**Appendix 1. Risk of Cardiovascular Events among VKA users and non-users**

**Methods:** We evaluated the association between VKA use and either cerebrovascular events or myocardial infarction. We defined such cardiovascular endpoints by the occurrence of the appropriate ICD10-CM codes [1]. We calculated the cumulative incidence of cerebrovascular accidents and myocardial infarction with the product-limit method. Incidence density was calculated as the ratio of events on person-years at risk during the study follow up. Confidence intervals have been calculated based on the Poisson distribution. The risk of cerebrovascular accidents and myocardial infarction associated with VKA group membership was evaluated with conditional multivariate Cox’s proportional hazards analysis. We censored on the last possible record (14th January 2015), patient exit from EuCliD, and the occurrence of the first cardiovascular event.

**Results:** There were 111 cerebrovascular accidents (6-year cumulative incidence: 21.7%, 95%CI: 14.3-29.1%) and 30 myocardial infarctions (6-year cumulative incidence: 8.4%, 95%CI: 3.1-13.7%) in the PS matched sample over the follow up. We observed no difference in stroke risk (VKA: 51.2/1000 Person-Years, 95%CI: 39.1 - 65.9; Non-VKA: 72.3/1000 Person-Years, 95%CI: 53.8 – 95.0; HR=0.90, p=0.58) and myocardial infarction risk (VKA: 14.5/1000 Person-Years, 95%CI: 8.4 – 23.2; Non-VKA: 18.4/1000 Person-Years, 95%CI: 9.8 – 31.1; HR=0.57, p=0.27)

**Comment and Power Considerations.** The incidence of stroke and myocardial infarction in our propensity score matched sample was similar to that previously reported in a representative sample of the North-American ESRD population [2]. We observed a slight benefit in terms of stroke risk and a more sizeable reduction in AMI risk for patients on Warfarin. However, none of such associations was statistically significant. Based on such incidence estimates, detecting a clinically important 10% increase in AMI and stroke risk among non-VKA users with 80% power, would require a sample size of 31127 and 10325 patients respectively. .

**References**

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