

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table S1. Estimated average eGFR levels (95%CI) following a first recorded eGFR just below 60 mL/min/1.73m² and mean annual change (95%CI) in eGFR (mL/min/1.73m²) in the first 10-year period following baseline, by diabetes type and albuminuria status

	Type 1 diabetes					Type 2 diabetes				
	Estimated eGFR at times since first low eGFR			Annual change		Estimated eGFR at times since first low eGFR			Annual change	
	1 year	5 years	10 years			1 year	5 years	10 years		
<u>Total study population</u>										
<i>Model 1</i>										
Normoalbuminuria	61.4 (58.8;64.1)	52.2	41.6	-1.8	(-2.1;-	61.4 (60.2;62.7)	50.9 (49.6;52.1)	41.1 (39.6;42.6)	-1.9	(-2.0;-1.7)
		(49.9;54.8)	(39.2;44.3)	1.6)						
Microalbuminuria	59.7 (57.1;62.7)	49.0	37.5	-2.3	(-2.5;-	60.0 (58.7;61.4)	49.5 (48.3;50.9)	39.0 (37.5;40.6)	-2.1	(-2.3;-1.9)
		(46.6;51.6)	(35.3;40.3)	2.0)						
Macroalbuminuria	54.0 (50.9;57.2)	38.8	26.8	-3.3	(-3.6;-	58.0 (56.4;59.7)	43.7 (42.3;45.1)	30.4 (28.9;32.0)	-3.0	(-3.1;-2.8)
		(36.4;41.5)	(24.5;29.6)	3.0)						
<i>Model 2</i>										
Normoalbuminuria	61.6 (58.9;64.6)	52.3	41.2	-1.9	(-2.1;-	61.6 (60.1;63.1)	51.0 (49.6;52.4)	41.1 (39.5;42.9)	-1.9	(-2.0;-1.7)
		(49.8;55.0)	(38.5;44.0)	1.6)						
Microalbuminuria	60.0 (56.9;63.1)	49.4	37.6	-2.2	(-2.5;-	60.2 (58.7;61.7)	49.8 (48.4;51.3)	39.4 (37.8;41.2)	-2.1	(-2.2;-1.9)
		(46.9;52.2)	(34.9;40.2)	2.0)						
Macroalbuminuria	54.7 (51.3;58.0)	39.8	27.5	-3.3	(-3.5;-	58.5 (56.9;60.0)	44.6 (43.2;46.2)	31.5 (30.0;33.2)	-2.9	(-3.0;-2.7)
		(37.4;42.8)	(25.0;30.2)	3.0)						
<u>Normoalbuminuric latent classes</u>										
Class 1 (frequent)	65.3 (63.3;67.4)	58.2	48.6	-1.1	(-1.5;-	62.0 (60.7;63.3)	53.5 (52.2;54.9)	42.8 (40.8;45.1)	-1.7	(-1.9;-1.5)
		(55.9;60.6)	(45.2;52.5)	0.8)						
Class 2 (infrequent)	55.6 (53.6;57.7)	49.2	46.1	-1.4	(-1.8;-	59.2 (57.7;60.8)	52.3 (50.4;54.5)	53.4 (49.6;57.8)	-0.7	(-1.0;-0.2)
		(46.8;51.7)	(42.1;51.1)	0.9)						

Model 1: adjustment for sex, age at diabetes diagnosis, diabetes duration and calendar time

Model 2: additional adjustment for use of renin-angiotensin system blockers, retinopathy status, HbA_{1c}, antihypertensive treatment, blood pressure, current smoking and lipid-lowering treatment

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table S2. Performance measures for the latent class trajectory model by number of classes for type 1 diabetes with normoalbuminuria

Solution	BIC	AIC	Relative entropy	Mean posterior probability	Size of smallest class (n (%))
1-class	-1455.68	-1555.28	-	-	-
2-class	-1565.11	-1688.62	0.773	≥ 0.846	55 (13.9%)
3-class	-1594.57	-1741.98	0.782	≥ 0.824	13 (3.3%)
4-class	-1605.71	-1777.02	0.831	≥ 0.858	9 (2.3%)
5-class	-1613.49	-1808.70	0.810	≥ 0.730	8 (2.0%)

