0
Sex	Male	51,522	50.3
	Female	50,997	49.7
Age	30–39	2,084	2.0
	40–49	16,943	16.5
	50–59	15,266	14.9
	60–69	18,532	18.1
	70–79	22,056	21.5
	>80	27,638	27.0
Insurance type	National Health Insurance	96,325	94.0
	Others	6,194	6.0
Income	0 decile (0 USD)	284	2.0
	1st and 2nd deciles (857–1,781 USD)	16,943	16.5
	3rd and 4th deciles (2,609–3,273 USD)	15,266	14.9
	5th and 6th deciles (3,963–4,620 USD)	18,532	18.1
	7th and 8th deciles (5,357–6,323 USD)	22,056	21.5
	9th and 10th deciles (7,925–11,288 USD)	27,638	27.0
Number of visits	4–6	16,175	15.8
	7–9	30,475	29.7
	10–12	30,236	29.5
	≥13	25,633	25.0
Number of providers	1	52,197	50.9
	2	31,825	31.0
	3	12,462	12.2
	≥4	6,053	5.9

Variable		N	%
Level of hospital	Tertiary general hospital	4,857	4.7
	General hospital	9,292	9.1
	Hospital	6,270	6.1
	Clinic	72,612	70.8
	Others	9,488	9.3
Comorbidity: Diabetes	Yes	29,391	28.7
	No	73,128	71.3
Comorbidity: Dyslipidaemia	Yes	51,048	49.8
	No	51,471	50.2
COC	High (COC index=1)	52,179	50.9
	Low (COC index <1)	50,340	49.1
MPR	Excellent (80–100%)	56,939	55.5
	Good (60–79%)	16,012	15.6
	Normal (40–59%)	11,808	11.5
	Bad (20–39%)	9,996	9.8
	Very bad (0–19%)	7,764	7.6
Year of diagnosis	2004	10,357	10.1
	2005	12,362	12.1
	2006	10,321	10.1
	2007	9,017	8.8
	2008	9,101	8.9
	2009	8,906	8.7
	2010	8,082	7.9
	2011	7,807	7.6
	2012	7,623	7.4
	2013	6,699	6.5
	2014	5,772	5.6
	2015	6,472	6.3

COC, continuity of care; N, number; MPR, medication possession ratio

Supplemental material

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Supplementary Table 3. **Subgroup analysis of the hazard ratio of medical complications according to the COC and MPR levels in clinics (primary care)**

	Hazard Ratio				
	Patients	Events (N)	IR per 1000PYR	HR (95% CI)	*p-value*
COC level					
High	36,273	4,437	13.8	Ref	
Low	36,339	5,405	16.2	**1.16 (1.12–1.21)***	**<0.001**
MPR Level					
Excellent	41,414	4,674	12.8	Ref	
Good	11,326	1,738	16.1	**1.21 (1.15–1.28)***	**<0.001**
Normal	7,953	1,362	18.1	**1.37 (1.29–1.45)***	**<0.001**
Bad	6,518	1,118	18.7	**1.43 (1.34–1.52)***	**<0.001**
Very bad	5,401	950	19.6	**1.51 (1.40–1.61)***	**<0.001**
Number of visits					
4–6 times	8,770	1,388	17.8	Ref	
7–9 times	18,484	2,490	15.1	**0.86 (0.80–0.91)***	**<0.001**
10–12 times	23,493	3,112	14.1	**0.78 (0.73–0.83)***	**<0.001**
Over 13 times	21,865	2,852	14.9	**0.85 (0.80–0.91)***	**<0.001**

