Supplementary Table 1. Hematuria and proteinuria in the non AKI group versus the AKI group

Variables	No AKI	AKI	P
Number	298	35	
Proteinuria			0.002[a]
none	110/298 (36.9%)	4/35 (11.4%)	
±/+	158/298 (53.0%)	24/35 (68.6%)	
++/+++	30/298 (10.1%)	7/35 (20.0%)	
Hematuria			0.007[a]
none	180/298 (58.3%)	14/35 (40.0%)	
±/+	94/298 (32.1%)	13/35 (37.1%)	
++/+++	24/298 (9.6%)	8/35 (22.9%)	

Data are presented as a percentage

a. Wilcoxon rank sum test

Supplementary Table 2. The correlation between proteinuria and variables

Variables	Spearman's rho	P	Variables	Spearman's rho	P
Gender (0,1)	-0.012	0.843	Blood sugar (mmol/L)	0.165	0.003
Age (years)	0.161	0.003	SBP (mmHg)	0.116	0.034
SPO2 (%)	-0.337	<0.001	DBP (mmHg)	0.047	0.396
Days from onset (days)	-0.046	0.405	HsTnI (pg/mL)	0.208	<0.001
Fever (0,1)	0.069	0.206	NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	0.159	0.039
Cough (0,1)	0.040	0.469	Hematuria	0.441	<0.001
Dyspnea (0,1)	-0.043	0.434	BUN (mmol/L)	0.303	<0.001
Diarrhea (0,1)	-0.024	0.662	SCR (μmol/L)	0.273	<0.001
Hypertension (0,1)	0.040	0.468	AKI (0,1)	0.207	<0.001
ACEI/ARB history (0,1)	0.009	0.870	Prothrombin time (s)	0.143	0.011
Diabetes (0,1)	0.111	0.044	D-dimer (mg/L)	0.210	<0.001
CRP (mg/L)	0.452	<0.001	Neutrophils (10^9/L)	0.211	<0.001
ESR (mm/h)	0.189	0.001	Lymphocytes (10^9/L)	-0.259	0.001
ALT (U/L)	0.205	0.001	Eosinophils (10^9/L)	-0.277	<0.001
AST (U/L)	0.409	<0.001	Serum IL-10 (pg/mL)	0.444	<0.001
Serum albumin (g/L)	-0.213	<0.001	Serum IL-6 (pg/mL)	0.412	0.001
Serum globin (g/L)	0.239	<0.001	Serum IL-2R (U/mL)	0.350	<0.001

Variables was defined as follows: Gender (0, female; 1, male); Fever (0, without fever; 1, with fever); Cough (0, without cough; 1, with cough); Dyspnea (0, without dyspnea; 1, with dyspnea); Hypertension (0, without hypertension; 1, with hypertension); ACEI/ARB (0, without ACEI/ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19; 1, with ACEI/ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19); Diabetes (0, without Diabetes; 1, with Diabetes); AKI (0, without AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay;1, with AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay); SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

Supplementary Table 3. The correlation between hematuria and variables

Variables	Spearman's rho	P	Variables	Spearman's rho	P
Gender (0,1)	-0.012	0.843	Blood sugar (mmol/L)	0.117	0.037
Age (years)	0.170	0.002	SBP (mmHg)	0.090	0.102
SPO2 (%)	-0.189	0.001	DBP (mmHg)	0.036	0.512
Days from onset (days)	0.017	0.763	HsTnI (pg/mL)	0.325	<0.001
Fever (0,1)	0.131	0.017	NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	0.287	<0.001
Cough (0,1)	0.046	0.405	Proteinuria	0.441	<0.001
Dyspnea (0,1)	-0.001	0.981	BUN (mmol/L)	0.202	<0.001
Diarrhea (0,1)	-0.024	0.662	SCR (μmol/L)	0.171	0.002
Hypertension (0,1)	0.021	0.709	AKI (0,1)	0.162	0.003
ACEI/ARB history (0,1)	-0.009	0.874	Prothrombin time (s)	0.148	0.008
Diabetes (0,1)	0.139	0.012	D-dimer (mg/L)	0.141	0.013
CRP (mg/L)	0.252	<0.001	Neutrophils (10^9/L)	0.128	0.019
ESR (mm/h)	0.079	0.163	Lymphocytes (10^9/L)	-0.180	0.001
ALT (U/L)	0.031	0.065	Eosinophils (10^9/L)	-0.248	<0.001
AST (U/L)	0.187	0.002	Serum IL-10 (pg/mL)	0.284	<0.001
Serum albumin (g/L)	-0.152	0.005	Serum IL-6 (pg/mL)	0.248	0.001
Serum globin (g/L)	0.066	0.230	Serum IL-2R (U/mL)	0.228	0.004

