

Supplementary Table 3. Age-specific association between sleep duration and CKD criteria in women (n = 816)

Sleep duration	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)		Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^a	
	Age < 60 (n = 423)	Age ≥ 60 (n = 393)	Age < 60 (n = 423)	Age ≥ 60 (n = 393)
High creatinine				
Continuous, hr/day ^b	1.337 (0.899-1.988)	1.258 (0.995-1.592)	1.277 (0.837-1.946)	1.224 (0.932-1.607)
Categorical, hr/day				
< 7	0.938 (0.280-3.144)	2.076 (0.752-5.734)	0.796 (0.213-2.979)	2.121 (0.627-7.179)
7 to < 8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
≥ 8	1.503 (0.492-4.590)	3.182 (1.256-8.059)	1.289 (0.376-4.416)	3.174 (1.030-9.785)
Low eGFR				
Continuous, hr/day ^b	1.461 (0.955-2.235)	1.197 (0.970-1.476)	1.469 (0.885-2.441)	1.184 (0.926-1.513)
Categorical, hr/day				
< 7	1.132 (0.278-4.615)	1.866 (0.789-4.413)	1.038 (0.221-4.879)	1.741 (0.627-4.832)
7 to < 8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
≥ 8	2.284 (0.653-7.985)	2.587 (1.174-5.703)	2.181 (0.528-9.004)	2.597 (1.018-6.627)
CKD				
Continuous, hr/day ^b	1.479 (1.000-2.185)	1.210 (0.982-1.491)	1.581 (0.969-2.577)	1.205 (0.945-1.537)
Categorical, hr/day				
< 7	0.900 (0.237-3.420)	1.866 (0.789-4.413)	0.852 (0.196-3.704)	1.692 (0.613-4.673)
7 to < 8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
≥ 8	2.374 (0.775-7.273)	2.697 (1.227-5.929)	2.471 (0.687-8.886)	2.699 (1.065-6.841)

CKD, chronic kidney disease; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

^aAdjusted model: adjusted for sex, age, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, smoking, alcohol, exercise, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, depression, history of cardiovascular disease, history of cancer, menopause, socioeconomic status (household income, marital status, and working status), and sleep quality (sleep difficulty, sleep awakesness, snoring, and sleep apnea).

^bContinuous model: association analysis on total sleep duration as a continuous variable.