Originalarbeit

MRT-basierte automatische Nierensegmentierung und daraus abgeleitete Marker

Eine Auswertung der bevölkerungsweiten NAKO Gesundheitsstudie

Elias Kellner, Peggy Sekula, [...]* Marco Reisert, Anna Köttgen

Zusammenfassung

Hintergrund: Die automatische und akkurate Segmentierung der Niere und ihrer Kompartimente Kortex, Medulla und Sinus ist eine Voraussetzung für die bevölkerungsweite Erforschung potenziell neuer bildgebungsbasierter Biomarker der Niere.

Methode: Wir haben ein robustes Deep-Learning-Framework zur (Sub-)Segmentierung der Niere entwickelt, das auf einem hierarchischen 3-D "convolutional neural network" (CNN) basiert. Das CNN ist für mehrskalige Probleme der kombinierten Lokalisation und Segmentierung optimiert und wurde auf abdominale Magnetresonanztomografien aus der bevölkerungsbasierten NAKO Gesundheitsstudie angewendet.

Ergebnisse: Die Übereinstimmung zwischen Modellvorhersagen und manuellen Segmentierungen war gut bis ausgezeichnet. Die Medianwerte für das auf die Körperoberfläche normierte Volumen von Gesamtniere, Kortex, Medulla und Sinus bei 9 934 Probandinnen und Probanden betrugen 158, 115, 43 und 24 mL/m². Die Verteilungen dieser Marker wurden sowohl für die Gesamtpopulation als auch für eine Subgruppe von Personen ohne Nierenerkrankung oder damit in Beziehung stehenden Erkrankungen errechnet. Multivariable adjustierte Regressionsanalysen zeigten, dass Diabetes mellitus, männliches Geschlecht und eine höhere geschätzte glomeruläre Filtrationsrate (eGFR, "estimated glomerular filtration rate") wichtige Prädiktoren für ein höheres Gesamt- und Kortexvolumen waren. Zum Beispiel war jeder Anstieg der glomerulären Filtrationsrate (GFR) um eine Einheit (das heißt um 1 mL/min pro 1,73 m² Körperoberfläche) mit einer signifikanten Zunahme des Gesamtnierenvolumens um 0,98 mL/m² verbunden. Die Volumina waren bei Personen mit chronischer Nierenerkrankung niedriger als bei denjenigen ohne.

Schlussfolgerung: Die Extraktion von bildbasierten Biomarkern durch CNN-basierte Sub-Segmentierung der Niere mit Daten aus einer populationsbasierten Studie liefert verlässliche Ergebnisse und bildet eine solide Grundlage für weitere Untersuchungen.

Zitierweise

Kellner E, Sekula P, Lipovsek J, Russe M, Horbach H, Schlett CL, Nauck M, Völzke H, Kröncke T, Bette S, Kauczor HU, Keil T, Pischon T, Heid IM, Peters A, Niendorf T, Lieb W, Bamberg F, Büchert M, Reichardt W, Reisert M, Köttgen A: Imaging markers derived from MRI-based automated kidney segmentation—an analysis of data from the German National Cohort (NAKO Gesundheitsstudie). Dtsch Arztebl Int 2024; 121: 284–90. DOI: 10.3238/arztebl.m2024.0040

Die chronische Nierenerkrankung (CKD) ist eine weit verbreitete Krankheit, die als das anhaltende Vorliegen von Anomalien der Nierenfunktion oder -struktur definiert wird (1, 2). In Deutschland sind schätzungsweise 12,7 % der Erwachsenen von einer CKD betroffen (3). Klinische Routineuntersuchungen und bevölkerungsbezogene Forschungen konzentrieren sich auf die Beurteilung der Nierenfunktion. In der Regel geschieht dies durch Schätzung der glomerulären Filtrationsrate (eGFR, "estimated glomerular filtration rate") unter Verwendung von Serumkreatinin-, Cystatin-C-Werten oder beidem (4, 5). Dieser Ansatz berücksichtigt jedoch nicht, dass die Serumkreatininwerte erst ansteigen, wenn etwa 50 % der Filtrationsleistung der Nieren bereits verloren sind (6), und dass Informationen über die Nierenstruktur und -morphologie vernachlässigt werden. Die Identifizierung zusätzlicher renaler Biomarker, wie zum Beispiel bildgebungsbasierte Strukturmarker, die neben der Filtration weitere Eigenschaften erfassen, ist daher äußerst wünschenswert.

Native und kontrastmittelunterstützte Bildgebungsverfahren haben sich als wertvolle Instrumente zur Quantifizierung von Strukturgrößen verschiedener Organe erwiesen, einschließlich des Gesamtvolumens der Niere (TKV) und der kortikomedullären Differenzierung (7–15). Während kontrastmittelunter-

Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Medizinphysik, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Medizinische Fakultät, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg: Dr. rer. nat. Elias Kellner, Dr. rer. nat. Marco Reisert

Institut für Genetische Epidemiologie, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Medizinische Fakultät, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg: PD Dr. rer. nat. Peggy Sekula, Prof. Dr. med. Anna Köttgen

* An dieser Publikation sind weitere Autorinnen und Autoren beteiligt. Sie sind in der Zitierweise und am Ende des Beitrags aufgeführt. Dort befinden sich auch ihre Affiliationen.

stützte Methoden für die kortikomedulläre Differenzierung optimal sind, werden diese in populationsbasierten Studien typischerweise nicht eingesetzt. Aufgrund der seit kurzem durchführbaren nativen Bildgebung in großen Bevölkerungsstudien ist nun die Entwicklung und Charakterisierung bildbasierter Marker der Niere möglich (16). Dies erfordert eine automatisierte Segmentierung der Nieren, die sowohl mit traditionellen maschinellen Lernverfahren (17-20) als auch mit modernen Deep-Learning-Ansätzen (21-29) durchgeführt werden kann. Zu den möglichen klinischen Anwendungen einer automatischen Magnetresonanztomografie (MRT)-Segmentierung von Nierenmarkern gehören eine verbesserte Erkennung und Überwachung von CKD. Der Zusammenhang zwischen Volumina automatisch segmentierter Nierenkompartimente und der eGFR ist jedoch weitgehend unklar. In einem ersten Schritt wurden in dieser Beobachtungsstudie mehrere tausend MRT-Aufnahmen des Abdomens aus der NAKO Gesundheitsstudie und moderne Deep-Learning-Ansätze verwendet, um die Volumina der Nieren und ihrer Subkompartimente zu quantifizieren, die Verteilungen der volumetrischen Parameter in dieser großen populationsbasierten Stichprobe abzuleiten und ihre relevanten biochemischen und klinischen Korrelate zu identifizieren (30, 31).

Methoden

Studienpopulation

Die NAKO Gesundheitsstudie ist eine prospektive, bevölkerungsbasierte Studie, in die zwischen 2014 und 2019 205 415 Teilnehmende im Alter von 19-74 Jahren eingeschlossen wurden (31). Alle Teilnehmenden gaben ihr schriftliches Einverständnis. Die zuständigen Ethikkommissionen genehmigten die Studie (30). Die Erfassung der in diesem Projekt verwendeten Teilnehmendenmerkmale bei der Eingangsuntersuchung ist in *eSupplement-Methodenteil 1* beschrieben. Die eGFR (mL/min/1,73m²) wurde anhand der CKD-EPI-Gleichung für Serumkreatinin und Cystatin C berechnet (5).

