

## Item S2. Acronyms or abbreviations for studies included in the current report and their key references linked to the Web references

AASK:	African American Study of Kidney Disease and Hypertension <sup>7</sup>
ADVANCE:	The Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease: Preterax and Diamicon Modified Release Controlled Evaluation (ADVANCE) trial <sup>8</sup>
Aichi:	Aichi Workers' Cohort <sup>9</sup>
ARIC:	Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study <sup>10</sup>
AusDiab:	Australian Diabetes, Obesity, and Lifestyle Study <sup>11</sup>
BC CKD:	British Columbia CKD Study <sup>12</sup>
Beijing:	Beijing Cohort Study <sup>13</sup>
BIS:	Berlin Initiative Study <sup>14</sup>
CanPREDDICT:	Canadian Study of Prediction of Death, Dialysis and Interim Cardiovascular Events <sup>15</sup>
CARE FOR HOME:	The Cardiovascular and Renal Outcome in CKD 2-4 Patients—The Fourth Homburg evaluation
CCF:	Cleveland Clinic CKD Registry Study <sup>16</sup>
ChinaNS:	The China National Survey of Chronic Kidney Disease
CHS:	Cardiovascular Health Study <sup>17</sup>
CIRCS:	Circulatory Risk in Communities Study <sup>18</sup>
CKD-JAC:	Chronic Kidney Disease Japan Cohort
CRIB:	Chronic Renal Impairment in Birmingham <sup>19</sup>
ESTHER:	Epidemiologische Studie zu Chancen der Verhütung, Früherkennung und optimierten Therapie chronischer ERkrankungen in der älteren Bevölkerung [GERMAN] <sup>20</sup>
Framingham:	Framingham Heart Study <sup>21</sup>
GCKD:	German Chronic Kidney Disease Study <sup>22</sup>
Geisinger:	Geisinger Health System <sup>23</sup>
Gonryo:	Gonryo Study
Gubbio:	Gubbio Study <sup>24</sup>
IPHS:	Ibaraki Prefectural Health Study <sup>25</sup>
JMS:	Jichi Medical School cohort
KHS:	Korean Heart Study
Maccabi:	Maccabi Health System <sup>26</sup>
MASTERPLAN:	Multifactorial Approach and Superior Treatment Efficacy in Renal Patients with the Aid of a Nurse Practitioner <sup>27</sup>
MDRD:	Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study <sup>28</sup>
MESA:	Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis <sup>29</sup>
MMKD:	Mild to Moderate Kidney Disease Study <sup>30</sup>
MRC Older People:	MRC Study of assessment of older people <sup>31</sup>
Mt Sinai BioMe:	Mount Sinai BioMe Biobank Platform <sup>32</sup>
NHANES:	US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, using both NHANES III and the continuous NHANES from 1999-2010 <sup>33</sup>
NIPPON DATA80:	National Integrated Project for Prospective Observation of Non-communicable Disease and its Trends in the Aged 1980
NIPPON DATA90:	National Integrated Project for Prospective Observation of Non-communicable Disease and its Trends in the Aged 1990
NIPPON DATA2010:	National Integrated Project for Prospective Observation of Non-communicable Disease and its Trends in the Aged 2010
NZDCS:	New Zealand Diabetes Cohort Study <sup>34</sup>
Ohasama:	Ohasama Study <sup>35</sup>
Pima:	Pima Indian Study <sup>36</sup>
PREVEND:	Prevention of Renal and Vascular End-stage Disease Study <sup>37</sup>
PSP-CKD:	Primary-Secondary Care Partnership to Prevent Adverse Outcomes in Chronic Kidney Disease
Rancho Bernardo:	Rancho Bernardo Study <sup>38</sup>

RCAV:	Racial and Cardiovascular Risk Anomalies in CKD Cohort <sup>39</sup>
REGARDS:	Reasons for Geographic And Racial Differences in Stroke Study <sup>40</sup>
RENAAL:	Reduction of Endpoints in Non-insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus with the Angiotensin II Antagonist Losartan <sup>41</sup>
RSIII:	Rotterdam Study Third Cohort <sup>42</sup>
SCREAM:	Stockholm CREATinine Measurements Cohort <sup>43</sup>
SEED:	Singapore Epidemiology of Eye Diseases <sup>44</sup>
SMART:	Second Manifestations of ARTerial Disease Study
SRR-CKD:	Swedish Renal Registry CKD Cohort <sup>45</sup>
Sunnybrook:	Sunnybrook Cohort <sup>46</sup>
Taiwan MJ:	Taiwan MJ Cohort Study <sup>47</sup>
Takahata:	Takahata Study <sup>48</sup>
ULSAM:	Uppsala Longitudinal Study of Adult Men <sup>49</sup>
ZODIAC:	Zwolle Outpatient Diabetes project Integrating Available Care <sup>50</sup>

