

左に棒がある方が降圧効果が高い事を示しています

Fig 1 | Incremental effects of antihypertensive drug classes on systolic blood pressure. Diamonds represent point estimates from pooled models. Squares represent point estimates from models stratified by baseline number of drug classes. Systolic blood pressure was each patient's final recorded measurement. Antihypertensive drug classes are measured at baseline and at latest visit for which there was also recorded measurement of blood pressure. Multivariable adjusted models estimated with ordinary least squares regression. Instrumental variable models were estimated with two stage ordinary least squares regression

下の操作変数法では明らかに他剤併用の方が効果がありました。

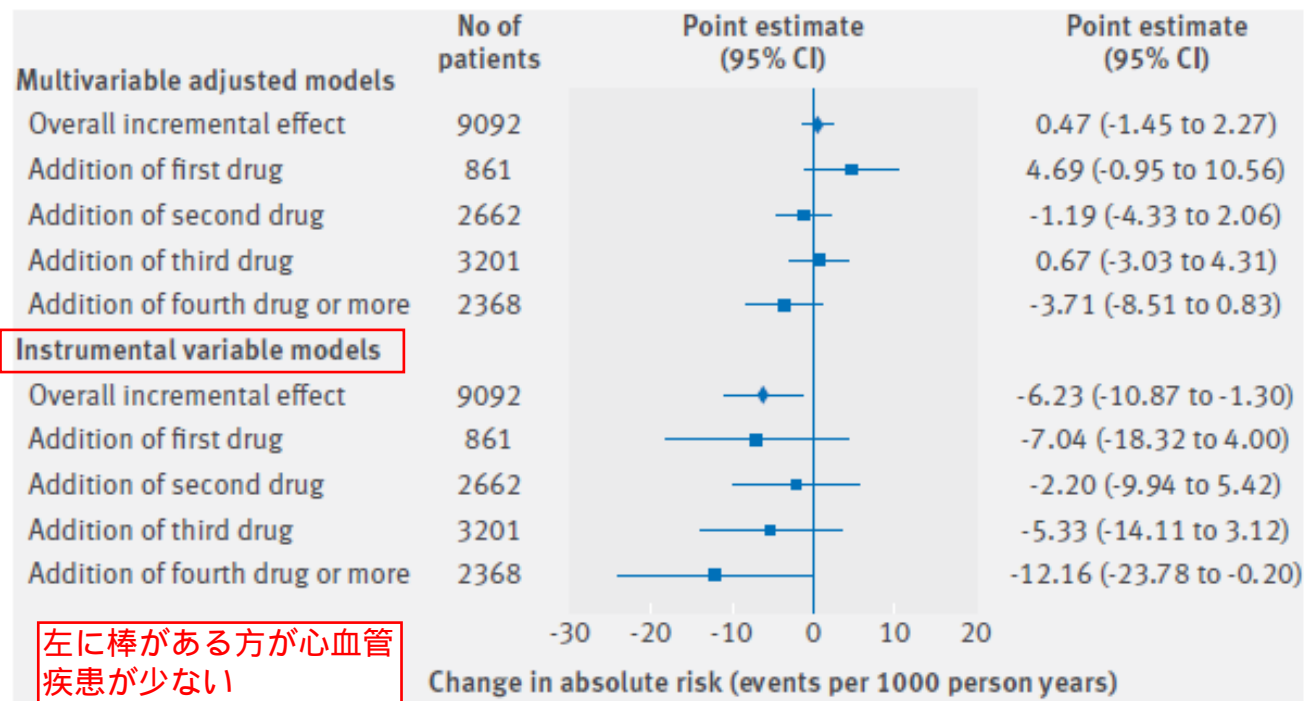


Fig 2 | Incremental effects of antihypertensive drug classes on major cardiovascular events. Diamonds represent point estimates from pooled models. Squares represent point estimates from models stratified by baseline number of drug classes. Major cardiovascular events defined as composite including myocardial infarction, acute coronary syndrome not resulting in myocardial infarction, stroke, acute decompensated heart failure, or death from cardiovascular causes.²¹ Antihypertensive drug classes measured at baseline and at each patient's final visit. To minimize reverse causality, last recorded value of drug classes before incidence of event was used for patients who experienced a major cardiovascular event. For standard multivariable models, additive hazards models estimated to account for right censored nature of survival outcomes.²⁶ For instrumental variable models, recently validated two stage approach was implemented,²⁷ substituting predicted number of drug classes from first stage (function of randomization status and covariates) into additive hazards model

