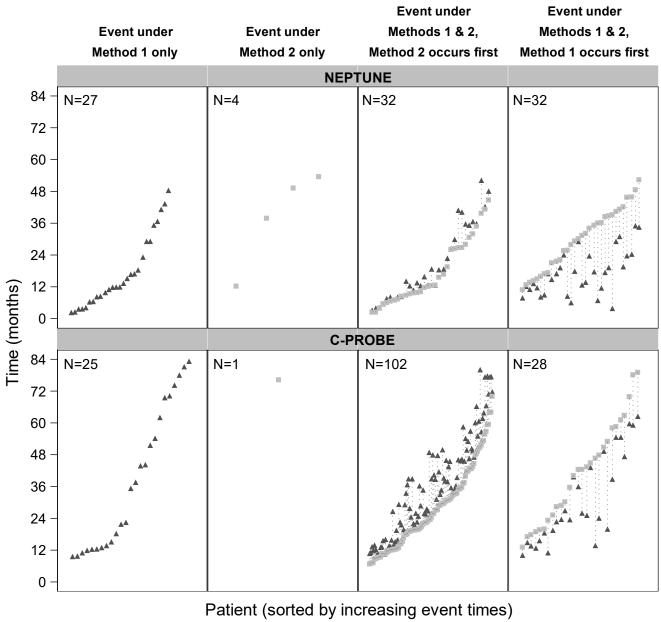
Zee et al, AJKD, "Using All Longitudinal Data to Define Time to Specified Percentages of Estimated GFR Decline: A Simulation Study"



Time to 40% eGFR decline

- Method 1
- Method 2

FIGURE S2

Individual comparisons of months to 40% decline in eGFR as estimated by the standard two-point method (Method 1) and our proposed regression method (Method 2). Each point represents an individual, and individuals are sorted within each panel by increasing event times. Individuals who only have event times under Method 1 (first panel) are separated from those who only have event times under Method 2 (second panel) and those who have event times under both methods (third and fourth panels). Individuals with event times under both methods are connected with dotted gray lines. In both studies, there were many more patients with a Method 1 event time but no Method 2 event time than patients with a Method 2 event time but no Method 1 event time (first and second panels). This partly explains why Method 1 Kaplan-Meier curves would be lower than Method 2 curves. When Method 2 events occurred before Method 1 events (third panel), the event times were similar, but when Method 1 events occurred before Method 2 events (fourth panel), the Method 1 events occurred before Method 1 Kaplan-Meier curves, particularly in NEPTUNE where the number of patients in the third and fourth panel are similar. In C-PROBE, where there were many more patients in the third and fourth panel are similar. In C-PROBE, it is not surprising that the Kaplan-Meier curves between methods are more similar.