## References

7. Wright JT, Jr., Bakris G, Greene T, et al. Effect of blood pressure lowering and antihypertensive drug class on progression of hypertensive kidney disease: results from the AASK trial. *JAMA*. 2002;288(19):2421-2431.
8. Patel A, MacMahon S, Chalmers J, et al. Effects of a fixed combination of perindopril and indapamide on macrovascular and microvascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (the ADVANCE trial): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2007;370(9590):829-840.
9. Mitsuhashi H, Yatsuya H, Matsushita K, et al. Uric acid and left ventricular hypertrophy in Japanese men. *Circ J*. 2009;73(4):667-672.
10. Matsushita K, Selvin E, Bash LD, Franceschini N, Astor BC, Coresh J. Change in estimated GFR associates with coronary heart disease and mortality. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol*. 2009;20(12):2617-2624.
11. White SL, Polkinghorne KR, Atkins RC, Chadban SJ. Comparison of the Prevalence and Mortality Risk of CKD in Australia Using the CKD Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) and Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study GFR Estimating Equations: The AusDiab (Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle) Study. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2010;55((4)):660-670.
12. Levin A, Djurdjev O, Beaulieu M, Er L. Variability and risk factors for kidney disease progression and death following attainment of stage 4 CKD in a referred cohort. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2008;52(4):661-671.
13. Zhang L, Zuo L, Xu G, et al. Community-based screening for chronic kidney disease among populations older than 40 years in Beijing. *Nephrol. Dial. Transplant*. 2007;22(4):1093-1099.
14. Ebert N, Jakob O, Gaedeke J, et al. Prevalence of reduced kidney function and albuminuria in older adults: the Berlin Initiative Study. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2017;32(6):997-1005.
15. Levin A, Rigatto C, Brendan B, et al. Cohort profile: Canadian study of prediction of death, dialysis and interim cardiovascular events (CanPREDDICT). *BMC Nephrol*. 2013;14:121.
16. Schold JD, Navaneethan SD, Jolly SE, et al. Implications of the CKD-EPI GFR estimation equation in clinical practice. *Clin. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol*. 2011;6(3):497-504.
17. Shlipak MG, Katz R, Kestenbaum B, et al. Rate of kidney function decline in older adults: a comparison using creatinine and cystatin C. *Am. J. Nephrol*. 2009;30(3):171-178.
18. Shimizu Y, Maeda K, Imano H, et al. Chronic kidney disease and drinking status in relation to risks of stroke and its subtypes: the Circulatory Risk in Communities Study (CIRCS). *Stroke*. 2011;42(9):2531-2537.
19. Landray MJ, Thambyrajah J, McGlynn FJ, et al. Epidemiological evaluation of known and suspected cardiovascular risk factors in chronic renal impairment. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2001;38(3):537-546.
20. Zhang QL, Koenig W, Raum E, Stegmaier C, Brenner H, Rothenbacher D. Epidemiology of chronic kidney disease: results from a population of older adults in Germany. *Prev. Med*. 2009;48(2):122-127.
21. Parikh NI, Hwang S-J, Larson MG, Levy D, Fox CS. Chronic Kidney Disease as a Predictor of Cardiovascular Disease (from the Framingham Heart Study). *Am. J. Cardiol*. 2008;102(1):47-53.
22. Titze S, Schmid M, Kottgen A, et al. Disease burden and risk profile in referred patients with moderate chronic kidney disease: composition of the German Chronic Kidney Disease (GCKD) cohort. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2015;30(3):441-451.