BIC: Bayesian information criterion; AIC: Akaike information criterion

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

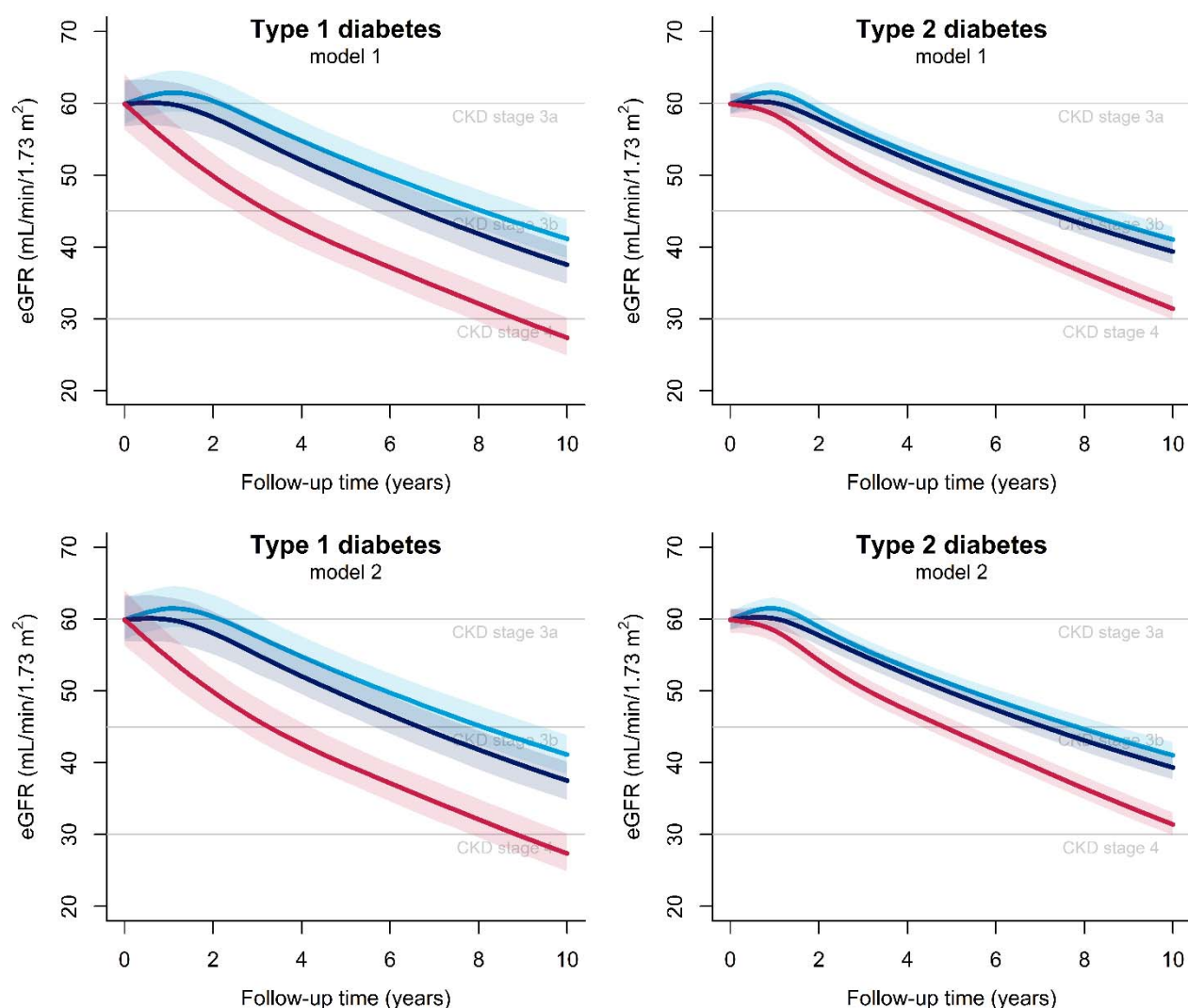
Supplementary Table S3. Performance measures for the latent class trajectory model by number of classes for type 2 diabetes with normoalbuminuria

Solution	BIC	AIC	Relative entropy	Mean posterior probability	Size of smallest class (n (%))
1-class	-2175.54	-2294.37	-	-	-
2-class	-2395.459	-2542.816	0.857	≥ 0.891	88 (10.3%)
3-class	-2495.689	-2671.567	0.736	≥ 0.789	46 (5.4%)
4-class	-2510.761	-2715.159	0.686	≥ 0.672	19 (2.2%)
5-class	-2533.925	-2766.843	0.745	≥ 0.745	3 (0.4%)