CI, confidence interval; COC, continuity of care; ; HR, hazards ratio; IR, Incidence rate; MPR, medication possession

ratio; N, number; PYR, person years at risk

***Significance at *p*<0.001.
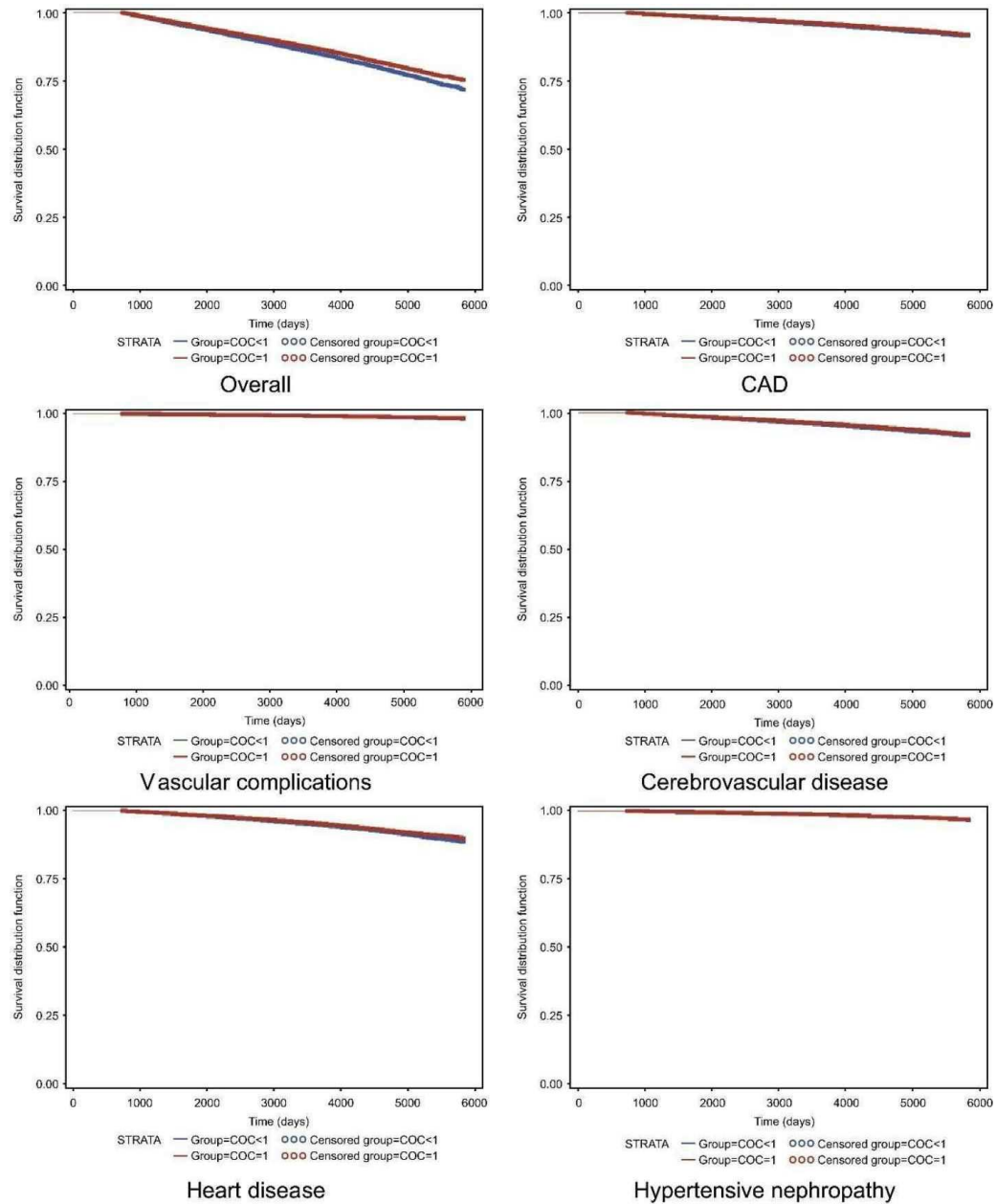
Supplementary Figure 1. Kaplan–Meier Curve of medical complications according to the Continuity of Care (COC)

