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# **Supplemental Table 1**. Baseline characteristics by absolute decline in eGFR between baseline and Week 2 in DAPA-CKD (N=4,157)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Dapagliflozin**  **(N=2,075)** | | | | **Placebo**  **(N=2,082)** | | | |
|  | **≤0 mL/min/1.73m2 decline** | **>0–≤3 mL/min/1.73m2 decline** | **>3 mL/min/1.73m2 decline** |  | **≤0 mL/min/1.73m2 decline** | **>0–≤3 mL/min/1.73m2 decline** | **>3 mL/min/1.73m2 decline** |  |
|  | **n=448** | **n=490** | **n=1,137** | **p-value** | **n=985** | **n=521** | **n=576** | **p-value** |
| Age, years | 61.1 (12.7) | 61.1 (12.4) | 62.7 (11.4) | 0.013 | 61.9 (11.8) | 62.2 (13.0) | 61.6 (11.8) | 0.688 |
| Female sex, n (%) | 153 (34.2) | 158 (32.2) | 373 (32.8) | 0.813 | 297 (30.2) | 174 (33.4) | 226 (39.2) | 0.001 |
| Race\*, n (%) |  |  |  | 0.008 |  |  |  | 0.176 |
| White | 226 (50.5) | 224 (49.8) | 628 (55.2) |  | 560 (56.9) | 278 (53.4) | 300 (52.1) |  |
| Black or African American | 13 (2.9) | 23 (4.7) | 68 (6.0) |  | 35 (3.6) | 21 (4.0) | 29 (5.0) |  |
| Asian | 171 (38.2) | 185 (37.8) | 347 (30.5) |  | 309 (31.4) | 186 (35.7) | 189 (32.8) |  |
| Other | 38 (8.5) | 38 (7.8) | 94 (8.3) |  | 81 (8.2) | 36 (6.9) | 58 (10.1) |  |
| Current smoker, n (%) | 64 (14.3) | 73 (14.9) | 134 (11.8) | 0.161 | 141 (14.3) | 67 (12.9) | 82 (14.2) | 0.726 |
| Body mass index (kg/m2) | 28.7 (5.5) | 29.5 (6.2) | 29.7 (6.2) | 0.009 | 30.0 (6.1) | 29.3 (6.7) | 29.6 (6.3) | 0.179 |
| Blood pressure, mmHg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Systolic | 134.7 (16.5) | 137.3 (17.0) | 137.5 (18.0) | 0.012 | 136.1 (16.9) | 138.6 (17.7) | 139.0 (17.6) | 0.001 |
| Diastolic | 77.6 (10.0) | 78.2 (11.3) | 77.1 (10.6) | 0.176 | 77.3 (10.4) | 77.4 (10.7) | 78.1 (9.9) | 0.311 |
| HbA1c, % | 7.2 (1.9) | 6.7 (1.5) | 7.2 (1.7) | 0.000 | 7.0 (1.7) | 7.0 (1.8) | 7.1 (1.7) | 0.333 |
| Median urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio† (Q1–Q3) | 892.5  443, 1819 | 997.2  481, 1949 | 984.0  478, 1907 | 0.285 | 858.5  448, 1690 | 946.5  504, 1816 | 1062.5  521, 2077 | 0.001 |
| Estimated glomerular filtration rate (mL/min/1.73m2) | 43.9 (12.5) | 38.9 (11.0) | 45.0 (12.4) | 0.000 | 42.9 (12.6) | 40.2 (11.9) | 45.9 (12.0) | 0.000 |
| Type 2 diabetes, n (%) | 292 (65.2) | 304 (62.0) | 811 (71.3) | 0.000 | 657 (66.7) | 350 (67.2) | 404 (70.1) | 0.354 |
| Cardiovascular disease‡, n (%) | 164 (36.6) | 168 (34.3) | 458 (40.3) | 0.057 | 367 (37.3) | 200 (38.4) | 203 (35.2) | 0.543 |
| Heart failure, n (%) | 60 (13.4) | 50 (10.2) | 118 (10.4) | 0.184 | 117 (11.9) | 50 (9.6) | 58 (10.1) | 0.318 |
| Prior medication, n (%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACE inhibitor | 149 (33.3) | 134 (27.3) | 370 (32.5) | 0.077 | 299 (30.4) | 168 (32.2) | 187 (32.5) | 0.614 |
| ARB | 289 (64.5) | 347 (70.8) | 755 (66.4) | 0.097 | 664 (67.4) | 336 (64.5) | 385 (66.8) | 0.512 |
| Diuretic | 161 (35.9) | 207 (42.2) | 533 (46.9) | 0.000 | 421 (42.7) | 231 (44.3) | 273 (47.4) | 0.203 |

\*Race was reported by the investigators; ‘other’ includes Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and other. †The albumin-to-creatinine ratio was calculated with albumin measured in milligrams and creatinine measured in grams. ‡Cardiovascular disease was defined as a history of peripheral artery disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, percutaneous coronary intervention, coronary-artery bypass grafting, heart failure, valvular heart disease, abdominal aorta aneurysm, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, ischemic stroke, transient ischemic attack, hemorrhagic stroke, carotid artery stenosis, cardiac-pacemaker insertion, vascular stent, coronary-artery stenosis, ventricular arrhythmia, implantable cardioverter–defibrillator, noncoronary revascularization, or surgical amputation.

ACE, angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker

# **Supplementary Figure 1**. Acute decline in eGFR ≥30% or <30% in the dapagliflozin group (panel A) and placebo group (panel B)

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# **Supplementary Figure 2.** eGFR by acute absolute decline categories for dapagliflozin and placebo. Panel A shows the dapagliflozin group; panel B the placebo group and panel C the annual eGFR decline from Week 2 to end of treatment decline as a function of acute changes in eGFR in the placebo and dapagliflozin group.

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Chronic slope shown

P-values indicate the statistical significance of the association between the acute eGFR change (%) and long-term eGFR decline (mL/min/1.73m2/year)

# **Supplementary Figure 3.** Risk of primary and secondary outcomes with acute decrease in eGFR in the dapagliflozin group

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# **Supplementary Figure 4.** Treatment effect of dapagliflozin on primary and secondary outcomes as function of change in eGFR

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