Variables was defined as follows: Gender (0, female; 1, male,); Fever (0, without fever; 1, with fever); Cough (0,without cough; 1, with cough); Dyspnea (0,without dyspnea; 1, with dyspnea); Hypertension (0, without hypertension; 1, with hypertension); ACEI/ARB treatment history (0, without ACEI/ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19; 1, with ACEI/ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19); Diabetes (0, without Diabetes; 1, with Diabetes); AKI (0, without AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay;1, with AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay); SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

Supplementary Table 4. The correlation between AKI occurrence and variables

Variables	Spearman's rho	P	Variables	Spearman's rho	P
Gender (0,1)	0.056	0.304	Blood sugar (mmol/L)	0.194	0.001
Age (years)	0.200	<0.001	SBP (mmHg)	0.109	0.046
SPO2 (%)	-0.195	<0.001	DBP (mmHg)	0.025	0.654
Days from onset (days)	0.010	0.860	HsTnI (pg/mL)	0.301	<0.001
Fever (0,1)	0.012	0.333	NT-proBNP (pg/mL)	0.278	<0.001
Cough (0,1)	0.020	0.721	Proteinuria	0.207	<0.001
Dyspnea (0,1)	-0.039	0.479	Hematuria	0.162	0.003
Diarrhea (0,1)	0.097	0.076	BUN (mmol/L)	0.342	<0.001
Hypertension (0,1)	0.099	0.332	SCR (µmol/L)	0.256	<0.001
ACEI/ARB history (0,1)	0.155	0.005	Prothrombin time (s)	0.072	0.320
Diabetes (0,1)	0.140	0.011	D-dimer (mg/L)	0.247	<0.001
CRP (mg/L)	0.193	<0.001	Neutrophils (10^9/L)	0.239	<0.001
ESR (mm/h)	0.077	0.316	Lymphocytes (10^9/L)	-0.197	<0.001
ALT (U/L)	0.104	0.041	Eosinophils (10^9/L)	-0.160	0.003
AST (U/L)	0.194	0.001	Serum IL-10 (pg/mL)	0.137	0.084
Serum albumin (g/L)	-0.133	0.016	Serum IL-6 (pg/mL)	0.199	0.010
Serum globin (g/L)	0.114	0.038	Serum IL-2R (U/mL)	0.287	<0.001

Variables was defined as follows: Gender (0, female; 1, male,); Fever (0, without fever; 1, with fever); Cough (0, without cough; 1, with cough); Dyspnea (0, without dyspnea; 1, with dyspnea); Hypertension (0, without hypertension; 1, with hypertension); ACEI/ARB treatment history (0, without ACEI/ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19; 1, with ACEI/ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19); Diabetes (0, without Diabetes; 1, with Diabetes); SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

Supplementary Table 5. Baseline and treatment characteristics among participants in the Follow-up Study (N=198)

Variables	Patients
Age (years)	57.1±13.4
Male patient, %	113/198 (57.1%)
SCR (μmol/L)	74 (61-89)
COVID-19 grade	
Moderate	63 (31.8%)
Severe	98 (49.5%)
Critically ill	37 (18.7%)
Hypertension, %	64/198 (32.3%)
ACEI/ARB treatment history, %	21/188 (11.2%)
Diabetes, %	46/198 (23.2%)
Days from admission to follow-up	12.0 (10.5-15)
Antibiotic treatment, %	168/198 (84.8%)
Arbidol treatment, %	139/198 (70.2%)
Lopinavir/ritonavir treatment, %	46/198 (23.2%)
Ribavirin treatment, %	2/198 (1.0%)
Remdesivir treatment, %	10/198 (5.1%)
Glucocorticoids treatment, %	142/198 (71.7%)
Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy, %	74/198 (37.4%)
Ventilator aid respiration, %	37/198 (18.7%)
Continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT), %	6/198 (3.0%)

Data are presented as mean ± SD or median (25th–75th percentiles) or a percentage.

