Supplemental Digital Content 10A: Sensitivity Analysis: Multivariable Analysis of Preoperative Characteristics and Postoperative Acute Kidney Injury – Logistic Regression Full Model† Performed on Derivation Cohort: Cases with Missing Postoperative Creatinine Assumed Normal Renal Function

Risk Factor	β Coefficient	Multivariable model	Adjusted Odds Ratio
Medical Factors		p-value	(95% Confidence Interval) †
Patient Age (years)§	0.00002	0.02	1.00002 (1.00000-1.00004)
BMI (kg/m²) ^{§§}	0.187	<0.001	1.21 (1.16-1.25)
Male Gender	0.368	<0.001	1.44 (1.35-1.52)
Patient Medical History *		10000	(2.00 3.02)
Congestive Heart Failure	0.037	0.42	1.04 (0.95-1.14)
Cardiac Arrhythmias	0.085	0.03	1.09 (1.01-1.17)
Valvular Disease	-0.062	0.27	0.94 (0.84-1.05)
Pulmonary Circulation Disorders	0.140	0.01	1.15 (1.03-1.29)
Peripheral Vascular Disorders	0.077	0.05	1.08 (0.99-1.17)
Hypertension, Uncomplicated	0.088	0.01	1.09 (1.02-1.17)
Hypertension, Complicated	0.619	< 0.001	1.86 (1.69-2.04)
Paralysis/Other Neurological Disorders	0.073	0.16	1.08 (0.97-1.19)
Chronic Pulmonary Disease	0.041	0.28	1.04 (0.97-1.12)
Diabetes, Uncomplicated	0.019	0.62	1.02 (0.95-1.10)
Diabetes, Complicated	0.442	< 0.001	1.56 (1.34-1.80)
Hypothyroidism	-0.117	0.01	0.89 (0.81-0.97)
Liver Disease	0.515	< 0.001	1.67 (1.52-1.83)
Peptic Ulcer Disease Excluding Bleeding	0.074	0.44	1.08 (0.89-1.30)
AIDS/HIV	0.260	0.39	1.30 (0.71-2.36)
Rheumatoid Arthritis / Collagen Vascular Diseases	-0.015	0.83	0.98 (0.85-1.14)
Coagulopathy	0.358	< 0.001	1.43 (1.30-1.57)
Lymphoma	0.048	0.64	1.05 (0.86-1.29)
Metastatic Cancer	0.019	0.72	1.02 (0.92-1.13)
Solid Tumor	-0.105	0.02	0.90 (0.83-0.98)
Weight Loss	0.182	< 0.001	1.20 (1.10-1.31)
Alcohol Abuse	-0.218	0.003	0.80 (0.70-0.93)
Drug Abuse	-0.045	0.62	0.96 (0.80-1.14)
Psychoses	0.133	0.25	1.14 (0.91-1.44)
Preoperative Chronic Medications			
ACEI/ARB	0.052	0.21	1.05 (0.97-1.14)
Beta Blocker	-0.014	0.72	0.99 (0.92-1.06)
Preoperative hemoglobin (g/dL) §	-0.007	< 0.001	0.99 (0.99-0.99)
Preoperative eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)** §	-0.00004	< 0.001	0.99 (0.99-0.99)
Preinduction Baseline Mean Arterial Pressure (mmHg) §	-0.000001	0.82	1.00 (0.99-1.00)
Surgical Factors			
Surgical Body Region			
Elevated Risk (all regions except below)	0.875	< 0.001	2.40 (2.17-2.65)
Emergent Surgery	0.393	< 0.001	1.48 (1.35-1.63)
Anesthetic Factors			
ASA Class		1	
ASA Class 1	0		(reference)
ASA Class 2	0.242	0.06	1.27 (0.99-1.64)
ASA Class 3	0.971	< 0.001	2.64 (2.06-3.39)
ASA Class 4	1.398	< 0.001	4.05 (3.13-5.24)
ASA Class 5	1.862	<0.001	6.44 (4.38-9.46)
Expected Anesthesia Duration SSS	0.709	< 0.001	2.03 (1.92-2.15)
General Anesthesia	0.327	< 0.001	1.39 (1.27-1.52)
Institutional Factors			
Non-university Hospital (Fixed Effect)	0.014	0.93	1.01 (0.75-1.38)
Institution (Random Effect), ICC (95% CI)			0.20 (0.11-0.34)
Original Modal performance (a statistic)			0.75 (0.74 0.75)
Original Model performance (c-statistic)			0.75 (0.74-0.76) 0.78 (0.78-0.79)
New Model performance (c-statistic)			0.78 (0.78-0.79)

 $[\]dagger$ Mixed effects model with anonymized institution ID as random effect; all other covariates fixed effects.

