

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Data S1. Literature search terms:

The following search terms used were in the Medline database:

(adherence [All Fields] OR medication adherence [Mesh] OR patient compliance [Mesh] OR persistence [All Fields])

AND (hypertension [Mesh] OR antihypertensive agents [Mesh] OR angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors [Mesh] OR calcium channel blockers [Mesh] OR angiotensin receptor antagonists [Mesh] OR adrenergic beta-antagonists [Mesh] OR diuretics [Mesh] OR antihypertensive medications [All Fields])

AND (stroke [Mesh] OR cerebrovascular disorders [Mesh] OR cardiovascular diseases [Mesh]).

The search strategy for the Embase database was similar to that used for the Medline database.

Table S1 The data source and diseases classification in each included study

First author (year of publication)	Data source	Diseases classification
Yang 2016 ¹	MarketScan Medicaid database from 11 geographically dispersed states in the USA	ICD-9
Kim 2016 ²	Korea National Health Insurance program in Korea	ICD-10
Herttua 2016 ³	The Statistics Finland Labor Market database; National Death Register in Finland; National Drug Reimbursement Register in Finland; the Drug Prescription Register by the Social Insurance Institution of Finland; National Institute for Health and Welfare in Finland	ICD-10
Krousel-Wood 2015 ⁴	The Cohort Study of Medication Adherence in Older Adults (CoSMO) in the southeastern Louisiana, USA	ICD-9
Gosmanova 2015 ⁵	Racial and Cardiovascular Risk Anomalies in CKD (RCAV) study examining risk factors of incident CKD in USA veterans	ICD-9
Xu 2013 ⁶	The China National Stroke Registry database	Self-reported
Wong 2013 ⁷	A territorywide database in Hong Kong	ICD-9
Shin 2013 ⁸	Korean National Health Insurance Claims Database	ICD-10
Herttua 2013 ⁹	The Statistics Finland Labor Market database; National Drug Reimbursement Register in Finland; the Drug Prescription Register by the Social Insurance Institution of Finland; National Institute for Health and Welfare in Finland	ICD-10
Perreault 2012 ¹⁰	A linked administrative health database from the RAMQ (Régie Assurance Maladie Québec) in	ICD-9

	Quebec, Canada	
Degli 2011 ¹¹	Medications Prescription Database maintained by the Local Health Unit of Florence, Italy	ICD-9
Corrao 2011 ¹²	The health service databases of Lombardy in Italy	Self-reported
Khan 2010 ¹³	The Registry of the Canadian Stroke Network	Self-reported
Bailey 2010 ¹⁴	Tennessee's Medicaid program in USA	ICD-9
Mazzaglia 2009 ¹⁵	The Health Search/Thales Database in Italy	ICD-9
Liu 2009 ¹⁶	NHI Research Database in Taiwan	ICD-9
Kettani 2009 ¹⁷	A linked administrative health database from the RAMQ (Régie Assurance Maladie Québec) in Quebec, Canada; Med-Echo databases in Canada	ICD-9
Breekveldt-Postma 2008 ¹⁸	PHARMO Record Linkage System in Netherlands	ATC codes

ICD, International Classification of Diseases; CKD, chronic kidney disease; ATC, Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical.

Table S2 The confounders adjusted for the multivariate analysis in each included study.

First author (year of publication)	Adjustment for confounders
Yang 2016 ¹	Age, sex, race, previous CVD, and comorbidities (dyslipidemia, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, chronic kidney disease, depression)
Kim 2016 ²	Age, sex, income, residential regions, comorbidities (diabetes, dyslipidemia, and CCI), and the number of AHM
Herttua 2016 ³	Age, sex, education, comorbidity (diabetes), and a history of cancer
Krousel-Wood 2015 ⁴	Age, sex, race, marital status, education, comorbidities (depressive symptoms and CCI), the number of AHM, BMI, and lifestyle behaviors
Gosmanova 2015 ⁵	Age, sex, race, marital status, income, public service, baseline glomerular filtration rate, BMI, SBP and DBP, and comorbidities (diabetes, CAD, PAD, chronic respiratory disease, dementia, liver disease, cancers, HIV/AIDS, and depression)
Xu 2013 ⁶	Age, education, income, marital status, a history of stroke, comorbidities (myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, and diabetes), AHM history, the class of AHM at discharge, severity of stroke, dysphagia, co-medication at discharge (antiplatelet agents, anticoagulants, lipid-lowering agents, and antidiabetic agents)
Wong 2013 ⁷	Age, sex, public service, and the class of first AHM
Shin 2013 ⁸	Age, sex, type of health insurance, cardiovascular risk at baseline, comorbidities (diabetes, dyslipidemia, and CCI), and the number and class of AHM
Herttua 2013 ⁹	Age, sex, length of AHM, education, income, comorbidity (diabetes), and a history of cancer
Perreault 2012 ¹⁰	Age, sex, adherence to other medications (e.g. statins, antidiabetic agents, proton pump inhibitors, and antiresorptive agents for osteoporosis)

