**Appendix I.** Factors associated with proximal tubule dysfunction using a repeated measures analysis: univariate and multivariate analyses. HIV-positive participants who have ever used TDF were excluded from the group of HIV-positive participants on ART without TDF.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Unadjusted OR (95% CI)** | **Adjusted OR (95% CI)** |
| HIV-negative | | 1 | 1 |
| HIV-positive | ART with TDF | 2.02 (1.24, 3.26) | 1.53 (0.92, 2.54) |
| ART without TDF1 | 1.25 (0.49, 3.19) | 1.22 (0.48, 3.13) |
| No ART1 | 4.94 (2.52, 9.67) | 3.66 (1.79, 7.47) |
| BMI | |  | 0.96 (0.93, 1.00) |
| Female (reference: male) | |  | 2.73 (1.65, 4.50) |
| Caucasian race | |  | 2.86 (1.30, 6.28) |
| History of hypertension | |  | 1.54 (0.97, 2.44) |
| Active Hepatitis C | |  | 1.39 (0.90, 2.17) |
| Serum creatinine2 | |  | 6.42 (2.44, 16.91) |

OR, odds ratio; ART, antiretroviral therapy; TDF, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; BMI, body mass index; ACEi, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blockers

1Excluding participants who had ever used TDF

2Per 1 mg/mL increase in serum creatinine

**Appendix II.** Factors associated with proximal tubule dysfunction a repeated measures analysis: Univariate and multivariate analyses. Subjects stratified by HIV-status, ART use, and viral suppression.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Unadjusted OR (95% CI)** | **Adjusted OR (95% CI)** |
| HIV-negative | | 1 | 1 |
| HIV-positive | No ART | 4.84 (2.47, 9.50) | 3.48 (1.73, 6.99) |
| On ART, detectable viral load | 3.27 (1.77, 6.04) | 2.61 (1.38, 4.92) |
| On ART, undetectable viral load | 1.82 (1.14, 2.90) | 1.30 (0.80, 2.08) |
| BMI | |  | 0.96 (0.93, 0.99) |
| Female (reference: male) | |  | 2.30 (1.48, 3.58) |
| Caucasian race | |  | 2.95 (1.44, 6.08) |
| History of hypertension | |  | 1.64 (1.09, 2.46) |
| Active Hepatitis C | |  | 1.50 (1.01, 2.23) |
| Serum creatinine1 | |  | 4.16 (1.98, 8.71) |

1Per 1 mg/mL increase in serum creatinine

**Appendix III.** Factors associated with proximal tubule dysfunction in HIV-positive subjects using a repeated measures analysis: Univariate and multivariate analyses.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Unadjusted OR (95% CI)** | **Adjusted OR (95% CI)** |
| Age1 (per 10 year increase in age) | 1.04 (0.77, 1.40) |  |
| BMI | 0.96 (0.92, 1.0) | 0.95 (0.91, 0.99) |
| Female (reference: male) | 1.93 (1.21, 3.09) | 2.62 (1.57, 4.36) |
| Caucasian race | 2.23 (0.90, 5.56) | 3.47 (1.36, 8.86) |
| Ever smoker | 0.97 (0.55, 1.68) |  |
| History of hypertension | 1.63 (1.02, 2.63) | 1.79 (1.09, 2.93) |
| History of cardiovascular disease | 1.51 (0.79, 2.90) |  |
| Active Hepatitis C | 1.94 (1.21, 3.12) | 1.53 (0.95, 2.45) |
| Systolic blood pressure2 (per 10mmHg increases) | 1.02 (0.91, 1.14) |  |
| Diastolic blood pressure2 | 1.07 (0.89, 1.28) |  |
| Glycosylated hemoglobin | 1.13 (0.74, 1.72) |  |
| NSAID use | 1.10 (0.77, 1.57) |  |
| ACEi or ARB use | 0.97 (0.56, 1.68) |  |
| Serum creatinine3 | 1.70 (0.90, 3.22) | 2.97 (1.35, 6.53) |
| TDF | 0.73 (0.49, 1.10) |  |
| CD4 count, logarithmically-transformed | 0.71 (0.56, 0.89) | 0.78 (0.61, 1.01) |
| Detectable viral load (>400 copies/mL) | 2.01 (1.30, 3.10) | 1.81 (1.10, 3.00) |

1Per 10 year increase in age

2Per 10mmHg increase in blood pressure

3Per 1 mg/mL increase in serum creatinine