SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Interactive effect of obesity and cognitive function decline on the risk of chronic kidney disease progression in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a 9.1-year cohort study

Contents

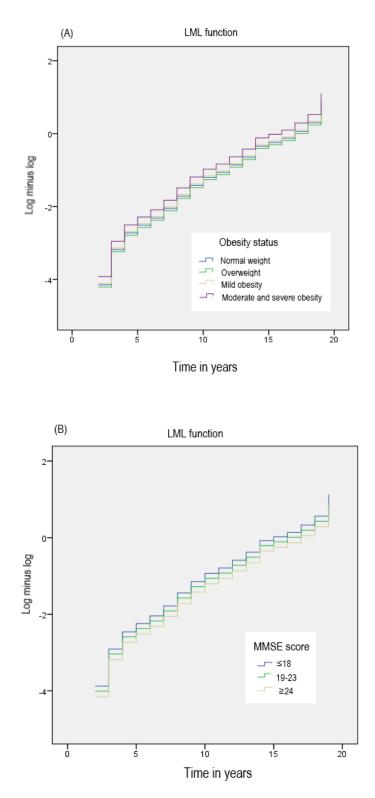


Figure 1. Proportionality hazard assumptions for obesity status (A) and MMSE score (B)

		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Variables		HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)
Male patients				
	Normal weight	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	Overweight	0.91(0.73-1.12)	0.91(0.74-1.12)	0.97(0.78-1.21)
Obesity status	Mild obesity	1.19(0.94-1.51)	1.21(0.95-1.53)	1.32(0.98-1.76)
	Moderate and severe	1.20(0.90-1.59)	1.22(0.92-1.62)	1.33(1.04-1.69) ^a
	obesity			
MMSE score	≥24	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	19-23	1.35(0.94-1.89)	1.35(0.93-1.89)	1.38(0.95-1.94)
	≤18	1.42(0.90-2.12)	1.41(0.88-2.13)	1.43(0.90-2.17)
Female patients				
	Normal weight	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	Overweight	0.97(0.79-1.19)	0.96(0.78-1.18)	1.01(0.82-1.24)
Obesity status	Mild obesity	0.94(0.75-1.18)	0.95(0.76-1.18)	1.03(0.82-1.29)
	Moderate and severe	1.30(1.04-1.62) ^a	1.32(1.06-1.64) ^a	1.37(1.09-1.72) ^b
	obesity			
MMSE score	≥24	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	19-23	1.13(0.91-1.40)	1.05(0.83-1.31)	1.09(0.87-1.36)
	≤18	1.32(1.02-1.69) ^a	1.24(0.95-1.60)	1.32(1.01-1.71) ^a

Supplementary Table 1. Hazard ratios (HRs) for the association between obesity, MMSE score, and progression to moderately increased risk and very high risk stage of chronic kidney disease in male and female type 2 diabetic patients with a low risk stage of chronic kidney disease

Model 1: Univariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis; Model 2: Adjusted for age; Model 3: Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides, fasting sugar. HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval. ^ap<0.05 and ^bp<0.01.

		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Variables		HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)	HR (95%CI)
Male patients				
	Normal weight	1.26(0.74-2.27)	1.35(0.80-2.44)	1.22(0.70-2.22)
	Overweight	1.14(0.67-2.04)	1.23(0.73-2.21)	1.17(0.68-2.11)
Obesity status	Mild obesity	1.38(0.79-2.53)	1.43(0.82-2.61)	1.39(0.80-2.56)
	Moderate and severe	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	obesity			
MMSE score	≥24	2.03(0.77-8.23)	1.52(0.56-6.25)	1.33(0.49-5.46)
	19-23	1.47(0.43-6.73)	1.29(0.37-5.92)	1.13(0.32-5.19)
	≤18	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Female patients				
	Normal weight	1.38(0.96-2.03)	1.63(1.12-2.40) ^a	1.51(1.02-2.25) ^a
	Overweight	1.15(0.79-1.70)	1.29(0.88-1.91)	1.19(0.81-1.76)
Obesity status	Mild obesity	1.14(0.76-1.72)	1.18(0.79-1.79)	1.13(0.75-1.72)
	Moderate and severe	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
	obesity			
MMSE score	≥24	1.49(0.92-2.57)	1.05(0.64-1.83)	1.05(0.64-1.84)
	19-23	0.84(0.45-1.61)	0.80(0.43-1.54)	0.71(0.37-1.37)
	≤18	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)

Supplementary Table 2. Hazard ratios (HRs) for the association between obesity status, MMSE score, and chronic kidney disease risk improvement to low risk stage in type 2 diabetic patients with moderately increased risk and very high risk stage of chronic kidney disease

Model 1: Univariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis; Model 2: Adjusted for age, gender; Model 3: Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides, fasting sugar. HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval. ^ap<0.05.