

## Supplementary material

Supplementary Fig. S1. Flow chart for cohort construction

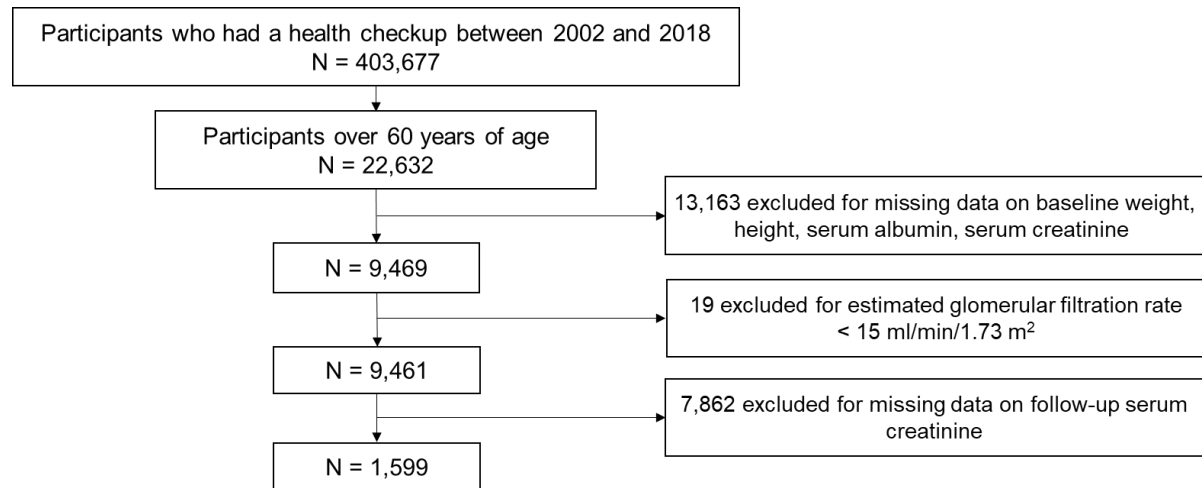


Table S1. The association between 1-year change of GNRI and 5-year slope of eGFR.

|           | Model 1             |                |          | Model 2             |                |          | Model 3             |                |          |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
|           | $\beta$ coefficient | 95% CI         | <i>P</i> | $\beta$ coefficient | 95% CI         | <i>P</i> | $\beta$ coefficient | 95% CI         | <i>P</i> |
| Tertile 1 | Reference           |                |          | Reference           |                |          | Reference           |                |          |
| Tertile 2 | -0.016              | -0.029, -0.002 | 0.021    | -0.014              | -0.027, -0.001 | 0.037    | -0.013              | -0.026, 0.00   | 0.054    |
| Tertile 3 | -0.026              | -0.040, -0.013 | <0.001   | -0.021              | -0.034, -0.008 | 0.001    | -0.020              | -0.033, -0.007 | 0.002    |

Model 1 is unadjusted. Model 2 is adjusted for age, sex, diabetes, hypertension, systolic blood pressure, and diastolic blood pressure. Model 3 is adjusted for all variables included in model 2 as well as hemoglobin, total cholesterol, and serum glucose.

A higher tertiles of GNRI change mean a greater decrease in GNRI.

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; GNRI, geriatric nutritional risk index.