BIC: Bayesian information criterion; AIC: Akaike information criterion

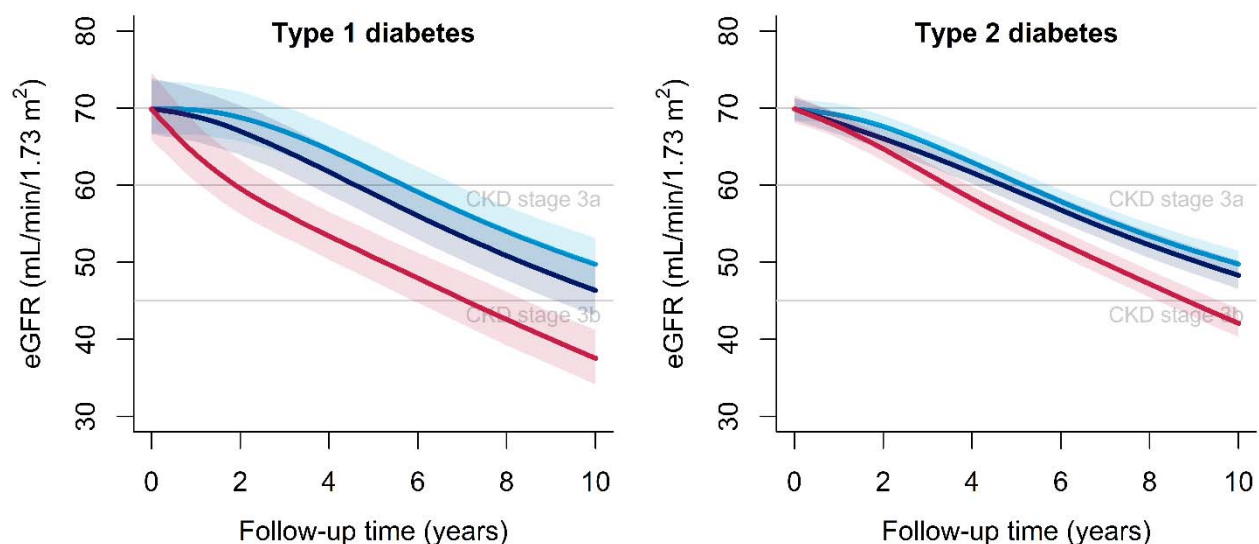
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure S1. Estimated eGFR trajectories by diabetes type and level of model adjustment for persons with a first recorded low eGFR just below 60 mL/min/1.73m². Time 0 is the first clinical visit with a recorded low eGFR. Curves are shown for persons with normoalbuminuria (light blue), microalbuminuria (dark blue) and macroalbuminuria (red). Solid lines are the estimated eGFR mean curves and shaded areas are the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Horizontal grey lines show the thresholds for CKD stages. Model 1: adjustment for sex, age at diabetes diagnosis, diabetes duration and calendar time. Model 2: additional adjustment for use of renin-angiotensin system blockers, retinopathy status, HbA_{1c}, antihypertensive treatment, blood pressure, current smoking and lipid-lowering treatment.



