

Supplementary Material

Figure A. Distributions of Systolic (A), Diastolic (B), Mean Arterial (C), and Pulse (D) Pressures

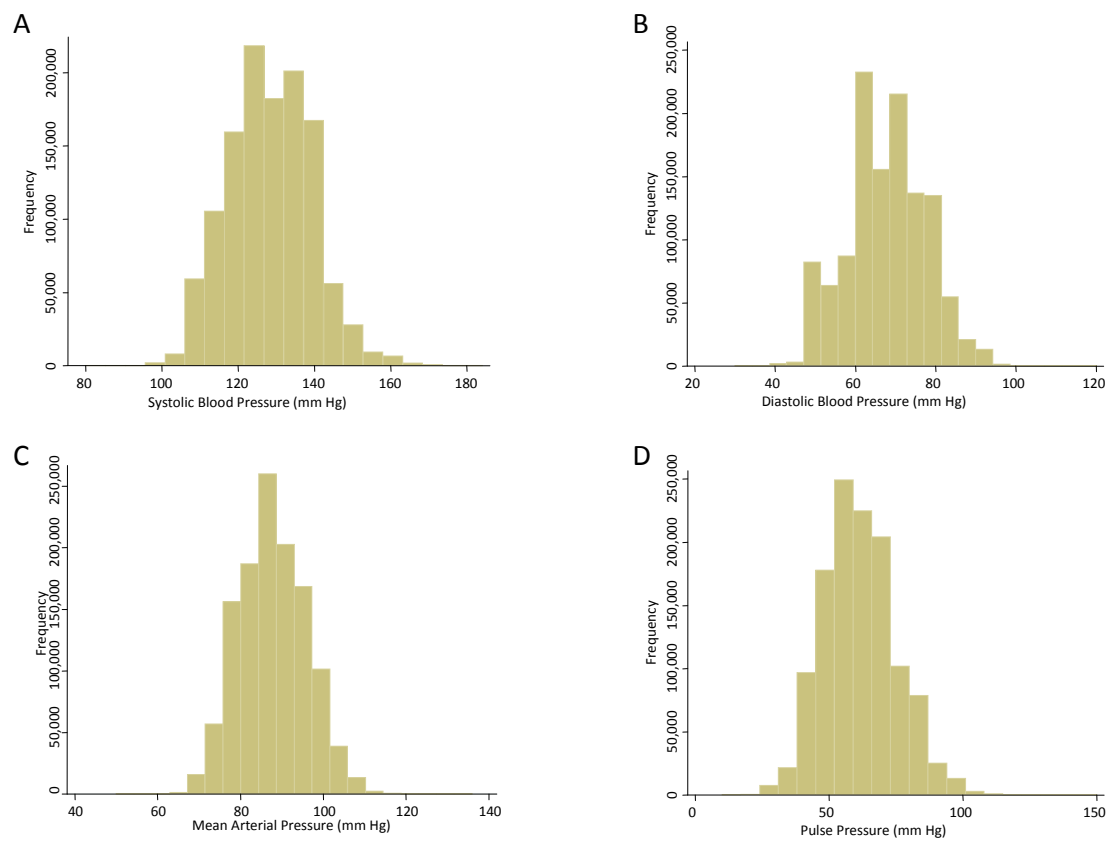
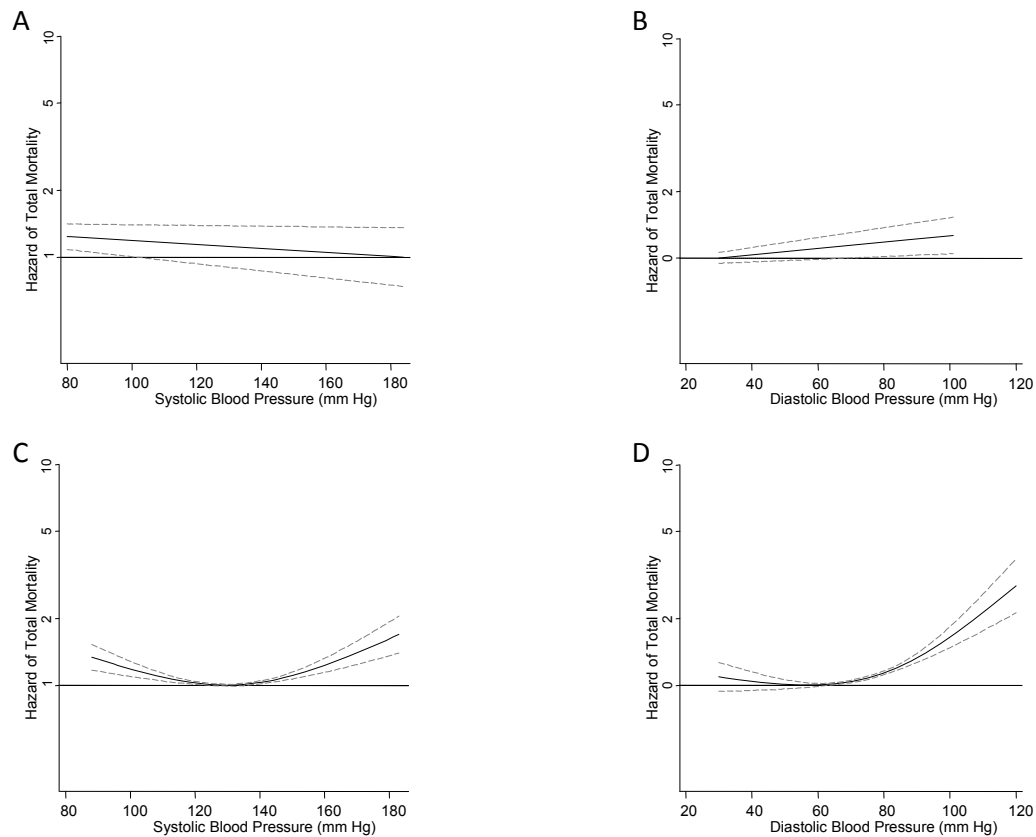


