

Supplementary Online Content

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This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. Covariates Considered for the Adjustment of 12-Month Outcomes

Outcome	Covariates
All-cause mortality	Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, tobacco, VTE type, Haemoglobin, Platelets, region, prior episode of VTE, family history of VTE, history of cancer, chronic immobilization, chronic heart failure, renal insufficiency, surgery*, trauma of the lower limb*, acute medical illness*, hospitalization*, active cancer and recent bleeding or anemia.
Recurrent VTE	Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, tobacco, VTE type, Haemoglobin, Platelets, region, prior episode of VTE, family history of VTE, history of cancer, oral contraception, known thrombophilia, chronic immobilization, renal insufficiency, surgery*, trauma of the lower limb*, acute medical illness*, hospitalization*, long-haul travel*, active cancer and recent bleeding or anemia.
Major bleeding	Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, tobacco, VTE type, Haemoglobin, Platelets, region, prior episode of VTE, history of cancer, chronic immobilization, chronic heart failure, renal insufficiency, surgery*, acute medical illness*, hospitalization*, active cancer and recent bleeding or anemia.
Any bleeding	Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, tobacco, VTE type, Haemoglobin, Platelets, region, prior episode of VTE, family history of VTE, history of cancer, oral contraception, hormonal replacement therapy, known thrombophilia, chronic immobilization, chronic heart failure, renal insufficiency, surgery*, trauma of the lower limb*, acute medical illness*, hospitalization*, long-haul travel*, active cancer, pregnancy or postpartum and recent bleeding or anemia.
Myocardial Infarction	Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, tobacco, VTE type, Haemoglobin, Platelets, region, history of cancer, chronic immobilization, chronic heart failure, renal insufficiency, surgery*, acute medical illness*, hospitalization* and active cancer.
Stroke/TIA	Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, tobacco, VTE type, Haemoglobin, Platelets, region, history of cancer, chronic heart failure, surgery*, hospitalization* and active cancer.
Cancer	Age, sex, ethnicity, BMI, tobacco, VTE type, Haemoglobin, Platelets, region, family history of VTE, history of cancer, chronic immobilization, renal insufficiency, surgery*, acute medical illness*, hospitalization*, active cancer and recent bleeding or anemia.

*Within 3 months before VTE diagnosis

eTable 2. Chronic Kidney Disease Classification Using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Equation and the Cockcroft Gault Calculation of Renal Function

CKD Stage	Modification of Diet in Renal Disease: GFR (ml/min)	n	Cockcroft Gault: CrCl (ml/min)	n
None	≥90	6,924	>50	7,411
1 – Normal				
2 – Mild	60-89			
3 – Moderate	30-59	2,055	30-49	1,136
4 - Severe	15-29		15-29	
5 - Failure	<15		<15	

eTable 3. Unadjusted 12-Month Clinical Outcomes

	Mild-to-no CKD (N = 6,924)		Moderate-to-severe CKD (N = 2,055)	
	n	Event rate (95% CI)	n	Event rate (95% CI)
All-cause mortality	425	6.7 (6.1 to 7.3)	234	12.8 (11.3 to 14.5)
Recurrent VTE	311	5.0 (4.5 to 5.6)	115	6.6 (5.5 to 7.9)
Major bleed	153	2.4 (2.1 to 2.8)	82	4.6 (3.7 to 5.7)
Any bleed	653	10.9 (10.1 to 11.8)	250	14.8 (13.1 to 16.8)
MI/ACS	42	0.7 (0.5 to 0.9)	23	1.3 (0.8 to 1.9)
Stroke/TIA	37	0.6 (0.4 to 0.8)	17	0.9 (0.6 to 1.5)
Cancer	144	2.3 (1.9 to 2.7)	63	3.5 (2.7 to 4.5)

Event rates are shown per 100 person-year (95% confidence interval)

eTable 4. Cause of Death Over 12 Months of Follow-Up

Cause of Death	Mild-to-no CKD, n (%)	Moderate-to-severe CKD, n (%)
Bleed	10 (2.4)	5 (2.1)
Cancer	254 (59.8)	104 (44.4)
Cardiac	21 (4.9)	21 (9.0)
VTE	21 (5.0)	9 (3.9)
Stroke	6 (1.4)	6 (2.6)
Other	70 (16.5)	50 (21.4)
Unknown	43 (10.1)	39 (16.7)
Total	425	234