Bildgebung, Nierenvoluminabestimmung, Qualitätskontrolle und Validierung

Bei einer Subgruppe von 30 861 Teilnehmenden wurde zu Beginn der Studie eine Ganzkörper-MRT bei 3,0 Tesla (Skyra, Siemens Healthineers, Erlangen, Deutschland) in einem von fünf spezialisierten MRT-Zentren mit identischen Geräten und Protokollen durchgeführt (16). Eine detaillierte Qualitätskontrolle der Bildqualität stellte die Vollständigkeit und Qualität der Bilder sicher (16). Für diese Studie wurden die Wasser- und Fettbilder der 3-D-T1-Dixon-Aufnahme des thorakoabdominellen Bereichs mit vollständiger Nierenabdeckung aus dem ersten veröffentlichten Teil der NAKO-Bilddaten verwendet (N = 11 207; *eSupplement-Grafik 1*).

Die Segmentierung der Niere in vier Kompartimente (Kortex, Medulla, Sinus, Zysten) – unter Verwendung eines hierarchischen, mehrskaligen U-Netzes – ist im *eSupplement-Methodenteil 2* beschrieben. Zwei erfahrene Radiologen ermittelten durch sorgfältige manuelle Segmentierung die zugrunde liegenden Referenzdaten für das Modelltraining. Die berechneten Volumina wurden auf die Körperoberfläche (BSA, "body surface area"; mL/m²)





Abbildung: Beispiel einer automatischen Nierensegmentierung in Kortex-, Medullaund Sinuskompartimente

Dargestellt ist ein wassergewichtetes Bild in einer einer 2-D-Graustufen-Sagittalansicht, die durch multiplanare Rekonstruktion der 3-D-T1-Dixon-Daten erzeugt wurde. Kortex, Medulla und Sinus sind als Farbüberlagerungen in Rot, Gelb beziehungsweise Türkis dargestellt.



Statistiken der Übereinstimmung für volumetrische Nierenmarker

Das Streudiagramm zeigt die Ergebnisse für die Volumina von Gesamtniere, Kortex, Medulla und Sinus (mL) der Bilder von 20 zufällig ausgewählten Personen, die nicht Teil des Trainingsdatensatzes waren. Dargestellt ist der Mittelwert aus der unabhängigen Bewertung zweier Radiologen im Vergleich zur Vorhersage mittels CNN. Die rot gestrichelt Linie stammt aus linearen Modellanpassungen, die schwarz gestrichelte Linie stellt die Identitätslinie dar. Die Legende zeigt die Spearman-Korrelationskoeffizienten für jedes farbcodierte Kompartiment und weist auf eine gute bis ausgezeichnete Übereinstimmung hin. CNN, Convolutional Neural Network; TKV, Gesamtnierenvolumen

normiert (32). Wie zuvor wurde das TKV als die Summe der Volumina von Kortex und Medulla beider Nieren definiert (12). Nach einer gründlichen Qualitätskontrolle standen die Daten von 9 955 Personen für die statistische Analyse zur Verfügung, darunter 4 471 Personen mit vollständigen Angaben zu allen ausgewerteten Variablen und 2 945 Personen ohne CKD und ohne häufige Begleiterkrankungen *(eSupplement-Grafik 1).*

Die Übereinstimmung zwischen der manuellen Segmentierung und der 3-D-Segmentierung mittels Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) wurde anhand zufällig aus-



Verteilung des Gesamtnierenvolumens (TKV) bei Personen mit und ohne eGFR-basierter Nierenerkrankung

Dargestellt sind Histogramme der BSA-normierten Gesamtnierenvolumina (TKV, mL/m²) je nach Vorliegen (gelb, 33 Personen) bzw. Nicht-Vorliegen (blau) einer eGFR-basierten Nierenerkrankung, definiert als eGFR < 60 mL/min/1,73 m², in der Subgruppe der Personen mit vollständigen Basisdaten (N = 4 471). Die gelben und blauen Verteilungen überlappen sich in der Mitte, wodurch eine dritte, grünliche Farbe entsteht. Die gestrichelten vertikalen Linien stellen den Mittelwert der blauen beziehungsweise gelben Verteilung dar, die durchgezogenen Linien die jeweilige Dichteschätzung. Die Grafik illustiert, dass Personen ohne eGFR-basierte Nierenerkrankung (blau) ein höheres durchschnittliches Gesamtnierenvolumen haben als Personen mit eGFR-basierter Nierenerkrankung (gelb), und dass die Verteilung der Personen mit eGFR-basierter Nierenerkrankung ein geringeres Nierenvolumen aufweist als erwartet.

BSA, Körperoberfläche; eGFR, geschätzte glomeruläre Filtrationsrate;

TKV, Gesamtnierenvolumen

gewählter Bilder von 20 Personen überprüft, die nicht zur ursprünglichen Trainingsgruppe gehörten. Korrelationskoeffizienten (Spearman, Pearson) wurden als gut ($\geq 0,6$), sehr gut ($\geq 0,8$) und exzellent ($\geq 0,95$) eingestuft. Dice-Ähnlichkeitskoeffizienten und Bland-Altman-Diagramme wurden ebenfalls bewertet (33, 34).

Statistische Analyse

Die Methoden für alle statistischen Analysen sind in *eSupplement-Methodenteil 3* detailliert beschrieben. Subgruppen wurden mittels zweiseitigem t-Test auf einem statistischen Signifikanzniveau von 0,05 verglichen. Univariate und multivariate Assoziationsanalysen wurden mittels linearer Regression unter Berücksichtigung verschiedener hierarchischer Modelle durchgeführt.

Ergebnisse

Segmentierung der Nieren

Die Nieren von 9 955 Teilnehmenden wurden erfolgreich in Kortex, Medulla und Sinus segmentiert *(Abbildung)*. Die Übereinstimmung der Volumina von Gesamtniere (TKV), Kortex, Medulla und Sinus war sowohl zwischen den manuellen Segmentierungen der beiden Radiologen als auch den entsprechenden CNN-Vorhersagen gut bis ausgezeichnet (Grafik 1, eSupplement-Grafik 2). So lag zum Beispiel der Spearman-Korrelationskoeffizient für das TKV zwischen 0,94 für den Vergleich zwischen den Radiologen und 0,99 (Radiologe 1 versus CNN und Radiologenmittelwert versus CNN). Bland-Altman-Diagramme zeigten, dass es keine größeren systematischen Abweichungen zwischen den manuellen Messungen und den Vorhersagen gab (eSupplement-Grafik 3), obwohl die manuellen Messungen im Durchschnitt höhere TKV-, Kortex- und Medullavolumina, aber niedrigere Sinusvolumina als die Vorhersagen ergaben.