Supplementary Table 6. Risk factors associated with proteinuria remission during follow-up periods

Variable	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis[h]		
	OR	95% CI	*P*	OR	95% CI	*P*
Age (60 or above vs under 60) (n=162)	**0.199**	**(0.063, 0.626)**	**0.006**	**0.119**	**(0.020, 0.701)**	**0.019**
Gender (male vs female) (n=162)	0.966	(0.371, 2.509)	0.943			
AKI (yes vs no)[a] (n=162)	0.073	(0.023, 0.227)	<0.001			
Change of eosinophils count (1 vs 0)[b] (n=150)	2.601	(0.927, 7.299)	0.069			
Change of lymphocytes count (1 vs 0)[c] (n=153)	4.145	(1.484, 11.579)	0.007			
CRP grade (1 vs 0)[d] (n=131)	**9.895**	**(3.304, 29.636)**	**<0.001**	**9.203**	**(1.616, 52.413)**	**0.012**
Hypertension (with vs without) (n=162)	0.531	(0.205, 1.374)	0.192			
ACEI/ARB treatment history (1 vs 0)[e] (n=152)	**0.228**	**(0.068, 0.761)**	**0.016**	**0.076**	**(0.008, 0.684)**	**0.021**
Diarrhea (with vs without) (n=162)	0.464	(0.180, 1.194)	0.111			
Diabetes (with vs without) (n=162)	0.214	(0.080, 0.568)	0.002			
Days from onset (n=162)	1.054	(0.917, 1.212)	0.460			
Glucocorticoids treatment (with vs without) (n=162)	0.420	(0.117, 1.510)	0.184			
Antibiotic treatment (with vs without) (n=162)	0.868	(0.236, 3.195)	0.831			
Arbidol treatment (with vs without) (n=162)	1.216	(0.435, 3.397)	0.709			
Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy (with vs without) (n=162)	0.405	(0.157, 1.044)	0.061			
Bladder catheter (with vs without) (n=162)	0.063	(0.020, 0.203)	<0.001			
COVID-19 grade (reference=Critically ill) (n=162)			**<0.001**			**0.002**
Moderate (n=47)	11.727	(3.161, 43.512)	<0.001	4.081	(0.583, 28.550)	0.156
Severe (n=92)	**24.000**	**(6.583, 87.500)**	**<0.001**	**41.184**	**(5.360, 316.443)**	**<0.001**
Change of serum albumin (1 vs 0)[f] (n=135)	2.645	(0.886, 7.892)	0.081			
Recovery of lung (1 vs 0)[g] (n=145)	3.387	(1.100, 10.432)	0.034			

a. AKI (yes, with AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay; no, without AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay).

b. Change of eosinophils count (reexamined eosinophils was compared with initial eosinophils, 0, decreased or did not change; 1, increased)

c. Change of lymphocytes count (reexamined lymphocytes was compared with initial lymphocytes, 0, decreased or did not change; 1, increased)

d. CRP on follow-up (1, < or = 10mg/l; 0, >10mg/l)

e. 1, with ACEI or ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19; 0 without ACEI or ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19

f. Change of serum albumin (reexamined serum albumin was compared with initial serum albumin, 0, decreased; 1, increased or did not change)

g. Recovery of lung (reexamined degree of lung involvement was compared with initial degree of lung involvement, 0, no obvious recovery; 1, obvious recovery)

h. The number of cases included in the final multivariate logistic regression model is 120.

Supplementary Table 7. Risk factors associated with hematuria remission during follow-up periods

Variable	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis[h]		
	OR	95% CI	*P*	OR	95% CI	*P*
Age (60 or above vs under 60) (n=102)	**0.305**	**(0.119, 0.780)**	**0.013**	**0.276**	**(0.084, 0.903)**	**0.033**
Gender (male vs female) (n=102)	2.144	(0.882, 5.209)	0.092			
AKI (yes vs no)[a] (n=102)	**0.076**	**(0.019, 0.305)**	**<0.001**	**0.117**	**(0.017, 0.813)**	**0.030**
Change of eosinophils count (1 vs 0)[b] (n=94)	1.930	(0.685, 5.436)	0.213			
Change of lymphocytes count (1 vs 0)[c] (n=96)	2.211	(0.806, 6.062)	0.123			
CRP grade (1 vs 0)[d] (n=86)	2.210	(0.834, 5.854)	0.111			
Hypertension (with vs without) (n=102)	0.572	(0.229, 1.430)	0.232			
ACEI/ARB treatment history (1 vs 0)[e] (n=96)	**0.159**	**(0.037, 0.692)**	**0.014**	**0.106**	**(0.015, 0.725)**	**0.022**
Diarrhea (with vs without) (n=102)	0.370	(0.150, 0.912)	0.031			
Diabetes (with vs without) (n=102)	0.782	(0.304, 2.011)	0.610			
Days from onset (n=102)	1.075	(0.941, 1.228)	0.290			
Glucocorticoids treatment (with vs without) (n=102)	1.873	(0.746, 4.702)	0.181			
Antibiotic treatment (with vs without) (n=102)	0.514	(0.136, 1.947)	0.328			
Arbidol treatment (with vs without) (n=102)	1.120	(0.439, 2.857)	0.813			
Intravenous immunoglobulin therapy (with vs without) (n=102)	1.160	(0.470, 2.862)	0.747			
Bladder catheter (with vs without) (n=102)	0.103	(0.029, 0.366)	<0.001			
COVID-19 grade (reference=Critically ill) (n=102)			**0.001**			**0.011**
Moderate (n=34)	3.467	(1.125, 10.682)	0.030	1.050	(0.205, 5.385)	0.953
Severe (n=46)	**11.844**	**(3.364, 41.702)**	**<0.001**	**9.159**	**(1.526, 54.973)**	**0.015**
Change of serum albumin (1 vs 0)[f] (n=86)	1.227	(0.488, 3.088)	0.664			
Recovery of lung (1 vs 0)[g] (n=91)	1.298	(0.485, 3.472)	0.603			

