Table S3. Relationship between medication counts and renal events excluding fast progressors (n = 1,532)

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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.) | 1.3 (1.247-1.354) | <0.001 | 1.03 (0.968-1.096) | 0.347 | 1.019 (0.958-1.084) | 0.549 | 1.005 (0.945-1.069) | 0.879 |
| Polypharmacy (yes vs. no) | 3.664 (2.933-4.577) | <0.001 | 1.333 (1.011-1.756) | 0.041 | 1.258 (0.958-1.653) | 0.099 | 1.289 (0.98-1.696) | 0.069 |
| Medication counts ≥ 5 (vs. <5) | 3.143 (2.507-3.939) | <0.001 | 1.154 (0.873-1.525) | 0.314 | 1.088 (0.823-1.439) | 0.553 | 1.049 (0.799-1.378) | 0.731 |
| Medication counts |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 5 |  Reference |  | Reference |  | Reference |  | Reference |  |
| 5-9 | 3.024 (2.404-3.805) | <0.001 | 1.149 (0.868-1.519) | 0.332 | 1.081 (0.817-1.431) | 0.584 | 1.005 (0.945-1.069) | 0.879 |
| ≥ 10 | 6.177 (3.551-10.743) | <0.001 | 1.406 (0.751-2.632) | 0.287 | 1.383 (0.738-2.591) | 0.312 | 1.289 (0.98-1.696) | 0.069 |

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval. Of 1913 patients, 1703 patients with the slope of estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) were analyzed. Fast progressors were defined as less than - 5 ml/min/1.73m2 and 171 patients (10.0%) were fast progressors. 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.