Verteilungen und Korrelationen von Markern der Nierenbildgebung

Die Hälfte der Studienteilnehmenden war männlich, das Durchschnittsalter betrug 52 Jahre (Standardabweichung [SD] = 11) und der durchschnittliche Body-Mass-Index (BMI) lag bei 26,6 kg/m² (SD = 4,5) *(Tabelle)*. Der Anteil der Personen, die in einem standardisierten Fragebogen eine bestehende ärztliche Diagnose eines Diabetes mellitus und einer Nierenerkrankung angaben, betrug 5 % beziehungsweise 2 %. Die mittlere eGFR lag bei 99,3 mL/ min/1,73m² (SD = 14,7).

Die Verteilungen des BSA-normalisierten TKV sowie der Kortex-, Medulla- und Sinusvolumina sind für die Gesamtstichprobe und getrennt für Männer und Frauen in der Tabelle und der eSupplement-Tabelle 1 dargestellt. Während Männer im Vergleich zu Frauen im Mittel größere Nieren-, Kortex- und Sinusvolumina aufwiesen, wurde dies für die Medulla nicht beobachtet (eSupplement-Grafik 4). Der mediane Anteil des TKV, der auf den Kortex entfiel, betrug 72,4 % (Interquartilspanne Q1–Q3: 70,1–75,3 %). Die geschlechtsspezifischen Unterschiede waren ausgeprägter, wenn die Volumina nicht auf die BSA normiert wurden (eSupplement-Tabelle 2). Dies deutet darauf hin, dass Größen- und Gewichtsunterschiede einen Großteil der geschlechtsspezifischen Unterschiede im TKV erklären. In Übereinstimmung mit früheren Untersuchungen (35) beobachteten wir größere mittlere BSA-normierte Volumina der linken im Vergleich zur rechten Niere (eSupplement-Grafik 5).

Perzentile der Verteilung der Volumina der Nierenkompartimente aus einer sehr großen, bevölkerungsbasierten Stichprobe ohne häufige, die Nierenfunktion beeinträchtigende Erkrankungen wurden bisher nicht veröffentlicht. Daher wurden diese Werte für die Subgruppe von 2 945 Personen ohne Diabetes mellitus, Hypertonie, Gicht und ohne selbstberichtete und eGFR-definierte CKD (< 60 mL/ min/1,73m²) berechnet. Die Wertebereiche und Perzentile der nichtnormierten und der BSA-normierten TKV, Kortex-, Medulla- und Sinus-Volumina in eSupplement-Tabelle 3 können nun als Grundlage für künftige epidemiologische und klinische Bildgebungsstudien dienen. Die Verteilung des TKV bei Personen mit CKD, definiert als eGFR < 60, war im Vergleich zu Personen mit einer $eGFR \ge 60 \text{ mL/min/1,73m}^2$ deutlich zu niedrigeren Werten verschoben (Grafik 2). Diese Verschiebung war bei der selbstberichteten Nierenerkrankung erkennbar weniger ausgeprägt (Grafik 3).

Die Korrelationen und bivariaten Assoziationen der volumetrischen Marker mit Anthropometrie, Erkrankun-

gen und eGFR sind in den *eSupplement-Ergebnissen*, der *eSupplement-Tabelle 4* und den *eSupplement-Grafiken* 6–11 detailliert beschrieben. Die durchschnittliche BSAnormierte TKV betrug 161,4 (SD = 23,2) mL/m² für Personen ohne eGFR-definierte Nierenerkrankung und 131,8 (SD = 25,1) mL/m² für Personen mit Nierenerkrankung (p < 0,001). Die entsprechenden Werte betrugen 161,3 (SD = 23,3) und 155,2 (SD = 25,6) mL/m² bei Personen ohne beziehungsweise mit selbst berichteter Nierenerkrankung (p = 0,04).

Multivariable bereinigte Assoziationen von Nierenmarkern mit Anthropometrie, Erkrankungen und eGFR

Wir führten multivariate Regressionen der BSA-normierten volumetrischen Marker durch, adjustiert für demografische, anthropometrische und krankheitsbezogene Variablen. Ein vollständiges Modell, das die Prädiktoren Studienzentrum, Alter, Geschlecht, Größe, BMI, eGFR, Diabetes mellitus, Gicht und Hypertonie enthielt, erklärte 36 % der Varianz der TKV. Dabei kam der größte Einzelbeitrag von der eGFR, die für allein 25 % der Varianz der TKV verantwortlich war (eSupplement-Tabelle 5). In Bezug auf das Vorliegen von Diabetes mellitus, Gicht und Bluthochdruck wurden die stärksten Korrelationen für den Zusammenhang von Diabetes mellitus mit dem BSA-normierten TKV und Kortexvolumen beobachtet (eSupplement-Grafik 12). So hatten zum Beispiel Personen mit Diabetes mellitus im Durchschnitt ein um 10 mL/m² höheres BSA-normiertes TKV als Personen ohne Diabetes mellitus (p < 0,001, eSupplement-Tabelle 5). Dies steht im Einklang mit einer glomerulären Hyperfiltration bei Personen mit Diabetes mellitus, da die Glomeruli vorrangig im Kortex liegen. Im vollständig angepassten Modell war pro 10 mL/min/1,73m² höherer eGFR das BSA-normalisierte TKV im Mittel um 9,8 mL/m² höher (p < 0,001).

Multivariable bereinigte Assoziationen der eGFR mit Nierenvolumen, Anthropometrie und Erkrankungen

Schließlich wurde untersucht, ob volumetrische Marker die Variabilität der eGFR, des am häufigsten verwendeten Nierenfunktionsmarkers, erklären können. Das vollständige Modell, das sowohl das BSA-korrigierte TKV als auch die oben aufgeführten Prädiktoren enthielt, konnte 55 % der Varianz der eGFR erklären *(eSupplement-Tabelle 6)*. In den vier vollständig adjustierten Modellen für die jeweiligen Volumina der Nierenkompartimente zeigte das jeweilige Volumen des Nierenkompartiments eine signifikante positive Assoziation (p < 0,001) mit der eGFR, während Alter, Größe, BMI und das Vorhandensein von Gicht und Hypertonie negative Assoziationen mit der eGFR ergaben.

Diskussion

Unsere Studie zu MRT-basierten Nierenmarkern von 11 207 Personen aus der Allgemeinbevölkerung liefert die folgenden Erkenntnisse:

• Die automatische Segmentierung der Nieren und ihrer Kompartimente aus Tausenden von MRT-Aufnahmen des Abdomens einer bevölkerungsbasierten Studie ist machbar und effizient.

