

Supplemental Material

Supplemental Table 1. Improvement in prediction statistics for CVD risk by adding each additional subclinical measure to conventional predictors in CKD stage 1-2 vs. 3-5

Predictors	CKD stage 1-2 [†]					
	ΔC-statistics‡	Categorical NRI		Continuous NRI		IDI
		Event	Non-Event	Event	Non-Event	
CAC	0.027 (-0.022, 0.076)	0.045 (-0.100, 0.206)	0.077 (0.015, 0.133)	0.274 (0.023, 0.503)	0.222 (0.127, 0.323)	0.036 (0.019, 0.053)
IMT	0.010 (-0.012, 0.032)	-0.001 (-0.095, 0.075)	0.005 (-0.037, 0.045)	0.076 (-0.165, 0.356)	0.215 (0.118, 0.305)	0.004 (-0.003, 0.011)
ABI	0.010 (-0.016, 0.036)	0.001 (-0.092, 0.112)	0.032 (-0.033, 0.068)	-0.087 (-0.344, 0.175)	0.028 (-0.087, 0.121)	0.009 (-0.001, 0.023)
Predictors	CKD stage 3-5					
	ΔC-statistics‡	Categorical NRI		Continuous NRI		IDI
		Event	Non-Event	Event	Non-Event	
CAC	0.028 (-0.000, 0.055)	0.062 (-0.066, 0.182)	-0.007 (-0.044, 0.033)	0.318 (0.123, 0.486)	0.125 (0.050, 0.200)	0.029 (0.011, 0.045)
IMT	-0.000 (-0.007, 0.006)	0.011 (-0.033, 0.066)	-0.009 (-0.032, 0.015)	-0.041 (-0.244, 0.140)	0.174 (0.101, 0.248)	0.004 (-0.000, 0.009)
ABI	0.008 (-0.002, 0.018)	-0.054 (-0.117, 0.010)	0.011 (-0.010, 0.048)	-0.166 (-0.346, 0.015)	-0.009 (-0.080, 0.067)	0.001 (-0.006, 0.010)

NRI: net reclassification improvement, IDI: integrated discrimination improvement, CAC: coronary artery calcium, IMT: intima-media thickness, ABI: ankle brachial index

[†]CKD stage 1-2 and 3-5 were defined as eGFR ≥60 ml/min/1.73m² +ACR ≥30 mg/g and eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73m², respectively.

[‡]C-statistic with conventional predictors, eGFR and ACR was 0.706 in CKD stage 1-2 and 0.742 in CKD stage 3-5.

Supplemental Table 2. Improvement in prediction statistics for CVD risk by adding each additional subclinical measure to conventional predictors in CKD aged < vs. ≥65 years old

Predictors	CKD [†] & age<65					
	ΔC-statistics‡	Categorical NRI		Continuous NRI		IDI
		Event	Non-Event	Event	Non-Event	
CAC	0.027 (-0.030, 0.083)	0.184 (-0.072, 0.381)	0.032 (-0.028, 0.085)	0.416 (0.035, 0.710)	0.469 (0.382, 0.567)	0.107 (0.053, 0.182)
IMT	0.014 (-0.023, 0.051)	0.192 (0.000, 0.389)	0.012 (-0.064, 0.052)	0.236 (-0.144, 0.581)	0.406 (0.305, 0.494)	0.041 (0.005, 0.088)
ABI	-0.001 (-0.025, 0.024)	-0.094 (-0.234, 0.030)	-0.006 (-0.043, 0.034)	-0.284 (-0.617, 0.074)	0.043 (-0.060, 0.151)	0.034 (0.005, 0.072)
Predictors	CKD [†] & age 65+					
	ΔC-statistics‡	Categorical NRI		Continuous NRI		IDI
		Event	Non-Event	Event	Non-Event	
CAC	0.030 (0.001, 0.059)	0.092 (-0.019, 0.179)	0.051 (0.011, 0.092)	0.343 (0.176, 0.492)	0.041 (-0.031, 0.111)	0.020 (0.011, 0.029)
IMT	0.002 (-0.005, 0.009)	0.023 (-0.017, 0.070)	0.006 (-0.021, 0.024)	-0.016 (-0.178, 0.163)	0.154 (0.082, 0.226)	0.002 (-0.000, 0.004)
ABI	0.010 (-0.008, 0.028)	-0.005 (-0.061, 0.054)	0.021 (-0.006, 0.043)	-0.159 (-0.315, 0.021)	0.101 (0.032, 0.168)	0.008 (0.000, 0.017)

NRI: net reclassification improvement, IDI: integrated discrimination improvement, CAC: coronary artery calcium, IMT: intima-media thickness, ABI: ankle brachial index

[†]CKD was defined as eGFR using the CKD-EPI equation <60 ml/min/1.73m² or ACR ≥30 mg/g.

