Supplemental Table 1. Performance of Prediction Models in the Development and Validation Cohorts

for the Outcome 'Alive without incidence or progression of chronic kidney disease'.

| Performance Measures | Laboratory Model | Clinical Model |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Explained Variation | | |
| Nagelkerke-R ² | | |
| optimism-corrected | 11.70% | 13.02% |
| externally-validated | 11.34% | 12.66% |
| Discrimination | | |
| C-statistic | | |
| optimism-corrected | 0.68 | 0.69 |
| externally-validated | 0.68 | 0.69 |
| Calibration ¹ | | |
| Calibration-in-the-large | | |
| optimism-corrected | 0 | 0 |
| externally-validated | 0.03 | -0.04 |
| Calibration slope | | |
| optimism-corrected | 0.98 | 0.91 |
| externally-validated | 1.01 | 1.03 |

¹ A multinomial logistic model with three outcomes has two estimates for calibration-in-the-large and the calibration slope. In an ideally calibrated prediction model calibration-in-the-large would be 0 and the calibration slope would be 1, indicating that predictions are not systematically biased. The optimism-corrected calibration slopes are used as shrinkage factors of the prediction models.