• In der Studie konnten Volumenverteilungen der Nierenkompartimente für die Gesamtgruppe sowie für eine

Tabelle

Basischarakteristika der 9 955 Studienteilnehmenden mit gualitativ hochwertigen Bildgebungsdaten

| Charakteristik | | Statistik | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| männliches Geschle | cht | 50 (4 982) | | | | |
| Alter (in Jahren) | | 51,9 (11,4) | | | | |
| Körpergröße (cm) | | 171,6 (9,4) | | | | |
| Körpergewicht (kg) | | 78,5 (15,3) | | | | |
| Body-Mass-Index (k | 26,6 (4,5) | | | | | |
| Körperoberfläche (m | 1,9 (0,2) | | | | | |
| Diagnose: Hypertoni | 27 (2 728) | | | | | |
| Diagnose: Nierenerk | krankung | 2 (159) | | | | |
| Diagnose: Diabetes | mellitus | 5 (540) | | | | |
| Diagnose: Gicht | | 4 (408) | | | | |
| eGFR < 60 mL/min/ | 1,73m² | 1 (33) | | | | |
| eGFR (mL/min/1,73 | m²) | 99,3 (14,7) | | | | |
| beide Nieren, BSA- | Nierenvolumen | 157,8 (143,8–173,6) | | | | |
| normalisiert (mL/m²) | 114,7 (104,1–126,6) | | | | | |
| , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | Medullavolumen | 42,9 (36,7–49,2) | | | | |
| | Sinusvolumen | 23,8 (19,5–28,9) | | | | |

Stegige Variablen (außer Volumina) werden mit Mittelwert (SD) beschrieben, für die Volumina werden Mediane (1. und 3. Quartil) verwendet, und für kategorielle Variablen werden Anteile (absolute Anzahlen) berichtet. Anzahl fehlender Werte: Körpergröße 21; Körpergewicht 21; Body-Mass-Index 21; Körperoberfläche 21; Hypertonie 20; Nierenerkrankung 19; Diabetes mellitus 14; Gicht 27; eGFR < 60 mL/min/1,73m² 5 451; eGFR 5 451; BSA-normalisierte bildgebungsbasierte Biomarker 21 (aufgrund fehlender Werte zur Körperoberfläche). eGFR, geschätzte glomeruläre Filtrationsrate (berechnet mit Serum Kreatinin und Cystatin C); BSA, Körperoberfläche.

Subgruppe von Personen ohne CKD und häufig assoziierten Erkrankungen berechnet werden.

• Die identifizierten anthropometrischen, biochemischen und klinischen Korrelate der volumetrischen Marker sind im Vergleich mit bestehenden Literaturangaben plausibel.

Die Bildgebungsmarker unterschieden sich signifikant zwischen Personen mit und ohne eGFR-basierter CKD. Die vorgestellte Methode schafft eine Grundlage für weitere Studien zu bildbasierten Nierenmarkern und deren möglichen klinischen Verwendungen, wie zum Beispiel einer verbesserten Erkennung und Überwachung von Nierenerkrankungen und einer besseren Therapiesteuerung.

Die Segmentierungen aus unserer Studie stimmen mit der publizierten Literatur überein. Beispielsweise wurden in einer Arbeit, die auf kontrastmittelverstärkten Computertomografie(CT)-Bildern einer Kohorte von 1 344 potenziellen Nierenspendern basierte, durchschnittliche TKV-Werte von 269 cm³ bei Frauen und 325 cm³ bei Männern (17) im Vergleich zu 272 cm³ und 335 cm³ (1 cm³ = 1 mL) in unserer Stichprobe berichtet. Die Segmentierung der MRT-Bilder von 1 852 Teilnehmenden der Framingham Heart Study ergab TKV-Werte von 278 beziehungsweise



Verteilung des Gesamtnierenvolumens (TKV) bei Personen mit und ohne selbstberichtete Nierenerkrankung

Dargestellt sind Histogramme der BSA-normierten Gesamtnierenvolumina (TKV, mL/m²) je nach Vorliegen (gelb, 77 Personen) beziehungsweise Nichtvorliegen (blau) einer selbstberichteten Nierenerkrankung in der Untergruppe der Personen mit vollständigen Basisinformationen (N = 4 471). Die gelbe und die blaue Verteilung überlappen sich in der Mitte, sodass eine dritte, grünliche Farbe entsteht. Die gestrichelten vertikalen Linien stellen den Mittelwert der blauen beziehungsweise gelben Verteilung dar, die durchgezogenen Linien die jeweilige Dichteschätzung. Ähnlich wie bei der Kategorisierung nach eGFR-basierter Nierenerkrankung (*Grafik 2*), wenn auch weniger auffällig, bedeutet dies, dass Personen ohne selbstberichtete Nierenerkrankung (blau) ein höheres durchschnittliches Gesamtnierenvolumen haben als Personen mit Nierenerkrankung (gelb), und dass die Verteilung der Personen mit selbstberichteter Nierenerkrankung ein geringeres Nierenvolumen aufweist als erwartet.

BSA, Körperoberfläche; eGFR, geschätzte glomeruläre Filtrationsrate; KidnDis, selbstberichtete Nierenerkrankung;TKV, Gesamtnierenvolumen

> 365 cm³ (12). Das relative Kortexvolumen von 73 % in unserer Studie stimmt gut mit Werten aus anderen Studien überein, die auf kontrastverstärkten CT-Bildern basieren. Ein Wert von 72 % kann zum Beispiel aus zwei solchen Studien abgeleitet werden (17, 29), während histologische Messungen an Mäusen einen Wert von 66 % ergaben (36). In ähnlicher Weise waren die Dice-Indizes für TKV für die Übereinstimmung zwischen den Radiologen und der Vorhersage vergleichbar mit den Werten einer früheren Analyse, bei der ein CNN auf MRT-Daten einer großen Kohorte angewendet wurde (26), sowie mit zwei früheren CT-basierten Studien (17, 29). Die Dice-Indizes für die Medulla waren jedoch niedriger als in einer früheren CT-basierten Studie (29).

> Die meisten Assoziationen von anthropometrischen und klinischen Variablen mit Bildgebungsmarkern stimmten ebenfalls mit früheren Erkenntnissen überein. Trotz der insgesamt guten Übereinstimmung besteht jedoch ein interessanter Unterschied zwischen unserer Studie und der CT-basierten Studie von Wang et al. in der univariaten Beziehung zwischen kortikalem und medullärem Volumen und Alter (17). Während wir eine signifikan

te inverse Korrelation zwischen Medullavolumen und Alter fanden, die nach Adjustierung für die eGFR verschwand, berichteten Wang et al. über signifikante positive Korrelationen zwischen Medullavolumen und Alter sowohl in univariaten als auch in multivariaten Modellen (18). Umgekehrt zeigte sich in unserer Analyse ein Zusammenhang zwischen Kortexvolumen und Alter erst nach Adjustierung für die eGFR, während Wang et al. feststellten, dass sich ein negativer univariater Zusammenhang zwischen Kortexvolumen und Alter nach Adjustierung für die eGFR in einen positiven umkehrte. Somit unterstützen unsere Ergebnisse eine Zunahme des Medullavolumens mit dem Alter nicht, wogegen sie in früheren Studien beobachtet wurde (37, 38).

