Supplementary Appendix

Shorter versus Longer Corticosteroid Duration and Recurrent Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor-Associated AKI

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Table S1: Criteria for ICPi-AKI

AKI that was directly attributed to the ICPi by the treating provider AND either of the following criteria:

Criteria 1: Increase in SCr ≥ 100% from baseline OR treatment with KRT Criteria 2: Increase in SCr ≥50% from baseline AND at least one of the following:

1) ATIN on biopsy

- 2) ICPi held for at least one cycle due to concern for ICPi-AKI
- 3) Treatment with corticosteroids due to concern for ICPi-AKI

Abbreviations: AKI, acute kidney injury; ATIN, acute tubulointerstitial nephritis; ICPi, immune checkpoint inhibitor; KRT, kidney replacement therapy; SCr, serum creatinine.

Table S2: Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Criteria for Acute Kidney Injury

Stage of AKI	Serum Creatinine
Stage 1	1.5-1.9x baseline
Stage 2	2-2.9x baseline
Stage 3	≥3x baseline OR receipt of KRT

Abbreviations: KRT, kidney replacement therapy. Data on urine output were not available and were therefore not considered as part of AKI staging. Based on the KDIGO criteria.¹

Table S3. Characteristics of Patients with and without Recurrent ICPi-AKI of	r Death
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Variable	Recurrent ICPi-AKI or Death (<i>n</i> =17)	No Recurrent ICPi-AKI or Death (n=148)	P Value
Age at ICPi initiation, yrs, median (IQR)	75 (66-81)	69 (60-75)	0.08
Male, n (%)	9 (52.9)	96 (64.9)	0.43
Race, n (%)	()	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.41
White	14 (82.4)	128 (86.5)	
Black	0 (0)	7 (4.7)	
Other/Unknown	3 (17.7)	13 (8.8)	
Comorbidities, n (%)	· · · ·	()	
Hypertension	11 (64.7)	98 (66.2)	0.99
Diabetes	3 (17.7)	29 (19.7)	0.99
CHF	1 (5.9)	6 (4.1)	0.54
COPD	2 (11.8)	15 (10.1)	0.69
Cirrhosis	0 (0)	1 (0.7)	0.99
Body mass index, median (IQR)	29 (24-29)	27 (24-31)	0.90
Baseline eGFR, ¹ ml/min per 1.73 m ²	,		
Median (IQR)	65 (52-77)	73 (60-87)	0.11
eGFR Categories, n (%)	,		0.31
≥90	2 (11.8)	30 (20.3)	
60-89	10 (58.8)	80 (54.1)	
45-59	1 (5.9)	20 (13.5)	
<45	4 (23.5)	18 (12.2)	
Extrarenal irAE, ² n (%)	10 (58.8)	73 (49.3)	0.61
Malignancy, n (%)	· · ·		0.42
Lung	5 (29.4)	35 (23.7)	
Melanoma	4 (23.5)	41 (27.7)	
Genitourinary	7 (41.2)	42 (28.4)	
Other	1 (5.9)	30 (20.3)	
PPI, ³ n (%)	9 (52.9)	86 (58.1)	0.80
Combo anti-CTLA-4 + anti-PD-1/ PD-L1	4 (23.5)	38 (25.7)	0.99
ICPi-AKI stage, ⁴ n (%)	· · ·	. ,	0.41
Stage 1	4 (23.5)	15 (10.1)	
Stage 2	4 (23.5)	53 (35.8)	
Stage 3	9 (52.9)	80 (54.1)	
KRT, n (%)	2 (11.8)	7 (4.7)	0.23
Rechallenged after ICPi-AKI, n (%)	1 (5.9)	27 (18.2)	0.31

Data are shown as median (IQR) and n (%). Abbreviations: CHF, congestive heart failure; Combo, combination therapy; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CS, corticosteroids; CTLA-4, cytotoxic T lymphocyteassociated antigen 4; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ICPi, immune checkpoint inhibitor; IQR, interquartile range; irAE, immune-related adverse event; KRT, kidney replacement therapy; PD-1, programmed cell death 1; PD-L1, programmed death-ligand 1; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; SCr, serum creatinine.

Categorical data were compared using Chi-squared or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate. Continuous data were compared using Student's t-test or Wilcoxon's rank sum test for normally distributed and skewed data, respectively.

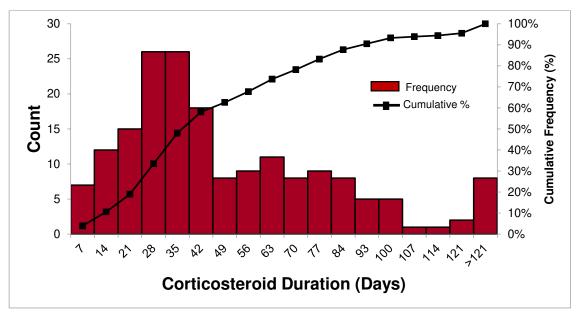
¹Baseline eGFR was defined based on the SCr value closest and prior to ICPi initiation, and was calculated based on Chronic Kidney Disease-Epidemiology Collaboration equation.²

²Extrarenal irAEs were assessed prior to (>14 days) or concomitant (within 14 days before or after) with initial ICPi-AKI diagnosis. ³PPIs were assessed in the 14 days preceding diagnosis of initial ICPi-AKI episode.

⁴AKI stage at initial episode of ICPi-AKI.

Figure S1. Distribution of Corticosteroid Treatment Duration in Patients with ICPi-AKI.

Corticosteroid duration was defined as the number of days until they were tapered to a dose of prednisone \leq 10mg per day (or equivalent). This graph shows that 88% of patients treated with corticosteroids were tapered within 84 days.



References

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