

**Online Supplementary Material**

Fiscella K, Holt K. Racial disparity in hypertension control: tallying the death toll. *Ann Fam Med*. 2008;6(6):497-502.

<http://www.annfammed.org/cgi/content/full/6/6/497/DC1>

**Supplemental Appendix. Sensitivity Analyses for Key Model Estimates**

<b>Annual Number of Black Deaths According to Model Estimates</b>					
<b>Condition and Sex</b>	<b>Base Estimate<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>± 30% B-W SBP<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Comparable B-W SBP Across Age-Groups<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>Use of 95% CI for RR<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>RRR Based on Estimates From Observational Data<sup>e</sup></b>
<b>Heart disease</b>					
Men	3,420	2,470-4,300	3,090	2,730-3,930	3,450
Women	2,060	1,480-2,620	4,720	1,850-2,370	2,540
Both	5,480	3,950-6,920	7,810	5,040-6,300	5,990
<b>Stroke</b>					
Men	1,280	950-1,580	1,170	1,000-1,520	1,060
Women	910	670-1,130	2,100	710-1,070	670
Both	2,190	1,620-2,710	3,270	1,710-2,590	1,730
CI = confidence interval; RR = relative risk; RRR = relative risk reduction; B-W SBP = black-white difference in systolic blood pressure. <sup>a</sup> Estimates from the base model, as a reference for comparison. <sup>b</sup> A sensitivity analysis using a variation in the base estimate of black-white difference in SBP of ± 30%. <sup>c</sup> A sensitivity analysis that assumes a constant black-white difference in SBP across age-groups based on the mean difference across age-groups by sex. <sup>d</sup> A sensitivity analysis for the estimate of SBP reduction from treatment on mortality based on the range from the 95% CI. <sup>e</sup> A sensitivity analysis in which estimates of RR for SBP reduction derived from treatment trials were substituted with those observational data.					