Supplemental Digital Content 14A: Subgroup Analysis: Multivariable Analysis of Preoperative Characteristics and Postoperative Acute Kidney Injury – Logistic Regression Full Model[†] Performed on Derivation Cohort Among Cases with >20 Minutes of Invasive Arterial Line Blood Pressure Monitoring

Risk Factor	β Coefficient	Multivariable model p-value	Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval) †
Medical Factors		F	(12,72,232,232,322,322,322,322,322,322,322
Patient Age (years)§	0.000013	0.410	1.00 (1.00-1.00)
BMI (kg/m²)§§	0.261	< 0.001	1.30 (1.23-1.38)
Male Gender	0.339	< 0.001	1.40 (1.28-1.54)
Patient Medical History *			, , ,
Congestive Heart Failure	0.018	0.795	1.02 (0.89-1.16)
Cardiac Arrhythmias	0.098	0.082	1.10 (0.99-1.23)
Valvular Disease	0.006	0.942	1.01 (0.86-1.17)
Pulmonary Circulation Disorders	0.128	0.128	1.14 (0.96–1.34)
Peripheral Vascular Disorders	-0.023	0.681	0.98 (0.88-1.09)
Hypertension, Uncomplicated	-0.018	0.720	0.98 (0.89-1.08)
Hypertension, Complicated	0.472	< 0.001	1.60 (1.39-1.85)
Paralysis/Other Neurological Disorders	0.073	0.331	1.08 (0.93-1.24)
Chronic Pulmonary Disease	0.013	0.819	1.01 (0.91-1.13)
Diabetes, Uncomplicated	0.041	0.461	1.04 (0.93-1.16)
Diabetes, Complicated	0.342	0.007	1.41 (1.10-1.80)
Hypothyroidism	-0.172	0.016	0.84 (0.73-0.97)
Liver Disease	0.672	<0.001	1.96 (1.71-2.24)
Peptic Ulcer Disease Excluding Bleeding	-0.022	0.890	0.98 (0.72-1.33)
AIDS/HIV	0.734	0.121	2.08 (0.82-5.28)
Rheumatoid Arthritis / Collagen Vascular Diseases	0.107	0.336	1.11 (0.90-1.38)
Coagulopathy	0.471	<0.001	1.60 (1.40-1.83)
	0.471	0.985	1.00 (1.40-1.85)
Lymphoma			0.92 (0.80-1.07)
Metastatic Cancer	-0.080	0.284	*
Solid Tumor	-0.095	0.125	0.91 (0.80-1.03)
Weight Loss	0.168	0.011	1.04 (1.09-1.35)
Alcohol Abuse	-0.283	0.011	0.75 (0.61-0.94)
Drug Abuse	-0.118	0.434	0.89 (0.66-1.19)
Psychoses	-0.015	0.939	0.98 (0.66-1.46)
Preoperative Chronic Medications			
ACEI/ARB	0.032	0.606	1.03 (0.92-1.16)
Beta Blocker	-0.018	0.753	0.98 (0.88-1.10)
Preoperative hemoglobin (g/dL) §	-0.005	< 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)§	0.00001	0.735	1.00 (1.00-1.00)
Surgical Factors			
Surgical Body Region			
Elevated Risk	1.24	<0.001	3.46 (3.00-3.99)
Emergent Surgery	0.354	< 0.001	1.43 (1.25-1.62)
Anesthetic Factors			
ASA Class			
ASA Class 1	0		(reference)
ASA Class 2	-0.036	0.885	0.96 (0.59-1.58)
ASA Class 3	0.472	0.053	1.60 (0.99-2.59)
ASA Class 4	0.083	< 0.001	2.37 (1.46-3.85)
ASA Class 5	1.534	< 0.001	4.64 (2.60-8.26)
Expected Anesthesia Duration SSS	1.322	< 0.001	3.75 (3.03-4.65)
General Anesthesia	0.295	< 0.001	1.84 (1.23-1.47)
Institutional Factors			
Non-university Hospital (Fixed Effect)	-0.043	0.841	0.96 (0.63-1.45)
Institution (Random Effect), ICC (95% CI)			0.21 (0.11-0.39)
Original Model performance (c-statistic)			0.75 (0.74-0.76)
Original Model performance (c-statistic) New Model performance (c-statistic)			0.76 (0.75-0.77)
riew model performance (c-statistic)	0.70 (0.73-0.77)		

 $[\]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

 $Log\ likelihood = -7,374.45$

^{*}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 14B: Subgroup Analysis: Risk of Acute Kidney Injury Associated with

Intraoperative Hypotension by Preoperative Risk Quartile - Cases with >20 Minutes of Invasive Arterial Line

Blood Pressure Monitoring

Absolute Hypotension - Derivation Cohort						
	I a	I a*	I a a*	I a*		
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 = 6,061)	(N = 6,060)	(N = 6,060)	(N = 6,060)		
No Absolute	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)		
Hypotension						
	n = 3,089	n = 3,204	n = 3,086	n = 2,685		
MAP 60-64	1.03 (0.68-1.54)	1.26 (0.98-1.61)	0.95 (0.78-1.16)	1.19 (1.03-1.38)		
mmHg						
	n = 1,616	n = 1,493	n = 1,507	n = 1,498		
MAP 55-59	1.18 (0.72-1.93)	1.10 (0.80-1.50)	1.13 (0.90-1.42)	1.48 (1.26-1.73)		
mmHg				Increased AKI		
	n = 925	n = 892	n = 956	n = 1,123		
MAP 50-54	1.49 (0.73-3.03)	0.82 (0.47-1.43)	1.44 (1.04-2.00)	1.73 (1.39-2.14)		
mmHg			Increased AKI	Increased AKI		
	n = 313	n = 298	n = 320	n = 460		
MAP <50 mmHg	1.77 (0.63-4.98)	1.79 (1.06-3.02)	1.94 (1.33-2.83)	2.43 (1.89-3.13)		
		Increased AKI	Increased AKI	Increased AKI		
	n = 118	n = 173	n = 191	n = 294		

Adjusted Odds Rat Color Sca 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 = 6,061)	(N = 6,060)	(N = 6,060)	(N = 6,060)		
No Relative	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)	(reference)		
Hypotension						
	n = 1,355	n = 1,523	n = 1,558	n = 2,094		
MAP 20-30%	1.17 (0.69-2.00)	0.98 (0.73-1.32)	0.88 (0.70-1.10)	0.81 (0.69-0.94)		
Below Baseline				Decreased AKI		
	n = 1,476	n = 1,471	n = 1,553	n = 1,419		
MAP 30-40%	1.54 (0.94-2.51)	1.04 (0.78-1.38)	1.00 (0.80-1.25)	0.83 (0.71-0.98)		
Below Baseline				Decreased AKI		
	n = 1,863	n = 1,746	n = 1,641	n = 1,358		
MAP > 40%	2.17 (1.32-3.57)	1.15 (0.85-1.56)	1.22 (0.97-1.53)	0.98 (0.83-1.16)		
Below Baseline	Increased AKI		Increased AKI			
	n = 1,367	n = 1,320	n = 1,308	n = 1,189		

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.