[‡]C-statistic with conventional predictors, eGFR and ACR was 0.813 in CKD and age <65 and 0.686 in CKD and age 65+.

Supplemental Table 3. Improvement in prediction statistics for CVD risk by adding each additional subclinical measure to conventional predictors in CKD eGFR <45 and/or ACR 30+

Predictors	eGFR <45 and/or ACR 30+					IDI
	Δ C-statistics [‡]	Categorical NRI		Continuous NRI		
		Event	Non-Event	Event	Non-Event	
CAC	0.026 (-0.006, 0.057)	0.009 (-0.107, 0.118)	0.076 (0.032, 0.121)	0.296 (0.115, 0.469)	0.147 (0.064, 0.223)	0.027 (0.017, 0.038)
IMT	0.012 (-0.003, 0.027)	-0.005 (-0.070, 0.057)	0.023 (-0.003, 0.050)	0.091 (-0.097, 0.292)	0.229 (0.148, 0.308)	0.008 (0.002, 0.016)
ABI	0.012 (-0.010, 0.035)	-0.027 (-0.106, 0.056)	0.029 (-0.004, 0.064)	-0.110 (-0.285, 0.075)	0.067 (-0.017, 0.160)	0.021 (0.008, 0.036)

NRI: net reclassification improvement, IDI: integrated discrimination improvement, CAC: coronary artery calcium, IMT: intima-media thickness, ABI: ankle brachial index

[‡]C-statistic with conventional predictors, eGFR and ACR was 0.684 in CKD and 0.748 in non-CKD.

Supplemental Table 4. Improvement in prediction statistics for CHD risk by adding each additional subclinical measure to conventional predictors

Predictors	Δ C-statistics*	Categorical NRI		Continuous NRI		IDI
		Event	Non-event	Event	Non-event	
CKD [†]						
CAC [‡]	0.074 (0.029, 0.119)	0.166 (0.025, 0.294)	0.078 (0.040, 0.114)	0.312 (0.122, 0.513)	0.240 (0.182, 0.297)	0.045 (0.034, 0.059)
IMT [§]	0.006 (-0.008, 0.021)	-0.022 (-0.112, 0.071)	0.025 (0.004, 0.047)	-0.031 (-0.257, 0.161)	0.201 (0.145, 0.259)	0.006 (0.001, 0.012)
ABI	0.003 (-0.010, 0.017)	-0.022 (-0.096, 0.054)	0.019 (0.000, 0.042)	-0.145 (-0.360, 0.059)	0.094 (0.037, 0.150)	0.004 (0.000, 0.009)
Non-CKD						
CAC [‡]	0.060 (0.032, 0.088)	0.219 (0.114, 0.309)	-0.035 (-0.047, -0.024)	0.340 (0.177, 0.469)	0.287 (0.259, 0.311)	0.022 (0.019, 0.027)
IMT [§]	0.011 (0.0001, 0.022)	-0.037 (-0.100, 0.025)	0.009 (0.001, 0.016)	-0.056 (-0.204, 0.087)	0.158 (0.131, 0.188)	0.005 (0.003, 0.007)
ABI	0.011 (-0.002, 0.024)	0.031 (-0.040, 0.101)	0.012 (0.005, 0.019)	0.067 (-0.092, 0.231)	0.103 (0.077, 0.129)	0.009 (0.006, 0.013)

NRI: net reclassification improvement, IDI: integrated discrimination improvement, CAC: coronary artery calcium, IMT: carotid intima-media thickness, ABI: ankle-brachial index.

*C-statistic with only conventional predictors was 0.704 in CKD and 0.737 in non-CKD.

[†]CKD was defined as eGFR using the CKD-EPI equation <60 ml/min/1.73m² or ACR ≥30 mg/g.

