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**Patterns of Beverages Consumed and Risk of Incident Kidney Disease: Results from the Jackson Heart Study**

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Supplemental Table 1. Adjusted<sup>a</sup> Odds Ratios for the Association between Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Pattern and Incident CKD According to Kidney Function, Age, Sex, Obesity Status, Diabetes Status, and Hypertension Status

Subgroup	Categorical Analysis			P-value	Continuous Analysis		P for interaction
	Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3		OR (95% CI)	P-value	
eGFR 60-<90 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>	1 [Ref]	0.99 (0.57, 1.70)	1.55 (0.95, 2.55)	0.06	<b>1.29 (1.08, 1.53)</b>	<b>0.004</b>	
eGFR ≥ 90 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>	1 [Ref]	1.83 (0.88, 3.78)	1.81 (0.89, 3.70)	0.13	1.08 (0.88, 1.33)	0.47	0.39
Age <50 years	1 [Ref]	0.99 (0.15, 6.44)	<b>5.11 (1.36, 19.3)</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>1.39 (1.11, 1.74)</b>	<b>0.005</b>	
Age ≥50 years	1 [Ref]	1.16 (0.74, 1.82)	1.36 (0.88, 2.10)	0.16	1.10 (0.94, 1.28)	0.22	0.12
Men	1 [Ref]	0.93 (0.47, 1.87)	1.23 (0.66, 2.32)	0.51	1.11 (0.90, 1.35)	0.33	
Women	1 [Ref]	1.36 (0.77, 2.41)	<b>1.90 (1.10, 3.29)</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.25 (1.06, 1.48)</b>	<b>0.009</b>	0.39
BMI <25 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1 [Ref]	0.90 (0.19, 4.31)	1.26 (0.34, 4.68)	0.70	1.23 (0.90, 1.68)	0.19	
BMI 25-<30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1 [Ref]	2.10 (0.89, 4.96)	<b>3.13 (1.38, 7.06)</b>	<b>0.006</b>	1.14 (0.88, 1.48)	0.33	0.89
BMI ≥30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1 [Ref]	1.07 (0.62, 1.86)	1.30 (0.77, 2.20)	0.31	<b>1.20 (1.01, 1.42)</b>	<b>0.04</b>	
Diabetes	1 [Ref]	0.93 (0.43, 2.04)	1.96 (0.97, 3.97)	<b>0.03</b>	<b>1.36 (1.08, 1.70)</b>	<b>0.01</b>	
No diabetes	1 [Ref]	1.31 (0.78, 2.21)	1.45 (0.88, 2.40)	0.15	1.13 (0.96, 1.32)	0.14	0.25
Hypertension	1 [Ref]	0.94 (0.58, 1.54)	1.43 (0.92, 2.24)	0.08	<b>1.19 (1.03, 1.39)</b>	<b>0.02</b>	
No hypertension	1 [Ref]	<b>3.37 (1.21, 9.40)</b>	2.69 (0.97, 7.49)	0.07	1.22 (0.94, 1.59)	0.13	0.89

<sup>a</sup> Multivariable regression models were adjusted for total energy intake, age, sex, income status, body mass index, smoking status, physical activity index, hypertension, diabetes, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, history of cardiovascular disease, and baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate (Model 2). Bold font denotes statistically significant results.

Supplemental Table 2. Adjusted<sup>a</sup> Odds Ratios (95% CI) for Individual Beverages and Incident CKD

Beverage	Categorical Analysis			Continuous Analysis		
	Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Citrus juice	1 [Ref]	0.72 (0.47, 1.10)	0.84 (0.57, 1.24)	0.44	0.96 (0.84, 1.11)	0.60
Other fruit juice	1 [Ref]	1.10 (0.70, 1.74)	1.24 (0.83, 1.85)	0.29	1.05 (0.83, 1.33)	0.68
Vegetable juice	1 [Ref]	0.78 (0.50, 1.23)	0.73 (0.46, 1.14)	0.19	0.53 (0.22, 1.31)	0.17
Whole milk	1 [Ref]	1.42 (0.87, 2.30)	1.53 (0.95, 2.47)	0.11	1.16 (0.88, 1.54)	0.30
Reduced-fat milk	1 [Ref]	0.85 (0.53, 1.36)	0.80 (0.51, 1.26)	0.35	0.84 (0.60, 1.18)	0.31
Low-fat milk	1 [Ref]	0.72 (0.41, 1.26)	0.58 (0.29, 1.17)	0.14	0.72 (0.43, 1.20)	0.20
Soda	1 [Ref]	1.07 (0.69, 1.67)	1.16 (0.76, 1.75)	0.49	<b>1.09 (1.00, 1.18)</b>	<b>0.05</b>
Sweetened fruit drinks	1 [Ref]	1.27 (0.82, 1.97)	1.25 (0.82, 1.91)	0.34	1.07 (0.96, 1.19)	0.23
Artificially-sweetened beverages	1 [Ref]	0.98 (0.63, 1.54)	1.08 (0.67, 1.72)	0.73	1.07 (0.95, 1.20)	0.26
Artificially-sweetened tea	1 [Ref]	0.93 (0.59, 1.47)	0.72 (0.45, 1.15)	0.15	1.16 (0.91, 1.48)	0.23
Tea	1 [Ref]	1.48 (0.91, 2.39)	<b>1.65 (1.05, 2.59)</b>	<b>0.04</b>	0.98 (0.75, 1.29)	0.89
Coffee	1 [Ref]	0.70 (0.47, 1.06)	0.72 (0.48, 1.08)	0.14	0.92 (0.83, 1.03)	0.17
Water	1 [Ref]	1.45 (0.95, 2.23)	1.51 (0.98, 2.31)	0.07	1.02 (1.00, 1.04)	0.08
Beer	1 [Ref]	1.52 (0.92, 2.51)	<b>1.81 (1.04, 3.15)</b>	0.05	1.07 (0.83, 1.38)	0.60
Liquor	1 [Ref]	1.10 (0.66, 1.81)	1.16 (0.65, 2.05)	0.63	0.91 (0.61, 1.37)	0.66
Wine	1 [Ref]	1.27 (0.77, 2.08)	1.07 (0.63, 1.83)	0.99	1.40 (0.49, 3.99)	0.52

<sup>a</sup> Multivariable regression models were adjusted for total energy intake, age, sex, income status, body mass index, smoking status, physical activity index, hypertension, diabetes, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, history of cardiovascular disease, and baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate (Model 2). Bold font denotes statistically significant results.