



The relationship between  $\Delta$ PWTT and  $\Delta$ SBP was determined using Spearman's correlation. This analysis showed a statistically significant positive correlation between PWTT variability and SBP change ( $r_s = 0.196$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) (Supplementary Table S1).

**Table S1.** Spearman's correlation analysis of  $\Delta$ PWTT and  $\Delta$ SBP.

| Variables                                    | $\Delta$ PWTT                          | $\Delta$ SBP    | 95% Confidence Intervals (2-tailed) <sup>a,b</sup> |
|--|--|-----------------|--|
| <b>Correlation Coeff. (<math>r_s</math>)</b> | <b>1.000</b>                           | <b>0.196 **</b> | (0.106–0.283)                                      |
| <b><math>\Delta</math>PWTT</b>               | <b><math>p</math> value (2-tailed)</b> | 0.000           |  |
|  | N                                      | 485             | 480  |

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). <sup>a</sup> Estimation is based on Fisher's r-to-z transformation. <sup>b</sup> Estimation of standard error is based on the formula proposed by Fieller, Hartley, and Pearson.

Multiple regression model to validate the association of  $\Delta$ PWTT with clinical characteristics, using the same data to confirm the factors influencing  $\Delta$ PWTT obtained from the logistic regression analysis. Age, LA cartridge, respiratory disease, and phobia were statistically significant factors for PWTT variability (Supplementary Table S2).

**Table S2.** Multiple regression of  $\Delta$ PWTT with clinical characteristics.

| Variables                       | B (sd)           | p Value |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| (Constant)                      | 128.709 (64.336) | 2.001   |
| Age (years)                     | -0.155 (0.049)   | -3.186  |
| L.A cartridge (1.8mL)           | 6.800 (0.74)     | 9.187   |
| Other Respiratory Illness (y/n) | 7.949 (3.547)    | 2.241   |
| Phobia (y/n)                    | -3.221 (1.455)   | -2.214  |