

Figure 1: Relevance of eGFR to ALL-CAUSE mortality at ages 35–74 years

RR (95% CI) per 15 mL/min/1.73 m² lower eGFR:
1.32 (1.30–1.35) in those with an eGFR <105 mL/min/1.73 m²
1.47 (1.43–1.51) in those with an eGFR <90 mL/min/1.73 m²

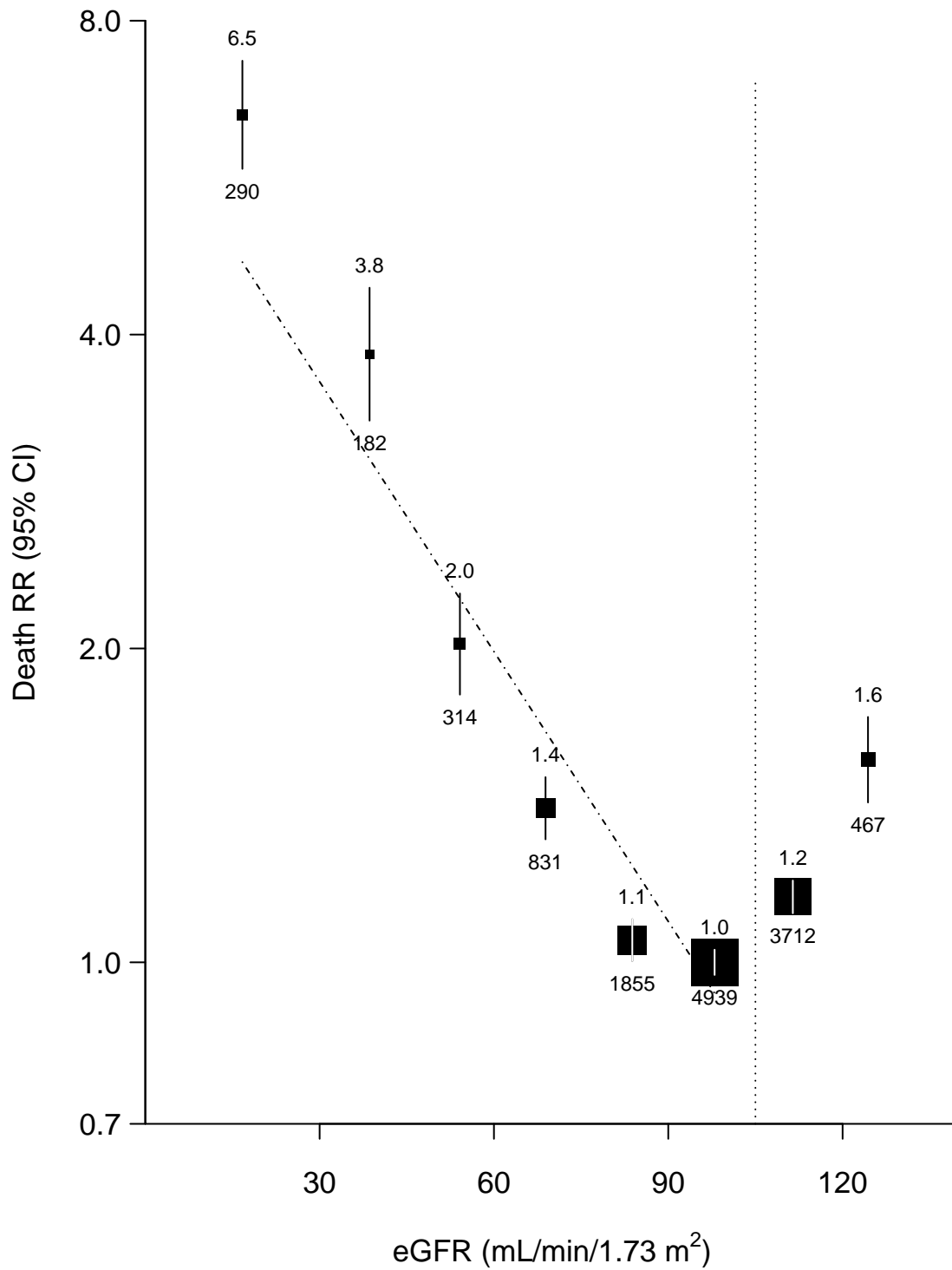


Figure 2: Relevance of eGFR to ALL-CAUSE mortality at ages 35–74 years by follow-up