23. Perkins RM, Bucaloiu ID, Kirchner HL, Ashouian N, Hartle JE, Yahya T. GFR decline and mortality risk among patients with chronic kidney disease. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2011;6(8):1879-1886.
24. Cirillo M, Lanti MP, Menotti A, et al. Definition of kidney dysfunction as a cardiovascular risk factor: use of urinary albumin excretion and estimated glomerular filtration rate. *Arch. Intern. Med*. 2008;168(6):617-624.
25. Noda H, Iso H, Irie F, et al. Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol concentrations and death due to intraparenchymal hemorrhage: the Ibaraki Prefectural Health Study. *Circulation*. 2009;119(16):2136-2145.
26. Shalev V, Chodick G, Goren I, Silber H, Kokia E, Heymann AD. The use of an automated patient registry to manage and monitor cardiovascular conditions and related outcomes in a large health organization. *Int. J. Cardiol*. 2011;152(3):345-349.
27. van Zuilen AD, Bots ML, Dulger A, et al. Multifactorial intervention with nurse practitioners does not change cardiovascular outcomes in patients with chronic kidney disease. *Kidney Int*. 2012;82:710-717.
28. Klahr S, Levey AS, Beck GJ, et al. The effects of dietary protein restriction and blood-pressure control on the progression of chronic renal disease. Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study Group. *N Engl J Med*. 1994;330(13):877-884.
29. Bui AL, Katz R, Kestenbaum B, et al. Cystatin C and carotid intima-media thickness in asymptomatic adults: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2009;53(3):389-398.
30. Kronenberg F, Kuen E, Ritz E, et al. Lipoprotein(a) serum concentrations and apolipoprotein(a) phenotypes in mild and moderate renal failure. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol*. 2000;11(1):105-115.
31. Roderick PJ, Atkins RJ, Smeeth L, et al. CKD and mortality risk in older people: a community-based population study in the United Kingdom. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2009;53(6):950-960.
32. Tayo BO, Teil M, Tong L, et al. Genetic background of patients from a university medical center in Manhattan: implications for personalized medicine. *PLoS ONE*. 2011;6(5):e19166.
33. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/Default.aspx>. Accessed January 19, 2017.
34. Elley CR, Kenealy T, Robinson E, Drury PL. Glycated haemoglobin and cardiovascular outcomes in people with Type 2 diabetes: a large prospective cohort study. *Diabet. Med*. 2008;25(11):1295-1301.
35. Nakayama M, Metoki H, Terawaki H, et al. Kidney dysfunction as a risk factor for first symptomatic stroke events in a general Japanese population--the Ohasama study. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2007;22(7):1910-1915.
36. Pavkov ME, Knowler WC, Hanson RL, Bennett PH, Nelson RG. Predictive power of sequential measures of albuminuria for progression to ESRD or death in Pima Indians with type 2 diabetes. *Am J Kidney Dis*. 2008;51(5):759-766.
37. Hillege HL, Fidler V, Diercks GF, et al. Urinary albumin excretion predicts cardiovascular and noncardiovascular mortality in general population. *Circulation*. 2002;106(14):1777-1782.
38. Jassal SK, Kritiz-Silverstein D, Barrett-Connor E. A Prospective Study of Albuminuria and Cognitive Function in Older Adults: The Rancho Bernardo Study. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2010;171(3):277-286.
39. Kovesdy CP, Norris KC, Boulware LE, et al. Association of Race With Mortality and Cardiovascular Events in a Large Cohort of US Veterans. *Circulation*. 2015;132(16):1538-1548.
40. Howard VJ, Cushman M, Pulley L, et al. The reasons for geographic and racial differences in stroke study: objectives and design. *Neuroepidemiology*. 2005;25(3):135-143.
41. Brenner BM, Cooper ME, de Zeeuw D, et al. Effects of losartan on renal and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes and nephropathy. *N Engl J Med*. 2001;345(12):861-869.
42. Ikram MA, Brusselle GGO, Murad SD, et al. The Rotterdam Study: 2018 update on objectives, design and main results. *Eur. J. Epidemiol*. 2017;32(9):807-850.
43. Gasparini A, Evans M, Coresh J, et al. Prevalence and recognition of chronic kidney disease in Stockholm healthcare. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2016;31(12):2086-2094.
44. Sabanayagam C, Teo BW, Tai ES, Jafar TH, Wong TY. Ethnic differences in the association between blood pressure components and chronic kidney disease in middle aged and older Asian adults. *BMC Nephrol*. 2013;14:86.
45. Lundstrom UH, Gasparini A, Bellocco R, Qureshi AR, Carrero JJ, Evans M. Low renal replacement therapy incidence among slowly progressing elderly chronic kidney disease patients referred to nephrology care: an observational study. *BMC Nephrol*. 2017;18(1):59.
46. Tangri N, Stevens LA, Griffith J, et al. A predictive model for progression of chronic kidney disease to kidney failure. *JAMA*. 2011;305(15):1553-1559.

47. Wen CP, Cheng TY, Tsai MK, et al. All-cause mortality attributable to chronic kidney disease: a prospective cohort study based on 462 293 adults in Taiwan. *Lancet*. 2008;371(9631):2173-2182.
48. Konta T, Hao Z, Abiko H, et al. Prevalence and risk factor analysis of microalbuminuria in Japanese general population: the Takahata study. *Kidney Int*. 2006;70(4):751-756.
49. Nerpin E, Ingelsson E, Riserus U, et al. The combined contribution of albuminuria and glomerular filtration rate to the prediction of cardiovascular mortality in elderly men. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2011;26(9):2820-2827.
50. Bilo HJ, Logtenberg SJ, Joosten H, Groenier KH, Ubink-Veltmaat LJ, Kleefstra N. Modification of diet in renal disease and Cockcroft-Gault formulas do not predict mortality (ZODIAC-6). *Diabet Med*. 2009;26(5):478-482.