

S2 Table. The association between the presence of glomerular insudative lesions and number of glomeruli without global glomerulosclerosis in patients stratified by PTBMIL groups.

| Histopathologic findings | | All patients (n=136) | PTBMIL group | | | | <i>P</i> for trend [†] | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | Group 1 (PTBMIL score 0-2) (n=34) | | Group 2 (PTBMIL score 3,4) (n=50) | | | Group 3 (PTBMIL score 5,6) (n=52) | |
| Glomerular insudative lesions | (%) | 70 | 47 | | 72 | | 83 | <0.01 | |
| | (- or +) | | (-) | (+) | (-) | (+) | (-) | | (+) |
| Number of glomeruli* without global glomerulosclerosis | | | 9 (6-13) | 12 (5-22) | 11 (10-13) | 15 (9-21) | 8 (4-12) | 10 (5-16) | |
| Number of glomeruli* | | 18 (12-28) | 14 (8-20) | | 19 (13-28) | | 21 (15-29) | | <0.01 |

Abbreviations

PTBMIL: paratubular basement membrane insudative lesions, Number of glomeruli: mean number of glomeruli obtained by renal biopsy. *Median (interquartile range).

[†]Tests for linear trend across PTBMIL groups.

Number of glomeruli without global glomerulosclerosis was larger in groups with glomerular insudative lesions than in groups without those in each PTBMIL group, whereas it was not statistically significant.