



FIGURE S1

Mean bias (top row) across simulation repetitions of the difference in median times to 40% decline in eGFR between two groups, as estimated by the standard two-point method (Method 1) and our proposed regression method (Method 2). Positive bias implies that true event times were overestimated by each method, whereas negative bias indicates that true event times were underestimated. The bottom row shows log-rank test rejection rates—the proportion of tests across simulation repetitions that detected a significant effect, i.e., rejected the null hypothesis of no effect. When there is truly no effect (difference=0), the rejection rate should equal the type I error rate of 0.05. Otherwise, higher rejection rate indicates greater power for detecting differences between groups. A & D) The true difference in event times between groups was varied, with eGFR variability set at 0 and maximum missing visits set at 0%. B & E) eGFR variability was varied, with the true time difference set at 4 and maximum missing visits set at 0%. C & F) The maximum number of missing follow-up visits were varied, with true time difference set at 4 and eGFR variability set at 5.