**Column A**: The index for each patient. We have data for 37 patients, from index 0 to 36 under column A.

**Column B (email)**: The ID (part of email) that is used to link the device data to other clinical/demographic data collected through the pilot.

**Column C (average\_BP\_data\_per\_day)**: The number of Blood Pressure (BP) measurements during the first 31 days divided by 31. This number represents how many BP measurements per day were on average recorded during the first 31 days. If the value for a given patient is "1" for this parameter, this means the patient has on average one measurement per day during the first 31 days.

**Column D (std\_BP\_data\_per\_day)**: The standard deviation for the number of BP measurements per day. If this number is small, it means the number of measurements per day were distributed almost equally, but if is large, it means some days have more BP measurements than the other days.

**Column E (BP\_density)**: The number of BP measurements during the first 31 days.

**Column F (systolic\_mean)**: The average systolic BP measurement during the first 31 days.

**Column G (systolic\_std)**: The standard deviation for systolic BP measurements during the first 31 days.

**Column H (systolic\_risk\_score)**: A custom risk score defined as how much difference the systolic BP measurements had on average from a so-called normal range of 100-140 mmHg. If a systolic BP measurement had a value that falls in the "normal" range, then the difference would be zero, but if, for instance, the systolic BP value was 90mmHg, then it has a difference of 10 from the normal range for that measurement, and if it has a value of 170mmHg, it has a difference of 30mmHg from the normal range. We summed up the differences and divided them by the number of BP measurements to get this custom risk score. A large value would mean the patient had BP measurements that are far from the normal range.

**Column I (diastolic\_mean)**: The average diastolic BP measurement during the first 31 days.

**Column J (diastolic\_std)**: The standard deviation for diastolic BP measurements during the first 31 days.

**Column K (diastolic\_risk\_score)**: A custom risk score defined as how much difference the diastolic BP measurements had on average from a so-called normal range of 60-80 mmHg. If a systolic BP measurement had a value that falls in the "normal" range, then the difference would be zero, but if, for instance, the diastolic BP value was 50mmHg, then it has a difference of 10 from the normal range for that measurement, and if it has a value of 110mmHg, it has a difference of 30mmHg from the normal range. We summed up the differences and divided them by the number of BP measurements to get this custom risk score. A large value would mean the patient had BP measurements that are far from the normal range.

**Column L (diastolic\_risk\_score\_v2)**: An updated custom risk score defined as how much difference the diastolic BP measurements had on average from a so-called normal range of 60-85 mmHg.

**Column M ( average\_HR\_data\_per\_day)**: The number of HR measurements (from Steel HR) during the first 31 days divided by 31. This number represents how many HR measurements per day were on average recorded during the first 31 days. If the value for a given patient is "1" for this parameter, this means the patient has on average one measurement per day during the first 31 days.

**Column N (std\_HR\_data\_per\_day)**: The standard deviation for the number of HR measurements per day. If this number is small, it means the number of measurements per day were distributed almost equally, but if is large, it means some days have more HR measurements than the other days.

**Column O (Steel\_HR\_density)**: The number of HR measurements during the first 31 days.

**Column P (Steel\_HR\_mean)**: The average HR measurement during the first 31 days.

**Column Q (Steel\_HR\_std)**: The standard deviation for HR measurements during the first 31 days.

**Column Q (Steel\_HR\_risk\_score)**: A custom risk score defined as how much difference the HR measurements had on average from a so-called normal range of 60-90 bpm. If a HR measurement had a value that falls in the "normal" range, then the difference would be zero, but if, for instance, the HR value was 50bpm, then it has a difference of 10 from the normal range for that measurement, and if it has a value of 120bpm, it has a difference of 30bpm from the normal range. We summed up the differences and divided them by the number of BP measurements to get this custom risk score. A large value would mean the patient had HR measurements that are far from the normal range.

**Column R (Steel\_HR\_risk\_score\_v2)**: An updated custom risk score defined as how much difference the HR measurements had on average from a so-called normal range of 60-100 bpm.

**Column S (average\_Weight\_data\_per\_day)**: The number of Weight measurements during the first 31 days divided by 31. This number represents how many Weight measurements per day were on average recorded during the first 31 days. If the value for a given patient is "1" for this parameter, this means the patient has on average one measurement per day during the first 31 days.

**Column T (std\_Weight\_data\_per\_day)**: The standard deviation for the number of Weight measurements per day. If this number is small, it means the number of measurements per day were distributed almost equally, but if is large, it means some days have more Weight measurements than the other days.

**Column U (Weight\_density)**: The number of Weight measurements during the first 31 days.

**Column V (Weight\_mean)**: The average systolic Weight measurement during the first 31 days.

**Column W (Weight\_std)**: The standard deviation for Weight measurements during the first 31 days.

**Column X (Weight\_risk\_score)**: Currently waiting for further instructions from PI regarding a so-called normal range for Weight.