WEB FIGURE LEGENDS

Web Figure 1. Median (Interquartile Range) Levels of Blood Cadmium (µg/L) and Blood Lead (µg/dL) by Participant Characteristics. Points represent medians, horizontal lines represent interquartile ranges, and the dotted vertical line represents the geometric mean for the overall study sample. Median (interquartile range) values for blood cadmium and lead overall and by participant characteristics are shown on the left side of the points and horizontal lines for cadmium and lead, respectively. SI conversion factors: To convert cadmium to nanomoles per liter multiply by 8.896; to convert lead to micromoles per liter multiply by 0.0483.

Web Figure 2. Adjusted Prevalence of Albuminuria, Reduced eGFR and Both Albuminurina and Reduced eGFR by Blood Cadmium and Lead Quartiles (N=14,778). Prevalences were adjusted for survey year, age (years modeled as restricted cubic spline with 5 knots), sex, race/ethnicity, body mass index (kg/m^2), education (< high school, high school, > high school), smoking status (never, former, current), cotinine (log_{10} ng/mL), alcohol intake (never, former, current), hypertension (yes, no), diabetes mellitus (yes, no), and menopause status (yes, no) and were calibrated to the overall weighted prevalence. A total of 1,834 participants had albuminuria > 30 mg/g creatinine, 1,668 participants had eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m^2, and 510 had both albuminuria and reduced eGFR (estimated glomerular filtration rate). The number or participants for the 16 combinations of cadmium and lead quartiles ranged between 345 participants in the 4^{th} quartile of cadmium and 1^{st} quartile of lead and 1,830 participants in the highest quartiles of both cadmium and lead.

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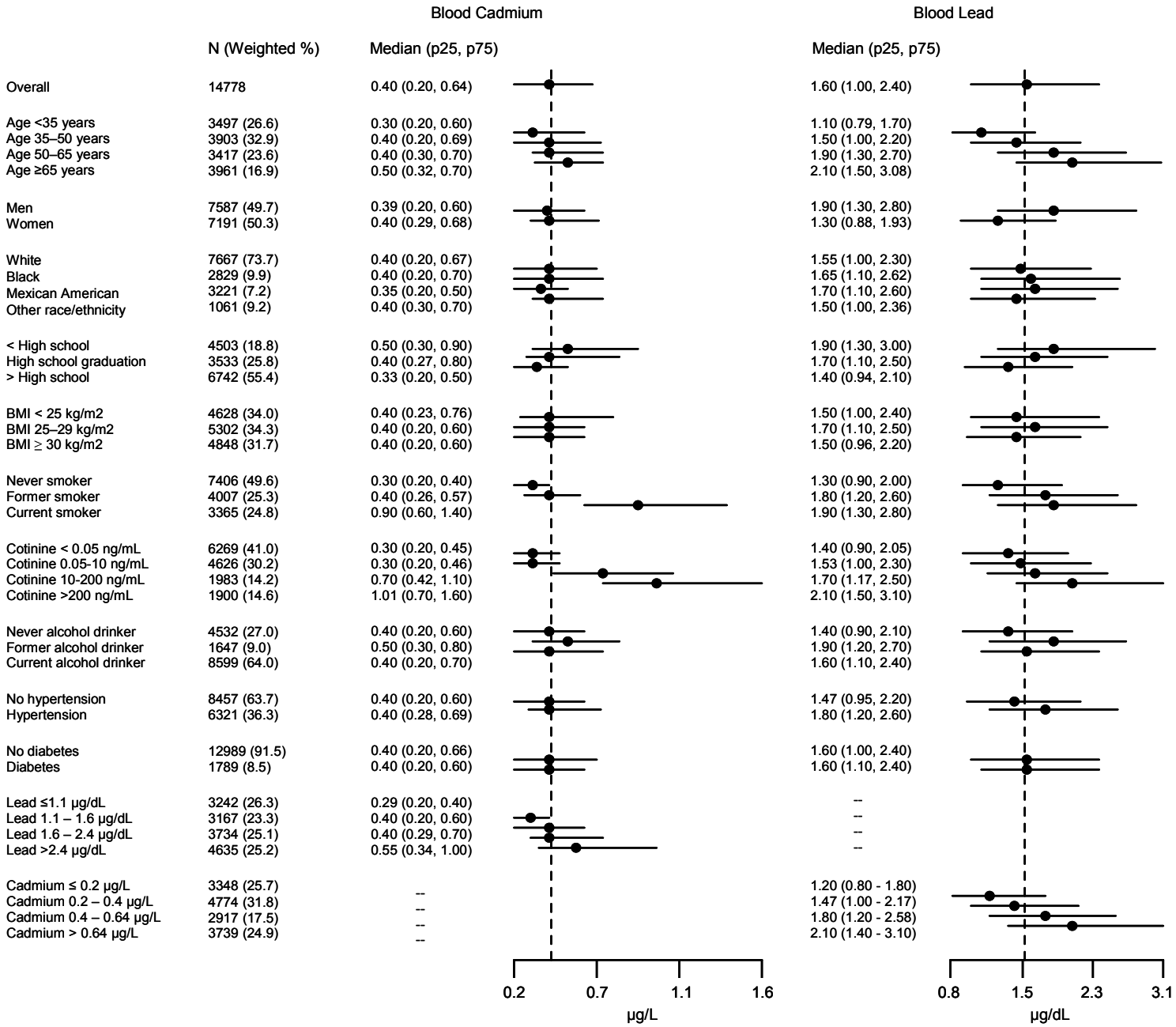

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