心血管疾患に対しても下の解析では多剤併用療法が効果がありました。

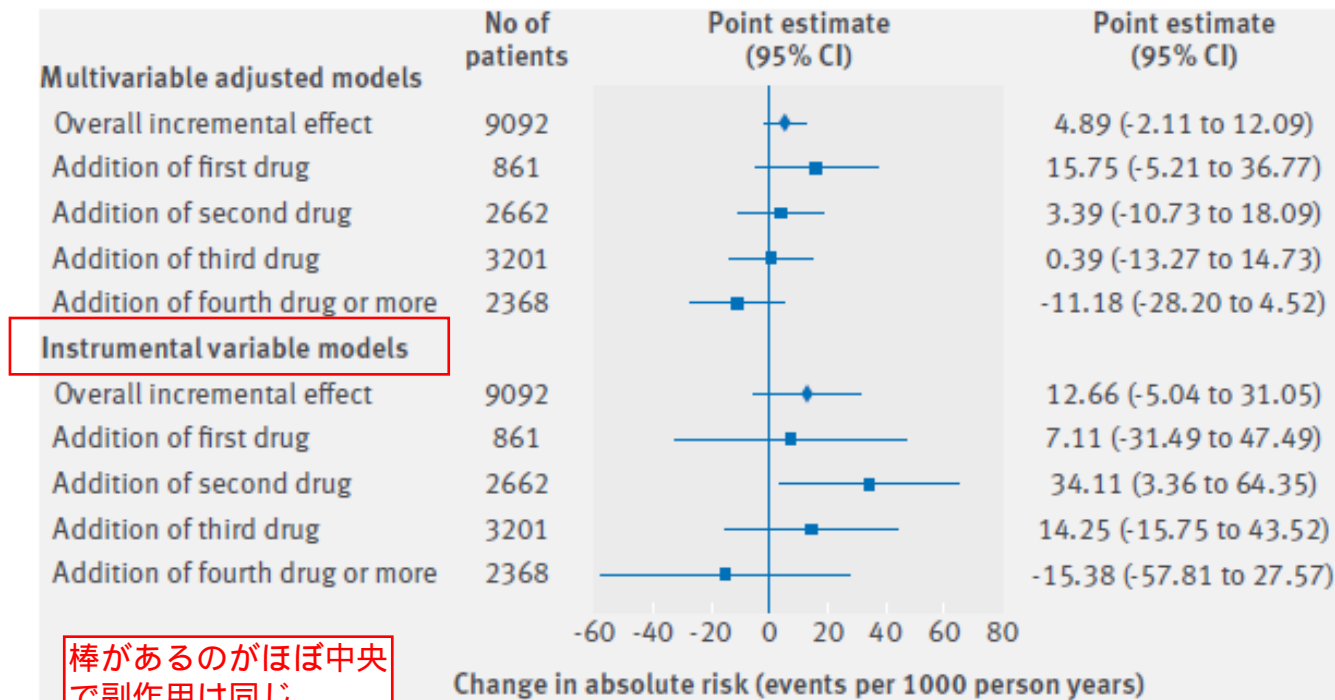


Fig 3 | Incremental effects of antihypertensive drug classes on serious adverse events. Diamonds represent point estimates from pooled models. Squares represent point estimates from models stratified by baseline number of drug classes. Serious adverse events defined as composite including emergency department evaluations for hypotension, syncope, bradycardia, electrolyte imbalance, injurious fall, or admissions for acute kidney injury or acute renal failure.²¹ Antihypertensive drug classes measured at baseline and at each patient's final visit. To minimize reverse causality, last recorded value of drug classes before incidence of event was used for those patient who experienced serious adverse event. For standard multivariable models, additive hazards models were estimated to account for right censored nature of survival outcomes.²⁶ For instrumental variable models, recently validated two stage approach was implemented,²⁷ substituting predicted number of drug classes from first stage (function of randomization status and covariates) into additive hazards model

副作用も多剤になっても増えていません。