

Supplemental Table 1: Distribution of medication use and multivariable-adjusted* prevalence ratios for medication use associated with level of estimated glomerular filtration rate in REGARDS participants with a history of cardiovascular disease† stratified by race.

	No diabetes eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)			Diabetes eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)		
	≥60	45-59	<45	≥60	45-59	<45
Distribution, %						
Antiplatelet agent	57.6	62.3	59.0	62.4	66.8	64.7
ACEI/ARB	40.7	53.1	54.8	63.3	68.2	71.4
Beta-blocker	37.5	52.4	51.7	43.1	50.5	52.8
Statin	48.2	54.9	55.9	60.2	61.5	63.2
All four medication classes	10.2	14.5	12.6	16.8	18.7	21.9
Prevalence Ratio (95% CI)						
Antiplatelet agent	1.00 (ref)	1.02 (0.95-1.10)	0.98 (0.88-1.09)	1.00 (ref)	1.07 (0.97-1.17)	1.06 (0.95-1.17)
ACEI/ARB	1.00 (ref)	1.15 (1.05-1.26)	1.16 (1.02-1.31)	1.00 (ref)	1.08 (0.99-1.18)	1.12 (1.03-1.23)
Beta-blocker	1.00 (ref)	1.26 (1.15-1.39)	1.22 (1.07-1.40)	1.00 (ref)	1.15 (1.01-1.31)	1.16 (1.01-1.33)
Statin	1.00 (ref)	1.09 (1.00-1.19)	1.14 (1.01-1.28)	1.00 (ref)	1.01 (0.91-1.12)	1.05 (0.94-1.17)
All four medication classes	1.00 (ref)	1.29 (1.02-1.62)	1.12 (0.79-1.60)	1.00 (ref)	1.09 (0.83-1.44)	1.31 (0.99-1.72)

*Multivariable models include adjustment for age, sex, race, region of residence, marital status, education, income, current smoking, depression, cognitive impairment, hypertension and albuminuria.

† Cardiovascular disease defined as: prior myocardial infarction (by electrocardiogram or self-report), coronary revascularization (percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass surgery), stroke, aortic aneurysm repair, lower extremity bypass surgery, or carotid endarterectomy or angioplasty.

Supplemental Table 2: Distribution of medication use and multivariable-adjusted* prevalence ratios for medication use associated with level of estimated glomerular filtration rate in REGARDS participants with a history of cardiovascular disease† stratified by race.

	White eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)			Black eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)		
	≥60	45-59	<45	≥60	45-59	<45
Distribution, %						
Antiplatelet agent	63.5	67.5	67.0	51.8	57.6	55.0
ACEI/ARB	44.7	54.4	64.7	51.4	65.2	61.5
Beta-blocker	40.6	53.3	53.7	36.9	48.7	50.2
Statin	55.3	59.3	65.3	46.0	53.6	52.0
All four medication classes	13.0	16.5	19.3	10.6	14.9	14.7
Prevalence Ratio (95% CI)						
Antiplatelet agent	1.00 (ref)	1.05 (0.98 – 1.12)	1.06 (0.97 – 1.16)	1.00 (ref)	1.04 (0.93 – 1.16)	0.96 (0.83 – 1.09)
ACEI/ARB	1.00 (ref)	1.08 (0.99 – 1.18)	1.21 (1.10 – 1.33)	1.00 (ref)	1.19 (1.08 – 1.31)	1.05 (0.93 – 1.18)
Beta-blocker	1.00 (ref)	1.21 (1.10 – 1.33)	1.19 (1.05 – 1.34)	1.00 (ref)	1.26 (1.10 – 1.43)	1.22 (1.04 – 1.42)
Statin	1.00 (ref)	1.05 (0.97 – 1.13)	1.15 (1.05 – 1.26)	1.00 (ref)	1.11 (0.99 – 1.25)	1.02 (0.88 – 1.18)
All four medication classes	1.00 (ref)	1.20 (0.97 – 1.49)	1.36 (1.05 – 1.76)	1.00 (ref)	1.29 (0.95 – 1.75)	1.11 (0.77 – 1.62)

*Multivariable models include adjustment for age, sex, region of residence, marital status, education, income, current smoking, depression, cognitive impairment, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and albuminuria.

† Cardiovascular disease defined as: prior myocardial infarction (by electrocardiogram or self-report), coronary revascularization (percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass surgery), stroke, aortic aneurysm repair, lower extremity bypass surgery, or carotid endarterectomy or angioplasty.

Supplemental Table 3: Distribution of responses to the 4-item Morisky Medication Adherence Scale and aggregate adherence scores, and multivariable-adjusted* prevalence ratios for medication adherence scores associated with level of estimated glomerular filtration rate in REGARDS study participants with a history of cardiovascular disease† stratified by race.

	White eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)			Black eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)		
	≥60 (n=3405)	45-59 (n=535)	<45 (n=300)	≥60 (n=2140)	45-59 (n=302)	<45 (n=231)
Medication Adherence Scale Items, % “yes”						
Item 1: Do you ever forget to take your medications?	28.9	27.1	28.3	28.2	25.2	22.9
Item 2: Are you ever careless in taking your medications?	3.4	2.2	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.6
Item 3: Do you ever miss taking your medications when you are feeling better?	3.8	3.9	4.7	9.0	5.0	3.9
Item 4: Do you ever miss taking any of your medications because you are feeling sick?	3.9	2.8	5.7	5.1	3.6	4.8
Aggregate Adherence Scores, %						
0 – best adherence	68.7	71.2	67.7	68.2	73.5	72.7
1	25.0	23.4	24.3	20.9	18.2	20.8
≥2 – worst adherence	6.3	5.4	8.0	10.9	8.3	6.5
Prevalence Ratios (95% CI)						
1 vs 0	1.00 (ref)	0.95 (0.80 – 1.13)	1.02 (0.82 – 1.26)	1.00 (ref)	0.86 (0.66 – 1.11)	0.97 (0.73 – 1.29)
≥2 vs 0	1.00 (ref)	0.82 (0.56 – 1.20)	1.14 (0.74 – 1.75)	1.00 (ref)	0.74 (0.50 – 1.11)	0.56 (0.33 – 0.95)

*Multivariable models include adjustment for age, sex, region of residence, marital status, education, income, current smoking, depression, cognitive impairment, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and albuminuria.

† Cardiovascular disease defined as: prior myocardial infarction (by electrocardiogram or self-report), coronary revascularization (percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass surgery), stroke, aortic aneurysm repair, lower extremity bypass surgery, or carotid endarterectomy or angioplasty.