a. AKI (yes, with AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay; no, without AKI occurrence on admission or during the hospital stay).

b. Change of eosinophils count (reexamined eosinophils was compared with initial eosinophils, 0, decreased or did not change;1, increased)

c. Change of lymphocytes count (reexamined lymphocytes was compared with initial lymphocytes, 0, decreased or did not change; 1, increased)

d. CRP on follow-up (1, < or = 10mg/l; 0, >10mg/l)

e. 1, with ACEI or ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19; 0 without ACEI or ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19

f. Change of serum albumin (reexamined serum albumin was compared with initial serum albumin, 0, decreased; 1, increased or did not change)

g. Recovery of lung (reexamined degree of lung involvement was compared with initial degree of lung involvement, 0, no obvious recovery; 1, obvious recovery)

h. The number of cases included in the final multivariate logistic regression model is 96.

Supplementary Table 8. Risk factors associated with AKI recovery during follow-up periods

Variable	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis[f]		
	OR	95% CI	*P*	OR	95% CI	*P*
Age (60 or above vs under 60) (n=35)	1.212	(0.311, 4.730)	0.782			
Gender (male vs female) (n=35)	0.357	(0.087, 1.471)	0.154			
Change of eosinophils count (1 vs 0)[a] (n=32)	1.145	(0.270, 4.867)	0.854			
Change of lymphocytes count (1 vs 0)[b] (n=34)	1.270	(0.327, 4.930)	0.730			
Hypertension (with vs without) (n=35)	0.864	(0.227, 3.289)	0.831			
ACEI/ARB treatment history (1 vs 0)[c] (n=35)	1.705	(0.370, 7.854)	0.494			
Diarrhea (with vs without) (n=35)	0.540	(0.139, 2.093)	0.373			
Diabetes (with vs without) (n=35)	0.825	(0.211, 3.219)	0.782			
Glucocorticoids treatment (with vs without) (n=34)	0.361	(0.030, 4.418)	0.425			
Arbidol treatment (with vs without) (n=35)	0.583	(0.151, 2.256)	0.435			
COVID-19 grade (Critical ill vs Non-critical)[d] (n=35)	**0.033**	**(0.004, 0.317)**	**0.003**	**0.033**	**(0.004, 0.317)**	**0.003**
Change of serum albumin (1 vs 0)[e] (n=32)	0.709	(0.137, 3.660)	0.681			
Severity of AKI (stage 2+3 vs stage 1) (n=35)	0.089	(0.018, 0.432)	0.003			
Baseline creatinine (n=35)	0.995	(0.959, 1.031)	0.995			

a. Change of eosinophils count (reexamined eosinophils was compared with initial eosinophils, 0, decreased or did not change; 1, increased)

b. Change of lymphocytes count (reexamined lymphocytes was compared with initial lymphocytes, 0, decreased or did not change; 1, increased)

c. 1, with ACEI or ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19; 0 without ACEI or ARB treatment before the onset of the COVID-19

d. Among the 35 AKI patients, only 5 patients' COVID-19 grades were moderate and 6 patients' COVID-19 grades were severe. So these two levels were merged into a new level, i.e., non-critically.

e. Change of serum albumin (reexamined serum albumin was compared with initial serum albumin, 0, decreased; 1, increased or did not change)

f. The number of cases included in the final multivariate logistic regression model is 35.

