Supplemental material

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Table S1. Scoring criteria for Mediterranean diet and daily intake of diet's food components

Food (g/d)	Score of 1*	Women	Men
		Median (IQR), g/d	Median (IQR), g/d
Cereals	At or above the median	182 (110-263)	197 (119-289)
Fruit and nuts		272 (143-480)	276 (146-473)
Vegetables		270 (162-429)	243 (138-403)
Legumes		23 (10-42)	26 (13-51)
Fish		24 (9-53)	26 (9-66)
MUFA+PUFA/SFA		1.6 (1.3-2.1)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)
Dairy	Below the median	143 (46-256)	154 (51-262)
Meat		124 (69-203)	139 (84-218)
Alcohol	Moderate intake†	0 (0-0.8)	0 (0-5)
Overall score range	0-9		

*Otherwise score of 0; cut-off medians are sex-specific. †From 10 to 50 grams per day for men; from 5 to 25 grams per day for women. IQR: interquartile range; MUFA: monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA: polyunsaturated fatty acids; SFA: saturated fatty acid

Table S2. Scoring criteria for DASH diet and daily intake of diet's food components

Food (servings/d)*	Scoring criteria†	Women		Men	
		Q1	Q5	Q1	Q5
Fruits	Q1 = 1 point	1.1	5.3	1.2	5.0
Vegetables	Q2 = 2 points	2.1	6.6	1.8	6.4
Nuts and legumes	Q3 = 3 points	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8
Low-fat dairy	Q4 = 4 points Q5 = 5 points	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.4
Whole grains	Consumers = 1 point No consumers = 0 point				
Sodium (mg/d)	Q1 = 5 points Q2 = 4 points	794	1937	834	2110
Red and processed meats	Q3 = 3 points Q4 = 2 points Q5 = 1 point	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3
Sweetened beverages	T1 = 3 points T2 = 2 points T3 = 1 point	T1=0	T3=0.1	T1=0	T3=0.2
Overall score range	7-34				

*Except for sodium (mg/d). †Using sex specific cut-off. Q= quintiles; T=tertiles

Table S3. Mean (standard deviation) values of Mediterranean and DASH diet scores by country

Country	Mediterranean diet score (scale 0 to 9)	DASH diet score (scale 7 to 34)
Argentina	3.4 (1.4)	18.3 (3.4)
France	4.4 (1.6)	20.8 (3.2)
Germany	3.0 (1.5)	18.7 (3.8)
Hungary	3.7 (1.5)	19.9 (3.5)
Italy	5.3 (1.5)	22.1 (3.3)
Poland	3.1 (1.4)	18.4 (3.7)
Portugal	4.6 (1.6)	20.6 (3.5)
Romania	4.1 (1.5)	20.4 (3.4)
Spain	4.3 (1.4)	20.9 (3.5)
Sweden	3.5 (1.5)	18.2 (3.4)
Turkey	4.2 (1.3)	23.1 (3.2)
Overall	4.1 (1.6)	20.5 (3.7)

Tables S4. Causes of death

Cause of death	**Overall (N=2087)** n (%)
Cardiovascular	829 (39.7)
Infection	361 (17.3)
Cancer	158 (7.6)
Cerebrovascular	129 (6.2)
Gastrointestinal	72 (3.5)
Liver disease	24 (1.1)
Withdrawal from dialysis	24 (1.1)
Metabolic	7 (0.3)
Endocrine	-
Other/Unknown	483 (23.1)

Table S5. Mean (standard deviation) daily intake of Mediterranean diet food components and associated mortality hazard ratios (95% confidence interval) for chosen increment

