Supplementary Methods

The Glomerular Disease Collaborative Network (GDCN), established in 1985, is a prospective registry of glomerular disease in the southeastern U.S. Patients are identified for the GDCN registry by having their renal biopsy tissue evaluated at the University of North Carolina (UNC) Nephropathology Laboratory or seen at UNC for their care. Informed patient consent is required for enrollment into the registry. A women's health survey was distributed via mail, email, and in-person to adult women (18-65 years old) enrolled in the registry. The survey contained questions on demographics and medical history, menstruation, contraception, fertility, pregnancy and postpartum care. Women's comfort levels (not comfortable, somewhat comfortable, comfortable, very comfortable) discussing topics including contraception and desires for pregnancy with their nephrologist were assessed with a Likert scale. Women were asked to report the total number of pregnancies and their outcomes, including elective terminations. This analysis was restricted to reproductive age women (18-50 years old). Demographics, participant characteristics, and response prevalence were summarized with descriptive statistics (i.e. means and standard deviations and frequencies (n, %)). Bivariate analyses, including comparisons of survey responses across age and disease types were performed using Fisher's exact test. All statistical tests were two-sided with a significance level of 0.05. Analyses were performed using Stata software (version 15.1; StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX, USA). This study was reviewed and approved by the University of North Carolina Office of Human Research Ethics (Approval Date: 9/13/2018, Study #: 18- 0888).

Supplementary References

S1. Jones RK, Jerman J. Population Group Abortion Rates and Lifetime Incidence of Abortion: United States, 2008-2014. *Am J Public Health.* 2017;107(12):1904-1909.

S2. Hendren EM, Reynolds ML, Mariani LH, et al. Confidence in Women's Health: A Cross Border Survey of Adult Nephrologists. *J Clin Med.* 2019;8(2).