[‡]ln(CAC score + 1), [§]Z score for overall maximal internal common carotid IMT

Supplemental Table 5. Improvement in prediction statistics for stroke risk by adding each additional subclinical measure to conventional predictors

Predictors	Δ C-statistics*	Categorical NRI	Continuous NRI	IDI
	CKD†			
CAC‡	-0.0006 (-0.002, 0.001)	NA	0.020 (-0.291, 0.359)	0.000 (-0.000, 0.000)
IMT§	-0.003 (-0.009, 0.003)	NA	0.188 (-0.126, 0.517)	0.000 (-0.000, 0.001)
ABI	0.006 (-0.005, 0.017)	NA	-0.065 (-0.403, 0.280)	0.001 (-0.000, 0.004)
Non-CKD				
CAC‡	0.002 (-0.019, 0.022)	NA	0.284 (-0.009, 0.606)	0.002 (0.001, 0.003)
IMT§	0.0002 (-0.0004, 0.0007)	NA	-0.022 (-0.284, 0.322)	0.000 (-0.000, 0.000)
ABI	0.004 (-0.003, 0.011)	0.023 (0.015, 0.057)	-0.103 (-0.390, 0.219)	0.000 (-0.000, 0.001)

NRI: net reclassification improvement, IDI: integrated discrimination improvement, CAC: coronary artery calcium, IMT: carotid intima-media thickness, ABI: ankle-brachial index, NA: NRI was not available due to no reclassification to higher or lower risk categories in some bootstrap samples.

*C-statistic with only conventional predictors was 0.745 in CKD and 0.778 in non-CKD.

†CKD was defined as eGFR using the CKD-EPI equation <60 ml/min/1.73m² or ACR ≥30 mg/g.

‡ln(CAC score + 1), §Z score for overall maximal internal common carotid IMT

Supplemental Table 6. Improvement in prediction statistics for HF risk by adding each additional subclinical measure to conventional predictors

Predictors	Δ C-statistics*	Categorical NRI	Continuous NRI	IDI
	CKD†			
CAC‡	0.020 (-0.020, 0.059)	0.086 (-0.067, 0.238)	0.431 (0.131, 0.670)	0.008 (0.004, 0.013)
IMT§	0.006 (-0.002m 0.013)	0.004 (-0.068, 0.110)	0.208 (-0.108, 0.499)	0.000 (-0.001, 0.001)
ABI	0.0004 (-0.002m 0.003)	NA	-0.340 (-0.607, -0.046)	0.000 (-0.000, 0.000)
Non-CKD				
CAC‡	-0.001 (-0.024, 0.022)	0.098 (0.020, 0.215)	0.299 (0.051, 0.565)	0.003 (0.002, 0.005)
IMT§	0.0004 (-0.002, 0.003)	NA	-0.095 (-0.324, 0.150)	0.000 (-0.000, 0.000)
ABI	0.0006 (-0.0003, 0.0015)	NA	0.374 (0.138, 0.603)	-0.000 (-0.000, 0.000)

NRI: net reclassification improvement, IDI: integrated discrimination improvement, CAC: coronary artery calcium, IMT: carotid intima-media thickness, ABI: ankle-brachial index, NA: NRI was not available due to no reclassification to higher or lower risk categories in some bootstrap samples.

*C-statistic with only conventional predictors was 0.741 in CKD and 0.785 in non-CKD.

†CKD was defined as eGFR using the CKD-EPI equation <60 ml/min/1.73m² or ACR ≥30 mg/g.

‡ln(CAC score + 1), §Z score for overall maximal internal common carotid IMT

Supplemental Table 7. Improvement in prediction statistics for PAD risk by adding each additional subclinical measure to conventional predictors

Predictors	Δ C-statistics*	Categorical NRI	Continuous NRI	IDI
	CKD†			
CAC‡	0.016 (-0.025, 0.057)	0.259 (0.094, 0.481)	0.498 (0.101, 0.832)	0.019 (0.002, 0.042)
IMT§	0.027 (-0.011, 0.066)	NA	0.300 (-0.126, 0.685)	0.001 (-0.009, 0.011)
ABI	0.092 (0.009, 0.176)	0.301 (-0.034, 0.604)	0.787 (0.357, 1.147)	0.155 (0.074, 0.271)
Non-CKD				
CAC‡	0.055 (0.010, 0.100)	NA	1.045 (0.665, 1.250)	0.008 (0.005, 0.015)
IMT§	0.024 (-0.004, 0.052)	NA	0.551 (0.133, 0.910)	0.003 (0.001, 0.008)
ABI	0.071 (0.016, 0.126)	0.279 (0.020, 0.552)	0.370 (-0.049, 0.770)	0.037 (0.018, 0.076)

NRI: net reclassification improvement, IDI: integrated discrimination improvement, CAC: coronary artery calcium, IMT: carotid intima-media thickness, ABI: ankle-brachial index, NA: NRI was not available due to no reclassification to higher or lower risk categories in some bootstrap samples.

*C-statistic with only conventional predictors was 0.806 in CKD and 0.852 in non-CKD.

†CKD was defined as eGFR using the CKD-EPI equation <60 ml/min/1.73m² or ACR ≥30 mg/g.

‡ln(CAC score + 1), §Z score for overall maximal internal common carotid IMT