Table S3. Long-term medication according to severity of OSA.

	All patients N = 82	No OSA N = 12	Mild OSA N = 23	Moderate OSA N = 23	Severe OSA N =24
Any AHT	74 (90%)	10 (83%)	19 (83%)	22 (96%)	23 (96%)
Beta-blocker	47 (57%)	5 (42%)	13 (57%)	15 (65%)	14 (58%)
ACE-inhibitor or ATR-blocker	49 (60%)	7 (58%)	13 (57%)	13 (57%)	16 (67%)
3 or more AHT	18 (22%)	3 (25%)	6 (26%)	4 (17%)	5 (21%)
Statins	51 (62%)	6 (50%)	13 (57%)	18 (78%)	14 (58%)
Any anti-coagulant	71 (87%)	11 (92%)	19 (83%)	21 (91%)	20 (83%)
ASA	65 (80%)	9 (75%)	17 (74%)	21 (91%)	18 (75%)
Clopidogrel	12 (17%)	3 (25%)	4 (17%)	3 (13%)	2 (8%)
Warfarin	4 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)
Opiates	15 (18%)	2 (17%)	3 (13%)	5 (22%)	5 (21%)
Benzodiazepines	12 (15%)	4 (33%)	3 (13%)	2 (9%)	3 (13%)

Data are number (percentage) of patients. Abbreviations: ACE = Angiotensin-converting enzyme

AHT = Anti-hypertensive, ASA = Acetylsalicylic acid, ATR = Angiotensin receptor,

Significance between all groups was calculated with exact Chi-square.

P = Not significant for all.