Mögliche Erklärungen für die beobachteten Unterschiede in der Beziehung zwischen Alter und kortikalem und medullärem Volumen sind die Tatsache, dass in unserer Studie der Sinus zusätzlich als Kompartiment segmentiert wurde. Außerdem zeigen alters- oder eGFR-abhängige strukturelle und funktionelle Veränderungen im Kontext kontrastverstärkter CT und kortikomedullärer Differenzierung im MRT jeweils unterschiedliche Effekte (39, 40). Diese Unterschiede verdeutlichen, dass die aus der Bildgebung abgeleiteten Volumina möglicherweise von Eigenschaften und Parametern der verwendeten Bildgebungsmodalitäten abhängen, wobei die Nierenfunktion die kortikomedulläre Differenzierung und damit die Segmentierung beeinflussen kann. In Ermangelung von auf Histologie beruhenden Referenzdaten kann es daher angemessener sein, von "bildgebungsabgeleiteten kortikalen" und "bildgebungsabgeleiteten medullären Volumina" zu sprechen. Dies würde betonen, dass es sich um Schätzungen der tatsächlichen morphologischen Eigenschaften handelt, die auch von der jeweiligen Bildgebungsmodalität und den zugrunde liegenden funktionellen Eigenschaften abhängen.

Trotz der starken und signifikanten Unterschiede im TKV zwischen Personen mit und ohne selbst berichteter oder GFR-basierter CKD hatten nicht alle Personen mit CKD ein geringes Nierenvolumen. Umgekehrt berichteten nicht alle Personen mit geringen Nierenvolumina über eine CKD, und nicht alle hatten eine niedrige eGFR. Solche Diskrepanzen können auf ein geringes Bewusstsein für eine CKD zurückzuführen sein oder darauf, dass das Vorliegen einer Nierenerkrankung die Nierengröße und -filtration unterschiedlich beeinflussen kann. Künftige Studien sollten daher untersuchen, ob bildgebende Verfahren oder biochemische Nierenmarker besser geeignet sind, um eine CKD zu diagnostizieren und ihren Verlauf vorherzusagen.

Zu den Stärken unserer Studie gehören die Studiengröße, die stark standardisierte Bilderfassung, -verarbeitung und -qualitätskontrolle sowie die bevölkerungsbasierte Studienpopulation. Unsere Analyse schloss jedoch Personen mit großen Nierenzysten aus und erlaubt daher keine Rückschlüsse auf spezifische Nephropathien wie die polyzystische Nierenerkrankung. Außerdem wurde die Segmentierung nur auf der Basis struktureller Fett-Wasser-Bilder durchgeführt. Es gibt zahlreiche andere funktionelle und quantitative Modalitäten für die Bildgebung der Nieren, und künftige modalitätsübergreifende Auswertungen könnten zusätzliche Erkenntnisse liefern (14, 15).

Weitere Einschränkungen bestehen darin, dass feine Details der Medulla wie einzelne Pyramiden nicht aufgelöst werden konnten. Obwohl die kontrastmittelverstärkte CT- oder MRT-Bildgebung für die Subsegmentierung der Nierenkompartimente besser geeignet ist, sind die in unserer Studie ohne Kontrastmittelanreicherung erzielten Werte plausibel und stimmen sehr gut mit den Ergebnissen früherer Studien mit kontrastmittelverstärkter CT-Bildgebung überein (17, 29). Wir gehen daher davon aus, dass der hier angewandte automatische Ansatz zur Nierensegmentierung auch für die künftige Identifizierung und Untersuchung fortgeschrittener Bildgebungsmerkmale nützlich ist.

Resümee

Die berechneten Verteilungen von Kortex-, Medulla- und Sinusvolumen können als Referenz für künftige Studien dienen, einschließlich ihrer Beziehung zu molekularen Markern und prospektiven klinischen Ereignissen. Bildgebende Marker der Nierenstruktur zeigten starke Assoziationen mit biochemischen Markern der Nierenfunktion und unterschieden sich deutlich zwischen Personen mit und ohne CKD in der Allgemeinbevölkerung.

Weitere Autorinnen und Autoren

Jan Lipovsek, Maximilian Russe, Harald Horbach, Christopher L. Schlett, Matthias Nauck, Henry Völzke, Thomas Kröncke, Stefanie Bette, Hans-Ulrich Kauczor, Thomas Keil, Tobias Pischon, Iris M. Heid, Annette Peters, Thoralf Niendorf, Wolfgang Lieb, Fabian Bamberg, Martin Büchert, Wilfried Reichardt

Affiliationen der weiteren Autorinnen und Autoren

Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Medizinphysik, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Medizinische Fakultät, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg: Dr. rer. nat. Martin Büchert, Dr. med. Wilfried Reichardt

Institut für Genetische Epidemiologie, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Medizinische Fakultät, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg: Jan Lipovsek, M.Sc.

Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Medizinische Fakultät, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg: Dr. med. Maximilian Russe, Harald Horbach, Prof. Dr. med. Christopher L. Schlett, Prof. Dr. med. Fabian Bamberg

Institut für Klinische Chemie und Laboratoriumsmedizin, Universitätsmedizin Greifswald: Prof. Dr. med. Matthias Nauck

DZHK (Deutsches Zentrum für Herz-Kreislauf-Forschung e. V.), Partnerstandort Greifswald, Universitätsmedizin Greifswald: Prof. Dr. med. Matthias Nauck, Prof. Dr. med. Henry Völzke

Institut für Community Medicine, Universitätsmedizin Greifswald: Prof. Dr. med. Henry Völzke

Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Universitätsklinikum Augsburg: Prof. Dr. med. Thomas Kröncke, PD Dr. med. Stefanie Bette

Centre for Advanced Analytics and Predictive Sciences (CAAPS), Universität Augsburg: Prof. Dr. med. Thomas Kröncke

Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg: Prof. Dr. med. Hans-Ulrich Kauczor

Institut für Sozialmedizin, Epidemiologie und Gesundheitsökonomie, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin; Lehrstuhl für Klinische Epidemiologie und Biometrie, Universität Würzburg; Landesinstitut Gesundheit I, Bayerisches Landesamt für Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit, Erlangen: Prof. Dr. med. Thomas Keil

Max-Delbrück-Zentrum für Molekulare Medizin in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft (MDC), Arbeitsgruppe Molekulare Epidemiologie; Max-Delbrück-Zentrum für Molekulare Medizin in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft (MDC), Biobank-Technologieplattform, Berlin; Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, gemeinsames Mitglied der Freien Universität Berlin und der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin: Prof. Dr. med. Tobias Pischon

Lehrstuhl für Genetische Epidemiologie, Universität Regensburg: Prof. Dr. rer. biol. hum. Iris M. Heid

Institut für Epidemiologie, Helmholtz Zentrum München, Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt, Neuherberg; Lehrstuhl für Epidemiologie, Institut für Medizinische Informationsverarbeitung, Biometrie und Epidemiologie, Medizinische Fakultät, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München; DZHK (Deutsches Zentrum für Herz-Kreislauf-Forschung e. V.), Partnerstandort München, Munich Heart Alliance, München; DZD (Deutsches Zentrum für Diabetesforschung), Neuherberg: Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Annette Peters

Berlin Ultrahigh Field Facility (B.U.F.F.), Max-Delbrück-Zentrum für Molekulare Medizin in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft, Berlin: Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Thoralf Niendorf

Institut für Epidemiologie, Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel: Prof. Dr. med. Wolfgang Lieb

Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Core Facility MRDAC, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Medizinische Fakultät, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg: Dr. rer. nat. Martin Büchert

Danksagung

Dieses Projekt wurde mit Daten der NAKO Gesundheitsstudie durchgeführt (www.nako.de). Die NAKO wird aus Mitteln des Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Förderkennzeichen:

01ER1301A/B/C01ER1511D und 01ER1801A/B/C/D), durch die Bundesländer und die Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft gefördert und zusätzlich von den beteiligten Universitäten und Instituten der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft finanziell unterstützt. Wir danken allen Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern sowie den Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern der NAKO Gesundheitsstudie.

