

Supplementary Table 1. Definition of comorbidity and renal/extrarenal manifestation

Variable	Definition
Comorbidity	
Diabetes mellitus	Fasting blood glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL or random blood glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL or patients who were prescribed relevant medication
Cardiovascular disease	Heart and blood vessel disorder, including coronary artery disease, heart failure, and arrhythmia
Cerebrovascular disease	Cerebral infarction or intracranial hemorrhage
Malignancy	Any history of cancer
Liver disease	Liver disorder, including hepatitis, fatty liver disease, autoimmune hepatitis, and liver cirrhosis
Renal manifestation	
Hypertension	Office systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg, or patients who were prescribed relevant medication
Proteinuria	Urine stick protein $\geq 1+$ or urine protein/creatinine ratio ≥ 300 mg/g
Hematuria	Urine microscopy RBC ≥ 4 /HPF
Kidney stone	Radiologically identified ≥ 1 kidney stones
Kidney pain	Abdominal, back, and flank pain reported based on subject patient account
Cyst infection	Clinically and/or radiologically identified infected kidney or liver cysts
Urinary tract infection	Clinically diagnosed infection of urinary tract (e.g., kidney, ureter, or bladder)
Cyst hemorrhage	Clinically and/or radiologically identified hemorrhage of kidney or liver cysts
Extrarenal manifestation	
Liver cyst	Radiologically identified ≥ 3 liver cysts
Cerebral aneurysm	Radiologically identified cerebral aneurysm
Hernia	Clinically and/or radiologically identified hernia
Hyperuricemia	Serum uric acid level >7.0 mg/dL or patients who were prescribed urate lowering agent
Gout	History of clinically identified gout
Heart failure	History of clinically identified heart failure
Valvular heart disease	Valvular heart disease identified by echocardiography

RBC, red blood cell; HPF, high-power field.