

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

Body Mass Index predicts 24-hr Urinary Aldosterone Levels in Patients with Resistant Hypertension

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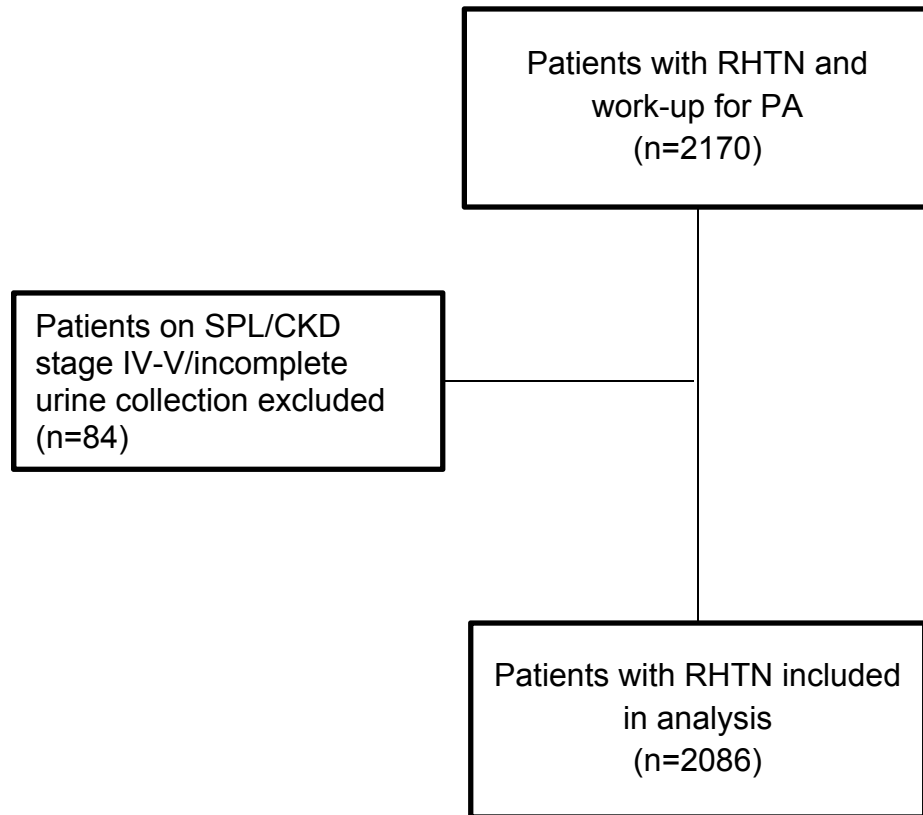
Supplemental Table S1. Distribution of antihypertensive agents across quartiles of body mass index. Values are mean \pm SD.

Quartiles of BMI				
Medication	1.Quartile, %	2.Quartile, %	3.Quartile, %	4.Quartile, %
α-1 blocker	11.7 [†]	31.2*	31.3*	38.1*
β- blocker	30.4 [†]	73.9*	64.9*	70.0*
ACEi	20.2 [†]	47.1*	46.6*	51.0*
ARB	20.8 [†]	41.3*	45.0*	49.0*
CCB	27.9 [†]	58.7*	61.0*	66.6*
Diuretic	32.2 [†]	78.3*	76.3*	81.6*
Other	11.0 [†]	26.8*	22.9*	27.9*

SD - standard deviation; BMI – body mass index; α 1 – alpha 1; β – beta; ACEi – angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor; ARB – angiotensin II receptor blocker; CCB - Calcium channel blocker; Other include vasodilators, α -2 agonists. Patients in the 1. Quartile of BMI were treated with less medications when compared with patients in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quartile of BMI, while there was no difference between patients in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quartile of BMI.

* Non-significant

† p<0.05



Supplemental Figure S1: Study flow chart

Patients with resistant hypertension (RHTN) treated with a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA), chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage IV-V/ incomplete urine collection were excluded (n=84)