

Supplementary Table 5. Binary logistic regression of spot urine Cl⁻/Cr for the risk of CAC progression using multiple imputations

Spot urine Cl ⁻ /Cr	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	OR (95% CI)	p-value	OR (95% CI)	p-value	OR (95% CI)	p-value	OR (95% CI)	p-value
T1	0.98 (0.63–1.51)	0.91	0.97 (0.58–1.63)	0.91	1.00 (0.59–1.70)	0.995	0.82 (0.45–1.48)	0.50
T2	Reference		Reference		Reference		Reference	
T3	0.5 (0.30–0.83)	0.007	0.45 (0.25–0.82)	0.009	0.43 (0.24–0.80)	0.007	0.40 (0.20–0.78)	0.007

Model 1: unadjusted model. Model 2: model 1 + adjusted for age, sex, Charlson comorbidity index, primary renal disease, current smoking status, medication (ACEi/ARBs, diuretics, number of anti-HTN drugs, statins), BMI, and SBP. Model 3: model 2 + adjusted for hemoglobin, albumin, fasting glucose, HDL-C, TG, 25(OH) vitamin D, hs-CRP, eGFR and spot urine ACR. Model 4: model 3 + adjusted for 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; Cl⁻/Cr, chloride-to-creatinine ratio; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HTN, hypertension; OR, odds ratio; T1, 1st tertile; T2, 2nd tertile; T3, 3rd tertile; TG, triglyceride.