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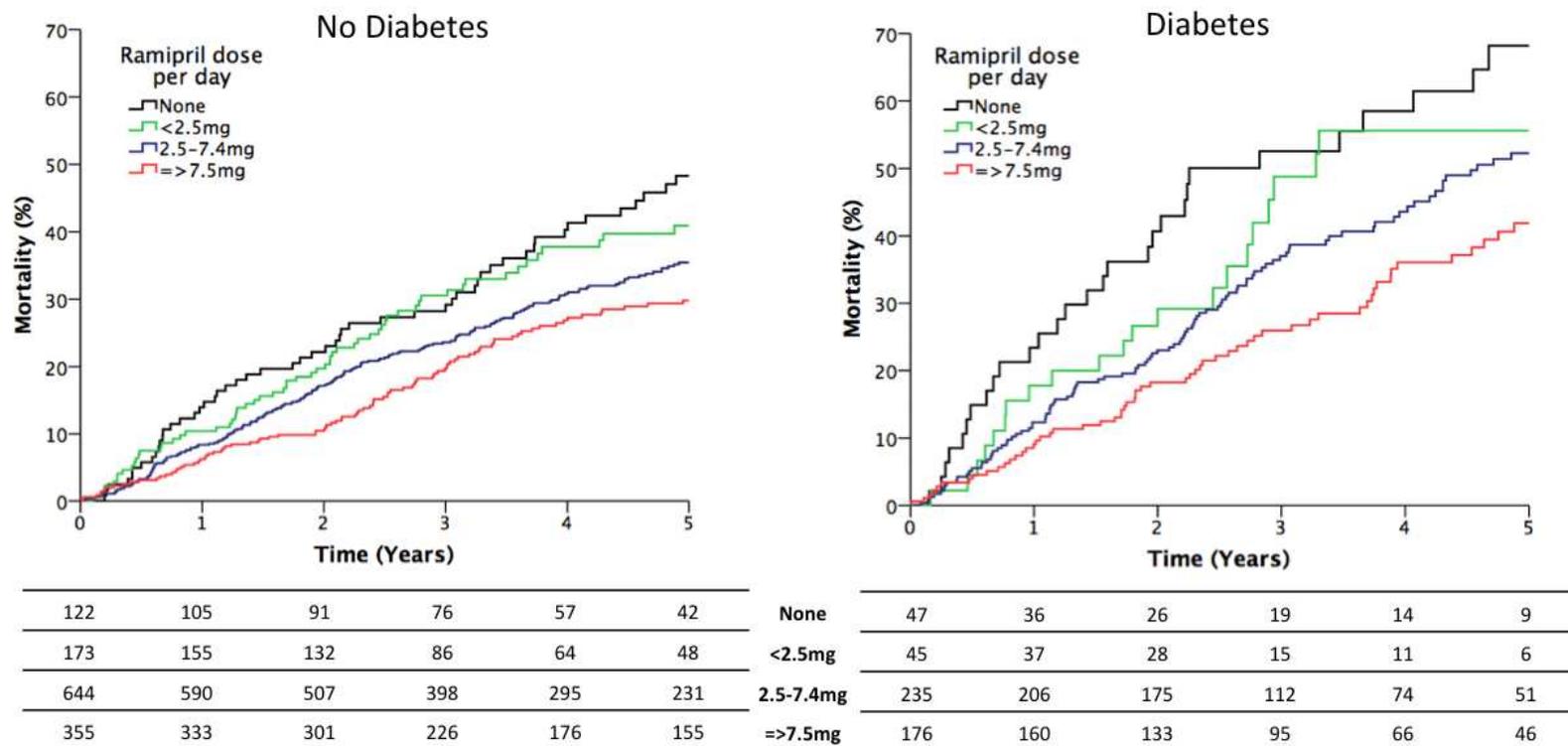
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Ramipril equivalent dose (mg/day)	No Diabetes				Diabetes			
	None (n=122)	<2.5mg (n=173)	2.5-7.4mg (n=644)	≥7.5mg (n=355)	None (n=47)	<2.5mg (n=45)	2.5-7.4mg (n=235)	≥7.5mg (n=176)
Age (years)	74.2 (1)**	71.5 (1)	69 (0.5)	67.5 (0.7)	71.8 (1.5)	72.2 (1.7)	70.2 (0.7)	69.2 (0.8)
Heart Rate (bpm)	78 (1.9)*	76.6 (1.5)	75.6 (0.7)	73.1 (1)	74.9 (2.3)	78.9 (3.4)	76 (1.2)	73.6 (1.2)
Systolic BP (mmHg)	122 (2)	120.3 (2)	121 (1)	122.7 (1.1)	122.4 (2.9)	128.4 (3.8)	123.9 (1.6)	126.6 (1.7)
RPP (bpm x mmHg)	9302 (260)	9175 (253)	9166 (124)	8831 (158)	9080 (322)	9744 (473)	9309 (216)	9297 (220)
QRS duration (ms)	121 (3)	123 (2)	124 (1)	125 (2)	119 (6)	124 (5)	121 (2)	123 (2)
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	13.1 (0.2)**	13.4 (0.1)	13.7 (0.1)	13.9 (0.1)	12.5 (0.3)	12.6 (0.3)	13 (0.1)	13.1 (0.1)
eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)	48.7 (2)**	58.7 (1.5)	60.2 (0.7)	60.8 (0.9)	44.2 (3.3)**	50.8 (2.9)	54.2 (1.3)	58.2 (1.5)
LVEDD (mm)	56 (1)*	58 (1)	57 (1)	58 (1)	56 (1)	55 (1)	56 (1)	57 (1)
LVEF (%)	33 (1)	31 (1)	32 (1)	31 (1)	31 (1)	34 (1)	33 (1)	34 (1)
Bisoprolol (mg/day)	2.9 (0.3)**	3.1 (0.2)	3.6 (0.1)	4.6 (0.2)	3.4 (0.5)**	3 (0.4)	3.9 (0.2)	5.2 (0.3)
Ramipril (mg/day)	0**	1.2 (0.01)	3.9 (0.05)	9.8 (0.04)	0**	1.2 (0.02)	3.8 (0.08)	9.9 (0.04)
Furosemide (mg/day)	46.6 (4.6)	44.6 (3.5)	43.9 (1.8)	45.2 (2.2)	85.1 (9.2)	62 (7.4)	66.8 (3.5)	67.3 (4.3)
Male sex (% [n])	65.6 (80)*	71.1 (123)	70.7 (455)	77.2 (274)	63.8 (30)*	66.7 (30)	77 (181)	80.7 (142)
IHD etiology (% [n])	59 (72)	54.3 (94)	52.5 (338)	58 (206)	78.7 (37)	64.4 (29)	72.8 (171)	66.5 (117)
ICD in situ (% [n])	8.2 (10)	14.5 (25)	10.1 (65)	14.6 (52)	10.6 (5)	6.7 (3)	12.8 (30)	11.4 (20)
CRT in situ (% [n])	19.7 (24)	27.2 (47)	23.9 (154)	29.6 (105)	27.7 (13)	15.6 (7)	23 (54)	29 (51)
NYHA III/IV (% [n])	36.1 (44)*	22 (38)	30.3 (195)	25.4 (90)	66 (31)**	42.2 (19)	38.3 (90)	26.7 (47)