Supplementary Table 9. Characteristics of patients lost to follow-up and patients with follow-up

Variables	Patients lost to follow-up	Patients with follow-up	P
Number	53	163	
SPO2	95 (92-98)	93 (91-96)	0.165[a]
Male patient, %	32/53 (60.4%)	91/163 (55.8%)	0.561[b]
Age	56.9±13.7	55.6±13.4	0.544[c]
Days from onset	8 (7-10)	9 (7-11)	0.369[a]
Fever, %	49/53 (92.5%)	148/163 (90.8%)	0.712[b]
Cough, %	38/53 (71.7%)	115/163 (70.6%)	0.077[b]
Dyspnea, %	22/53 (41.5%)	97/163 (59.5%)	0.022[b]
Diarrhea, %	16/53 (30.2%)	48/163 (29.4%)	0.918[b]
Hypertension, %	19/52 (36.5%)	47/163 (28.8%)	0.294[b]
ACEI/ARB history, %	6/52 (11.5%)	12/153 (7.8%)	0.416[b]
Diabetes, %	15/52 (28.8%)	32/163 (19.6%)	0.162[b]
Blood sugar (mmol/L)	6.6 (5.9-7.7)	6.6 (5.7-8.1)	0.696[a]
SBP (mmHg)	125 (116-134)	127 (115-140)	0.461[a]
DBP (mmHg)	78 (73-91)	78 (73-87)	0.560[a]
BUN	4.1 (3.4-5.8)	4.3 (3.4-5.4)	0.705[a]
SCR	72.0 (56.5-82.0)	71.0 (60.0-84.0)	0.684[a]
Lymphocytes (10^9/L)	0.81 (0.63-1.17)	0.85 (0.62-1.18)	0.594[a]
Eosinophils (10^9/L)	0.00 (0.00-0.07)	0.00 (0.00-0.06)	0.538[a]

Data are presented as a percentage or mean ± SD or median (25th–75th percentiles), eosinophils are presented as median (5th–95th percentiles)

a. Wilcoxon rank sum test; b. Chi-square test; c. *t* test

SBP, systolic diastolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

Supplementary Table 10. Comparison of un-reported patients in this cohort and the overlapped patients in a previous cohort

Variables	Un-reported patients	Reported patients	P
Number	79	254	
SPO2	95 (92-97)	93 (91-97)	0.165[a]
Male patient, %	48/79 (60.8%)	134/254 (52.8%)	0.212[b]
Age	54.1±13.5	56.8±13.3	0.112[c]
Days from onset	7 (5-10)	9 (7-12)	0.028[a]
Fever, %	66/79 (83.5%)	235/254 (92.5%)	0.018[b]
Cough, %	54/79 (68.4%)	175/254 (68.9%)	0.928[b]
Dyspnea, %	40/79 (50.6%)	150/254 (59.1%)	0.187[b]
Diarrhea, %	31/79 (39.2%)	77/254 (30.3%)	0.139[b]
Hypertension, %	26/79 (32.9%)	81/253 (32.0%)	0.882[b]
ACEI/ARB history, %	11/79 (14.1%)	26/243 (10.7%)	0.413[b]
Diabetes, %	15/79 (19.0%)	61/253 (24.1%)	0.344[b]
Blood sugar (mmol/L)	6.5 (5.7-7.8)	6.6 (5.6-8.6)	0.696[a]
SBP (mmHg)	124 (115-135)	128 (116-140)	0.066[a]
DBP (mmHg)	78 (70-86)	79 (73-87)	0.191[a]
BUN	4.1 (3.4-5.8)	4.3 (3.4-5.4)	0.497[a]
SCR	76.0 (58.0-85.0)	68.0 (56.0-84.0)	0.144[a]
Lymphocytes (10^9/L)	0.81 (0.59-1.25)	0.83 (0.60-1.18)	0.823[a]
Eosinophils (10^9/L)	0.00 (0.00-0.09)	0.00 (0.00-0.07)	0.323[a]
Proteinuria			0.132[a]
none	34/79 (43.0%)	80/254 (31.5%)	
±/+	36/79 (45.6%)	146/254 (57.5%)	
++/+++	9/79 (11.4%)	28/254 (11.0%)	
Hematuria			0.593[a]
none	49/79 (62.0%)	145/254 (57.1%)	
±/+	21/79 (26.6%)	86/254 (33.9%)	
++/+++	9/79 (11.4%)	23/254 (9.1%)	
AKI	11/79 (13.9%)	24/254 (9.4%)	0.257[b]

Data are presented as a percentage or mean ± SD or median (25th–75th percentiles), eosinophils are presented as median (5th–95th percentiles)

a. Wilcoxon rank sum test; b. Chi-square test; c. *t* test;

