

Supplementary Table 6. HR of PD modalities in Cox regression model for anuria and mortalities in diabetic and non-diabetic subgroups

Diabetes		Anuria		All-cause mortality		CV mortality	
		HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value	HR (95% CI)	p-value
Yes (n = 131)	Model 1 ^a	0.40 (0.14–1.14)	0.09	0.78 (0.40–1.50)	0.45	0.61 (0.25–1.50)	0.28
	Model 2 ^b	0.38 (0.15–1.00)	0.05	0.85 (0.44–1.63)	0.62	0.72 (0.29–1.78)	0.47
No (n = 107)	Model 1 ^c	0.41 (0.16–1.06)	0.07	0.38 (0.16–0.91)	0.03	0.32 (0.08–1.27)	0.11
	Model 2 ^d	0.34 (0.13–0.92)	0.03	0.45 (0.20–1.01)	0.05	0.44 (0.11–1.66)	0.22
Interaction		2.43 (0.83–7.09)	0.11	1.64 (0.60–4.44)	0.33	1.61 (0.36–7.24)	0.53

The full dose group was set as the reference group. Model 1 of anuria was adjusted for sex, body mass index (BMI), hemoglobin (Hb), albumin (Alb), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), normalized protein catabolic rate (nPCR), and residual kidney function (RKF); model 2 of anuria was adjusted for sex, BMI, Hb, Alb, DBP, nPCR, and urine volume. Model 1 of all-cause mortality for sex, BMI, history of cardiovascular disease (CVD), DBP, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), Hb, Alb, nPCR, and RKF; model 2 of all-cause mortality was adjusted for sex, BMI, history of CVD, DBP, BUN, Hb, Alb, nPCR, and urine volume. Model 1 of CV mortality was adjusted for sex, BMI, present of diabetes, history of CVD, DBP, nPCR, and RKF; model 2 of CV mortality was adjusted for sex, BMI, history of CVD, DBP, nPCR, and urine volume.

CI, confidence interval; CV, cardiovascular; HR, hazard ratio.