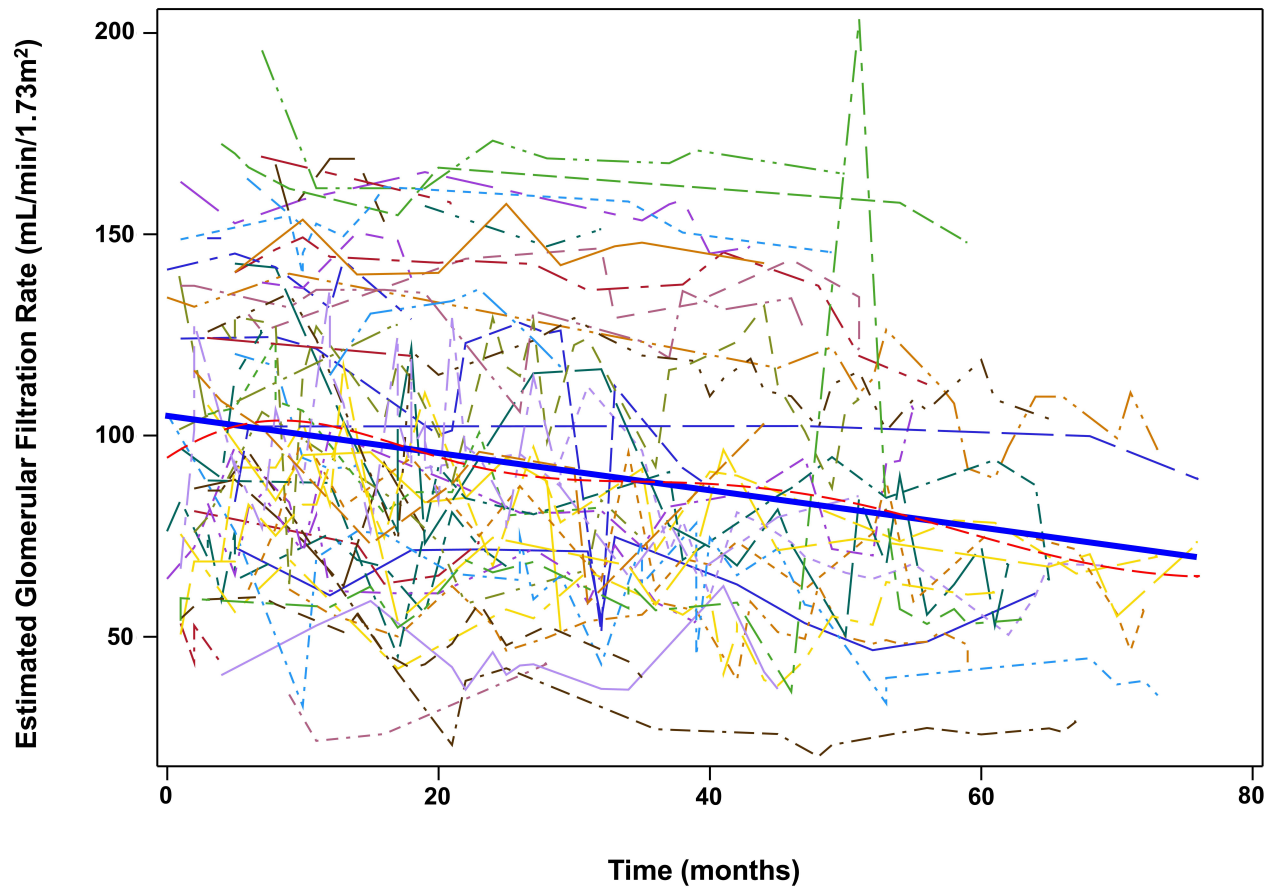


**Supplementary Figure 1:** Longitudinal estimated glomerular filtration rates (eGFR) in sickle cell anemia patients that developed an acute kidney injury event. The dark blue line and dashed red line represent the linear and locally weighted scatterplot smoothing eGFR slope, respectively.



<b>Supplementary Table 1.</b> Clinical settings for acute kidney injury events in 63 hospitalized sickle cell anemia patients.		
<b>Clinical Setting</b>	<b># Hospitalizations</b>	<b># AKI events (%)</b>
Heart failure exacerbation	32	8 (25%)
Acute chest syndrome	210	35 (17%)
Intrahepatic cholestasis	20	3 (15%)
Documented infection	185	15 (8%)
Surgical procedure	86	4 (5%)
VOC with increased hemolysis <sup>1</sup>	498	20 (4%)
VOC without increased hemolysis <sup>1</sup> or pre-renal azotemia <sup>2</sup>	1660	26 (1.6%)
VOC with pre-renal azotemia <sup>2</sup>		24 (1.4%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>135 (5%)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Defined by LDH or indirect bilirubin > 1.5 times steady-state; <sup>2</sup>Pre-renal azotemia defined as BUN:creatinine ratio > 20 or FENa < 1%  
VOC, vaso-occlusive crisis; AKI, acute kidney injury