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## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### **Antihypertensive drug effects according to the pretreatment self-measured home blood pressure: the HOMED-BP study**

Short title: Wilder's Law on Home Blood Pressure

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on behalf of

Hypertension Objective Treatment Based on Measurement

by Electrical Devices of Blood Pressure (HOMED-BP) investigators

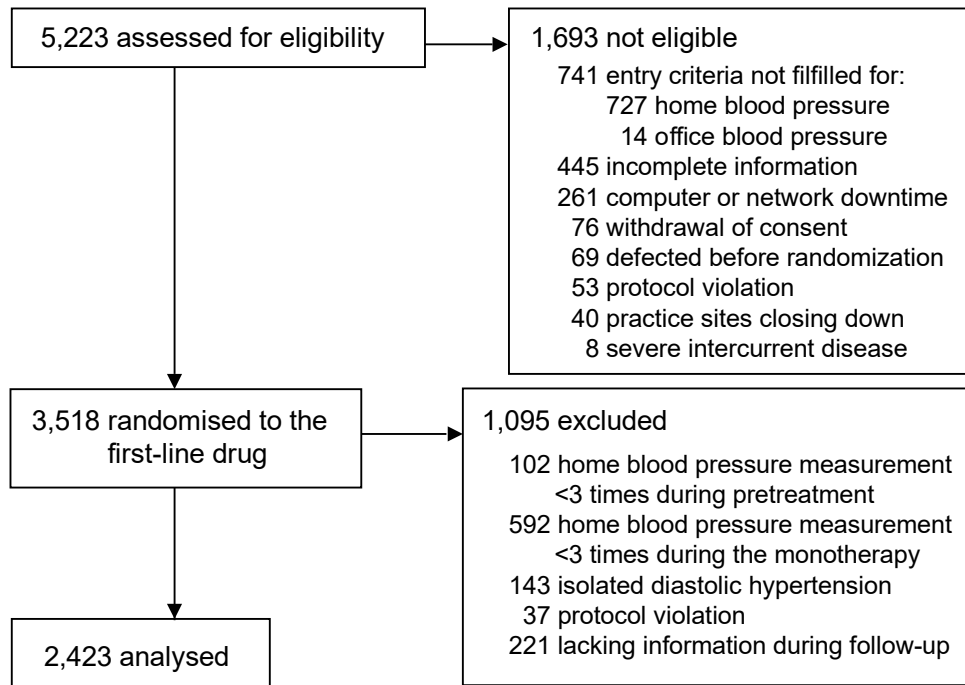
This appendix function as part of the original submission and has been peer-reviewed.

We have posted it as supplied by the authors.

**Supplemental Table 1: Baseline characteristics of the analysed patients ( $n=2,423$ ), all excluded patients ( $n=1,095$ ), and patients excluded due to an insufficient number of home blood pressure measurements ( $n=694$ ).**