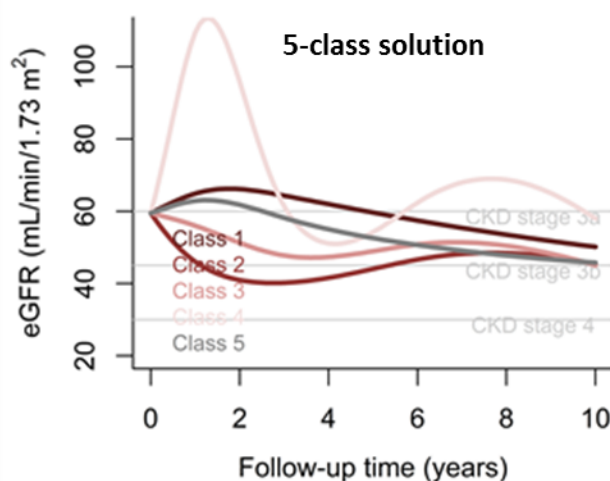
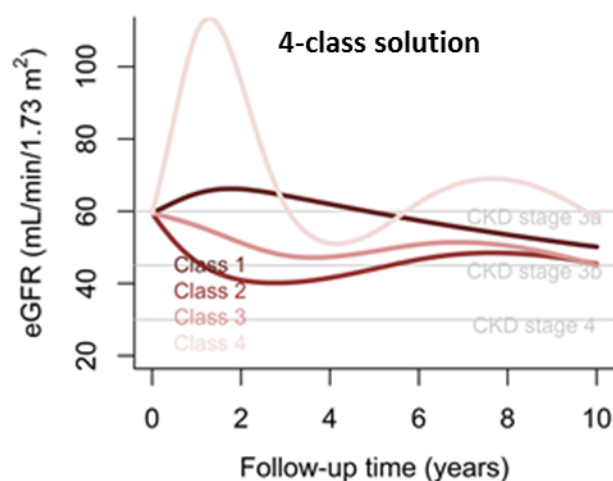
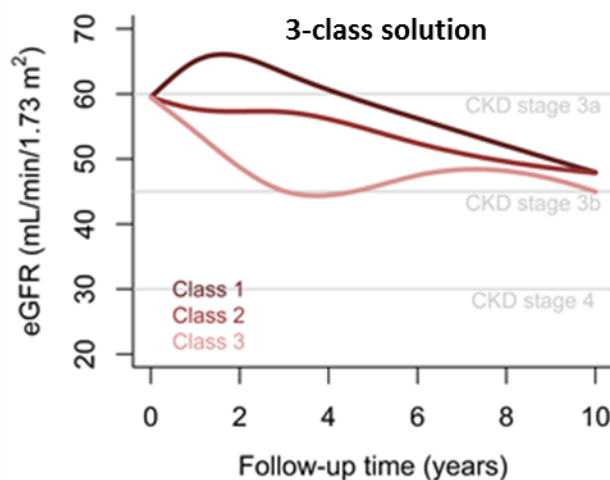
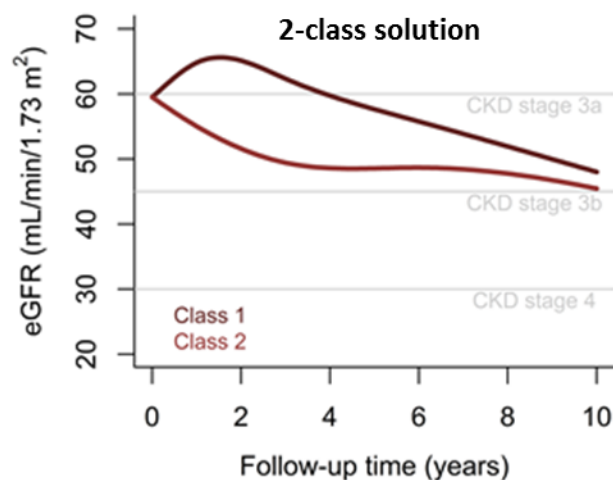
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure S2. Estimated eGFR trajectories by diabetes type for persons with a first recorded low eGFR just below $70 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$. Time 0 is the first clinical visit with a recorded low eGFR. Curves are shown for persons with normoalbuminuria (light blue), microalbuminuria (dark blue) and macroalbuminuria (red). Solid lines are the estimated eGFR mean curves and shaded areas are the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. Horizontal grey lines show the thresholds for CKD stages. Curves are adjusted for sex, age at diabetes diagnosis, diabetes duration, calendar time, use of renin-angiotensin system blockers, retinopathy status, HbA_{1c} , antihypertensive treatment, blood pressure, current smoking and lipid-lowering treatment.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure S3. Estimated eGFR trajectories for each latent class by number of classes for type 1 diabetes with normoalbuminuria who were also without albuminuria at baseline and with a first recorded low eGFR just below 60 mL/min/1.73m². Time 0 is the first clinical visit with a recorded low eGFR. Horizontal grey lines show the thresholds for CKD stages.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure S4. Estimated eGFR trajectories for each latent class by number of classes for type 2 diabetes with normoalbuminuria who were also without albuminuria at baseline and with a first recorded low eGFR just below 60 mL/min/1.73m². Time 0 is the first clinical visit with a recorded low eGFR. Horizontal grey lines show the thresholds for CKD stages.