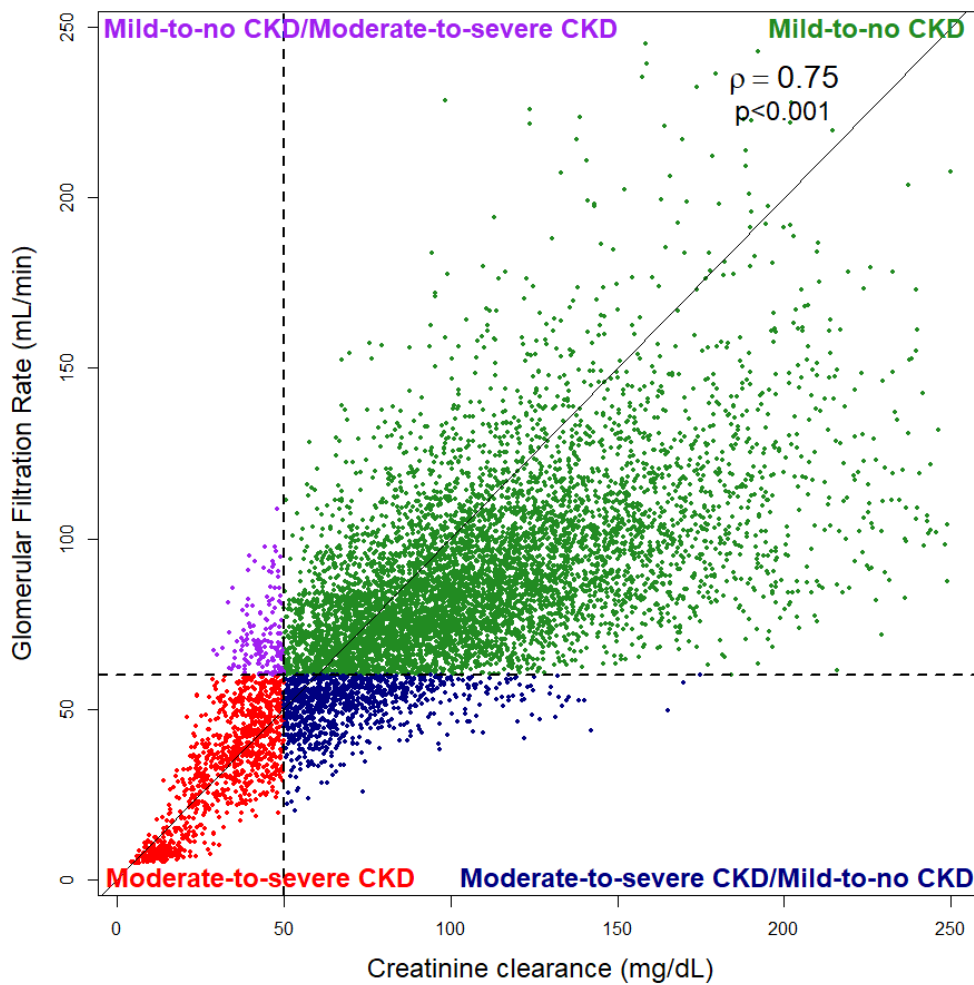
eTable 5. Site of Major Bleeding in Patients With Moderate to Severe Chronic Kidney Disease and Mild to No Chronic Kidney Disease

Site, n (%)	Mild-to-no CKD (n=153)	Moderate-to-severe CKD (n=82)
GI upper	20 (13.1)	19 (23.2)
GI lower	20 (13.1)	15 (18.3)
Macroscopic hematuria	10 (6.5)	4 (4.9)
Abnormal uterine (metorrhagia)	16 (10.5)	3 (3.7)
Hemorrhagic stroke	9 (5.9)	3 (3.7)
Intra peritoneal	2 (1.3)	3 (3.7)
Hemopericardium	2 (1.3)	2 (2.4)
Hemoptysis	5 (3.3)	2 (2.4)
Intra-muscular (with compartment syndrome)	3 (2.0)	2 (2.4)
Intra-muscular (no compartment syndrome)	5 (3.3)	2 (2.4)
Intra-ocular/ Retinal	5 (3.3)	2 (2.4)
Menorrhagia	9 (5.9)	2 (2.4)
Retro-peritoneal	5 (3.3)	2 (2.4)
Puncture site	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)
Skin (ecchymosis other than instrument site)	2 (1.3)	2 (2.4)
Gingival	1 (0.7)	1 (1.2)
Hemothorax	3 (2.0)	1 (1.2)
Intra-spinal	2 (1.3)	1 (1.2)
Intra-articular	2 (1.3)	1 (1.2)
Epistaxis	3 (2.0)	0 (0.0)
Other	24 (15.7)	10 (12.2)
Unknown	4 (2.6)	5 (6.1)

eTable 6. Incidence Rates of Outcomes at 12 Months in Patients With Mild to No Chronic Kidney Disease and Moderate to Severe Chronic Kidney Disease According to Type of Lower Limb Deep Vein Thrombosis