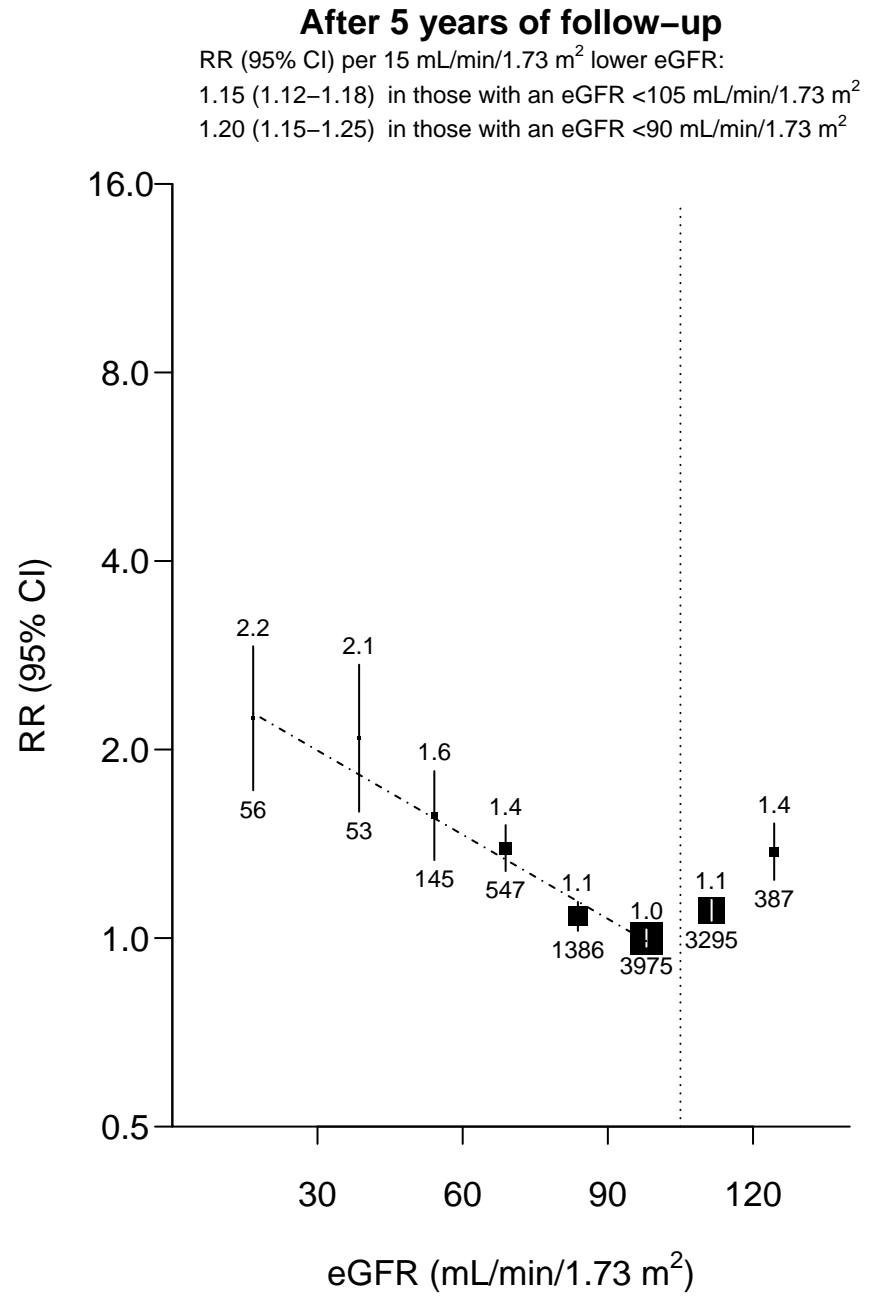
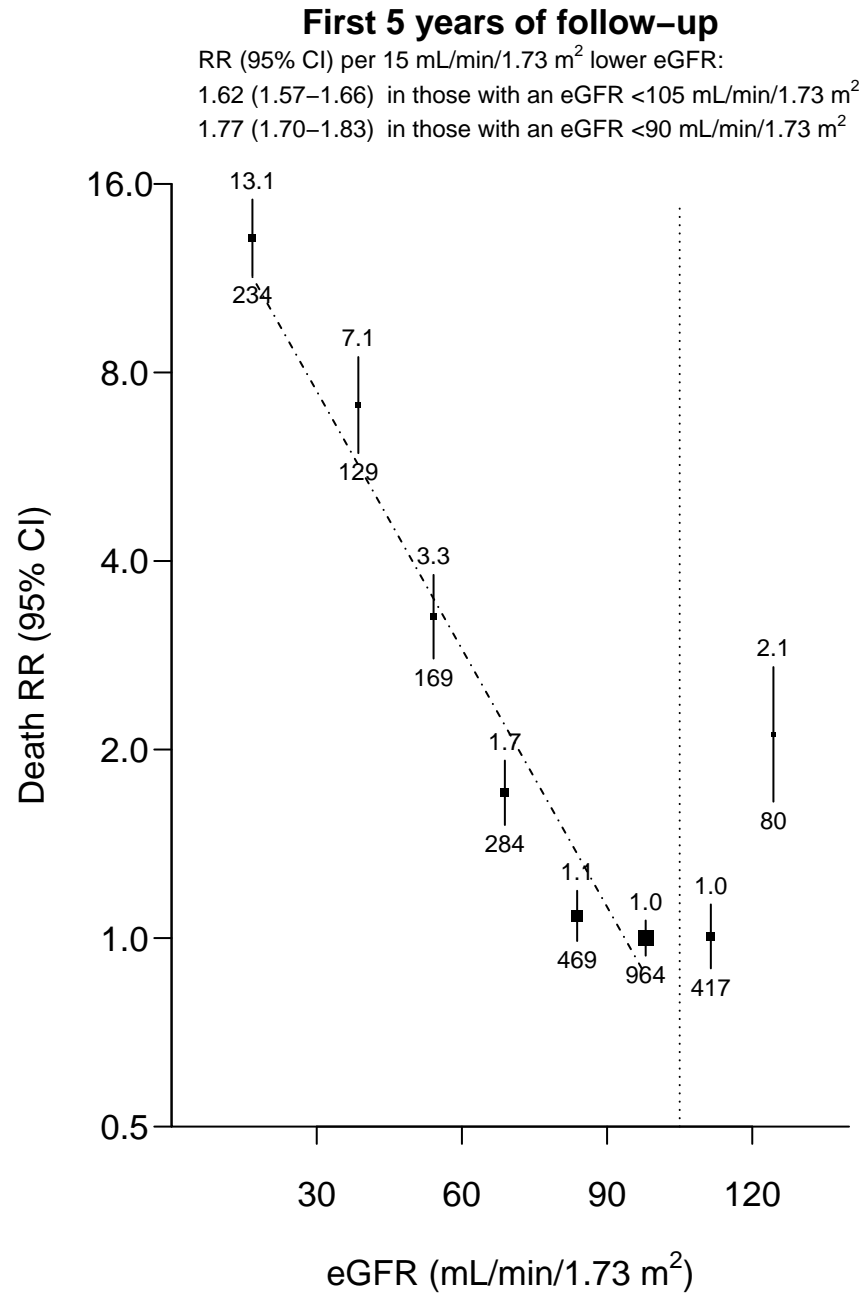
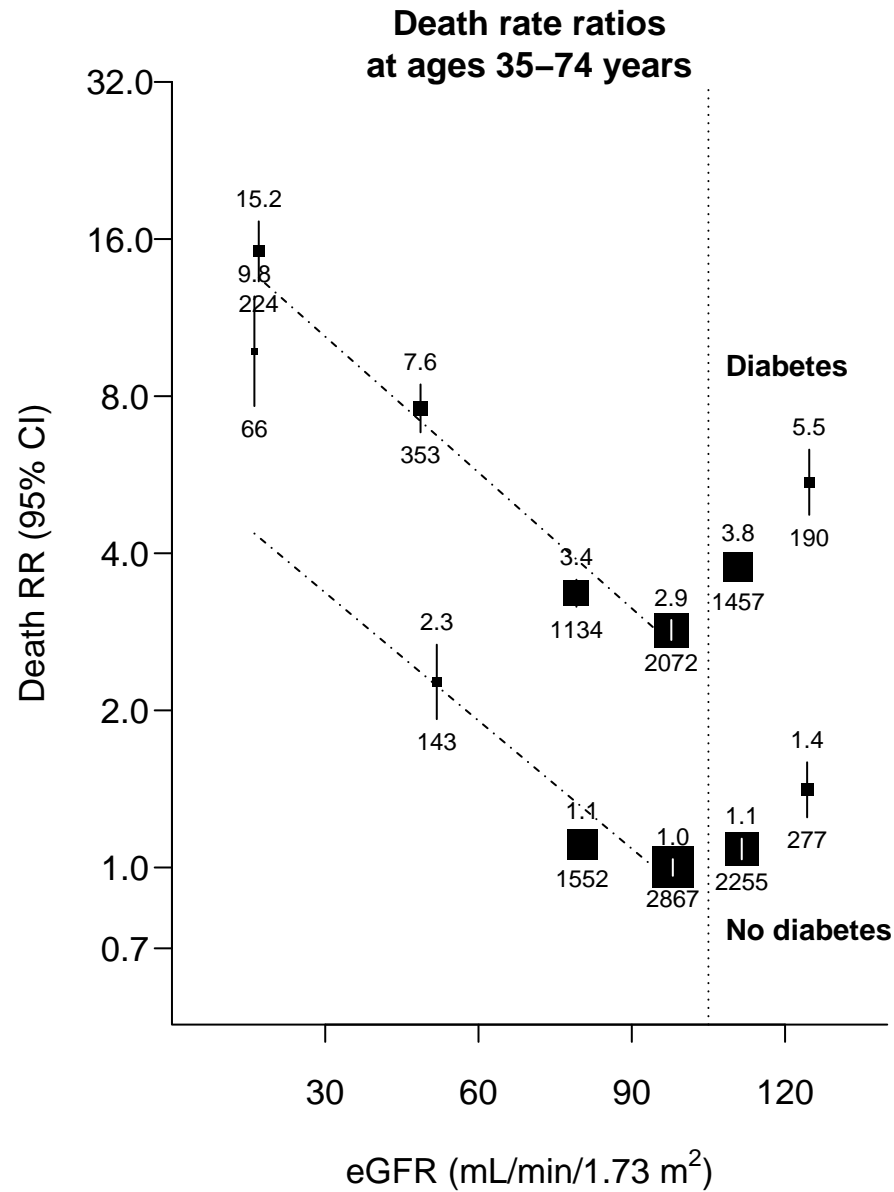


Figure 3: Relevance of eGFR to all-cause mortality by diabetes



Age at risk (yrs)	DM	Number of deaths	Death rate ratio (95% CI) for each 15 mL/min/1.73 m ² lower eGFR in those with eGFR <105 mL/min/1.73 m ²	p, No diabetes vs diabetes
35–59	Diabetes	702	1.58 (1.52–1.65)	p=0.3
	No diabetes	944	1.52 (1.43–1.62)	
	Both	1646	1.56 (1.51–1.62)	
60–74	Diabetes	3081	1.27 (1.24–1.30)	p<0.001
	No diabetes	3684	1.17 (1.13–1.22)	
	Both	6765	1.24 (1.21–1.27)	
75–84	Diabetes	2696	1.10 (1.07–1.14)	p=0.4
	No diabetes	4287	1.12 (1.09–1.16)	
	Both	6983	1.11 (1.09–1.14)	

Figure 4: Relevance of eGFR to cause-specific mortality at ages 35–74 years