Figure B. Relations of Combinations of Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressures to Total Mortality Risk

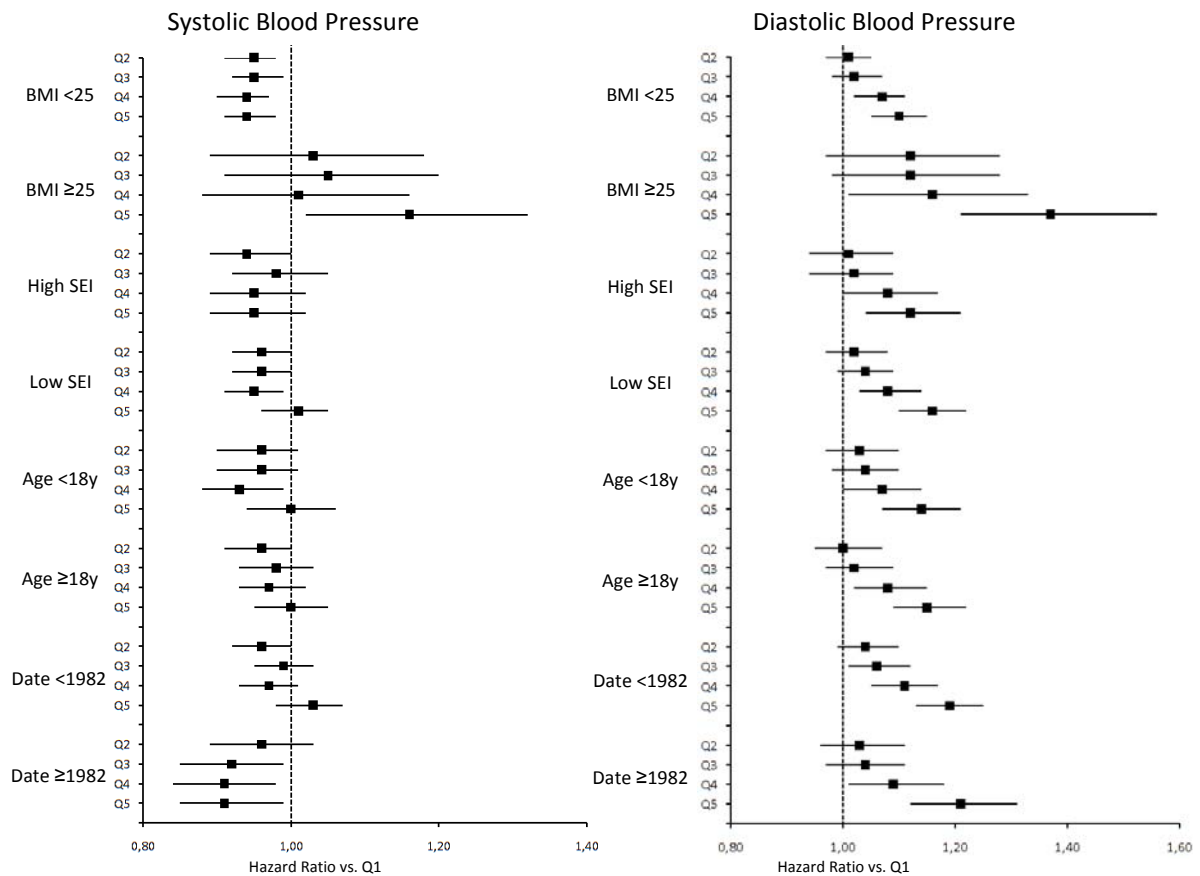


Solid line represents hazard of total mortality, dashed lines 95% confidence interval limits, from multivariable regression spline Cox proportional hazards models C (adjusting for age, conscription date, conscription center, socioeconomic position, body mass index, elbow flexion, hand grip and knee extension strength). Data are from subsamples based on systolic or diastolic blood pressure: Panel A restricted to men with diastolic blood pressure below median (68 mm Hg); panel B: systolic blood pressure below median (128 mm Hg); panel C: diastolic blood pressure above median; panel D: systolic blood pressure above median. Y-scale logarithmic.

Figure C. Relations of Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure to Total Mortality

Risk in Subgroups of Body Mass Index, Socioeconomic Index, Age, and

Conscription Date



Relations of quintiles of systolic and diastolic blood pressures (vs. the lowest quintile) to mortality risk, in subgroups of body mass index ($\text{BMI} \geq$ vs. $<25 \text{ kg/m}^2$), socioeconomic index (non-manual workers [high SEI] vs. others [low SEI]), age ($\geq$ vs. < 18.2 years), and conscription date (before vs. after February 2nd, 1982) in models B.