

Accuracy of pulse interval timing in ambulatory blood pressure measurement: supplementary material

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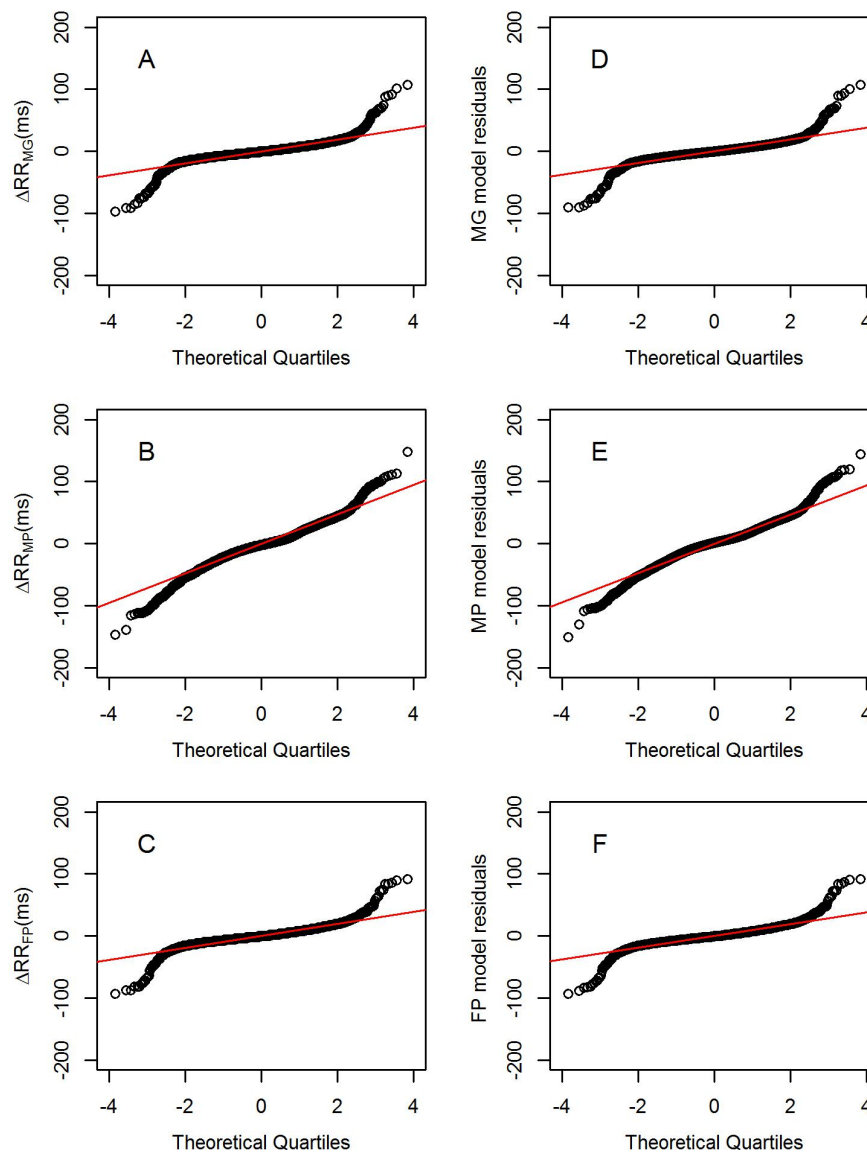


Figure S1. A-C: QQ plots for ΔRR for each annotation landmark

D-F: QQ plots of the residuals of the corresponding mixed effects models. The similarity between the corresponding distributions is consistent with the model results i.e. that fixed effects are not significant or are small.

