**Table S1.** Cox Regression models for 26,154 Participants (3,786 deaths): Comparison of creatinine-based eGFR (CKD-Epi) and eGFR (MDRD)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | eGFR\_CKD-Epi Categories (±95% CI) | | | | eGFR\_MDRD Categories (±95% CI) | | |
|  | >60 | 60 to 45 | <45 | | >60 | 60 to 45 | <45 |
| Number (%)a | 23,314  (89.1%) | 1,925  (7.4%) | | 916  (3.5%) | 23,314  (89.1%) | 1,925  (7.4%) | 916  (3.5%) |
| Model 1. eGFR | 1.00  (reference) | **2.58**  **(2.36 – 2.83)** | | **4.11**  **(3.69 – 4.60)** | 1.00  (reference) | **2.40b**  **(2.19 – 2.63)** | **3.91b**  **(3.50 – 4.37)** |
| Model 2. + Age, Gender, Race | 1.00  (reference) | **1.48b**  **(1.35 – 1.63)** | | **2.23b**  **(1.98 – 2.50)** | 1.00  (reference) | **1.56b**  **(1.42 – 1.72)** | **2.40b**  **(2.13 – 2.70)** |
| Model 3. + Age, Gender, Race, Age Interaction | 1.00  (reference) | **6.92b,c**  **(2.87 – 16.7)** | | **13.8b,c**  **(4.94 – 38.6)** | 1.00  (reference) | **7.24b,c**  **(3.15 – 16.7)** | **24.8b,c**  **(9.36 – 65.7)** |
| Model 4. + Age, Gender, Race, Age and Race Interactions | 1.00  (reference) | **8.38b,c,d**  **(3.46 – 20.3)** | | **18.33c,d**  **(6.24 – 53.7)** | 1.00  (reference) | **7.81b,c**  **(3.40 – 17.9)** | **26.4c**  **(9.47– 73.6)** |
| Model 5. + Age, Gender, Race, Age and Race Interactions, ACR30 | 1.00  (reference) | **6.51b,c,d**  **(2.70 – 15.7)** | | **13.9c**  **(5.06 – 38.0)** | 1.00  (reference) | **6.45b,c**  **(2.80 – 14.8)** | **10.6c**  **(3.80 – 29.7)** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wald Tests |  | **P<0.001e** | **P<0.001e** |  | **P<0.001e** | **P<0.001e** |
|  | P=0.241 | |  | P=0.436 | |

Values are given as number (percentage); means ± 1 SD; medians (25th –75th-centile) HR (95% CI)

Abbreviations: ACR30, urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio stratified at 30 mg/g; CI, confidence interval; CKD, chronic kidney disease; eCrCl, estimated creatinine clearance, Cockcroft Gault equation, ml/min; , eGFR, estimated GFR, CKD-Epi Collaboration, ml/min/1.73 m2; HR, hazard ratio; Wald Test, maximum likelihood ratio text, P value relative to reference group (1st row), or category 2 (2nd row); **P<0.05** shown in **bold text**.

aRow percentages; all others are column percentages.

bP<0.05; Schoenfeld residual test

cP<0.05; Interaction between Age and eGFR

dP<0.05; Interaction between Race and eGFR

**eP<0.05**; comparisons of categories to reference category; shown as **bold text (Wald test)**.

**Table S2.** Comparison of eGFR and eCrCl equations (references 1 & 2)

Creatinine-Based Estimated GFR (CKD Epidemiology Collaboration):

* + Gender sCr (mg/dL) Equation

Female ≤0.7 (144 x sCr/0.7)-0.329 x 0.993Age

Female >0.7 (144 x sCr/0.7)-1.209 x 0.993Age

Male ≤0.9 (144 x sCr/0.7)-0.411 x 0.993Age

Male >0.9 (144 x sCr/0.7)-1.209 x 0.993Age

(multiply eGFR x 1.159 if race = black

Creatinine-Based Estimated GFR (MDRD 4 variable equation):

Equation

(175 x sCr)-1.154 x Age–0.203

(multiply eGFR x 1.212 if race = black

(multiply eGFR x 0.742 if gender = female

Cockcroft Gault: estimated creatinine clearance:

Equation

sCr-1.0 x (140 – Age)

(multiply eGFR x 0.85 if gender = female)

(multiply eGFR x actual weight (kg)/72 kg)

**Supplementary References**

1. Stevens LA, Nolin TD, Richardson MM, Feldman HI, Lewis JB, Rodby R, Townsend R, Okparavero A, Zhang YL, Schmid CH, Levey AS, Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration: Comparison of drug dosing recommendations based on measured GFR and kidney function estimating equations. Am J Kidney Dis 2009;54:33-42.

2. Stevens LA, Li S, Kurella Tamura M, Chen SC, Vassalotti JA, Norris KC, Whaley-Connell AT, Bakris GL, McCullough PA: Comparison of the CKD Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD\_EPI) and Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) study equations: Risk factors for and complications of CKD and mortality in the Kidney Early Evaluation Program (KEEP). Am J Kidney Dis 2011;57:S9-16.