

**Supplementary Table 4.** Binary logistic regression of spot urine  $\text{Cl}^-/\text{Cr}$  for the risk of CAC progression including spot urine  $\text{Na}^+/\text{Cr}$  and  $\text{K}^+/\text{Cr}$  as covariates

Spot urine $\text{Cl}^-/\text{Cr}$	Model 5	
	OR (95% CI)	p-value
T1	0.83 (0.44–1.58)	0.57
T2	Reference	
T3	0.32 (0.15–0.66)	0.002

Model 5: adjusted for spot urine  $\text{Na}^+/\text{Cr}$  and  $\text{K}^+/\text{Cr}$ , in addition to age, sex, Charlson comorbidity index, primary renal disease, current smoking status, medication (ACEi/ARBs, diuretics, number of anti-HTN drugs, statins), BMI, SBP, hemoglobin, albumin, fasting glucose, HDL-C, TG, 25(OH) vitamin D, hs-CRP, eGFR, spot urine ACR and CACS at the baseline.

ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ACR, albumin-to-creatinine ratio; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; CAC, coronary artery calcification; CACS, coronary artery calcium score; CI, confidence interval;  $\text{Cl}^-/\text{Cr}$ , chloride-to-creatinine ratio; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HTN, hypertension;  $\text{K}^+/\text{Cr}$ , potassium-to-creatinine ratio;  $\text{Na}^+/\text{Cr}$ , sodium-to-creatinine ratio; OR, odds ratio; T1, 1st tertile; T2, 2nd tertile; T3, 3rd tertile; TG, triglyceride.