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| **Table S2: Multivariable association between myocardial 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 | 1.16 (1.11, 1.21) | <.0001 **+** |
| Systolic blood pressure ≥ 90 | 5 | 1.02 (0.96, 1.09) | 0.405 |
| Mean arterial pressure < 65 | -5 | 1.17 (1.10, 1.24) | <.0001 **+** |
| Mean arterial pressure ≥ 65 | 5 | 1.07 (0.96, 1.18) | 0.117 |
| Diastolic blood pressure <50 | -5 | 1.12 (1.05, 1.20) | <.0001 **+** |
| Diastolic blood pressure ≥ 50 | 5 | 1.12 (0.99, 1.27) | 0.021 |
| Pulse pressure < 35 | -5 | 1.16 (1.09, 1.22) | <.0001 **+** |
| Pulse pressure ≥35 | 5 | 0.99 (0.92, 1.07) | 0.775 |
| 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 = 1.16 means that the odds of having myocardial injury was an estimated 16% higher for each 5 mmHg decrease in the lowest systolic blood pressure below90 mmHg; for ≥90 mmHg, Odds ratios = 1.02 means that the odds of having myocardial injury was an estimated 2% higher (non-significant, P=0.40) with each 5 mmHg increase in the lowest systolic blood pressure. Bonferroni correction with the significant level of 0.0125 (alpha = 0.05/4 = 0.00125) and 98.75% CI was reported. + significant if P < 0.0125 |