SBP, systolic diastolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

Note: This study has some overlap with a recently publish research with Kidney International (reference 12). However, our data collection was carried out independently to the KI study, and we were able to access a distinct group of patients. In our study, 254 patients in the total of 333 patients and 165 in the 198 patients with follow-up were included in the KI cohort (reference 12). The fact is that the Tongji Hospital System has three different branches: Main Campus, Optical Valley, and Sino-French New City, respectively. The data in the KI paper were collected via the remote HIS system by the physicians who worked in the Main Campus, while the data in this paper was collected via the local HIS system by the physicians who worked in the Sino-French New City branch of Tongji Hospital. Sino-French New City

branch has been the main site of admission of COVID-19 patients under Tongji Hospital System. In addition, it is also the main site for the National Health Commission of China dispatched medical corps from other provinces. Two wards of the branch (100 beds) were exclusively managed by these medical corps in the early stage. It should be noted that there are rigorous regulations for the authorization of use of medical data in Tongji Hospital. The physicians assigned to this branch, including these medical corps, could only access to the local HIS system to collect medical data after rigorous application, including the data generated from the wards charged by these medical corps. Although the physicians who wrote the KI paper had access to the local HIS system, they did not obtain the data from these two wards at the point of preparing the KI study. Due to the access issue described above, 79 patients including 16 of the 35 AKI patients and 63 of the 298 non-AKI patients treated in these two wards were included in our study but not the KI study.

Supplementary Table 11. Mortality of the patients with renal involvement during follow-up periods

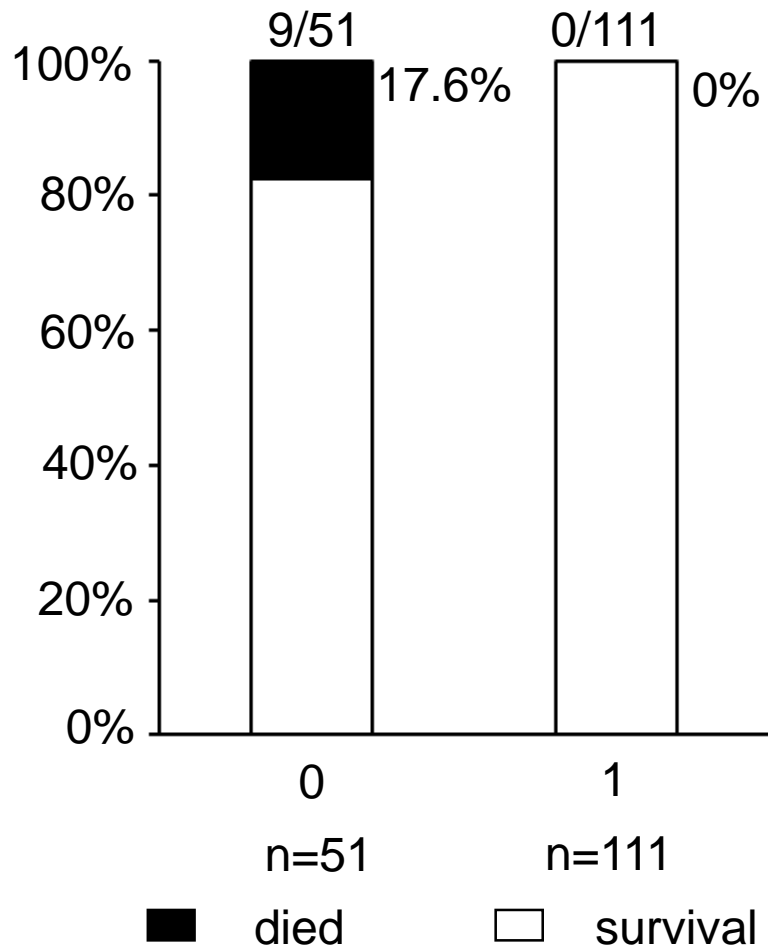| Variables	All patients	Survivor	Death	P
Proteinuria				0.005[a]
none	114/333 (34.2%)	112/114 (98.2%)	2/114 (1.8%)	
±/+	182/333 (54.6%)	160/182 (87.9%)	22/182 (12.1%)	
++/+++	37/333 (11.1%)	32/37 (86.5%)	5/37 (13.5%)	
Hematuria				<0.001[a]
none	194/333 (58.3%)	185/194 (95.4%)	9/194 (4.6%)	
±/+	107/333 (32.1%)	97/107 (90.7%)	10/107 (9.3%)	
++/+++	32/333 (9.6%)	22/32 (68.7%)	10/32 (31.3%)	
AKI				<0.001[b]
without	298/333 (89.5%)	289/298 (97.0%)	9/298 (3.0%)	
with	35/333 (10.5%)	15/35 (42.9%)	20/35 (57.1%)	
Renal involvement				0.006[b]
without	82/333 (24.5%)	81/82 (98.8%)	1/82 (1.2%)	
with	251/333 (75.5%)	223/251 (88.8%)	28/251 (11.2%)	

