

Figures and Tables

Supplemental Table 1: Link between past and present: proportion of enslaved persons, current Black population, and estimated West African ancestry

Colony	Year [^]	Total Population [^]	Enslaved persons % [^]	Year *	Total Population*	Total Black Population	African Ancestry %
Bahamas	1810	16,718	66.7	2021	407,906	369,562	96 ^a
Barbados	1834	100,000	80.6	2021	281,200	258704	84.1 ^b
Jamaica	1880	340,000	88.2	2021	2,827,695	2,471,946	80.8 ^b
St. Lucia	1810	17,485	82.3	2021	179,651	153,242	75 ^a
St. Vincent	1812	24,253	90.8	2021	104,332	74,284	81 ^a
Trinidad & Tobago	1811	38,040	81.8	2021	1,525,663	521,776	75 ^c

[^] Data from Knight²

*Data from World Bank⁴

^a Data from Oliveria^{S1}

^b Individual West African Ancestry Estimates Data from Benn-Torres^{S2}

^c Data from Benn-Torres^{S3}

Supplementary References:

S1) De Oliveira TC, Secolin R, Lopes-Cendes I. A review of ancestry and admixture in Latin America and the Caribbean focusing on native American and African descendant populations. *Front Genet.* 2023 Jan 19;14:1091269.

S2) Benn-Torres J, Bonilla C, et al Admixture and population stratification in African Caribbean populations. *Ann Hum Genet.* 2008 Jan;72(Pt 1):90-8.

S3) Torres JB, Stone AC, Kittles R. An anthropological genetic perspective on Creolization in the Anglophone Caribbean. *Am J Phys Anthropol.* 2013 May;151(1):135-43.

Supplemental Table 2: Priority areas for understanding the contribution of APOL1 polymorphisms to kidney disease in the Caribbean

Priority Areas	Suggested approaches	Setting
Prevalence of APOL1 high risk genotypes among patients with CKD	Clinic level studies performed during opportunistic encounters	CKD clinics
Interaction between environmental stressors and APOL1 high risk genotypes	Cohort studies within high-risk populations (e.g., in patients with lupus)	Rheumatology clinics
Interaction between climate-change sensitive infections and APOL1 high risk genotypes	Case control studies among patients with infectious AKI from dengue, zika, malaria	Hospitals
Contribution to ESKD prevalence	Developing a renal registry capturing cause of ESKD	Dialysis facilities

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

- S1. De Oliveira TC, Secolin R, Lopes-Cendes I. A review of ancestry and admixture in Latin America and the caribbean focusing on native American and African descendant populations. *Front Genet.* 2023;14:1091269.
- S2. Benn-Torres J, Bonilla C, et al Admixture and population stratification in African Caribbean populations. *Ann Hum Genet.* 2008;72:90-8.
- S3. Torres JB, Stone AC, Kittles R. An anthropological genetic perspective on Creolization in the Anglophone Caribbean. *Am J Phys Anthropol.* 2013;151:135-43.
- S4. Di Napoli C, Allen T, Méndez-Lázaro PA, Pappenberger F. Heat stress in the Caribbean: climatology, drivers, and trends of human biometeorology indices. *Int J Climatol.* 2023;43:405-425. doi:[10.1002/joc.774](https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.774)
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- S6. Rise N, Oura C, Drewry J. Climate change and health in the Caribbean: a review highlighting research gaps and priorities. *J Clim Change Health.* 2022;8:100126. doi:[10.1016/j.joclim.2022.100126](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joclim.2022.100126)
- S7. Ferraro PM, Costanzi S, Naticchia A, Sturniolo A, Gambaro G. Low level exposure to cadmium increases the risk of chronic kidney disease: analysis of the NHANES 1999-2006. *BMC Public Health.* 2010;10:304. doi:[10.1186/1471-2458-10-304](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-10-304)
- S8. Fevrier-Paul A, Soyibo A, de Silva N, et al. Trace elements and chronic kidney disease: a cross-sectional study from Jamaica. *EMJ Nephrology.* 2021;9:79-90. DOI:[10.33590/emjnephrol/21-00042](https://doi.org/10.33590/emjnephrol/21-00042)
- S9. Lalor GC, Rattray R, Williams N, Wright P. Cadmium levels in kidney and liver of Jamaicans at autopsy. *West Indian Med J.* 2004;53:76-80.