

Supplementary Table 1 PTSD and Hypertension

<u>Hypertension Positive Findings (Supportive of Early Senescence in PTSD)</u>				
Study	N, Gender, and Mean Age	PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods	Description	Findings
Lauterbach et al. 2005 (50)	National Comorbidity Survey +PTSD: 429 -PTSD: 5448 Gender: Full sample = 50% women + PTSD = 68.4% women Mean (SD) age years: Full sample 33.2 (10.7) + PTSD = 33.6 (9.8)	Modified version of the DSM-III-R PTSD module from the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS)Qureshii	Retrospective self-report. Primary outcome = self-report from checklist of medical disorders over preceding year	+ PTSD ↑ 12 of 14 physical disorders, including HTN and cardiac disorders. ulcer, as well as any health problem
Kang et al. 2006 (55)	WW II POWs: 19,442 +PTSD/+POW: 3,254 -PTSD/+POW: 16,188 +PTSD/-POW: 133 -PTSD/-POW: 9,595 Gender: All men Mean age years in 1991: POWs = 70.2 (SD not provided) Non-POW = 69.9 (SD not provided)	PTSD diagnoses determined by record review	Retrospective follow-up of healthcare utilization (1991-2000). Primary outcome: six ICD-9 categories	+PTSD/+POW versus +PTSD/ PTSD no significant differences in any CVD +PTSD/+POW versus – PTSD/-POW ↑ HTN (OR, 1.26; 95% CI, 1.16–1.37), and CIHD (OR, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.04–1.22) +PTSD/+POW versus – PTSD/+POW ↑ HTN (OR 1.25; 95% CI, 1.16–1.35), and CIHD (OR 1.19; 95% CI, 1.11–1.29)
Andersen et al.	Data from electronic medical	PTSD diagnoses established by	Retrospective	+PTSD associated with

<p>2010 (51)</p>	<p>records for VISN 22 for OEF/OIF Veterans</p> <p>+PTSD: 1,258 - PTSD: 3,158</p> <p>Mean age not provided</p> <p>Gender: 89% men</p>	<p>Primary Care Physicians using DSM-IV criteria</p>	<p>electronic chart review.</p> <p>Primary outcomes were timing of disease onset for eight categories of ICD-9 physical disorders.</p>	<p>greater risk HTN (OR = 1.38; 95% CI 1.05–1.83, $p < .05$). Adjusting for covariates, +PTSD associated with 56% increased risk of hypertensive disease (HR, 1.56, 95% CI, 1.19 –2.04).</p>
<p>Glaesmer et al. 2011 (52)</p>	<p>Population sample of Germans ages 60-85 years old</p> <p>+PTSD: 67 +trauma/-PTSD: 423 - trauma: 966</p> <p>Gender: +PTSD = 53.7% women +trauma/-PTSD = 52.7% women - trauma = 52.2 % women</p> <p>Age: + PTSD or + trauma/- PTSD significantly older than – trauma (means not provided)</p>	<p>PTSD diagnosed with Part 3 of the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PTDS) per DSM-IV criteria</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Primary outcome: Physical morbidity - # and severity of 21 common chronic conditions, plus an open category assessed via self-report questionnaire</p>	<p>+ PTSD ↑ risk “some” medical conditions relative to those – PTSD, including cardiovascular diseases, and cardiovascular risk factors (HTN and cholesterol) – ORs ranged from 1.94 for peripheral vascular disease to 3.76 for elevated cholesterol.</p>
<p>Kibler et al. 2009(53)</p>	<p>Data from participants from National Comorbidity Study</p> <p>+PTSD/-MDD: 220 +PTSD/+MDD: 209 +MDD/-PTSD: 785 HC: 2794</p> <p>Gender: 45% men, 55% women</p> <p>Mean age: 34 (10.8) years</p>	<p>PTSD per DSM-III-R criteria using Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI).</p>	<p>Retrospective report.</p> <p>Primary outcomes: self-report of 14 health conditions for prior 12 months; for present report focus on hypertension</p>	<p>+PTSD/-MDD highest rates of HTN (14.5%) and significantly higher than HC (6.5%) and +MDD/-PTSD (9.7%). Results similar when compared +PTSD/+MDD with MDD only and HC groups.</p>

