

Supplementary Table 1. Association between baseline carbamylated albumin and risk of death from specific causes in patients stratified for major risk factors present at baseline

| Stratification ¹ | 1 year | | 4 years | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | HR* (95% CI) | P-value | HR (95% CI) | P-value |
| No CHF (n=727) | 3.01 (1.22-7.45) | 0.017 | 1.49 (0.97-2.31) | 0.071 |
| Preexisting CHF (n=378) | 3.68 (1.56-8.69) | 0.003 | 2.04 (1.28-3.25) | 0.003 |
| No Arrhythmia (n=909) | 3.25 (1.55-6.80) | 0.002 | 1.72 (1.19-2.47) | 0.004 |
| Preexisting Arrhythmia (n=196) | 4.39 (1.34-14.39) | 0.015 | 2.13 (1.11-4.09) | 0.023 |
| No CAD (n=882) | 3.88 (1.88-7.98) | <0.001 | 1.82 (1.26-2.62) | 0.001 |
| Preexisting CAD (n=223) | 3.02 (0.87-10.42) | 0.081 | 1.85 (0.97-3.53) | 0.061 |
| No Hypertension (n=133) | 2.89 (0.44-18.89) | 0.268 | 0.90 (0.37-2.18) | 0.813 |
| Preexisting Hypertension (n=972) | 3.86 (1.99-7.48) | <0.001 | 2.08 (1.48-2.93) | <0.001 |
| BNP≤3361 (n=552) | 2.67 (0.72-9.99) | 0.144 | 1.33 (0.78-2.26) | 0.291 |
| BNP>3361 (n=550) | 2.88 (1.39-5.97) | 0.004 | 1.63 (1.09-2.44) | 0.018 |
| Troponin T ≤ 0.058 (n=565) | 3.45 (1.19-10.01) | 0.023 | 1.84 (1.11-3.06) | 0.018 |
| Troponin T >0.058 (n=537) | 3.25 (1.46-7.25) | 0.004 | 1.40 (0.91-2.13) | 0.123 |
| CRP ≤ 5 (n=569) | 4.34 (1.59-11.85) | 0.004 | 2.06 (1.28-3.33) | 0.003 |
| CRP >5 (n=533) | 3.95 (1.76-8.88) | 0.001 | 1.84 (1.20-2.83) | 0.005 |
| Age ≤ 66 (n=577) | 5.05 (1.84-13.90) | 0.002 | 1.77 (1.11-2.84) | 0.017 |
| Age >66 (n=528) | 2.87 (1.28-6.47) | 0.011 | 1.76 (1.13-2.75) | 0.013 |
| Systolic blood pressure ≤ 141 (n=548) | 3.14 (1.43-6.91) | 0.005 | 1.71 (1.10-2.66) | 0.016 |
| Systolic blood pressure >141 (n=557) | 4.88 (1.77-13.40) | 0.002 | 2.03 (1.28-3.21) | 0.003 |

*Univariate Cox proportional hazards model of association between baseline carbamylated albumin (log-transformed continuous variable) and 1-year and 4-year risks of adverse events. ¹Continuous variables are stratified by above vs. below median values.