

**Supplementary Table 1.** Incidence rate and hazard ratio for chronic kidney disease (CKD) outcomes according to the proton pump inhibitor (PPI) use

| CKD outcome                   | PPI use in first 365 days |                    |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|                               | Non-PPI users (n = 139)   | PPI user (n = 777) |
| Incident CKD                  |                           |                    |
| Number of events              | 4 (2.9)                   | 27 (3.5)           |
| Incidence rate                | 9.4 (3.2–22.4)            | 10.5 (7.0–15.0)    |
| Hazard ratio                  | 1 (reference)             | 1.11 (0.39–3.16)   |
| Incident CKD with progression |                           |                    |
| Number of events              | 0 (0)                     | 19 (2.4)           |
| Incidence rate                | 0 (0–5.7)                 | 7.3 (4.5–11.2)     |
| Hazard ratio                  | 1 (reference)             | Not converged*     |
| Mild renal progression        |                           |                    |
| Number of events              | 16 (11.5)                 | 115 (14.8)         |
| Incidence rate                | 40.2 (23.9–63.8)          | 46.1 (38.7–56.2)   |
| Hazard ratio                  | 1 (reference)             | 1.16 (0.69–1.96)   |

Data are presented as number (%) or value (95% confidence interval).

Incidence rate is presented as a number of events per 1,000 person-years. Hazard ratios were attained by multivariable Cox proportional hazard models adjusted for age, gender, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, serum albumin, baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate, and urine dipstick protein.

\*Coefficient of this model did not converge.