

Supplementary Table 2. Logistic regression analyses of albuminuria in the 1:2 propensity score matched cohort

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	<i>p</i> value
Age, yr	1.034	0.942–1.135	0.4855
Male sex	1.249	0.731–2.135	0.4158
BMI, kg/m ²	1.077	1.014–1.143	0.0162
Abdominal girth, cm	1	0.990–1.011	0.9401
SBP, mmHg	1.026	1.012–1.041	0.0003
DBP, mmHg	1.042	1.021–1.062	< 0.0001
Hypertension	4.222	2.403–7.416	< 0.0001
Diabetes mellitus	4.219	1.969–9.039	0.0002
HbA1c, %	2.033	1.520–2.718	< 0.0001
eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m ²	1	0.979–1.020	0.9645
Renal cyst	1.858	1.112–3.107	0.0181
Triglyceride, mg/dL	1.004	1.002–1.006	< 0.0001
HDL-C, mg/dL	0.992	0.975–1.010	0.3705
LDL-C, mg/dL	1.005	0.997–1.013	0.2050
Uric acid, mg/dL	1.260	1.082–1.468	0.0029

Albuminuria was defined as a urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio of > 30 µg/mg.

CI, confidence interval; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.