Degli 2011 ¹¹	Age, sex, comorbidities (diabetes, dyslipidemia, heart disease, and atherosclerotic disease), and use of antidiabetic agents, lipid-lowering agents, cardiac therapy, and antiplatelet agents
Corrao 2011 ¹²	Sex, age, the number of AHM, comorbidity (CCI), and drugs prescribed for heart failure or coronary heart disease
Khan 2010 ¹³	Age, AHM history, comorbidities (depression and other conditions), total number of baseline drugs used, socioeconomic status, and severity and type of previous stroke
Bailey 2010 ¹⁴	Age, sex, race, income, residential regions, type of health insurance, comorbidities (obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemia, CHF, myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, TIA, and CCI), history of substance abuse, the class of AHM
Mazzaglia 2009 ¹⁵	Age, sex, use of antithrombotics, ≥ 5 concurrent medications, and comorbidities (diabetes, dyslipidemia, and PAD), prior hospitalization, and the number of AHM
Liu 2009 ¹⁶	Age, sex, the number of AHM, and comorbidities (diabetes, CAD, other heart, dyslipidemia, and renal diseases)
Kettani 2009 ¹⁷	Sex, public assistance, comorbidities (CAD, CHF, PAD, other CVD, diabetes, and dyslipidemia), antiplatelet agents, antidiabetic agents, and lipid-lowering agents
Breekveldt-Postma 2008 ¹⁸	Sex, age, type of prescriber, cardiovascular co-medication, initial AHM and number of AHM classes, and comorbidity (myocardial infarction)

AHM, antihypertensive medication; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome; CHF, congestive heart failure; PAD, peripheral artery diseases; CAD, coronary artery disease.

*Newcastle-Ottawa Scale was used to assess the study quality in this meta-analysis. The full score was 9 stars, and the high-quality study was defined as a study with 8 awarded stars.

† A maximum of two stars could be awarded for this item. One star with adjustment for age and sex, two stars if there was additional comorbidity.

Table S4 Sensitivity analysis for the main confounders*

Group	No. of studies	RR	95% CI	I^2 , %	PI
Adjusted for the number of AHM					0.188
Yes	7	0.69	0.62-0.76	64.0	
No	11	0.76	0.68-0.84	86.4	
Adjusted for the class of AHM					0.020
Yes	5	0.82	0.74-0.91	83.0	
No	13	0.69	0.64-0.74	55.9	
Adjusted for other co-medications [†]					
Yes	6	0.73	0.65-0.81	68.3	0.997
No	12	0.72	0.65-0.81	87.9	

AHM, antihypertensive medication; RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval; PI, P interaction.

* Pooled RRs and 95% CIs were estimated using a random-effects model.

[†]Other co-medications included antiplatelet agents, antidiabetic agents, lipid-lowering agents, and anticoagulants.

