### Instructions: For each variable in Table 1, create a summary. For continuous variables, the summary will be the mean, median, 25th, and 75th percentile. For nominal variables, the summary will be the number of observations in each category. At this stage, there is no need to weight the results.

### Table 1: Variables to replicate

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| **Variable** | **Variable definition** |
| *Demographics* | |
| Age category, years | Age grouping: 18-44, 45-64, 65-74, ≥ 75 years |
| Race | Self-reported race/ethnicity. From 1999-2000 through 2009-2010 this was available as non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic and other. From 2011-2012 through 2017-2020 this was available as non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and other. |
| Age, years | Participant age in years. Participants > 80 years of age are given an age of 80 years. |
| Pregnant | Pregnancy status. This is defined by either self-report of being pregnant or a positive pregnancy test conducted during the study visit. |
| Gender | Self-reported gender |
| *Blood pressure* | |
| Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg | Mean systolic blood pressure in mm Hg. This is based on the average of up to 3 readings. Overall, >95% of participants with at least one systolic blood pressure reading had three readings. From 1999-2000 through 2015-2016, systolic blood pressure was measured using a mercury sphygmomanometer. In 2017-2020, systolic blood pressure was measured using an oscillometric device. The systolic blood pressure in 2017-2020 was calibrated to the mercury device by adding 1.5 mm Hg to the mean measured value. |
| Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg | Mean diastolic blood pressure in mm Hg. This is based on the average of up to 3 readings. Overall, >95% of participants with at least one diastolic blood pressure reading had three readings. From 1999-2000 through 2015-2016, diastolic blood pressure was measured using a mercury sphygmomanometer. In 2017-2020, diastolic blood pressure was measured using an oscillometric device. The diastolic blood pressure in 2017-2020 was calibrated to the mercury device by subtracting 1.0 mm Hg to the mean measured value. |
| Blood pressure category | Systolic/diastolic blood pressure <120/80, 120-129/<80, 130-139/80-89, 140-159/90-99, ≥ 160/100. Participants were placed in the category associated with higher blood pressure (e.g., someone with systolic blood pressure of 150 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure of 76 mm Hg was placed in the ≥ 140/90 mm Hg category) |
| *Antihypertensive medication* | |
| Self-reported antihypertensive medication use | Self-reported use of antihypertensive medication |
| Number of antihypertensive medication classes | Number of antihypertensive medication classes being taken based on the pill bottle review. Treat this as categorical with categories of 0 classes, 1 class, 2 classes, 3 classes, and 4 or more classes. |
| *Antihypertensive medication classes* | |
| ACE inhibitors | Taking an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included bnazepril, captopril, enalapril, fosinopril, lisonopril, moexipril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, trandolapril |
| Aldosterone antagonists | Taking an aldosterone antagonist, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included eplerenone, spironolactone. |
| Alpha-1 blockers | Taking an alpha blocker, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included doxazosin, prazosin, terazosin. |
| Angiotensin receptor blockers | Taking an angiotensin receptor blocker, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included candesartan, eprosartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, valsartan, azilsartan. |
| Beta blockers | Taking a beta blocker. Drugs in this class included acebutolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, carvedilol, labetalol, metoprolol, nadolol, nebivolol, pindolol, propranolol. |
| Central alpha1 agonist and other centrally acting agents | Taking a centrally acting agents, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included clonidine, guanabenz, guanfaacine, methyldopa, reserpine. |
| Calcium channel blockers | Taking a calcium channel blocker, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included amlodipine, diltiazem, felodipine, isradipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, nisoldipine, verapamil. |
| Potassium sparing diuretics | Taking a potassium-sparing diuretic, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included amiloride, triamterene. |
| Loop diuretics | Taking a loop diuretic, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included bumetanide, furosemide, torsemide, ethacrynic acid. |
| Thiazide or thiazide-type diuretics | Taking a thiazide diuretic, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included bendroflumethiazide, chlorthalidone, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, indapamide, metolazone, polythiazide. |
| Direct renin inhibitors | Taking a renin inhibitor, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included aliskiren. |
| Direct vasodilators | Taking a vasodilator, defined using the pill bottle review. Drugs in this class included hydralazine, minoxidil. |
| Abbreviations: ACC = American College of Cardiology; AHA = American Heart Association; BP = blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; JNC7 = Seventh Joint National Committee; and SBP = systolic blood pressure | |