**Table S2. Association between tertiles of TMAO with mortality outcomes.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Cox proportional hazards model** | | | | |  | **Competing risk analysis** | | | |  |
|  | **N** | **Crude** |  |  | **Adjusteda** |  |  | **Crude** |  |  | **Adjusteda** |  |
|  |  | **HR (95% CI)** | ***P*** |  | **HR (95% CI)** | ***P*** |  | **HR (95% CI)** | ***P*** |  | **HR (95% CI)** | ***P*** |
| **All-cause mortality** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tertiles 1 | 62 | Ref. |  |  | Ref. |  |  | Ref. |  |  | Ref. |  |
| Tertiles 2 | 83 | 1.43 (1.03-1.98) | 0.035 |  | 1.18 (0.80-1.73) | 0.413 |  | 1.33 (0.96-1.85) | 0.091 |  | 1.12 (0.76-1.65) | 0.579 |
| Tertiles 3 | 100 | 1.40 (1.02-1.93) | 0.037 |  | 1.27 (0.87-1.85) | 0.216 |  | 1.46 (1.06-2.00) | 0.019 |  | 1.31 (0.91-1.88) | 0.146 |
| *P* for trend |  | 0.062 |  |  | 0.464 |  |  | 0.019 |  |  | 0.130 |  |
| **CV mortality** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tertiles 1 | 30 | Ref. |  |  | Ref. |  |  | Ref. |  |  | Ref. |  |
| Tertiles 2 | 48 | 1.70 (1.08-2.68) | 0.023 |  | 1.24 (0.74-2.08) | 0.424 |  | 1.68 (1.07-2.66) | 0.025 |  | 1.28 (0.75-2.19) | 0.361 |
| Tertiles 3 | 51 | 1.50 (0.95-2.35) | 0.080 |  | 1.25 (0.75-2.10) | 0.390 |  | 1.49 (0.95-2.34) | 0.080 |  | 1.31 (0.79-2.18) | 0.295 |
| *P* for trend |  | 0.068 |  |  | 0.655 |  |  | 0.090 |  |  | 0.314 |  |

subdistribution hazard ratio; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval.

aThe model was adjusted for age, sex, diabetes, history of CVD, BMI, MAP, albumin, LDL-C, TG, hs-CRP, rGFR and total Kt/V.

*P* < 0.05 is considered statistically significant.