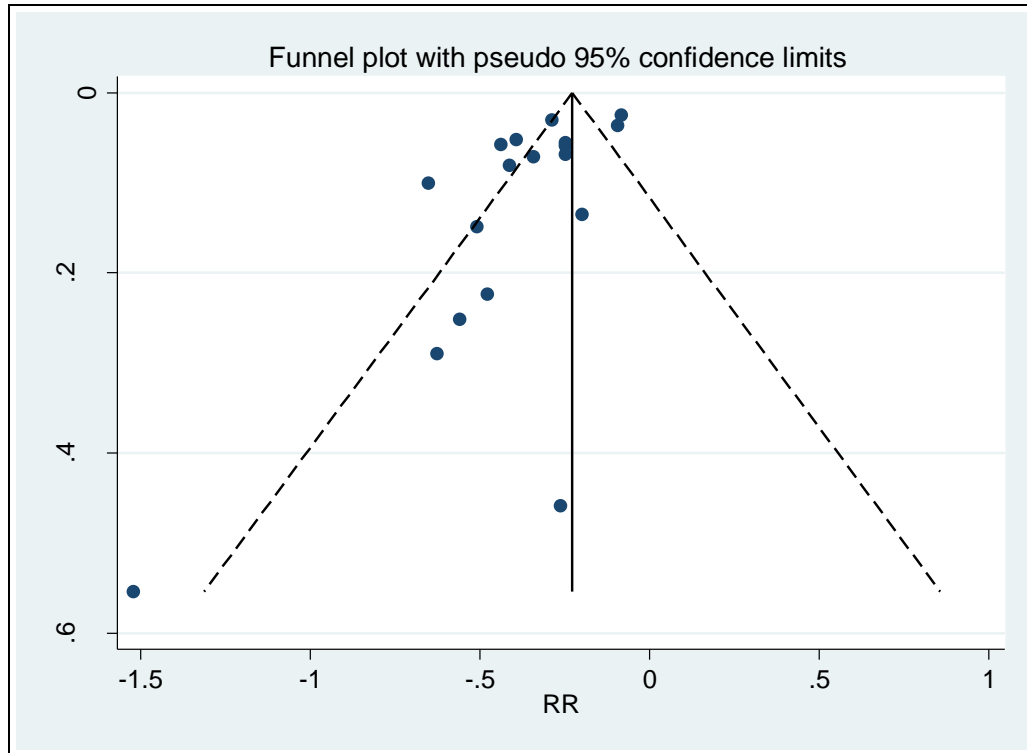


Figure S1. Funnel plot for publication bias test.

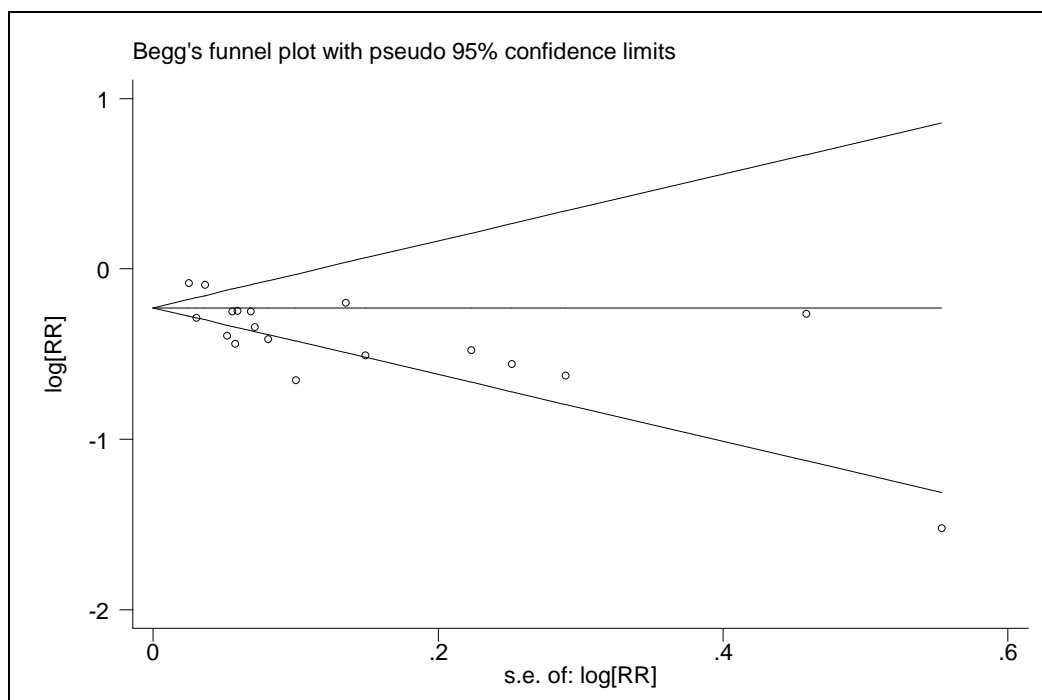


Figure S2. Publication bias test for the association between antihypertensive agents adherence and stroke risk. Begg's test, $z = 0.680$ (continuity corrected); $p > |z| = 0.495$ (continuity corrected).

Supplemental References

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