level
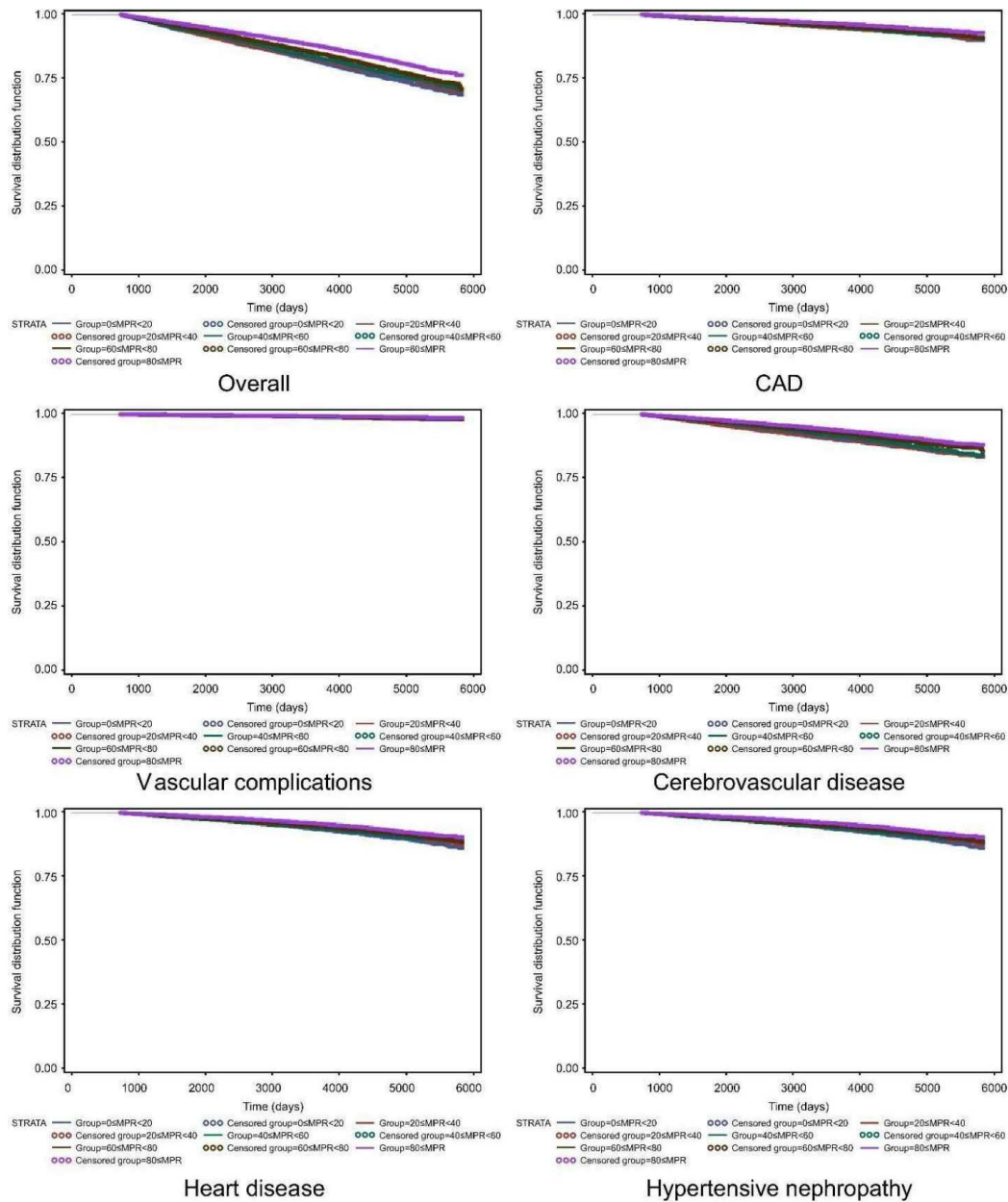
Supplementary Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier Curve of medical complications according to the medicine possession ratio (MPR) level