

Supplemental Table 1. General characteristics of adequate and non-adequate dietary reporters.

	Adequate reporters (n=597)	Non-adequate reporters (n=513)	P value
eGFR, mL/min/1.73m ²	62.8 ± 13.7	60.7 ± 14.0	0.01
BMI, kg/m ²	25.1 ± 2.9	27.5 ± 3.5	<0.001
Smoking, <i>n</i> (%)	108 (19)	108 (22)	0.21
Physical activity, <i>n</i> (%)			0.10
Sedentary	23 (4)	19 (4)	
Moderate	208 (36)	160 (33)	
Regular	325 (56)	269 (55)	
Athletic	25 (4)	38 (8)	
Education, <i>n</i> (%)			0.02
Elementary school	320 (54)	307 (60)	
Secondary school	175 (29)	147 (29)	
University or equivalent	102 (17)	59 (11)	
Hypertension, <i>n</i> (%)	161 (27)	187 (36)	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia, <i>n</i> (%)	190 (32)	203 (40)	0.007
Diabetes, <i>n</i> (%)	71 (12)	84 (16)	0.03

Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation, median (interquartile range), or number (percentage), as appropriate. Conversion factors for units: eGFR in mL/min/1.73m² to mL/s/1.73m², ×0.01667.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CKD, chronic kidney disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Supplemental Table 2. Dietary data and composition of a Mediterranean diet score.

	Study population (n=1110)¹	Cut-off scoring²
Energy intake, kJ/d	7238 (3360, 15832)	
PUFA/SFA	0.34 (0.10, 0.83)	>Median
Vegetables and legumes, g/d	69 (0, 412)	>Median
Fruit, g/d	115 (0, 1005)	>Median
Cereals and potatoes, g/d	361 (98, 941)	>Median
Fish, g/d	25 (0, 149)	>Median
Meat and meat products, g/d	92 (0, 328)	<Median
Milk and milk products, g/d	328 (0, 1269)	<Median
Alcohol, g/d	4 (0, 85)	Moderate

¹, data are presented as median (range).

², before scoring, variables were energy adjusted with use of the residual method (in g/d). If a person's intake matched the criteria for included food components, variables were coded as 1; otherwise, they were coded as 0.

Compared with the original MDS score, PUFA replaced monounsaturated fatty acids, since the consumption of olive oil in this population was very low when dietary assessment was performed during 1991 to 1995 and in a traditional Swedish diet SFA and monounsaturated fatty acids have similar food sources and are therefore strongly correlated. In addition, because of their very low intake, nuts and seeds were excluded, and dietary leguminous plants were pooled with vegetables in our scoring system. The reported intake of potatoes was added to cereals, because potato consumption was the predominant source of carbohydrates in the present population. Moderate alcohol consumption was defined as a residual adjusted intake of 10 – 50 g/d and without biochemical signs of alcohol abuse (*i.e.*, aspartate aminotransferase:alanine aminotransferase ratio < 2).

Abbreviations: PUFA, polyunsaturated fatty acids; SFA, saturated fatty acids.