Supplementary Table S1. Association between water intake and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) by logistic regression analysis among individuals with and without chronic kidney disease (CKD) a

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **OR b for eGFR ≥ 45 ml/min/1.73 m2 among individuals with CKD** | |  | **OR c for eGFR ≥ 90 ml/min/1.73 m2 among individuals without CKD** | |
| Water intake | Crude OR | Adjusted OR # |  | Crude OR | Adjusted OR # |
| **Low** | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| **Moderate** | 0.73 (0.43-1.24) | 0.72(0.41-1.27) |  | 1.02 (0.87-1.19) | 0.97 (0.81-1.15) |
| **High** | 0.99 (0.55-1.79) | 0.82 (0.44-1.55) |  | 1.17 (1.01-1.35) \* | 0.99 (0.84-1.16) |

Data were presented as odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval.

a: CKD was defined as eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2.

b: odds ratio for eGFR ≥ 45 (i.e., 45~59.9) ml/min/1.73 m2.

c: odds ratio for eGFR ≥ 90 ml/min/1.73 m2.

#: adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, BMI, and self-reported history of diabetes and hypertension.

\*: *p* < 0.05