

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics ($N = 500$).
Canada

	N	Drug $N = 129$		Placebo $N = 123$		Test Statistic
age	252	46.08	49.22 52.09 (49.06± 4.99)	46.71	49.78 53.30 (50.00± 5.29)	$F_{1,250} = 1.7, P = 0.194^1$
sex : m	252		0.47 61/129		0.47 58/123	$\chi_1^2 = 0, P = 0.983^2$
Systolic BP mmHg	252	110.6	119.6 129.1 (119.1± 13.7)	113.0	120.7 128.1 (120.3± 11.3)	$F_{1,250} = 0.43, P = 0.513^1$
Primary Symptoms : Muscle Ache	252		0.52 67/129		0.50 62/123	$\chi_1^2 = 0.06, P = 0.808^2$
Stomach Ache			0.53 68/129		0.48 59/123	$\chi_1^2 = 0.57, P = 0.451^2$
Headache			0.51 66/129		0.50 61/123	$\chi_1^2 = 0.06, P = 0.803^2$
Hangnail			0.44 57/129		0.57 70/123	$\chi_1^2 = 4.08, P = 0.043^2$
Depressed			0.47 61/129		0.45 55/123	$\chi_1^2 = 0.17, P = 0.682^2$

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics ($N = 500$). $a b c$ represent the lower quartile a , the median b , and the upper quartile c for continuous variables. $x \pm s$ represents $\bar{X} \pm 1$ SD. N is the number of non-missing values. Tests used: ¹Wilcoxon test; ²Pearson test

US

	N	Drug $N = 131$		Placebo $N = 117$		Test Statistic
age	248	47.45	50.67 53.52 (50.21± 5.07)	46.66	50.37 53.22 (50.28± 4.75)	$F_{1,246} = 0.07, P = 0.797^1$
sex : m	248		0.40 53/131		0.47 55/117	$\chi_1^2 = 1.08, P = 0.299^2$
Systolic BP mmHg	247	113.1	119.4 125.8 (119.4± 11.0)	111.8	117.4 127.1 (119.1± 12.1)	$F_{1,245} = 0.26, P = 0.608^1$
Primary Symptoms : Muscle Ache	248		0.47 61/131		0.55 64/117	$\chi_1^2 = 1.64, P = 0.201^2$
Stomach Ache			0.47 62/131		0.50 58/117	$\chi_1^2 = 0.12, P = 0.724^2$
Headache			0.51 67/131		0.52 61/117	$\chi_1^2 = 0.02, P = 0.876^2$
Hangnail			0.44 58/131		0.47 55/117	$\chi_1^2 = 0.19, P = 0.666^2$
Depressed			0.49 64/131		0.54 63/117	$\chi_1^2 = 0.62, P = 0.432^2$