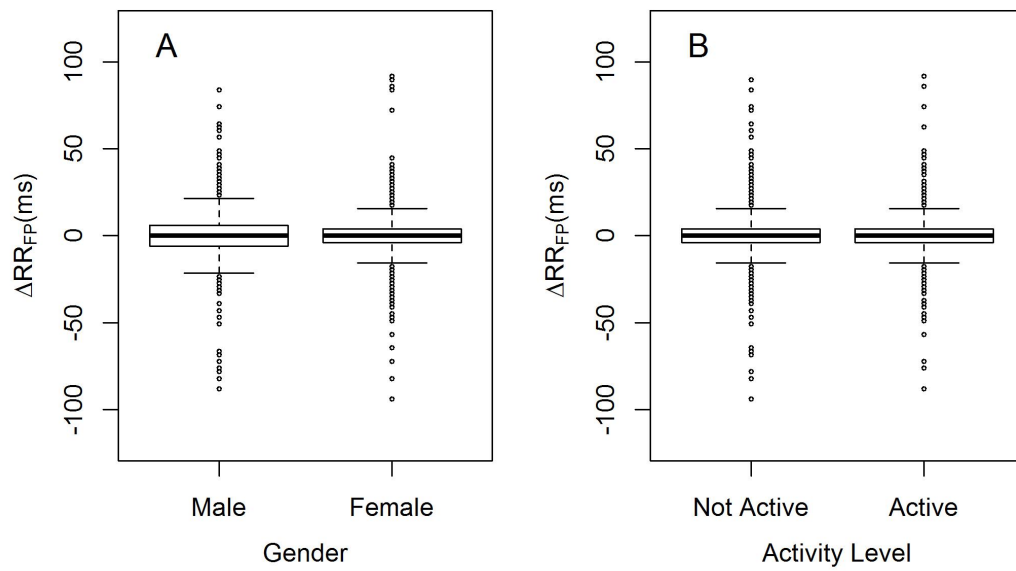


Figure S2. Box plots showing the distribution of ΔRR_{FP} based on gender (A) and activity level (B). The boxes denote the inter-quartile range (IQR, upper: Q3, lower: Q1) of the data, the upper and lower whiskers are defined as $\min(\max(\Delta RR_{FP}), Q3+1.5 \cdot IQR)$ and $\max(\min(\Delta RR_{FP}), Q1-1.5 \cdot IQR)$ respectively. Outliers are any points outside of this range.

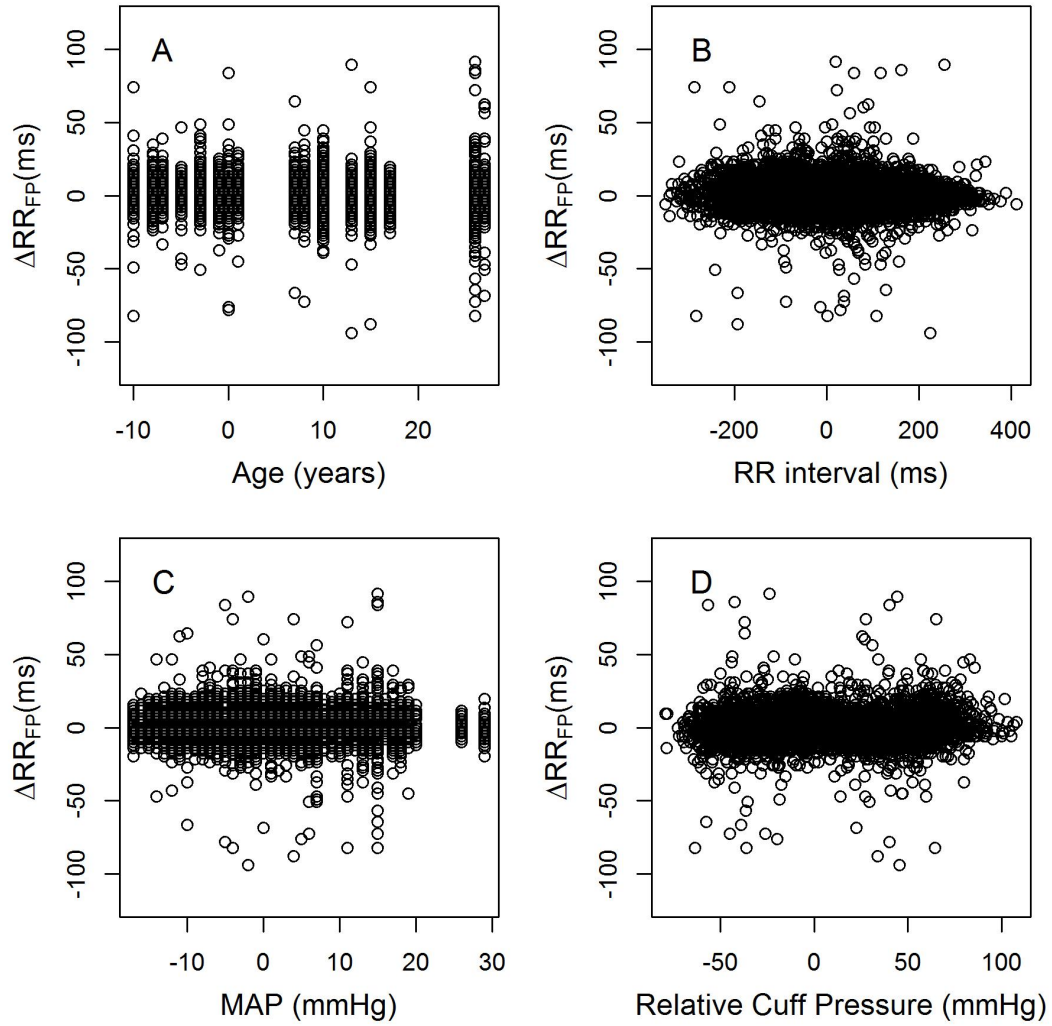


Figure S3. Univariate scatter plots for fixed effects included in the model

A: Age, centred to the median value for the population (34 years)

B: RR interval, centred to the median value for the population (912 ms)

C: Mean arterial pressure, centred to the median value for the population (90 mmHg)

D: Cuff Pressure relative to the mean arterial pressure for the recording.