

Table 1: Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of the study population consisting of 199 hypertensive patients, of whom 103 non-dipper and 96 dipper.

Variables	All patients (n=199)	Non-dipper (n=103)	Dipper (n=96)	p value
Age (years)	50.9 ± 10.9	52.4 ± 10.7	48.4 ± 11.1	0.056
Men, n	60	29	31	0.525
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	29.4 ± 4.6	29.6 ± 5.1	29.3 ± 4.2	0.620
Current smokers, n	23	11	12	0.354
Systolic BP, 24 h (mmHg)	122.1 ± 13.5	124.0 ± 15.1	120.0 ± 11.1	0.032
Systolic BP, awake (mmHg)	128.1 ± 11.8	128.5 ± 12.6	127.7 ± 11.5	0,649
Systolic BP, asleep (mmHg)	116.4 ± 9.3	119.3 ± 10.1	113.3 ± 8.2	<0.001
Diastolic BP, 24 h (mmHg)	76.8 ± 9.1	77.5±9.9	76 ± 8.2	0.228
Diastolic BP, awake (mmHg)	81.4 ± 8.4	81.2 ± 7.2	81.6 ± 9.3	0,748
Diastolic BP, asleep (mmHg)	72.1 ± 6.8	73.8 ± 6.6	70.3 ± 7.2	<0.001
Duration of hypertension (years)	3 (1-20)	3 (1-20)	3 (1-20)	0.879
Antihypertensive agents				
ACE inhibitors/ARBs	103 (51.8)	53 (51.5)	50 (52.1)	0.930
β-Blockers	25 (12.6)	13 (12.6)	12 (12.5)	0.979
Calcium antagonists	80 (40.2)	40 (38.8)	40 (41.7)	0.684
Diuretics	62 (31.2)	37 (35.9)	25 (26.0)	0.133

Data are presented as the number of patients or mean value ± standard deviation, p <0.05 is considered statistically significant for all tests, n: number, SBP: blood pressure, DBP: diastolic blood pressure, ACE: angiotensin converting enzyme, ARBs: angiotensin receptor blockers.