

Table S2. Point estimated prevalence of dietary supplement use among U.S. adults (age ≥20 years) by characteristic, overall and by CKD status (as defined by MDRD equation) (n=21,169), NHANES 1999-2008

		% Using Dietary Supplement Type Within Characteristic Subgroup (row) Overall and by CKD Status										p-value ^a
		Overall		No CKD 44.5		At risk for CKD 39.4		CKD stage 1/2 8.0		CKD stage 3/4 8.1		
Characteristic	% Population by Characteristic (column)	Any Potentially Harmful 8.0	Other 44.5	Any Potentially Harmful 8.4	Other 40.1	Any Potentially Harmful 8.0	Other 46.5	Any Potentially Harmful 6.2	Other 43.7	Any Potentially Harmful 6.6	Other 59.2	
Age group, years												<0.001
20-44	49.0	7.6	35.1	8.0	34.4	7.1	36.3	5.4	32.2	7.6	49.2	
45-64	33.8	9.5	48.7	9.7	49.1	9.7	48.3	7.9	43.8	8.5	55.3	
≥65	17.2	6.0	62.9	6.0	66.4	6.5	64.1	5.0	58.4	5.7	61.9	
Gender												0.03
Male	50.2	7.7	38.7	7.4	35.0	8.4	40.8	6.0	38.8	6.6	64.3	
Female	49.8	8.3	50.3	9.6	45.6	7.7	52.4	6.3	48.0	6.6	51.2	
Race/ethnicity												<0.001
Non-Hispanic White	72.0	8.7	49.6	9.3	45.1	8.9	51.3	6.2	50.9	7.3	61.9	
Non-Hispanic Black	10.3	6.0	30.1	6.6	27.3	6.0	31.2	5.8	29.5	0.9	42.9	
Mexican American	7.6	5.4	25.2	5.4	22.2	5.8	27.7	4.7	29.9	1.8	41.7	
Other	10.1	6.4	37.2	6.8	32.6	5.8	42.3	7.7	34.1	3.8	46.5	
Income ^b												<0.001
PIR≤1	12.2	3.6	30.0	3.0	25.6	4.5	32.3	3.0	30.6	3.0	44.5	
PIR >1-<3	33.9	7.3	40.4	8.1	33.1	7.1	42.7	6.9	41.8	5.7	59.9	
PIR≥3	53.9	9.3	50.3	9.8	47.1	9.4	51.8	6.8	50.7	8.2	61.9	
Education												<0.001
< High school	19.8	4.2	31.3	4.1	22.5	3.9	33.7	4.9	33.1	4.5	50.4	
High school	25.6	6.5	42.6	7.1	35.7	6.7	45.7	3.0	43.7	5.7	61.3	
> High school	54.6	10.0	50.2	10.2	47.0	10.3	51.7	8.7	50.5	8.4	63.3	
Diabetes												<0.001
No	92.5	8.1	44.2	8.4	40.1	8.3	46.2	6.6	44.5	6.9	60.4	
Yes	7.5	5.6	47.8	-	-	6.2	48.2	4.7	41.2	5.2	54.4	
Hypertension												<0.001
No	51.4	8.3	41.0	8.4	40.1	8.0	43.9	4.8	42.4	9.2	58.4	
Yes	48.6	7.6	48.1	-	-	9.1	46.6	6.9	44.4	5.8	59.5	
Cardiovascular disease ^c												<0.001
No	91.3	8.1	43.6	8.4	40.1	8.2	45.9	6.4	42.0	7.4	59.9	
Yes	8.7	6.0	53.0	-	-	6.8	50.1	5.2	54.7	4.8	57.9	
Arthritis												<0.001
No	75.8	8.0	41.1	8.3	39.0	8.2	42.3	6.4	39.4	6.9	55.2	

Yes	24.2	7.7	54.9	9.6	47.1	7.6	56.8	5.9	52.5	6.3	63.1	
Cancer												<0.001
No	91.7	7.9	42.9	8.4	39.1	7.9	45.0	6.4	41.9	6.5	58.2	
Yes	8.3	8.6	61.2	10.2	61.0	9.4	60.8	4.5	59.4	6.9	63.2	
Significant tobacco use ^d												0.08
No/Past	74.6	8.8	48.3	9.4	43.7	8.9	50.2	6.7	47.2	6.8	61.5	
Ongoing	25.4	5.7	33.2	6.1	31.1	5.3	34.8	4.9	34.3	4.7	43.4	
Heavy alcohol use ^e												0.004
No	71.7	8.2	45.3	8.9	40.7	8.2	48.1	5.4	44.0	7.5	60.4	
Yes	28.3	7.2	42.4	7.3	38.4	7.7	42.7	7.8	43.2	4.7	56.8	
Number of healthcare visits in last 12 months												<0.001
0	16.5	6.7	30.0	6.0	30.6	8.3	28.3	5.2	27.7	5.9	40.0	
1-3	46.5	8.0	44.4	8.7	40.8	7.6	46.9	6.4	44.5	7.6	57.3	
≥4	36.9	8.5	51.1	10.1	47.0	8.5	51.5	6.3	47.6	6.1	61.9	

^aChi-square test of association between potentially harmful supplement use and CKD status within characteristic, among those taking a dietary supplement.

^b Defined using the US Census Bureau's poverty index ratio (PIR), the ratio of family income to federal poverty level, where ≤ 1.00 is considered below the poverty level.

^cCardiovascular disease includes , angina, heart attack, stroke, coronary artery disease, or congestive heart failure.

^d Lifetime use of cigarettes (≥ 100), snuff (≥ 20 times), and/or chewing tobacco (≥ 20 times).

^e More than 7 drinks/week for women or more than 14 drinks/week for men.