

Supplementary table 1. Impact of eGFR on myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke and death according to diabetes duration

Diabetes duration	eGFR, ml/min/1.73m ²	N	^a HR (95% CI)		
			Myocardial infarction	Ischemic stroke	Death
New-onset	≥ 90	427,078	1 (Ref.)	1(Ref.)	1 (Ref.)
	60-90	259,089	1.067 (1.02,1.117)	1.111 (1.066,1.158)	0.943 (0.913,0.975)
	30-60	18,770	1.466 (1.336,1.609)	1.505 (1.395,1.624)	1.345 (1.275,1.42)
	< 30	767	1.474 (0.939,2.314)	2.114 (1.553,2.876)	2.673 (2.25,3.176)
	ESKD	757	1.909 (1.201,3.034)	2.057 (1.365,3.099)	2.814 (2.2,3.6)
< 5 years	≥ 90	291,515	1 (Ref.)	1 (Ref.)	1 (Ref.)
	60-90	193,292	1.045 (0.996,1.095)	1.104 (1.058,1.152)	0.92 (0.889,0.953)
	30-60	21,810	1.413 (1.299,1.537)	1.519 (1.416,1.628)	1.322 (1.254,1.393)
	< 30	904	2.258 (1.653,3.084)	1.979 (1.488,2.631)	2.413 (2.037,2.859)
	ESKD	1,079	3.029 (2.278,4.028)	1.937 (1.382,2.715)	2.682 (2.192,3.281)
5-9 years	≥ 90	219,064	1 (Ref.)	1 (Ref.)	1 (Ref.)
	60-90	173,265	1.099 (1.048,1.153)	1.034 (0.991,1.078)	1.008 (0.973,1.044)
	30-60	27,807	1.443 (1.341,1.554)	1.344 (1.263,1.431)	1.492 (1.423,1.563)
	< 30	1,442	2.511 (2.002,3.149)	2.298 (1.891,2.793)	3.222 (2.853,3.638)
	ESKD	1,454	2.518 (1.946,3.259)	2.514 (1.988,3.18)	4.07 (3.517,4.71)
≥ 10 years	≥ 90	201,984	1 (Ref.)	1 (Ref.)	1 (Ref.)
	60-90	200,657	1.107 (1.061,1.155)	1.077 (1.039,1.117)	1.085 (1.052,1.119)
	30-60	55,283	1.584 (1.503,1.669)	1.322 (1.264,1.384)	1.593 (1.537,1.651)
	< 30	5,010	3.331 (3.009,3.687)	2.159 (1.95,2.391)	3.588 (3.362,3.829)
	ESKD	4,201	3.628 (3.231,4.073)	3.17 (2.843,3.534)	4.45 (4.132,4.792)

CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ESKD, end-stage kidney disease; HR, hazard ratio.

^aAdjusted for age, sex, smoking, alcohol consumption, regular exercise, low-income status, BMI, previous history of hypertension or dyslipidemia, use of insulin and number of oral glucose-lowering drugs ≥ 3

Supplementary Figure 1. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) on a continuous scale and the risk of myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke and death according to the diabetes duration. Adjusted for age, sex, smoking, alcohol consumption, regular exercise, low-income status, BMI, previous history of hypertension or dyslipidemia, use of insulin and number of oral glucose-lowering drugs ≥ 3 .