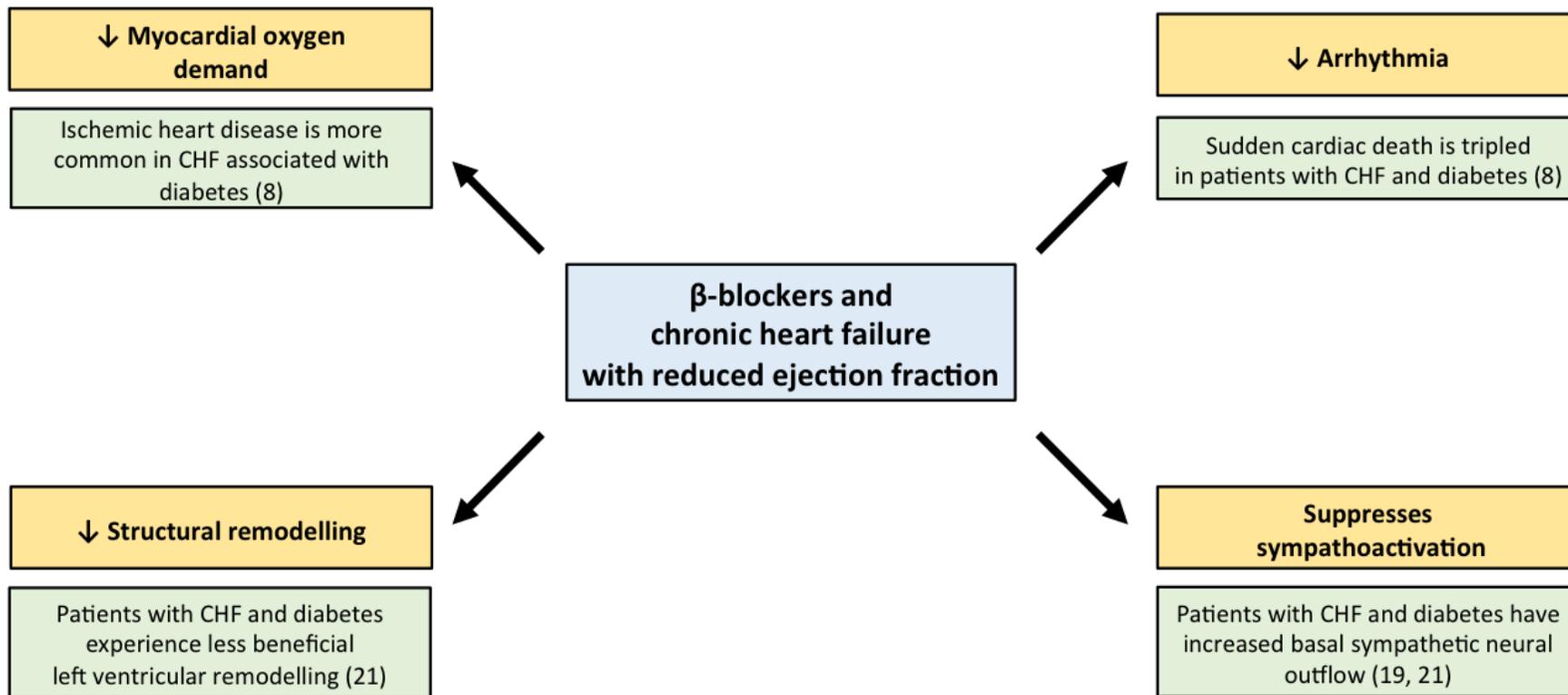
Supplemental Table 1. Characteristics of patient cohort divided into patients with and without diabetes, according to angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (Ramipril) daily dose. Data presented as mean (SEM) or % (n). P value separately compares dose

groups for patients with and without diabetes with ANOVA or chi-squared tests (*P<0.05, **P<0.005). BP=blood pressure, RPP=rate-pressure product, eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate, LVEDD=left ventricular end diastolic diameter, LVEF=left ventricular ejection fraction, ICD=implantable cardioverter defibrillator, CRT=cardiac resynchronisation therapy, NYHA=New York Heart Association.

Supplemental Figures



Supplemental Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier curves showing 5-year all-cause mortality according to dose of ACEI in patients with (p=0.002 across groups by log-rank test) and without diabetes (p<0.001 across groups by log-rank test). The number of patients remaining in each group (i.e. those alive and non-censored) after each year of follow-up is listed below the corresponding figure.



Supplemental Figure 2. Potential mechanisms by which β -blockers improve outcomes in patients with CHF (yellow boxes), along with potential impact of diabetes on these mechanisms (green boxes). References are provided in parentheses.