Table S2. Relationship between medication counts and renal events excluding patients with chronic kidney disease stage 5 (n = 1,792)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| . | Univariate  | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 |
|  | HR (95% CI) | *P* | HR (95% CI) | *P* | HR (95% CI) | *P* | HR (95% CI) | *P* |
| Medication counts (no.) | 1.266 (1.221-1.313) | <0.001 | 1.055 (1-1.112) | 0.049 | 1.034 (0.98-1.09) | 0.218 | 1.025 (0.972-1.082) | 0.362 |
| Polypharmacy (yes vs. no) | 2.932 (2.412-3.564) | <0.001 | 1.264 (0.993-1.61) | 0.057 | 1.186 (0.935-1.505) | 0.159 | 1.184 (0.929-1.51) | 0.172 |
| Medication counts ≥ 5 (vs. <5) | 2.771 (2.281-3.365) | <0.001 | 1.225 (0.962-1.56) | 0.100 | 1.119 (0.878-1.425) | 0.365 | 1.102 (0.869-1.397) | 0.424 |
| Medication counts |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 5 |  Reference |  | Reference |  | Reference |  | Reference |  |
| 5-9 | 2.711 (2.226-3.3) | <0.001 | 1.225 (0.962-1.56) | 0.100 | 1.117 (0.877-1.425) | 0.370 | 1.104 (0.871-1.4) | 0.414 |
| ≥ 10 | 4.284 (2.484-7.386) | <0.001 | 1.228 (0.671-2.249) | 0.505 | 1.178 (0.643-2.159) | 0.596 | 0.987 (0.54-1.805) | 0.966 |

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval. HR and 95% CI were calculated using Cox proportional hazard regression analysis. In Model 1, covariates were age, sex, current smoking, cause of chronic kidney disease, previous cardiovascular disease, renin-angiotensin system inhibitors, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, body mass index, fasting glucose, blood urea nitrogen, high density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglyceride, white blood cells counts, urine protein creatinine ratio, and hemoglobin. In Model 2, covariates were Model 1 + Age-adjusted Charlson comorbidity index. In Model 3, covariates were Model 2 + estimated glomerular filtration rate.