**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1. Criteria used to apply pediatric hypertension guidelines**

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| **Age group (yrs)** | **Classification** | **Criteria** |
| **Former (2004) Guideline\*** | **New (2017) Guideline†** |
| 12–17 | Elevated blood pressure | ≥90th to <95th percentile or ≥120/80 mmHg to <95th percentile (using 2004 percentile tables) | ≥90th to <95th percentile or SBP 120 mmHg to <95th percentile (using updated percentile tables) |
| Hypertension | ≥95th percentile, or antihypertensive medication use§ (using 2004 percentile tables) | ≥95th percentile, BP ≥130/80 mmHg, or antihypertensive medication use§ (using updated percentile tables) |
| 18–19 | Elevated blood pressure | SBP ≥120 to <140 mmHg or DBP ≥80 to <90 mmHg | SBP ≥120 to <130 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg |
| Hypertension | ≥140/90 mmHg, or antihypertensive medication use§ | ≥130/80 mmHg, or antihypertensive medication use§ |

\* National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. The Fourth Report on the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. Pediatrics 2004; 114(2 Suppl):555-76.

† Flynn JT, Kaelber DC, Baker-Smith CM, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for Screening and Management of High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. Pediatrics 2017;140:e20171904.

§ Self-reported antihypertensive medication use from the Blood Pressure and Cholesterol Module (e.g., “Because of your high blood pressure/hypertension, have you ever been told to take prescribed medicine?”). Available only for those aged >15 years.