ONLINE APPENDIX

Choice of control group

To account for the significantly younger age of the CAKUT cohort compared to the total RRT population, patient and renal graft survival were compared with age-matched controls from the general RRT population. In addition, matching took place on gender, country, year of start of RRT and initial RRT modality.

However, the selection of any control subgroup may result in different patient and graft survival rates, as the age of the subgroups and comorbidities differ.

Table 1 of the online appendix provides 1- and 5- year patient survival and graft survival rates for two different CAKUT cohorts (total CAKUT cohort and CAKUT patients excluding those with neurogenic PN) compared to 3 control groups (the total RRT population, age matched RRT patients and age-matched RRT patients excluding patients with potentially recurrent kidney diseases or diabetes).

Although the patient survival on RRT was better in the control populations excluding recurrent diseases and diabetes, the conclusions of the paper did not change.

Table 1: 1- and 5-year patient survival on RRT and renal graft survival of CAKUT patients and different RRT cohorts

		Patient survival on RRT [%]		Renal graft survival [%]*	
		1 year	5 year	1 year	5 year
CAKUT	Total CAKUT cohort	95.5	84.0	92.9	84.6
	CAKUT excluding neurogenic PN	96.0	86.1	93.0	84.7
Non-CAKUT	Total RRT population	82.0[§#]	46.7[§#]	93.0	85.7
	Age-matched RRT population	92.2[§#]	77.7[§#]	91.9	83.0
	Age-matched RRT population excluding recurrent diseases and diabetes	93.2[§#]	80.2[§#]	92.7	83.9

* Death as a competing event

RRT - renal replacement therapy, CAKUT - congenital abnormalities of the kidneys and the urinary tract; PN - pyelonephritis

[§] Significantly different from total CAKUT cohort

[#] Significantly different from CAKUT excluding neurogenic PN