Förderung

Die Arbeiten von EK, JL, HH, FB, MRu und AK wurden durch das SPP 2177 (3598/6–1 und 6–2 an AK, KE 2513/1–1 und 1–2 an EK, RU 1900/2–2 an MRu, BA 4233/10–1 und 10–2 an FB) der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) gefördert. Die Arbeiten von AK und PS wurden darüber hinaus im Rahmen des SFB 1453 der DFG unter der Projekt-ID 431984000 gefördert. Die Arbeiten von IMH wurden durch die DFG Projekt-ID 387509280, SFB 1350 und Projekt-ID 509149993, TRR 374 gefördert.

Erklärung zur Datenverfügbarkeit

Die Daten der NAKO-Studie werden Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern mit genehmigten Forschungsanträgen zur Verfügung gestellt. Weitere Informationen zu Datenanfragen finden Sie hier: www.transfer.na ko.de/transfer/index.

Interessenkonflikt

MN erhielt eine Vergütung für die Durchführung der NAKO-Sofortanalytik durch die Studienzentren der NAKO an das IKCL Greifswald.

TP, AP und WL sind Mitglieder im Vorstand der NAKO Gesundheitsstudie.

WR erhielt finanzielle Unterstützung vom DFG (RADIOMICS Program).

Die übrigen Autorinnen und die Autoren erklären, dass kein Interessenkonflikt besteht.

Manuskriptdaten

eingereicht: 07.08.2023, revidierte Fassung angenommen: 19.02.2024

Literatur

- Eckardt KU, Coresh J, Devuyst O, et al.: Evolving importance of kidney disease: from subspecialty to global health burden. Lancet 2013; 382: 158–69.
- Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group: KDIGO 2012 clinical practice guideline for the evaluation and management of chronic kidney disease. Kidney Int Suppl 2013; 3: 1–150.
- Girndt M, Trocchi P, Scheidt-Nave C, Markau S, Stang A: The prevalence of renal failure—results from the German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Adults, 2008–2011 (DEGS1). Dtsch Arztebl Int 2016; 113: 85–91.
- Levey AS, Stevens LA, Schmid CH, et al.: A new equation to estimate glomerular filtration rate. Ann Intern Med 2009; 150: 604–12.
- Inker LA, Schmid CH, Tighiouart H, et al.: Estimating glomerular filtration rate from serum creatinine and cystatin C. N Engl J Med 2012; 367: 20–9.
- Walker HK, Hall WD, Hurst JW, (eds.): Clinical Methods: The history, physical, and laboratory examinations [Internet]. 3rd edition Boston: Butterworths 1990. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK201/ (last accessed on 9 December 2022).

- Johnson S, Rishi R, Andone A, et al.: Determinants and functional significance of renal parenchymal volume in adults. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 2011; 6: 70–6.
- Gupta S, Singh AH, Shabbir A, Hahn PF, Harris G, Sahani D: Assessing renal parenchymal volume on unenhanced CT as a marker for predicting renal function in patients with chronic kidney disease. Acad Radiol 2012; 19: 654–60.
- Zöllner FG, Svarstad E, Munthe-Kaas AZ, Schad LR, Lundervold A, Rørvik J: Assessment of kidney volumes from MRI: acquisition and segmentation techniques. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2012; 199: 1060–9.
- Halleck F, Diederichs G, Koehlitz T, et al.: Volume matters: CT-based renal cortex volume measurement in the evaluation of living kidney donors. Transpl Int 2013; 26: 1208–16.
- Gillis KA, McComb C, Patel RK, et al.: Non-contrast renal magnetic resonance imaging to assess perfusion and corticomedullary differentiation in health and chronic Kidney disease. Nephron 2016; 133: 183–92.
- Roseman DA, Hwang SJ, Oyama-Manabe N, et al: Clinical associations of total kidney volume: the framingham heart study. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2017; 32: 1344–50.
- Gardan E, Jacquemont L, Perret C, et al.: Renal cortical volume: high correlation with pre- and post-operative renal function in living kidney donors. Eur J Radiol 2018; 99: 118–23.
- Hockings P, Laustsen C, Joles JA, Mark PB, Sourbron S: Special issue: Magnetic resonance imaging biomarkers of renal disease. Magnetic resonance materials in physics, biology and medicine. 2020; 33. link. springer.com/journal/10334/volumes-and-issues/33–1 (last accessed on 2 April 2024).
- Bane O, Seeliger E, Cox E, et al.: Renal MRI: from nephron to NMR signal. J Magn Reson Imaging 2023; 58: 1660–79.
- Bamberg F, Kauczor HU, Weckbach S, et al.: Whole-body MR imaging in the German National Cohort: rationale, design, and technical background. Radiology 2015; 277: 206–20.
- Wang X, Vrtiska TJ, Avula RT, et al.: Age, kidney function, and risk factors associate differently with cortical and medullary volumes of the kidney. Kidney Int 2014; 85: 677–85.
- Will S, Martirosian P, Würslin C, Schick F: Automated segmentation and volumetric analysis of renal cortex, medulla, and pelvis based on noncontrast-enhanced T1- and T2-weighted MR images. MAGMA 2014; 27: 445–54.
- Gloger O, Tönnies K, Mensel B, Völzke H: Fully automatized renal parenchyma volumetry using a support vector machine based recognition system for subject-specific probability map generation in native MR volume data. Phys Med Biol 2015; 60: 8675–93.
- Jin C, Shi F, Xiang D, et al.: 3D Fast automatic segmentation of kidney based on modified AAM and random forest. IEEE Trans Med Imaging 2016; 35: 1395–407.
- Sharma K, Rupprecht C, Caroli A, et al.: Automatic segmentation of kidneys using deep learning for total kidney volume quantification in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Sci Rep 2017; 7: 2049.
- Kaur R, Juneja M: A survey of kidney segmentation techniques in CT images. CMIR 2018; 14: 238–50.
- Torres HR, Queirós S, Morais P, Oliveira B, Fonseca JC, Vilaça JL: Kidney segmentation in ultrasound, magnetic resonance and computed tomography images: a systematic review. Comput Methods Programs Biomed 2018; 157: 49–67.
- 24. Couteaux V, Si-Mohamed S, Renard-Penna R, et al.: Kidney cortex segmentation in 2D CT with U-Nets ensemble aggregation. Diagn Interv Imaging 2019; 100: 211–7.
- da Cruz LB, Araújo JDL, Ferreira JL, et al.: Kidney segmentation from computed tomography images using deep neural network. Comput Biol Med 2020; 123: 103906.
- Langner T, Östling A, Maldonis L, et al.: Kidney segmentation in neck-to-knee body MRI of 40,000 UK biobank participants. Sci Rep 2020; 10: 20963.
- Daniel AJ, Buchanan CE, Allcock T, et al.: Automated renal segmentation in healthy and chronic kidney disease subjects using a convolutional neural network. Magn Reson Med 2021; 86: 1125–36.
- Zollner FG, Kocinski M, Hansen L, et al.: Kidney segmentation in renal magnetic resonance imaging—current status and prospects. IEEE Access 2021; 9: 71577–605.

