

Table S1: Sensitivity analysis of the association between estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and infection incidence, using patients with eGFR 75-90 ml/min/1.73m² as the reference group

	eGFR ml/min/1.73m ²	Number of infections	Rate ratio (95% confidence interval) ^a	P ^b
Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI)				
	<15	607	1.48 (1.34–1.64)	<0.001
	15-29	5,153	1.18 (1.13–1.23)	
	30-44	16,557	1.08 (1.05–1.11)	
	45-59	29,783	1.03 (1.01–1.06)	
	60-74	31,538	1.00 (0.98–1.02)	
	75-90	24,110	1 (reference)	
	≥90	7,063	1.09 (1.06–1.13)	
	Total	114,811	—	
Pneumonia (subset of LRTI)				
	<15	99	2.97 (2.35–3.76)	<0.001
	15-29	650	1.69 (1.51–1.88)	
	30-44	1,523	1.16 (1.07–1.27)	
	45-59	1,980	0.93 (0.86–1.00)	
	60-74	1,815	0.92 (0.85–0.99)	
	75-90	1,397	1 (reference)	
	≥90	387	1.40 (1.24–1.58)	
	Total	7,851	—	
Sepsis				
	<15	41	5.72 (3.96–8.26)	<0.001
	15-29	186	2.57 (2.09–3.15)	
	30-44	387	1.55 (1.32–1.83)	
	45-59	499	1.15 (0.99–1.33)	
	60-74	449	1.03 (0.88–1.18)	
	75-90	324	1 (reference)	
	≥90	87	1.11 (0.87–1.42)	
	Total	1,973	—	

a. Adjusted for proteinuria (updated), age (updated), sex, socio-economic status by practice, financial year prior to or post 2004, ischaemic heart disease (updated), congestive cardiac failure (updated), hypertension (updated), cerebrovascular disease (updated), other dementia (updated), chronic lung disease (updated) and smoking (baseline).

b. Likelihood ratio test for inclusion of eGFR as a categorical variable in the model