Pietrzak et al. 2012 (21)	Adults aged > 60 years in Wave 2 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC): 9463 Full PTSD: 469 Partial PTSD:545 Trauma exposed/-PTSD: 7519 Gender: Full PTSD = 69.7% women Partial PTSD = 65.7% women Trauma exposed/-PTSD = 53.2 % women Mean ages not provided, but all participants > age 60 years	Lifetime PTSD diagnosis via NIAAA Wave 2 Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule-DSM-IV CVersion (AUDADIS-IV)	Study design: Part of a longitudinal study but present analyses based on assessment of PTSD at Wave 2 and retrospective report of health for prior year. Primary outcome: self-report of past year dx any of 17 medical conditions	After adjustment for demographics and psychiatric comorbidity, full PTSD was associated with ↑ HTN , angina pectoris, tachycardia, other heart disease, stomach ulcer, gastritis, and arthritis (ORs=1.3 to 1.8). Partial PTSD was associated with increased odds of gastritis (OR=1.7), angina pectoris (OR=1.5), and arthritis (OR=1.4).
Paulus et al 2013 (54)	All participants from Iowa City Veterans Affairs Healthcare System (OEF/OIF service) +PTSD: 88 -PTSD/+trauma: 27 -PTSD/-trauma: 150 Gender: All men Age < 55 years; mean 26.0 +PTSD, 23.0 – PTSD	PTSD status per VA chart review	Retrospective chart review Primary outcome was blood pressure and HR, but also examined rates of diagnosed and undiagnosed HTN.	+PTSD and -PTSD groups similar diagnosed HTN (13.6% vs. 14.3%, respectively), but +PTSD higher than –PTSD in undiagnosed HTN (20.5% vs. 2.0%, respectively).
Hypertension Negative Findings				
Study	N, Gender, and Mean Age	PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods	Description	Findings
David et al. 2004 (56)	VA patients from Miami, FL VA: 93	SCID (DSM-III-R or IV)	Cross-sectional Primary outcomes: comorbid psychiatric	+PTSD ↑ several disorders but no group differences in HTN.

	PTSD: 55 Alcohol dependence: 38 Gender: All men Mean (SD) Age years: PTSD = 49.7 (5.7) ETOH = 48.3 (8.0)		and medical conditions and health risk factors	
Dobie et al. 2004 (59)	VA patients completing mail survey: 1206 +PTSD in past month: 266 -PTSD: 940 Gender: All women Mean (SD) age years: +PTSD = 42 (11) -PTSD = 47 (15)	PTSD Checklist–Civilian Version (PCL-C)	Cross-sectional design Primary outcomes: self-reported medical history and health behaviors via Women’s Health Survey	+PTSD ↑ reported higher rates of a range of disorders), but not myocardial infarction or CAD: + PTSD = 4.7%; - PTSD = 5.1% (OR = 1.76; 0.86-3.60). HTN was also non-significant + PTSD = 28.0% - PTSD = 29.1% (OR = 1.24 ; 95% CI 0.90-1.71)
Spiro et al. 2006 (58)	2262 male Veterans in Veterans Health Study +PTSD = 456 -PTSD 1455 MDD: 351 Mean age years” +PTSD: 56 -PTSD: 64 MDD: 61 (SDs not provided)	DSM-IV criteria were applied using information from the PTSD Checklist for Civilians (PCL-C), Traumatic Stress Scale, and the Combat Scale	Cross-sectional self-report Primary outcomes: Health status: SF-36 22 self-reported conditions or symptoms from the comorbidity index	PTSD reported an average of 7.1 comorbid medical conditions compared to 4.5 among those with neither PTSD or depression (p<.001) ORs (adjusted for age and depression) were significant (OR CI > 1.0) for angina, CHF, dermatitis, prostatitis, and stroke, but not for BP , diabetes, or enlarged prostate
Muhtz et al. 2011 (57)	Chronic PTSD: 25 Trauma-exposed/-PTSD: 25	PTSD measured with self-report Posttraumatic Diagnostic	Cross-sectional	+/- PTSD not differ on age, education, ETOH, BMI,

	<p>Subjects recruited from former east Germans displaced as children during WW II</p> <p>Gender: +PTSD = 64% women -PTSD = 64% women</p> <p>Mean (SD) age years: +PTSD = 71 (0.5) -PTSD = 71 (0.4)</p>	Scale (PDS), but then verified with Structured Diagnostic Interview	Primary outcome was metabolic syndrome but also reported on blood pressure	<p>antihypertensive meds, lipid or other prescription drugs, or history of medical diseases</p> <p>+/- PTSD not differ on fasting glucose, waist circumference, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, HDL and LDL cholesterol, hs-CRP, HbA1c, and thyrotropin, or ankle-brachial index.</p>
Hypertension Mixed Findings				
Study	N, Gender, and Mean Age	PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods	Description	Findings
Walczevska et al. 2011 (60)	<p>+PTSD: 80 -PTSD: 70</p> <p>Inclusion criteria for PTSD group: (1) born 1928 – 1941, (2) deportation to Siberia, (3) minimum duration deportation 5 yrs, (4) +PTSD</p> <p>HC group born in same era, and gender matched but: (1) no traumatic history, (2) no PTSD</p> <p>Gender: +PTSD = 50.0% women - PTSD = 50.0% women</p> <p>Mean (SD) Age years: + PTSD = 69.3 (5.9) - PTSD = 70.8 (4.9)</p>	<p>PTSD diagnosis established by direct interview verified using DSM-IV criteria</p> <p>Classified as mild, moderate, or severe</p>	<p>Cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Primary outcome: health status and cardiovascular risk.</p> <p>Detailed social, medical, and lifestyle history taken via patient report and chart review</p>	<p>+ PTSD significantly ↑ CAD, diabetes; as well as SBP, DBP, fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, LDL, and triglycerides.</p> <p>HTN and CVD, more prevalent in + PTSD, but not reach statistical significance</p>