Table S4. Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates: 2x4 Table; CHD and eGFR Categorical Analysis* (January 2010 Data Freeze)

Parameter	b Coefficient	Standard Error	Chi Square	Probability > Chi Square	Hazard Ratio	Lower 95% CI Limit	Upper 95% CI Limit	Trend *P* Values (row, column)
CHD1 (No)	0				1			
CHD2-GFR1	0.3640	0.1561	5.436	0.020	1.439	0.663	3.122	
GFR2_CDH1	0.0656	0.1157	0.321	0.571	1.068	0.548	2.080	0.001 (CHD1GFR1_CHD1GFR4)
GFR3_CHD1	0.2371	0.1711	1.921	0.166	1.268	0.564	2.851	
GFR4_CHD1	0.4631	0.2217	4.364	0.037	1.589	0.631	3.998	
GFR5_CHD1	1.0128	0.3042	11.089	0.001	2.753	1.517	4.998	
Joint Probabilities Across Categories								
CHD2_GFR2	0.2690	0.1360	1.982	0.024	1.309	0.960	1.657	0.001 (CHD2GFR1_HD2GFR4)
CHD2_GFR3	0.7660	0.1720	4.449	0.000	2.150	1.425	2.876	
CHD2_GFR4 †	1.0650	0.2200	4.845	0.000	2.900	1.651	4.150	
CHD2_GFR5	1.4470	0.2590	5.581	0.000	4.250	2.091	6.409	
Cross-Product Terms								
chd2*gfr2	-0.16048	0.19306	0.691	0.406	0.852	0.360	2.015	
chd2*gfr3	0.16458	0.24607	0.447	0.504	1.179	0.446	3.117	
chd2*gfr4	0.23782	0.31172	0.582	0.446	1.268	0.425	3.789	
chd2*gfr5	0.07002	0.39282	0.032	0.859	1.073	0.497	2.316	

*The hazard ratios were obtained with Cox proportional hazards regression, and were adjusted for age, race, gender, educational status, current smoking status, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, hemoglobin and ACR. CHD1 refers to absence of CHD (reference 1.00), and CHD2 refers to prevalent CHD. The eGFR categories were defined as (mL/min/1.73 m^2): GFR1 90 to <120 (reference 1.00); GFR2 60 to <90; GFR3 45 to <60; GFR4 30 to <45; and GFR5 15 to <30.

The hazard ratios were obtained with Cox proportional hazards regression, and were adjusted for age, race, gender, educational status, current smoking status, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, hemoglobin, and eGFR.

†There was significant additive interaction for the CHD2_GFR4 probability of joint exposure: relative excess risk of interaction, 1.173, 95% CI (-0.002 to 2.349, P = 0.025); proportion of excess risk attributable to the joint exposure, 0.34, 95% CI (0.019 to 0.662, P = 0.019), but The biologic significance of this single interaction is unknown, especially in view of the relative small number of participants in this category