

Supplementary Figure legend

Supplementary Figure 1. The Association of coffee consumption (status, total daily amount, and timing) with CKD prevalence in non-diabetics.

Values are Median value (25%, 75%), events number/total number, and OR (95% CI). Results were adjusted for age, sex, race, education level, smoking, drinking, physical activity, BMI, poverty income ratio, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, frequency of coffee intake across a day. BMI = Body Mass index; CKD = chronic kidney diseases; T = tertile.

Supplementary Figure 2. The Association of coffee consumption (status, total daily amount, and timing) with CKD prevalence in diabetics who had a normal coffee consumption level.

Values are Median value (25%, 75%), events number/total number, and OR (95% CI). Results were adjusted for age, sex, race, education level, smoking, drinking, physical activity, BMI, poverty income ratio, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, frequency of coffee intake across a day. BMI = Body Mass index; CKD = chronic kidney diseases; T = tertile.