

Supplemental Table 1. Risk of Incident Chronic Kidney Disease by Consumption Frequency of Diet Soda

	Categories of Diet Soda Consumption, Glasses/Week (n)				P-value for trend	Continuous Diet Soda Consumption	
	<1	1-4	5-7	>7		HR (95% CI)	P-value
	(n=6,575)	(n=2,643)	(n=3,810)	(n=2,026)			
CKD, n (%)	1,171 (17.8%)	455 (17.2%)	740 (19.4%)	423 (20.9%)	<0.001	--	--
Model 1	1 [Ref]	0.95 (0.85, 1.06)	1.23 (1.12, 1.35)	1.49 (1.33, 1.67)	<0.001	1.18 (1.14, 1.23)	<0.001
Model 2	1 [Ref]	0.91 (0.81, 1.01)	1.05 (0.95, 1.15)	1.14 (1.02, 1.28)	0.007	1.08 (1.04, 1.13)	<0.001
Model 3a	1 [Ref]	0.91 (0.81, 1.01)	1.04 (0.95, 1.15)	1.13 (1.00, 1.27)	0.01	1.08 (1.03, 1.13)	0.001
Model 3b	1 [Ref]	0.91 (0.81, 1.02)	1.04 (0.95, 1.15)	1.13 (1.00, 1.27)	0.01	1.08 (1.03, 1.13)	0.001
Model 3c	1 [Ref]	0.91 (0.81, 1.01)	1.05 (0.95, 1.15)	1.14 (1.01, 1.29)	0.008	1.09 (1.04, 1.13)	<0.001

CI, confidence interval; CKD, chronic kidney disease; HR, hazard ratio; sugar-sweetened beverage, SSB

Model 1: Adjusted for age, sex, race-center, education level, smoking status, physical activity, total caloric intake, baseline eGFR (linear spline terms with one knot at 90 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)

Model 2: Model 1 + body mass index category, diabetes, systolic blood pressure, serum uric acid

Model 3a: Model 2 + dietary acid load

Model 3b: Model 2 + diet quality (modified AHEI-2010), dietary sodium, dietary fructose, frequency of consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages

Model 3c: Model 2 + dietary phosphorus