- Korfiatis P, Denic A, Edwards ME, et al.: Automated segmentation of kidney cortex and medulla in CT images: a multisite evaluation study. J Am Soc Nephrol 2022; 33: 420–30.
- German National Cohort (GNC) Consortium: The German National Cohort: aims, study design and organization. Eur J Epidemiol 2014; 29: 371–82.
- Peters A, German National Cohort (NAKO) Consortium, Peters A, et al.: Framework and baseline examination of the German National Cohort (NAKO). Eur J Epidemiol 2022; 37: 1107–24.
- Mosteller RD: Simplified calculation of body-surface area. N Engl J Med 1987; 317: 1098.
- Bland JM, Altman DG: Statistical methods for assessing agreement between two methods of clinical measurement. Lancet 1986; 1: 307–10.
- Zou KH, Warfield SK, Bharatha A, et al.: Statistical validation of image segmentation quality based on a spatial overlap index. Acad Radiol 2004; 11: 178–89.
- Kalucki SA, Lardi C, Garessus J, et al.: Reference values and sex differences in absolute and relative kidney size. A Swiss autopsy study. BMC Nephrol 2020; 21: 289.
- 36. Zangeneh MM, Zangeneh A, Tahvilian R, Moradi R, Tehrani PR: Preclinical evaluation of hematoprotective and nephroprotective activities of Bellis perennis L aqueous extract on CCl4-induced renal injury in mice. Comp Clin Pathol 2018; 27: 1557–66.
- 37. O'Neill WC: Structure, not just function. Kidney Int 2014; 85: 503-5.
- Denic A, Glassock RJ, Rule AD: Structural and functional changes with the aging kidney. Adv Chronic Kidney Dis 2016; 23: 19–28.
- Shang JN, Ren K, Wu WS, et al.: [Investigation of renal corticomedullary differentiation with age-related change on noncontrast-enhanced MRI]. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi 2016; 96: 1505–9.
- 40. Otsuka T, Kaneko Y, Sato Y, et al.: Kidney morphological parameters measured using noncontrast-enhanced steady-state free precession MRI with spatially selective inversion recovery pulse correlate with eGFR in patients with advanced CKD. Clin Exp Nephrol 2018; 22: 45–54.

Anschrift der korrespondierenden Verfasserin

Prof. Dr. med. Anna Köttgen, MD MPH Institut für Genetische Epidemiologie Universitätsklinikum Freiburg Hugstetter Straße 49 79106 Freiburg anna.koettgen@uniklinik-freiburg.de

Zitierweise

Kellner E, Sekula P, Lipovsek J, Russe M, Horbach H, Schlett CL, Nauck M, Völzke H, Kröncke T, Bette S, Kauczor HU, Keil T, Pischon T, Heid IM, Peters A, Niendorf T, Lieb W, Bamberg F, Büchert M, Reichardt W, Reisert M, Köttgen A: Imaging markers derived from MRI-based automated kidney segmentation—an analysis of data from the German National Cohort (NAKO Gesundheitsstudie). Dtsch Arztebl Int 2024; 121: 284–90. DOI: 10.3238/arztebl.m2024.0040



Zusatzmaterial eSupplement: www.aerzteblatt.de/m2024.0040 oder über QR-Code

Die englische Version des Artikels im Internet: www.aerzteblatt-international.de

Imaging markers from population-scale, MRI-based automated kidney segmentation

Distribution and correlates of volumes of the kidney and its compartment: the NAKO Study

E Kellner, P Sekula, J Lipovsek, M Russe, H Horbach, CL Schlett, M Nauck, H Völzke, T Kroencke, S Bette, HU Kauczor, T Keil, T Pischon, IM Heid, A Peters, T Niendorf, W Lieb, F Bamberg, M Büchert, W Reichardt, M Reisert, A Köttgen

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Table of Contents

| eMethods | 3 |
|---|---|
| eMethods 1: Study sample and data | 3 |
| eMethods 2: Kidney segmentation. | 4 |
| eMethods 3: Statistical analysis. | 7 |
| eReferences | 8 |
| eResults | 9 |
| eResults 1: Correlations and bivariate associations of kidney imaging markers with anthropometry, diseases, and eGFR. | 9 |
| eFigures1 | 1 |
| eFigure 1: Flowchart with overview of the project1 | 1 |
| eFigure 2: Statistics for reader agreement of kidney imaging markers | 2 |
| eFigure 3: Bland-Altman plots of inter-reader agreement1 | 3 |
| eFigure 4: Distribution of kidney imaging markers by sex1 | 4 |
| eFigure 5: Differences between left and right kidney volumes of NAKO study participants1 | 5 |
| eFigure 6: Pairwise correlations between kidney imaging markers, demographic and anthropometric parameters | 6 |
| eFigure 7: Distribution of total kidney volume by diseases of NAKO study participants1 | 7 |
| eFigure 8: Distribution of cortex volume by diseases of NAKO study participants1 | 8 |
| eFigure 9: Distribution of medulla volume by diseases of NAKO study participants1 | 9 |
| eFigure 10: Distribution of sinus volume by diseases of NAKO study participants2 | 0 |
| eFigure 11: Differences between left and right kidney volumes by diseases of NAKO study participants2 | 1 |

| | eFigure 12: Forest plot showing the multi-variable adjusted effects of clinical and anthropometric | ; |
|---|--|------------|
| | characteristics on BSA-normalized imaging markers | 22 |
| e | Tables | 23 |
| | eTable 1: Median and interquartile values of BSA-normalized kidney imaging markers in the sub- of NAKO participants with high-quality imaging data, separate for women and men, and in the subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions. | set 23 |
| | eTable 2: Median and interquartile values of raw kidney imaging markers in the subset of NAKO participants with high-quality imaging data, separate for women and men, and in the subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions | 24 |
| | eTable 3: Distribution of kidney imaging markers in the subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions | 25 |
| | eTable 4: Pairwise correlations between kidney imaging markers, demographic and anthropome parameters. | tric 26 |
| | eTable 5: Associations of clinical and anthropometric characteristics with BSA-normalized imagir markers. | ng 27 |
| | eTable 6: Associations of BSA-normalized imaging markers with eGFR. | 31 |

eMethods

eMethods 1: Study sample and data.

