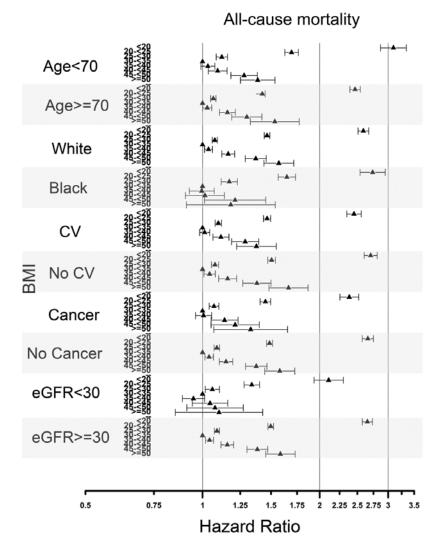
## **Electronic appendix**

**eFigure 1.** Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of all-cause mortality associated with various levels of BMI in different subgroups of patients. Results were obtained from Cox models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities, medications and baseline estimated GFR.

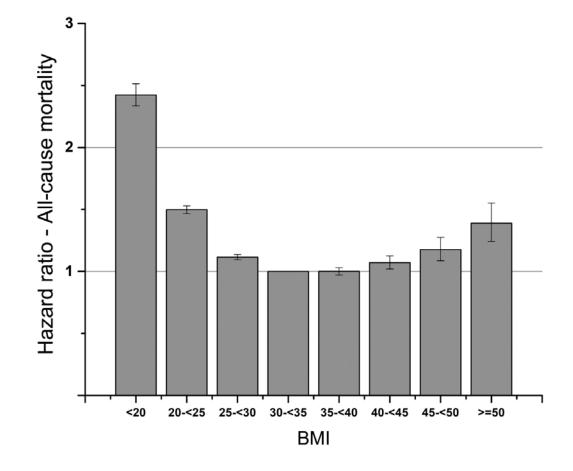
**eFigure 2:** Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of all-cause mortality associated with various BMI categories in Cox models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities including diabetes mellitus, systolic blood pressure, medications and baseline estimated GFR.

**eFigure 3.** Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of steeper slopes of estimated GFR vs. time (defined as slopes < -4 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>/year), associated with various BMI categories in different subgroups of patients. Results were obtained from logistic regression models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities, medications and baseline estimated GFR.

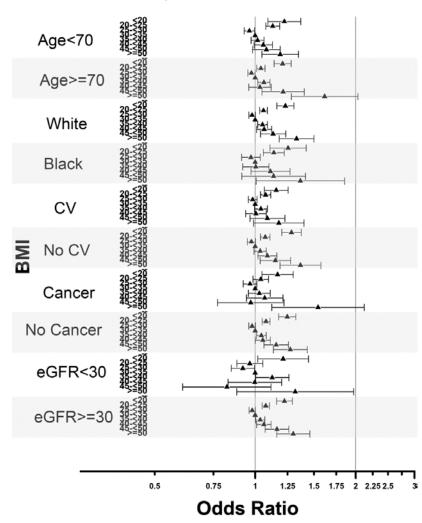
**eFigure 4:** Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of steeper slopes of estimated GFR vs. time (defined as slopes < -4 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>/year), associated with various BMI categories in Cox models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities including diabetes mellitus, systolic blood pressure, medications and baseline estimated GFR.



eFigure 1. Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of all-cause mortality associated with various levels of BMI in different subgroups of patients. Results were obtained from Cox models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities, medications and baseline estimated GFR.

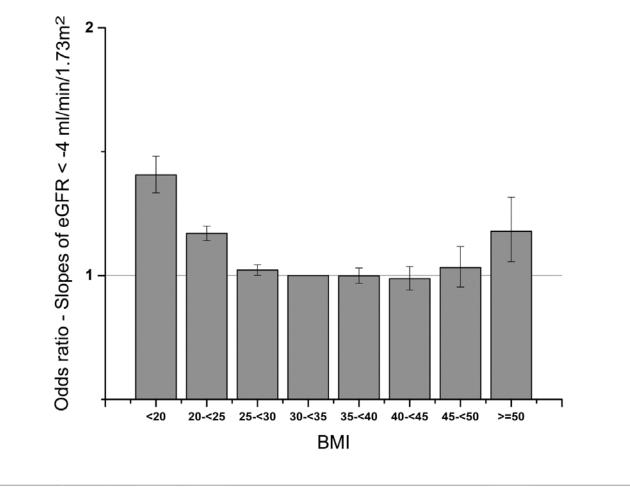


eFigure 2. Hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals) of all-cause mortality associated with various BMI categories in Cox models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities including diabetes mellitus, systolic blood pressure, medications and baseline estimated GFR.



eFigure 3. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of steeper slopes of estimated GFR vs. time (defined as slopes < -4 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>/year), associated with various BMI categories in different subgroups of patients. Results were obtained from logistic regression models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities, medications and baseline estimated GFR.

Slopes of eGFR < -4 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>



eFigure 4. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of steeper slopes of estimated GFR vs. time (defined as slopes < -4 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>/year), associated with various BMI categories in Cox models adjusted for age, race, comorbidities including diabetes mellitus, systolic blood pressure, medications and baseline estimated GFR.