

Supplement Table 3. The incidence rate of a composite of all-cause death, recurrent MI, hospitalization for heart failure, and stroke among different types of ARBs

ARBs	Number of patients	Number of cases	Incidence rate (per 1,000 person-years)	Unadjusted		Adjusted	
				HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value
Fimasartan	124	16	63.6	0.68 (0.37–1.24)	0.21	0.82 (0.46–1.45)	0.49
Candesartan	845	179	92.8	1.06 (0.79–1.42)	0.70	1.04 (0.83–1.31)	0.74
Valsartan	743	156	85.5	0.96 (0.73–1.26)	0.78	0.93 (0.74–1.17)	0.56
Losartan	597	130	74.5	0.84 (0.63–1.13)	0.25	0.95 (0.74–1.21)	0.67
Telmisartan	214	63	119.3	1.40 (0.99–1.99)	0.06	1.28 (0.91–1.78)	0.16
Olmesartan	168	37	96.7	1.09 (0.78–1.53)	0.63	1.05 (0.73–1.51)	0.78
Irbesartan	111	32	95.6	1.13 (0.73–1.74)	0.58	0.93 (0.60–1.46)	0.76

The reference group for hazard ratios was sum of the other ARBs, and HRs were adjusted for age, sex, previous revascularization, previous ARB or angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor therapy, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, atrial fibrillation or flutter, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, peripheral artery disease, malignancy, admission at tertiary hospital, and discharge medications.

Abbreviations: ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio.