**Comparing two methods for deriving dietary patterns associated with risk of metabolic syndrome among middle-aged and elderly Taiwanese adults with impaired kidney function**

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**Table S4** Association of PCA- or RRR-derived dietary pattern with MetS in subgroups by impaired kidney function a

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quartiles (Q) of dietary pattern scores (*n* = 25,569) | *P*-trend |
| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| OR | OR (95% CI) | OR (95% CI) | OR (95% CI) |
| Participants with mild impaired kidney function (eGFR 60-90 mL/min/1.73 m2) |  |
| PCA-derived dietary pattern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (*n*) | 5739 | 5790 | 5921 | 6009 |  |
| MetS (*n*) | 1462 | 1367 | 1438 | 1714 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | 0.99 (0.91, 1.08) | 1.08 (0.99, 1.18) | 1.40 (1.28, 1.52) | < 0.001 |
| Model 2 | 1 | 0.99 (0.91, 1.08) | 1.08 (0.99, 1.18) | 1.35 (1.24, 1.48) | < 0.001 |
| RRR-derived dietary pattern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (*n*) | 5827 | 5819 | 5896 | 5917 |  |
| MetS (*n*) | 1255 | 1351 | 1515 | 1860 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | 1.10 (1.01, 1.21) | 1.31 (1.20, 1.43) | 1.76 (1.61, 1.92) | < 0.001 |
| Model 2 | 1 | 1.09 (0.99, 1.19) | 1.27 (1.16, 1.39) | 1.67 (1.53, 1.82) | < 0.001 |
| Participants with moderate to severe impaired kidney function (eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m2) |  |
| PCA-derived dietary pattern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (*n*) | 679 | 575 | 471 | 385 |  |
| MetS (*n*) | 300 | 285 | 227 | 183 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | 1.28 (1.02, 1.60) | 1.30 (1.02, 1.65) | 1.31 (1.01, 1.70) | 0.045 |
| Model 2 | 1 | 1.34 (1.06, 1.68) | 1.32 (1.04, 1.69) | 1.35 (1.04, 1.75) | 0.037 |
| RRR-derived dietary pattern |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (*n*) | 576 | 513 | 572 | 449 |  |
| MetS (*n*) | 240 | 231 | 278 | 246 |  |
| Model 1 | 1 | 1.17 (0.92, 1.49) | 1.37 (1.09, 1.74) | 1.85 (1.43, 238) | < 0.001 |
| Model 2 | 1 | 1.23 (0.96, 1.57) | 1.42 (1.12, 1.81) | 1.85 (1.42, 2.39) | < 0.001 |

PCA principal component analysis, RRR reduced rank regression, MetS metabolic syndrome, eGFR estimated glomerular filtration rate.

a Data are presented as odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs). Model 1: adjusted for age and gender. Model 2: adjusted for age, gender, education level, income, marital status, smoking, drinking, sleep quality, physical activity and cardiovascular disease status.