Outcome	Type of LLDVT	Mild-to-no		Moderate-to-severe	
		n	Event rate (95% CI)	n	Event rate (95% CI)
All-cause mortality	Distal	71	4.6 (3.6 to 5.8)	39	10.2 (7.5 to 14.0)
	Proximal	127	7.9 (6.7 to 9.4)	81	16.7 (13.4 to 20.7)
	Both	61	4.9 (3.8 to 6.3)	46	12.0 (9.0 to 16.0)
Recurrent VTE	Distal	80	5.3 (4.3 to 6.6)	17	4.6 (2.9 to 7.4)
	Proximal	98	6.3 (5.2 to 7.7)	41	8.9 (6.5 to 12.1)
	Both	54	4.5 (3.4 to 5.9)	25	6.8 (4.6 to 10.1)
Major bleed	Distal	25	1.6 (1.1 to 2.4)	12	3.2 (1.8 to 5.6)
	Proximal	41	2.6 (1.9 to 3.5)	21	4.4 (2.9 to 6.8)
	Both	30	2.5 (1.7 to 3.5)	24	6.4 (4.3 to 9.6)

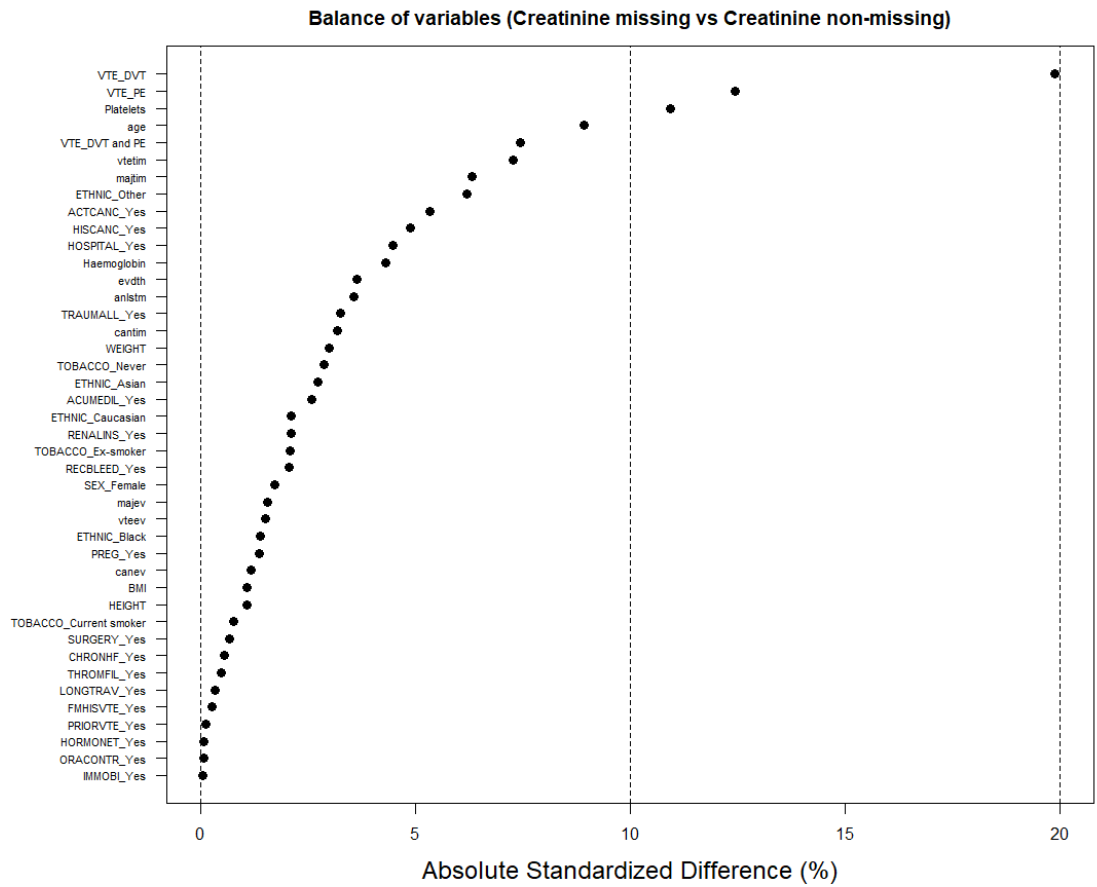
eFigure 1. Spearman Correlation for Association Between Glomerular Filtration Rate and Creatinine Clearance Among Patients With Mild to No Chronic Kidney Disease and Moderate to Severe Chronic Kidney Disease



Categories based on GFR	Categories based on CrCl	
	Mild-to-no CKD, n	Moderate-to-severe CKD
Mild-to-no CKD	6,423	154
Moderate-to-severe CKD	988	982

Scatterplot of GFR as a Function of CrCl. The diagonal line has slope 1. The four quadrants show the agreement (green and red) and disagreement (blue and purple) for CKD classification between the measures. Spearman’s rho statistic was used to estimate a rank-based association between GFR and CrCl ($\rho=0.75$, $p<0.001$).

eFigure 2. Sensitivity Analysis for Standardized Differences Between Baseline Characteristics for Missing Patients and Patients Included in the Study



Outcome	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	p-value
All-cause mortality	1.52 (1.29 to 1.81)	<0.001
Recurrent VTE	1.45 (1.16 to 1.80)	<0.001
Major Bleeding	1.49 (1.11 to 1.99)	0.01

Moderate-to-severe vs. mild-to-no CKD.