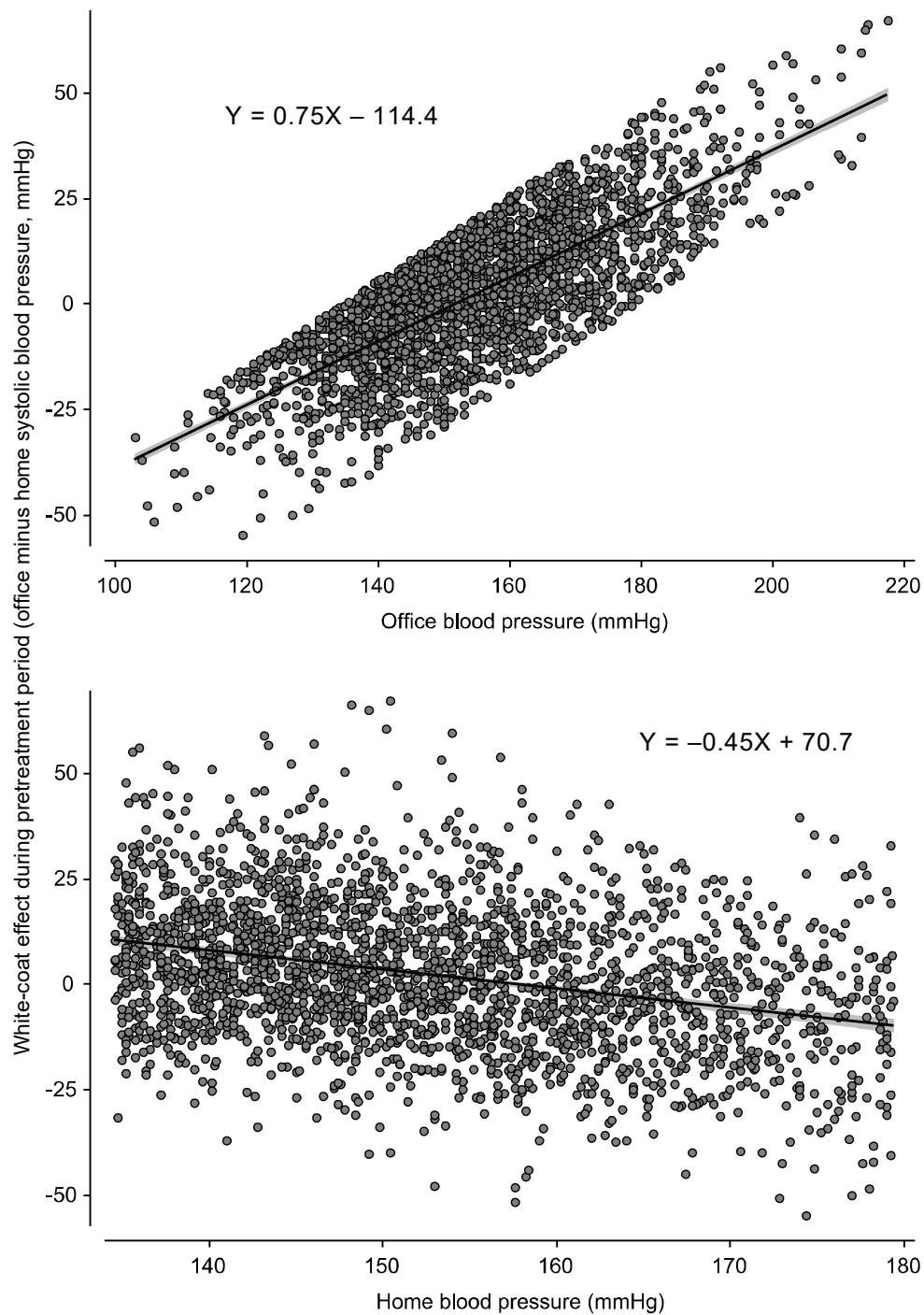
Characteristics	Analysed	Excluded		P	Insufficient Home Reading	P
		Any Reason				
Number of participants	2423	1095			694	
Women, n	1235 (51.0)	528 (48.2)	0.13		355 (51.2)	0.93
Age, years	60.0 (9.8)	58.6 (10.5)	<0.0001		59.1 (10.7)	0.030
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	24.4 (3.3)	24.4 (3.6)	>0.99		24.4 (3.6)	0.97
Smoking, n	501 (20.7)	242 (22.1)	0.34		149 (21.5)	0.65
Drinking, n	1172 (48.4)	499 (45.6)	0.12		299 (43.1)	0.014
Diabetes mellitus, n	378 (15.6)	160 (14.6)	0.45		105 (15.1)	0.76
Hypercholesterolemia, n	1261 (52.0)	542 (49.5)	0.16		347 (50.0)	0.34
Previous cardiovascular diseases, n	66 (2.7)	40 (3.7)	0.14		31 (4.5)	0.020
Home blood pressure						
Systolic, mmHg	152.5 (11.6)	149.7 (14.1)	<0.0001		152.6 (13.0)	0.83
Diastolic, mmHg	89.8 (10.3)	90.2 (9.5)	0.26		90.5 (9.8)	0.12
Office blood pressure						
Systolic, mmHg	154.7 (17.4)	153.0 (17.7)	0.0064		154.2 (17.2)	0.49
Diastolic, mmHg	90.1 (12.2)	90.3 (12.2)	0.71		90.0 (12.3)	0.85

Values are expressed as the arithmetic mean (standard deviation) or number (%). *P* values were calculated by the t-test or the chi-squared test, with comparisons made between the 2,423 analysed patients and each excluded group.

