

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

To determine the reference interval and median serum creatinine concentration from the healthy Korean adult population, we used the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES VI, 2013-2015) data. The target population of the KNHANES comprises non-institutionalized Korean citizens residing in Korea. We selected healthy adults as the reference individuals using step-by-step selection criteria from the KNHANES VI data. In KNHANES VI, the serum creatinine concentration was measured using a rate-blanked compensated kinetic Jaffe method that is IDMS-traceable (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, USA) on a Hitachi automatic chemistry analyzer (Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan).

Supplemental Table S1. Korean healthy adult selection process from the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES VI, 2013–2015) data

Step	Exclusion criteria	2013 (N=8,018)	2014 (N=7,550)	2015 (N=7,380)
		Number of excluded participants at each step		
1	Age <20 yr old	1,990	1,653	1,525
2	Missing data (health questionnaire)	579	535	365
3	Missing data (serum creatinine)	513	570	350
4	Missing data (dipstick urinalysis)	301	263	219
5	History of hypertension	952	937	1,207
6	History of diabetes	161	140	157
7	History of dyslipidemia	237	253	283
8	History of stroke	15	24	18
9	History of acute myocardial infarction	7	5	10
10	History of angina	19	20	20
11	Current smoking	747	666	626
12	High blood pressure*	269	212	252
13	Hemoglobin A1c \geq 6.5%	72	81	64
14	Body mass index $>$ 30.0 or $<$ 18.5 kg/m ²	163	204	184
15	Proteinuria on dipstick \geq 1 [†]	11	6	14
16	Glucosuria on dipstick \geq 1 [†]	3	7	6
17	Outliers [†]	18	20	14
Total number of participants (%)		8,018 (100)	7,550 (100)	7,380 (100)
Total number of excluded participants (%)		6,057 (76)	5,596 (74)	5,314 (72)
Final enrollment (%)		1,961 (24)	1,954 (26)	2,066 (28)

*systolic blood pressure \geq 140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure \geq 90 mm Hg. [†]Three methods (visual inspection, D/R rule [absolute difference between extreme result and the next largest or smallest result/range of all observations including extreme results], and Tukey rule) were used to detect outliers according to the CLSI document EP28-A3c (CLSI. Defining, Establishing, and Verifying Reference Intervals in the Clinical Laboratory; Approved Guideline-Third Edition. CLSI document EP28-A3c. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2008.).