Supplementary material

Supplementary Fig. S1. Flow chart for cohort construction

Participants who had a health checkup between 2002 and 2018  
N = 403,677

Participants over 60 years of age  
N = 22,632

N = 9,469

13,163 excluded for missing data on baseline weight, height, serum albumin, serum creatinine

N = 9,461

19 excluded for estimated glomerular filtration rate < 15 ml/min/1.73 m²

N = 1,599

7,862 excluded for missing data on follow-up serum creatinine
Table S1. The association between 1-year change of GNRI and 5-year slope of eGFR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tertile</th>
<th>Model 1</th>
<th>Model 2</th>
<th>Model 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>β coefficient</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertile 1</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertile 2</td>
<td>-0.016</td>
<td>-0.029, -0.002</td>
<td>0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertile 3</td>
<td>-0.026</td>
<td>-0.040, -0.013</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.