

## Supplementary Information

Practice variations in the management of childhood nephrotic syndrome in the Netherlands

Anne M. Schijvens, MD<sup>1</sup>, Lucie van der Weerd, BSc<sup>1\*</sup>, Joanna A.E. van Wijk, MD PhD<sup>2</sup>, Antonia H.M. Bouts, MD PhD<sup>3</sup>, Mandy Keijzer-Veen, MD PhD<sup>4</sup>, Eiske M. Dorresteijn, MD<sup>5</sup>, Michiel F. Schreuder, MD PhD<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Radboud university medical center, Radboud Institute for Molecular Life Sciences, Amalia Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>3</sup>Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Emma Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>4</sup>University Medical Center Utrecht, Wilhelmina Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Utrecht, The Netherlands

<sup>5</sup>Erasmus MC - Sophia Children's Hospital, Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

[Anne.schijvens@radboudumc.nl](mailto:Anne.schijvens@radboudumc.nl)

Journal: European Journal of Pediatrics

### Table of contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Supplemental Table 1</b> Demographics of the respondents
<b>2</b>	<b>Supplemental Table 2</b> Factors associated with guideline adherence for several items of the questionnaire

**Table 1** Demographics of the respondents

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>N (%)<sup>a</sup></b>
Gender	Male	21 (41%)
	Female	30 (59%)
Age	<41 years	9 (18%)
	41-50 years	22 (44%)
	51-60 years	15 (30%)
	>60 years	4 (8%)
Profession	General pediatrician	13 (26%)
	Pediatrician with focus on pediatric nephrology	17 (33%)
	Pediatric nephrologist	20 (39%)
	Pediatric nephrologist in training	1(2%)
Experience <sup>b</sup>	0-5 years	7 (19%)
	5-10 years	8 (23%)
	10-15 years	7 (19%)
	>15 years	14 (39%)
Clinical practice vs other responsibilities (e.g. research)	<50% clinical work	2 (4%)
	50% clinical work	5 (10%)
	>50% clinical work	44 (86%)
Institution	Academic hospital	18 (35%)
	General hospital	33 (65%)

<sup>a</sup>Some respondents did not answer all questions, therefore the number (N) does not always add up to N=51

<sup>b</sup>Information only available for pediatric nephrologists (in training) and pediatricians with focus on pediatric nephrology

**Supplemental Table 1.** Factors associated with guideline adherence for several items of the questionnaire

Characteristic	Category	Dutch guideline adherence % (n)	p-value	KDIGO guideline adherence % (n)	p-value
<b>Tapering of steroids first presentation of nephrotic syndrome</b>					
Profession	Pediatrician	67% (20)	0.26	33% (10)	0.26
	Pediatric nephrologist	81% (17)		19% (4)	
Age group	>48 years	75% (18)	0.65	25% (6)	0.65
	≤48 years	69% (18)		31% (8)	
Clinical practice versus other responsibilities	>50% clinical work	73% (32)	1.00	27% (12)	1.00
	≤50% clinical work	71% (5)		29% (2)	
Institution	Academic hospital	78% (14)	0.74	22% (4)	0.74
	General hospital	70% (23)		30% (10)	
<b>Steroid treatment relapse of nephrotic syndrome</b>					
Profession	Pediatrician	58% (14)	0.21	88% (21)	1.00
	Pediatric nephrologist	39% (7)		89% (16)	
Age group	>48 years	58% (11)	0.43	84% (16)	0.65
	≤48 years	46% (10)		91% (20)	
Clinical practice versus other responsibilities	>50% clinical work	53% (19)	0.66	89% (32)	0.56
	≤50% clinical work	33% (2)		83% (5)	
Institution	Academic hospital	38% (6)	0.20	88% (14)	1.00
	General hospital	58% (15)		89% (23)	
<b>Frequency of daily dosing</b>					
Profession	Pediatrician	100% (30)	NA	60% (18)	0.14
	Pediatric nephrologist	100% (20)		80% (16)	
Age group	>48 years	100% (24)	NA	63% (15)	0.31
	≤48 years	100% (25)		76% (19)	
Clinical practice versus other responsibilities	>50% clinical work	100% (43)	NA	72% (31)	0.19
	≤50% clinical work	100% (7)		43% (3)	
Institution	Academic hospital	100% (18)	NA	83% (15)	0.08
	General hospital	100% (32)		59% (19)	
<b>Maximum daily dose</b>					
Profession	Pediatrician	83% (19)	1.00	13% (3)	1.00
	Pediatric nephrologist	83% (15)		17% (3)	
Age group	>48 years	90% (17)	0.41	5% (1)	0.19
	≤48 years	76% (16)		24% (5)	
Clinical practice versus other responsibilities	>50% clinical work	86% (30)	0.29	11% (4)	0.21
	≤50% clinical work	67% (4)		33% (2)	
Institution	Academic hospital	81% (13)	1.00	19% (3)	0.66
	General hospital	84% (21)		12% (3)	
<b>Maximum alternate day dose</b>					
Profession	Pediatrician	ND	ND	9% (2)	1.00
	Pediatric nephrologist	ND		12% (2)	
Age group	>48 years	ND	ND	6% (1)	0.61
	≤48 years	ND		14% (3)	
Clinical practice versus other responsibilities	>50% clinical work	ND	ND	9% (3)	0.49
	≤50% clinical work	ND		17% (1)	
Institution	Academic hospital	ND	ND	7% (1)	1.00
	General hospital	ND		12% (3)	
<b>Definition steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome</b>					
Profession	Pediatrician	64% (7)	0.18	9% (1)	0.62
	Pediatric nephrologist	38% (6)		25% (4)	
Age group	>48 years	54% (7)	0.70	15% (4)	1.00
	≤48 years	46% (6)		15% (2)	
Clinical practice versus other responsibilities	>50% clinical work	55% (12)	0.33	23% (5)	0.55
	≤50% clinical work	20% (1)		0% (0)	

Institution	Academic hospital	36% (5)	0.18	21% (4)	1.00
	General hospital	62% (8)		15% (2)	
<b>RAAS inhibition in steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome patients</b>					
Profession	Pediatrician	ND	ND	31% (4)	0.39
	Pediatric nephrologist	ND		47% (7)	
Age group	>48 years	ND	ND	36% (4)	1.00
	≤48 years	ND		44% (7)	
Clinical practice versus other responsibilities	>50% clinical work	ND	ND	33% (8)	0.27
	≤50% clinical work	ND		75% (3)	
Institution	Academic hospital	ND	ND	46% (6)	0.49
	General hospital	ND		33% (5)	

NA, not applicable; ND, no data (no recommendation available in the guideline); RAAS, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system