

## Supplementary data

### **Length Polymorphism in *Heme Oxygenase-1* and Risk of Chronic Kidney Disease among Coronary Artery Disease Patients**

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**Supplementary Table 1. Adjusted hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) of total bilirubin, serum ferritin and malondialdehyde for renal endpoints<sup>a</sup> in CAD patients with a median follow-up of 10.2 years**

	Adjusted Hazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)		
	Bilirubin	Ferritin	Malondialdehyde
	For each 1 mg/dL increase	For each 100 µg/L increase	For each 1 µmol/L increase
<b>Cox regression model<sup>b</sup></b>	0.91 (0.86–0.95) <i>P</i> = 0.022	1.20 (1.03–1.32) <i>P</i> = 0.012	1.23 (1.01–1.42) <i>P</i> = 0.010
<b>Cox with time-varying covariate model<sup>c</sup></b>	0.90 (0.85–0.99) <i>P</i> = 0.048	1.16 (0.99–1.35) <i>P</i> = 0.058	1.12 (0.90–1.45) <i>P</i> = 0.072

<sup>a</sup>Renal endpoints are serum creatinine doubling and/or end-stage renal disease necessitating long-term renal replacement therapy.

<sup>b</sup>A Cox regression model was adjusted for age, sex, smoking status, diabetes, hypertension, prior congestive heart failure, stroke or peripheral arterial disease, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, serum albumin, hemoglobin, estimated glomerular filtration rate, the presence of proteinuria at baseline, and the use of renin-angiotensin system blockades or statins.

<sup>c</sup>The multivariate Cox regression model was further analyzed using the cardiac events as the time-dependent covariates.

<sup>d</sup>To avoid multicollinearity, the genotypes of length polymorphism in *HO-1* promoter were not offered in the Cox regression model and Cox with time-varying covariate model.