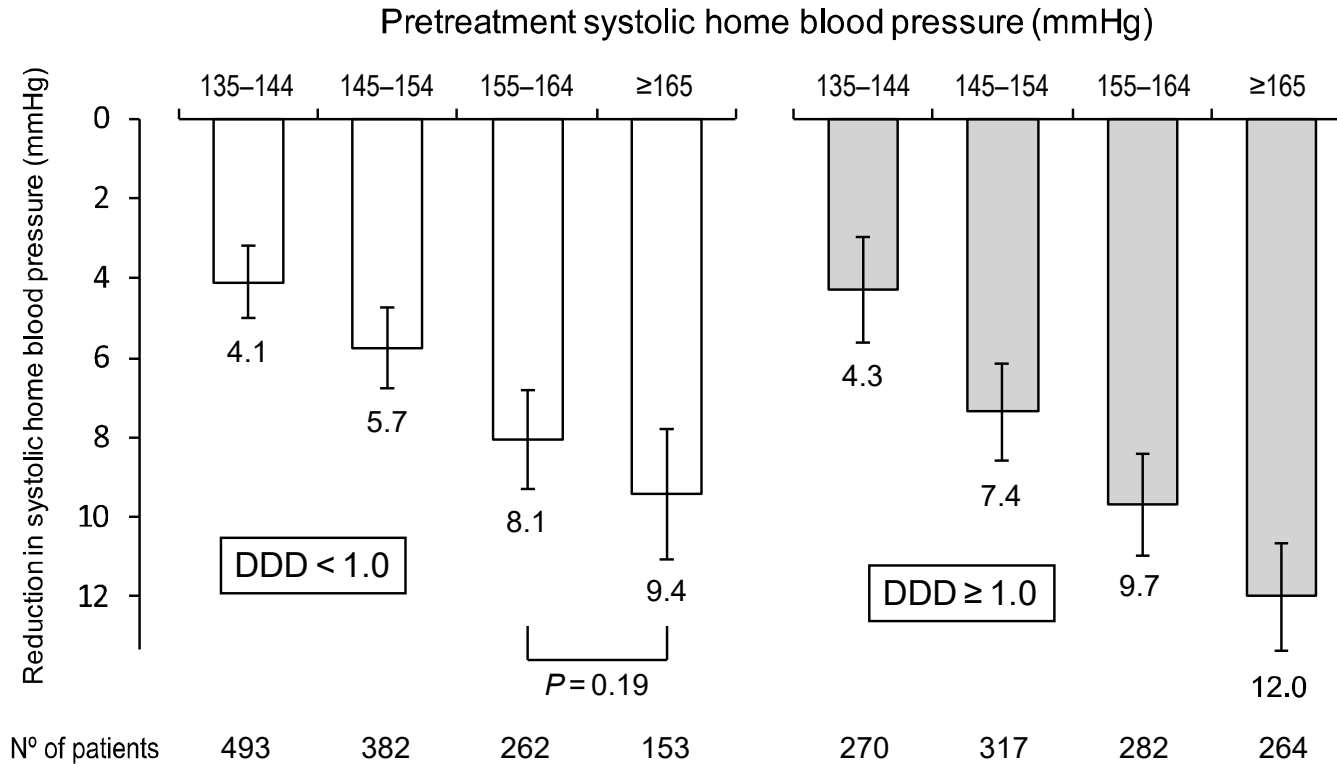


**Supplemental Figure 1: Flowchart of the study.**

## Wilder's Law on Home Blood Pressure -4-

**Supplemental Figure 2: Relationship between the white-coat effect and office systolic blood pressure (A) as well as home blood pressure (B) during pretreatment period.**

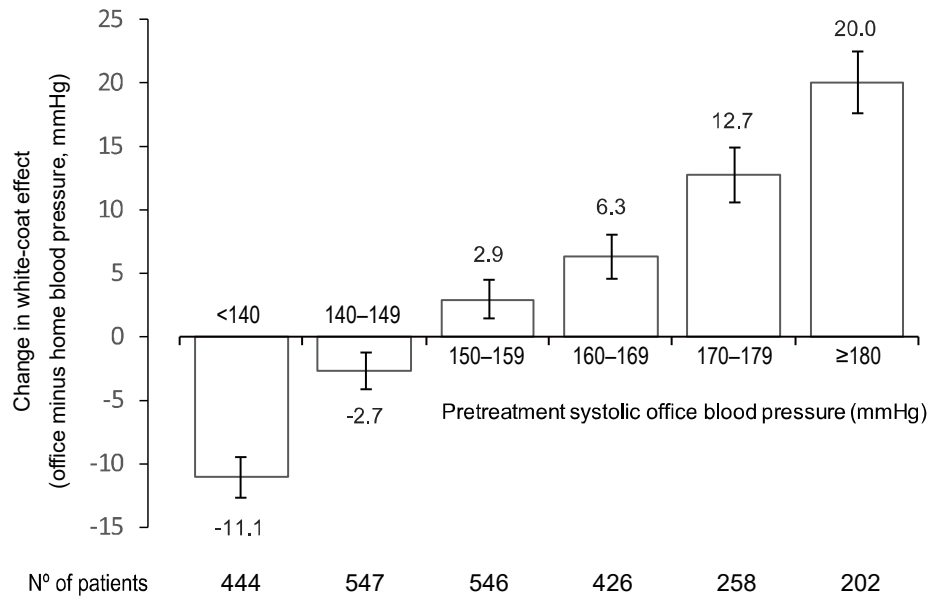
The white-coat effect was defined as the office blood pressure minus the home blood pressure as a continuous variable. Regression line with 95% confidence limits were overlay on each scatter plot. Because systolic home blood pressure ranged 135–179 mmHg in this population, plots in panel A demonstrate as a band-like distribution which rises to the right.



**Supplemental Figure 3: Reduction in the systolic home blood pressure during monotherapy categorized by pretreatment home blood pressure and stratified by defined daily dose (<1 unit, left panel; ≥1 unit, right panel).**

Error bars indicate 95% confidence interval. Data were adjusted for sex, age, body mass index, diabetes mellitus, current smoking and drinking, hypercholesterolemia, history of cardiovascular disease, and defined daily dose during monotherapy.

## Wilder's Law on Home Blood Pressure -6-

**Supplemental Figure 4: Changes in the white-coat effect during follow-up categorized by the pretreatment office blood pressure.**

Error bars indicate 95% confidence interval. The white-coat effect was defined as the office blood pressure minus the home blood pressure, and changes in the white-coat effect were determined by subtracting the effect observed at the end of follow-up period from the effect during pretreatment.