Table S1 Multivariable model of the association of BMI with acute kidney injury.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Risk ratio (95% CI) | *P* value |
| Intercept |  | **<0.001** |
| Age, per y | 1.012 (0.993, 1.031) | 0.232 |
| Male | 2.315 (1.175, 3.751) | **0.035** |
| BMI, per kg/m2 | 1.092 (1.007, 1.183) | **0.032** |
| Diabetes | 1.255 (2.408, 2.510) | 0.622 |
| Hypertension | 1.090 (0.519, 1.961) | 0.803 |
| Blunt trauma | 1.835 (0.661, 3.842) | 0.278 |
| AIS score abdomen, per point | 1.326 (1.037, 1.690) | **0.031** |
| PRBCsa, per unit | 1.137 (1.050, 1.238) | **0.003** |
| 0.9% NaCla, per L | 1.017 (0.903, 1.155) | 0.770 |
| Peak serum CKb, per 10 U/L | 1.002 (1.001. 1.003) | **0.003** |

The risk ratios above were converted from odds ratios using the formula by Zhang and Yu [1].

BMI, body mass index; AIS, abbreviated injury scale; PRBCs, packed red blood cells; CK, creatine kinase.

a Transfused within the first 48 h after admission.

b Measured within 7 days after admission.

*P* value < 0.05 in bold.

Table S2 Multivariable model of the association of SAT area with acute kidney injury.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Risk ratio (95% CI) | *P* value |
| Intercept |  | **<0.001** |
| Age, per y | 1.013 (0.994, 1.032) | 0.192 |
| Male | 2.654 (1.403, 3.983) | **0.013** |
| SAT area, per 10 cm2 | 1.047 (1.000, 1.095) | **0.049** |
| Diabetes | 1.176 (0.421, 2.376) | 0.720 |
| Hypertension | 1.097(0.524, 1.968) | 0.788 |
| Blunt trauma | 2.032 (0.752, 3.973) | 0.198 |
| AIS score abdomen, per point | 1.359 (1.064, 1.730) | **0.019** |
| PRBCsa, per unit | 1.130 (1.046, 1.229) | **0.004** |
| 0.9% NaCla, per L | 1.027 (0.914, 1.165) | 0.647 |
| Peak serum CKb, per 10 U/L | 1.002 (1.001. 1.003) | **0.004** |

The risk ratios above were converted from odds ratios using the formula by Zhang and Yu [1].

SAT, subcutaneous adipose tissue; AIS, abbreviated injury scale; PRBCs, packed red blood cells; CK, creatine kinase.

a Transfused within the first 48 h after admission.

b Measured within 7 days after admission.

*P* value < 0.05 in bold.

Table S3 Multivariable model of the association of VAT area with acute kidney injury.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Risk ratio (95% CI) | *P* value |
| Intercept |  | **<0.001** |
| Age, per y | 1.011 (1.009, 1.027) | 0.382 |
| Male | 2.192 (1.084, 3.666) | 0.053 |
| VAT area, per 10 cm2 | 1.033 (0.998, 1.068) | 0.065 |
| Diabetes | 1.126 (0.389, 2.330) | 0.799 |
| Hypertension | 1.083 (0.514, 1.952) | 0.819 |
| Blunt trauma | 2.123 (0.804, 4.022) | 0.166 |
| AIS score abdomen, per point | 1.352 (1.056, 1.724) | **0.022** |
| PRBCsa, per unit | 1.132 (1.047, 1.231) | **0.003** |
| 0.9% NaCla, per L | 1.027 (0.914, 1.165) | 0.642 |
| Peak serum CKb, per 10 U/L | 1.002 (1.001. 1.003) | **0.005** |

The risk ratios above were converted from odds ratios using the formula by Zhang and Yu [1].

VAT, visceral adipose tissue; AIS, abbreviated injury scale; PRBCs, packed red blood cells; CK, creatine kinase.

a Transfused within the first 48 h after admission.

b Measured within 7 days after admission.

*P* value < 0.05 in bold.

Reference

1. Zhang J, Yu KF. What's the relative risk? A method of correcting the odds ratio in cohort studies of common outcomes. JAMA. 1998 Nov 18;280(19):1690-1.