Data are presented as a percentage

a. Wilcoxon rank sum test; b. Chi-square test
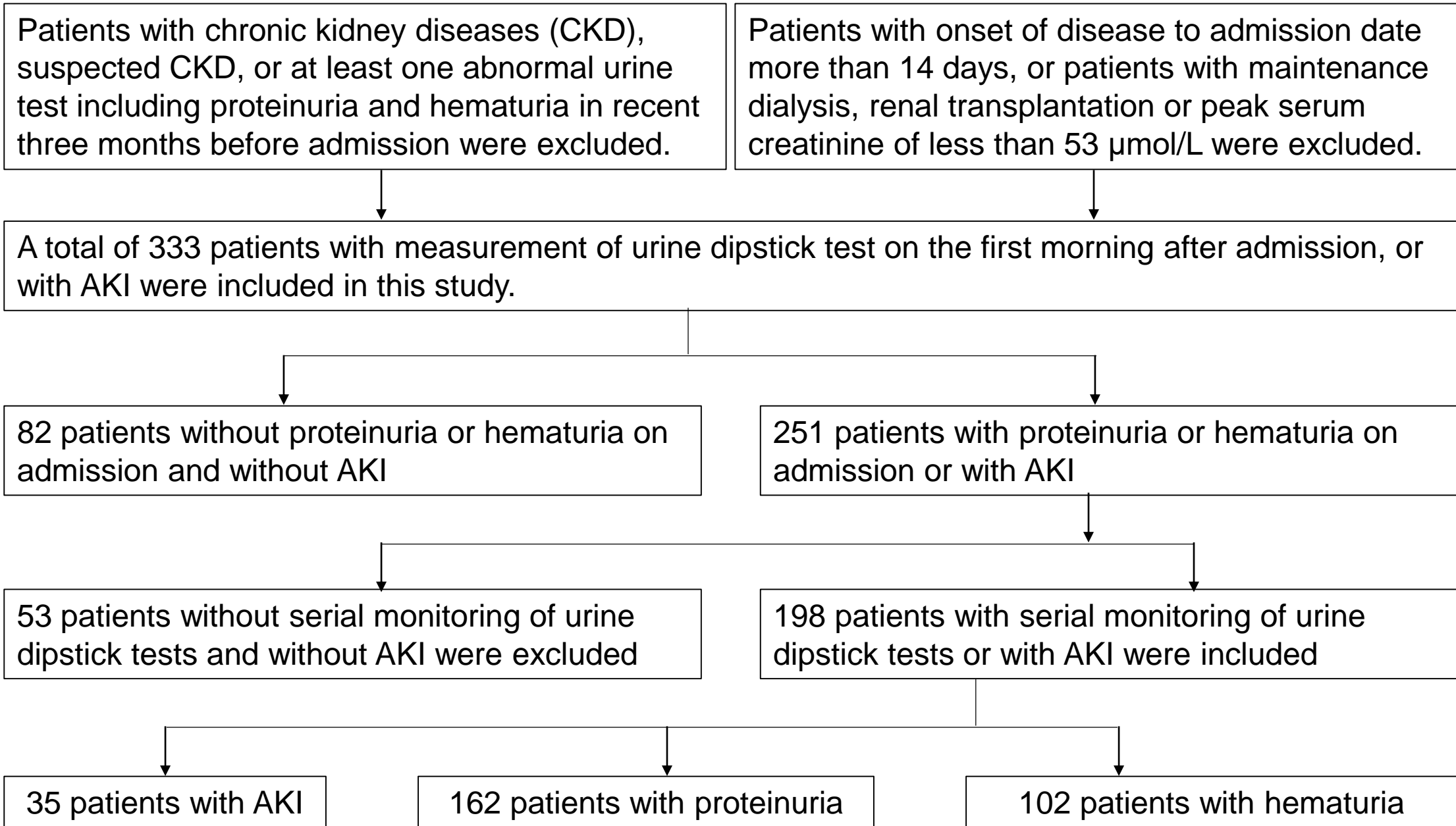
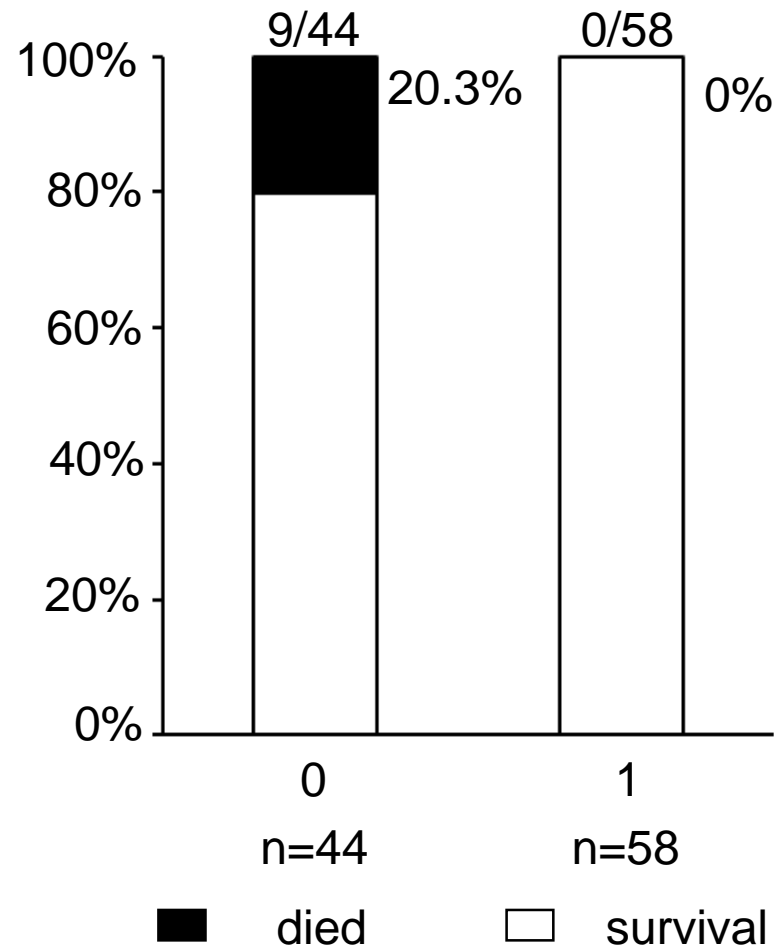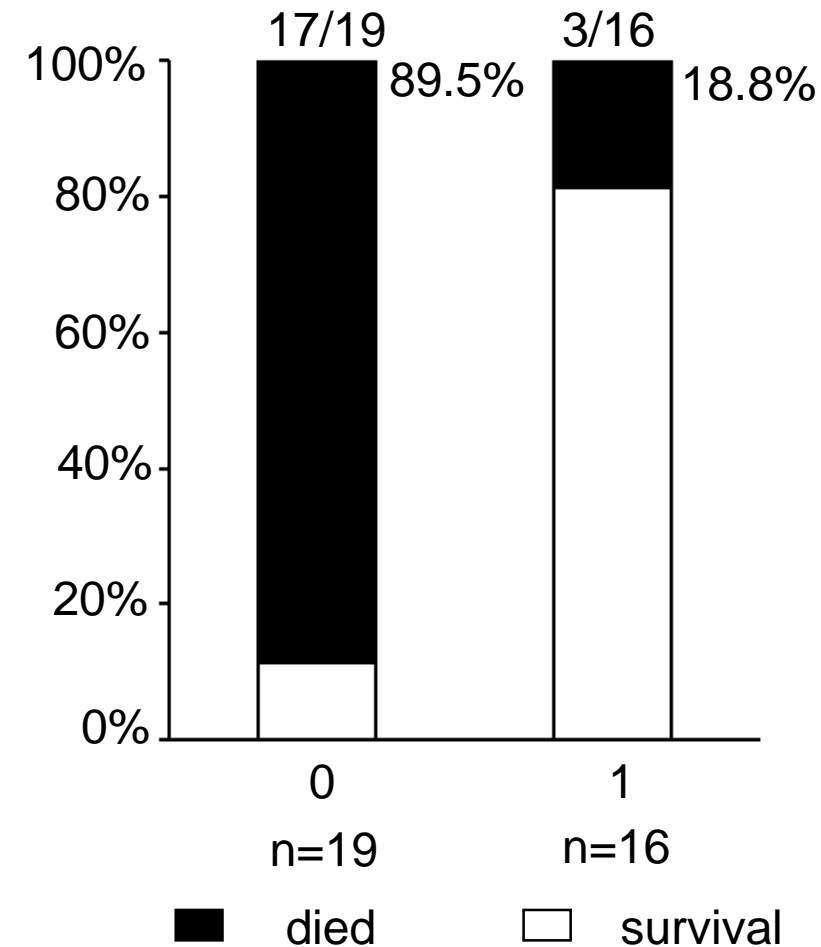**Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic Figure**

Supplementary Figure 2. Relationship between outcomes of renal involvement and mortality during follow-up periods. Results of Chi square test shows poor prognosis of proteinuria, hematuria and AKI and mortality were accompanied by higher mortality. For the outcome of proteinuria and hematuria , 0: deterioration or no remission; 1: remission, protein and hemoglobin were negative on serial monitoring of urine dipsticks test; for the outcome of AKI, 0: deterioration or no improvement of kidney function; 1: complete recovery of kidney function.