Association of Statin Use with Risk and Outcome of Acute Kidney Injury in Community-acquired Pneumonia

Supplementary Material

Table A: Risk of AKI by method used to determine the baseline renal function.

Method of baseline creatinine estimation	No. of patients (%)	Risk of AKI No. of patients (%)		
Known pre-morbid baseline creatinine	91 (5)	21 (23)		
Patients assigned day 1 creatinine as baseline	598 (32.5)	74 (12.4)		
Patients assigned MDRD creatinine as baseline	1147 (62.5)	536 (46.7)		

Table A shows the risk of AKI by method used to estimate renal function in 1836 patients with CAP. A baseline renal function was known in 5% of patients; day 1 creatinine was used as the baseline in 32.5% and MDRD creatinine was used as a baseline in 62.5% of patients.

Table B: Statin use and risk of AKI by method used to determine baseline renal function.

	Known baseline creatinine (n=91)		Patients assigned day 1 creatinine as baseline (n=598)		Patients assigned MDRD creatinine as baseline (n=1147)	
	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value
Prehospital cohort	1.67 (0.5 – 5.5)	0.39	1.01 (0.53 – 1.92)	0.96	1.47 (1.12 – 1.92)	0.004
Prehospital with propensity	2.05 (0.57 – 7.36	0.26	0.90 (0.45 -1.78)	0.77	1.29 (0.97 – 1.71)	0.07
Continued cohort	1.12 (0.27 – 4.61)	0.86	1.01 (0.49 -2.06)	0.97	1.30 (0.98 – 1.73)	0.06
Continued with propensity	1.22 (0.26 -5.65)	0.79	0.86 (0.40 – 1.82)	0.70	1.18 (0.88 – 1.59)	0.26

Table C: Association between statin use and risk of AKI using hospital admission creatinine as a baseline.

Statin cohort	OR (95% CI)	P value
Prehospital cohort	1.06 (0.62 – 1.79)	0.82
Prehospital with propensity	1.04 (0.59 – 1.83)	0.88
Continued cohort	1.06 (0.60 – 1.86)	0.83
Continued with propensity	1.00 (0.55 – 1.82)	0.98

We performed an analysis using the hospital admission creatinine as a baseline in 1836 patients. We found that the risk of AKI was low (n=80; 4.57%). Using this new definition of AKI outcome, we found no difference in the risk of AKI by statin use.