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| **Table S3: Multivariable association between acute kidney injury and the lowest blood pressure components for cumulative 5 minutes\*** | | | | |
| **Lowest blood pressure components for cumulative 5-minutes (mmHg)** | | **Odds ratio Units (mmHg)** | **Odds ratio (98.75% CI) \*\*** | **P-value** |
| Systolic blood pressure < 90 | -5 | | 1.10 (1.05, 1.14) | <.0001+ |
| Systolic blood pressure ≥ 90 | 5 | | 1.01 (0.95, 1.07) | 0.751 |
| Mean arterial pressure < 65 | -5 | | 1.09 (1.03, 1.15) | <.0001+ |
| Mean arterial pressure ≥ 65 | 5 | | 0.99 (0.90, 1.09) | 0.727 |
| Diastolic blood pressure < 50 | -5 | | 1.05 (0.99, 1.12) | 0.028 |
| Diastolic blood pressure ≥ 50 | 5 | | 0.99 (0.88, 1.11) | 0.827 |
| Pulse pressure < 35 | -5 | | 1.09 (1.03, 1.15) | <.0001+ |
| Pulse pressure ≥ 35 | 5 | | 0.99 (0.92, 1.06) | 0.671 |
| Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval  \*From the multivariable piecewise logistic regression adjusting for confounding variables. The exposure of the lowest blood pressure for a patient for a cumulative 5-minutes was partitioned into 2 intervals using the thresholds determined by the visual plots, and a separate line segment was fit to each interval (piece-wise regression).  \*\* Odds ratios are estimated for each segment. For example, for systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg, Odds ratio = 1.10 means that the odds of having acute kidney injury was an estimated 10% higher for each 5mmHg decrease in the lowest systolic blood pressure below 90 mmHg; for ≥90 mmHg, Odds ratio = 1.01 means that the odds of having acute kidney injury was an estimated 1% higher (non-significant, P=0.75) with each 5mmHg increase in the lowest systolic blood pressure. Bonferroni correction with the significant level of 0.0125 (alpha = 0.05/4 = 0.0125) and 98.75% CI was reported. +significant if P < 0.0125. | | | | |