 $ACEI = angiotensin\text{-}converting\ enzyme\ inhibitor;\ AIDS = autoimmune\ deficiency\ syndrome;\ AKI = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ ARB = angiotensin\ II\ receptor\ blocker;\ ASA = acute\ kidney\ blocker;\ A$ American Society of Anesthesiologists; CKD-EPI = Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration; CPT = Current Procedural Terminology; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; HIV = human immunodeficiency virus; ICC = intraclass correlation coefficient; KDIGO = Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes; WHO = World Health Organization

 $Log\ likelihood = -19,021.894$

^{*}As determined by Elixhauser Comorbidity Enhanced ICD-9-CM/ICD-10 CM Algorithm
** As determined by CKD-EPI formula, indexed by body surface area. Race assumed non-black for patients with race data unavailable.

[§] Squared transformation

^{§§} Square root transformation

^{§§§} Logarithmic transformation

Supplemental Digital Content 10B: Sensitivity Analysis: Risk of Acute Kidney Injury Associated with Intraoperative Hypotension by Preoperative Risk Quartile – Cases with Missing Postoperative Creatinine Assumed Normal Renal Function

Absolute Hypotension - Derivation Cohort						
Intraoperative	Quartile 1*	Quartile 2*	Quartile 3*	Quartile 4*		
Hypotension [†] -	Low Preoperative	Medium	High Preoperative	Highest		
Absolute MAP	Risk	Preoperative Risk	Risk	Preoperative Risk		
Values	(N = 23,390)	(N = 23,390)	(N = 23,389)	(N = 23,390)		
No Absolute	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)		
Hypotension						
	n = 14,628	n = 14,278	n = 14,152	n = 12,274		
MAP 60-64	1.10 (0.79-1.54)	1.27 (1.04-1.55)	1.18 (1.02-1.45)	1.19 (1.08-1.30)		
mmHg		Increased AKI	Increased AKI	Increased AKI		
	n = 4,657	n = 4,729	n = 4,700	n = 5,133		
MAP 55-59	1.06 (0.70-1.60)	1.06 (0.82-1.37)	1.21 (1.02-1.45)	1.39 (1.26-1.54)		
mmHg			Increased AKI	Increased AKI		
	n = 2,801	n = 2,855	n = 2,898	n = 3,624		
MAP 50-54	1.33 (0.71-2.47)	1.08 (0.72-1.62)	1.39 (1.07-1.80)	1.72 (1.50-1.98)		
mmHg			Increased AKI	Increased AKI		
	n = 886	n = 1,015	n = 1,011	n = 1,393		
MAP <50 mmHg	2.04 (0.99-4.20)	1.83 (1.18-2.85)	1.73 (1.29-2.33)	1.98 (1.69-2.32)		
		Increased AKI	Increased AKI	Increased AKI		
	n = 418	n = 513	n = 628	n = 966		

Adjusted	
Odds Rati	o
Color Sca	le
1.00	
1.20	
1.40	
1.60	
1.80	
2.00	
2.20	
2.40	
2.60	
2.80	
3.00	

Relative Hypotension - Derivation Cohort						
Intraoperative	Quartile 1*	Quartile 2*	Quartile 3*	Quartile 4*		
Hypotension [†] –	Low Preoperative	Medium	High Preoperative	Highest		
Relative MAP	Risk	Preoperative Risk	Risk	Preoperative Risk		
Values	(N = 23,390)	(N = 23,390)	(N = 23,389)	(N = 23,390)		
No Relative	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)		
Hypotension						
	n = 13,379	n = 11,167	n = 9,633	n = 9,104		
MAP 20-30%	1.17 (0.84-1.64)	1.02 (0.82-1.27)	0.88 (0.75-1.03)	0.86 (0.79-0.95)		
Below Baseline				Decreased AKI		
	n = 3,737	n = 4,592	n = 5,087	n = 5,378		
MAP 30-40%	0.93 (0.65-1.35)	1.09 (0.88-1.37)	1.07 (0.92-1.25)	0.92 (0.84-1.02)		
Below Baseline						
	n = 3,829	n = 4,542	n = 5,143	n = 5,052		
MAP > 40%	1.35 (0.93-1.98)	1.40 (1.11-1.77)	1.34 (1.13-1.58)	1.17 (1.05-1.29)		
Below Baseline		Increased AKI	Increased AKI	Increased AKI		
	n = 2,445	n = 3,089	n = 3,526	n = 3,856		

Values presented as adjusted odds ratio and 95% confidence interval.

 $Regression\ within\ each\ quartile\ included\ all\ four\ blood\ pressure\ ranges\ and\ operative\ duration\ (log\ transformed).$

 $AKI = acute\ kidney\ injury;\ MAP = mean\ arterial\ pressure$

^{*} Patients were stratified by risk of postoperative AKI using the full multivariable model.

[†] Color scale used only for adjusted odds ratios demonstrating statistically significant associations.