	Mean (SD)			Adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)[†]	
Diet food component (g/d)	**Women**	**Men**	**Increment[*]**	**Cardiovascular mortality**	**All-cause mortality**
Cereals	204 (145)	224 (161)	150	1.07 (0.99-1.16)	1.04 (0.99-1.09)
Fruit and nuts	378 (384)	370 (359)	370	0.96 (0.87-1.05)	0.94 (0.89-1.00)
Vegetables	335 (288)	309 (263)	270	1.04 (0.95-1.14)	0.96 (0.91-1.02)
Legumes	37 (58)	43 (62)	60	1.02 (0.94-1.11)	1.00 (0.95-1.05)
Fish	41 (58)	47 (58)	58	1.05 (0.95-1.16)	1.05 (0.99-1.11)
MUFA+PUFA/SFA	1.8 (0.7)	1.7 (0.7)	0.7	0.99 (0.91-1.07)	0.98 (0.94-1.03)
Dairy	189 (200)	196 (208)	200	**1.10 (1.03-1.17)**	1.03 (0.98-1.07)
Meat	157 (138)	173 (141)	140	0.92 (0.83-1.02)	0.99 (0.93-1.05)
Alcohol	1.5 (4.7)	4.5 (8.9)	7	1.01 (0.93-1.09)	0.98 (0.93-1.02)

[*]Arbitrary chosen number around average of within sex standard deviation. [†]For cardiovascular mortality adjusted for country (random effect), gender, daily physical activity, education (secondary versus none/primary), diabetes, smoking (current or former versus never), myocardial infarction, vascular access type (fistula versus graft/catheter), body mass index (categories according to World Health Organization), albumin (tertiles), Charlson comorbidity score (quartiles), age, phosphorus, calcium, hemoglobin, Kt/V, and energy intake (1000 kcal day increase). For all-cause mortality adjusted as above plus having a life partner, time on dialysis and being wait-listed for transplantation. MUFA: monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA: polyunsaturated fatty acids; SFA: saturated fatty acid

Table S6. Mortality hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) for each serving per day increase in DASH diet food components

	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)*	
Diet food component	**Cardiovascular mortality**	**All-cause mortality**
Fruits	0.99 (0.97-1.02)	0.99 (0.97-1.00)
Vegetables	1.00 (0.97-1.03)	0.98 (0.97-1.00)
Nuts and legumes	1.00 (0.88-1.14)	1.00 (0.93-1.08)
Low-fat dairy	**1.09 (1.02-1.17)**	1.04 (0.99-1.08)
Whole grains	0.92 (0.83-1.02)	0.98 (0.92-1.04)
Sodium†	0.93 (0.72-1.20)	0.96 (0.82-1.12)
Red and processed meat	0.98 (0.91-1.05)	0.99 (0.95-1.04)
Sweetened beverages	0.90 (0.80-1.01)	1.01 (0.96-1.08)

*For cardiovascular mortality adjusted for country (random effect), gender, daily physical activity, education (secondary versus none/primary), diabetes, smoking (current or former versus never), myocardial infarction, vascular access type (fistula versus graft/catheter), body mass index (categories according to World Health Organization), albumin (tertiles), Charlson comorbidity score (quartiles), age, phosphorus, calcium, hemoglobin, Kt/V, and energy intake (1000 kcal day increase). For all-cause mortality adjusted as above plus having a life partner, time on dialysis and being wait-listed for transplantation. †Per 1000 mg increase in sodium intake

Table S7. Association between tertiles of DASH diet score and all-cause mortality stratified by age

		DASH diet score			
		8 to 19	20 to 22	≥23	
Model*	**Age (years)**	**HR (95% CI)**	**HR (95% CI)**	**HR (95% CI)**	**p-value for interaction**
Random effect	≤60	reference	1.02 (0.81-1.29)	**0.70 (0.53-0.94)**	**0.03**
	>60	reference	1.05 (0.93-1.19)	1.08 (0.95-1.23)	
Fixed effect, competing risk	≤60	reference	1.02 (0.81-1.29)	**0.72 (0.53-0.97)**	**0.03**
	>60	reference	1.04 (0.92-1.18)	1.07 (0.94-1.22)	
Case-complete, random effect	≤60	reference	1.00 (0.68-1.48)	**0.43 (0.26-0.76)**	**<0.001**
	>60	reference	1.16 (0.97-1.39)	1.05 (0.87-1.26)	

*Adjusted for country (random effect or fixed effect), gender, daily physical activity, education (secondary versus none/primary), life partner, being wait-listed for transplantation, diabetes, smoking (current or former versus never), myocardial infarction, vascular access type (fistula versus graft/catheter), body mass index (categories according to World Health Organization), albumin (tertiles), Charlson comorbidity score (quartiles), age, phosphorus, calcium, hemoglobin, time on dialysis, Kt/V and energy intake (1000 kcal day increase)