

## **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

### **Utility of Standing Office Blood Pressure in Detecting Hypertension in Healthy Adults**

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**Supplemental Table 1.** Determinants of seated and standing systolic BP. Summary of multiple linear regression analyses.

| Variable                                | Coefficient | Standard error | p-value |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------|
| <b>Seated Systolic Blood Pressure</b>   |             |                |         |
| Age                                     | 0.32        | 0.13           | 0.01*   |
| Sex (female)                            | -5.29       | 2.99           | 0.08    |
| Race (Black/African American)           | -0.20       | 3.59           | 0.96    |
| Ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino)             | 0.89        | 4.12           | 0.83    |
| BMI                                     | 0.50        | 0.30           | 0.10    |
| eGFR                                    | 0.01        | 0.12           | 0.96    |
| Fasting glucose                         | 0.15        | 0.12           | 0.19    |
| <b>Standing Systolic Blood Pressure</b> |             |                |         |
| Age                                     | 0.25        | 0.14           | 0.08    |
| Sex (female)                            | -8.98       | 3.29           | <0.01*  |
| Race (Black/African American)           | 3.90        | 3.96           | 0.33    |
| Ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino)             | 1.20        | 4.55           | 0.79    |
| BMI                                     | 0.65        | 0.33           | 0.05    |
| eGFR                                    | -0.07       | 0.12           | 0.56    |
| Fasting glucose                         | 0.19        | 0.13           | 0.14    |

\* $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

BMI, body mass index; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

**Supplemental Table 2.** Seated and standing office BP variability.

| <b>Position</b> | <b>Mean BP (mmHg)</b> | <b>SD*</b>    | <b>CV†</b>      |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Seated SBP      | 124.4                 | $3.2 \pm 2.6$ | $0.03 \pm 0.04$ |
| Seated DBP      | 76.5                  | $1.9 \pm 1.5$ | $0.03 \pm 0.02$ |
| Standing SBP    | 125.9                 | $3.2 \pm 2.6$ | $0.03 \pm 0.02$ |
| Standing DBP    | 80.1                  | $2.0 \pm 1.8$ | $0.03 \pm 0.02$ |

Within-subject mean BP, SD, and CV were calculated.

\* SD presented as mean SD  $\pm$  SD

† CV presented as mean CV  $\pm$  SD

CV = (SD of mean BP / mean BP (mmHg))

BP, blood pressure; CV, coefficient of variation; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SD, standard deviation.

## **Supplemental Figure Legends**

### **Supplemental Figure 1** Proportion of Hypertension Diagnosis

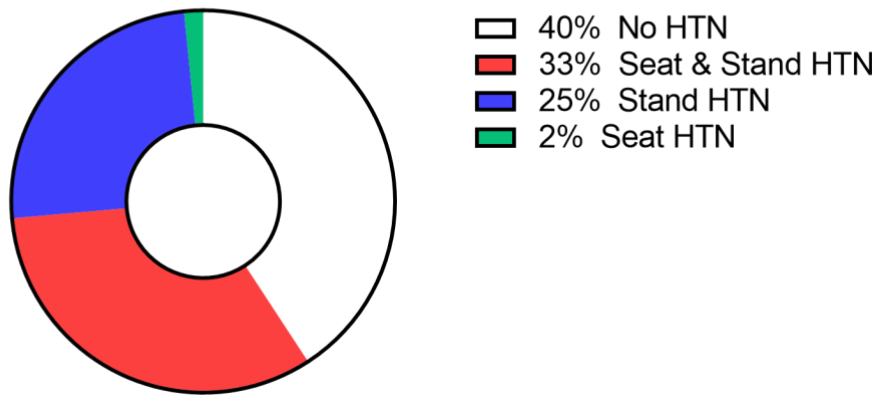
Proportions of hypertension based on seated and standing blood pressure. Seated HTN defined by both (a) 2017 ACC/AHA ( $\geq 130/80$  mmHg), and (b) 2023 ESH ( $\geq 140/90$  mmHg) guidelines for hypertension. Standing HTN determined by using optimal cutoffs derived from Youden's index using reference ABPM of  $\geq 125/75$  mmHg (2017 ACC/AHA) and  $\geq 130/80$  mmHg (2023 ESH) which were  $\geq 124/81$  mmHg and  $\geq 123.5/83.5$  mmHg, respectively.

ACC, American College of Cardiology; AHA, American Heart Association; ESH, European Society of Hypertension; HTN, hypertension.

**Supplemental Figure 1.**

**a**

2017 ACC/AHA Guidelines for HTN



**b**

2023 ESH Guidelines for HTN

