Table I Supplementary data. Correlation of participant characteristics ($n = 567$) with Log baseline serum aldosterone levels using multivariate regression analysis [a]

Characteristics	Beta ± SD	p-value
Females vs Males	+ 0.13 ± 0.07	0.06
BMI		
< 25 kg/m^2	Ref	p for trend 0.19
25–30 kg/m^2	+ 0.11 ± 0.07	0.10
> 30 kg/m^2	+ 0.11 ± 0.08	0.09
UACR (log mg/g)	- 0.09 ± 0.03	< 0.01
Na Intake (Mann's Formula, log mmol/d)	- 0.47 ± 0.09	< 0.01
Serum potassium (mmol/l)	- 0.28 ± 0.06	< 0.01
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m^2)	- 0.005 ± 0.002	< 0.01

BMI, body mass index; NS, not significant; SD, standard deviation; UACR, urinary albumin creatinine ratio; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

[a]Adjustment for age, ethnicity, smoking status, HbA1c, and antihypertensive treatments.

Table IIa supplementary data. Predictors of aldosterone breakthrough at 1 year (i.e. serum aldosterone level increase greater than 10% over baseline values) versus serum aldosterone decrease > 10% below baseline values, in the subgroup of participants with a decrease of sodium intake estimated by Mann's formula from baseline to 1 yr, using multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Decrease sodium intake estimated by Mann's formula from baseline to 1 yr	Increase of serum aldosterone levels > 10% from baseline values (n=93 participants [%]) vs Decrease of serum aldosterone levels > 10% from baseline values (n=133 participants [%])	
VARIABLES	Model 1[a] OR (95% CI)	Model 2[b] OR (95% CI)
Baseline characteristics		
Serum aldosterone (log mg/dL)	**0.27 [0.16-0.45]**	**0.21 [0.12-0.38]**
SBP (mmHg)	1.01 [0.99-1.03]	1.014 [0.98-1.04]
Serum potassium (mmol/l)	0.53 [0.28-1.01]	0.50 [0.25-1.03]
Significant decrease from baseline to 1 yr		
SBP (mmHg)	–	1.01 [0.99-1.03]
Na intake (Mann's formula, log mmol/d)	–	**12.49 [2.02-77.27]**
Serum potassium (mmol/l)	–	0.85 [0.42-1.72]
eGFR (log ml/min/1.73 m^2)	–	3.43 [0.81-14.58]
ARB treatment		
Losartan *versus* Telmisartan	–	1.22 [0.65-2.30]

[a] Adjustment for baseline age, sex, ethnicity, sodium intake, UACR, eGFR, and additional antihypertensive treatment.

[b] Adjustment for UACR, sodium intake, and additional antihypertensive treatment variations (In addition to parameters included in Model 1).

ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; OR, odds ratio; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

Table IIb supplementary data. Predictors of aldosterone breakthrough at 1 year (i.e. serum aldosterone level increase greater than 10% over baseline values) versus serum aldosterone decrease > 10% below baseline values, in the subgroup of participants with an increase of sodium intake estimated by Mann's formula from baseline to 1 yr, using multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Increase sodium intake estimated by Mann's formula from baseline to 1 yr	Increase of serum aldosterone levels > 10% from baseline values (n=65 participants [22%]) vs Decrease of serum aldosterone levels > 10% from baseline values (n=187 participants [63%])	
VARIABLES	Model 1[a] OR (95% CI)	Model 2[b] OR (95% CI)
Baseline characteristics		
Serum aldosterone (log mg/dL)	**0.24 [0.14-0.40]**	**0.26 [0.14-0.47]**
SBP (mmHg)	**1.02 [1.00-1.04]**	1.01 [0.98-1.04]
Serum potassium (mmol/l)	0.76 [0.41-1.48]	0.85 [0.38-1.89]
Significant decrease from baseline to 1 yr		
SBP (mmHg)	–	**1.03 [1.01-1.05]**
Na intake (Mann's formula, log mmol/d)	–	1.10 [0.21-5.86]
Serum potassium (mmol/l)	–	0.74 [0.36-1.56]
eGFR (log ml/min/1.73 m^2)	–	**13.68 [2.70-69.26]**
ARB treatment		
Losartan *versus* Telmisartan	–	**2.40 [1.19-4.85]**

[a]After adjustment for baseline age, sex, ethnicity, smoking status, HbA1c, sodium intake, UACR, eGFR, and additional antihypertensive treatment.

[b]With adjustment for HbA1c, UACR, sodium intake, and additional antihypertensive treatment variations (in addition to parameters included in Model 1).

ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP, systolic blood pressure.