For the purpose of this study, NAKO participants with images from the first release of the NAKO imaging data were included (N=11,207; **eFigure 1**).

Participant characteristics collected as part of the baseline visit were age (years), sex, body height (cm), body weight (kg), body mass index (BMI, kg/m²), and self-reported diagnosis of diseases (hypertension, kidney disease, diabetes, gout). Serum creatinine (enzymatic, Dimension VISTA, Siemens Healthineers, Germany; µmol/L) and cystatin C (nephelometric, Dimension VISTA, Siemens Healthineers, Germany; mg/L) were analyzed in the central laboratory of the University Medicine in Greifswald. The biochemical assays were performed according to the manufacturer's recommendations and subjected to stringent quality control, yielding overall coefficients of variation for low and high concentrations of 4.65% and 1.59% for creatinine and 2.69% and 3.31% for cystatin C, respectively.

eMethods 2: Kidney segmentation.

Segmentation by CNN

The kidney was divided into four mutually exclusive compartments as a model for the composition of the kidneys as quantifiable by structural MRI: cortex, medulla, sinus, and cysts. The definition of cortex and medulla as separate compartments was based on the observed differences in the MR contrast T1 within the kidney, also known as the corticomedullary differentiation (e1,e2). The cyst compartment accounted for any abnormalities such as cysts, tumours and other space-occupying masses. It was mainly used for quality control purposes (see below) and not further evaluated in this study.

For automated segmentation, we employed a freely available, hierarchical, multiscale 3D convolutional neural network (CNN) framework (e3). This approach represents the stateof-the-art, and is also applied in other large population studies with MR images such as the UK Biobank (e4). It uses nested patches of fixed matrix size. In each scale, a UNet architecture is used, where the matrix size of the UNet is always of size 32³ voxels for all scales. We used a scale pyramid of depth four, where the patch size of the coarsest scale is a cube with side length of 80% of the full image. The physical size of the finest patch is selected such that a resolution of 2x2x4 mm³ is achieved at the final output. As input, we stacked the derived water and fat images of the T1-"Dixon" sequence. The architecture of the basis UNet is close to (e5), with feature dimensions (8,16,16,32,64) and max-pooling in the encoding layers and transposed convolutions in the decoding layers. Each UNet has n+8 output channels, where the first *n* corresponds to the number of labels – here: *n*=4 compartments - and are used for intermediate loss computations. The logits of the total n+8 outputs are forwarded as input to the next scale. All labels were trained with ordinary binary cross-entropy per channel. The network was trained with the Adam optimizer with learning rate of 0.001 and default momentum parameters. Overall, 10 million patches were presented to the network at a batch size of 32. The total training time on a NVidia RTX A6000 was approximately 4 days. Application of the trained model is possible without GPU-support, taking less than two minutes per case on a 16-core CPU machine. Application to all datasets was performed on a highly parallelized server farm and took approximately 5 days in total. All data management and processing were performed using the NORA medical-imaging framework (www.noraimaging.org).

Ground truth creation/manual segmentation

All visualizations and segmentations were performed using the tools provided by the NORA platform mentioned above. The process began with a thorough examination of the images to identify any kidney abnormalities and assess the general shape and orientation of the kidneys.

Windowing techniques were employed to enhance the contrast between the cortex, medulla, and adjacent tissues. Subsequently, the different compartments were manually segmented in a transversal view, starting with the cortex. To facilitate accurate delineation of kidney structures, a circular pen tool with an adjustable radius was utilized. This tool allowed for flexible adjustments to match the boundaries between the compartments. Once the cortex segmentation was completed, the same procedure was applied to segment the medulla and sinus. To ensure accuracy and consistency, the segmentations were iteratively examined and corrected in coronal and sagittal views. Throughout the segmentation process, great attention was given to maintaining anatomical integrity and preserving the spatial relationship between different kidney compartments. The labelling process was meticulous and required significant time and attention to detail. On average, our experienced radiologists spent approximately 60 minutes to complete a full segmentation of a single case from scratch.

To maintain a manageable effort of manual segmentation while incorporating a diverse range of relevant data (reflecting the heterogeneity in image quality and patient morphology) into the ground truth dataset, we implemented an active learning procedure (e6). This approach allowed us to optimize the segmentation effort by selecting the most informative and representative samples for manual annotation. Two radiologists manually segmented the kidneys and their compartments in 30 randomly selected images during a consensus reading, which served as the initial training data. The initially trained model was then applied to another set of 30 randomly selected images, and the predicted segmentations were manually inspected, corrected, and edited by labelling experts. This resulted in a larger set of ground truth segmentations, which was used to retrain the model. For each round of training, the ground truth dataset was split 1:3 into validation and training sets. This process was repeated until the validation performance matched the training performance at 200 cases (measured by the difference of the DICE coefficients). The trained model was then applied to the full dataset of >11,000 individuals, and a quality control step was performed. Each case was visually examined using an automatically generated overview report, taking approximately 5 seconds per case. Problematic cases were identified and either excluded from further analysis due to poor image quality (as described in the paragraph below) or manually corrected and added to the final ground truth set. Problematic cases were particularly those with low visceral fat, where organ boundaries were indistinct and difficult to delineate. Consequently, the final ground truth dataset was expanded to include a total of 300 fully annotated images. The final model was then trained using the procedure and parameters described above.

Calculation of compartment volumes

The network outputs are probability maps for the four defined compartments (cortex, medulla, sinus, and cysts), ranging from 0 to 1. In order to robustly extract the full kidneys (i.e. the union

of all compartments), the sum of all compartments' probabilities was calculated and all voxels with a sum of >0.5 were designated to be kidney tissue. To remove potential false positives outside the kidneys, the two largest spatially connected chunks were chosen to define the respective left and right kidney segmentations. Within these segmentations, the individual components were selected based on a maximum decision for the prediction probabilities. From these, compartmental volumes (mL) were calculated. In agreement with prior reports (e7), the most common parameter of kidney volume, TKV, was defined as the full parenchymal volume, i.e., the sum of cortex and medulla volumes of both kidneys combined. Finally, as a normalized measure for comparison with other studies, we also computed the relative cortex volume, i.e., the ratio of the cortical and parenchymal volume. To account for the influence of body height and weight on imaging-based kidney markers, we applied the commonly used Mosteller formula for the normalisation of the volumes to body surface area (BSA, m²), calculated as sqrt((weight in kg*height in cm)/3600) (e8).

Software and Data Availability

The patchwork toolbox is openly available from https://bitbucket.org/reisert/patchwork. Upon acceptance of the paper all code needed for applying the proposed approach will be made freely available. The CNN segmentation model is available from the authors upon reasonable request. All image post-processing was performed using MATLAB (The MathWorks, Inc., Natick, Massachusetts).

eMethods 3: Statistical analysis.

Continuous variables were described with mean and SD, with median and quartiles (Q1, Q3), or with specified percentiles. For categorical variables, frequency and proportions were calculated. Box plots, scatter plots, or density plots were used for visualization. Bivariate Spearman correlation coefficients were used to describe pairwise correlation between imaging parameters. For the comparison of imaging markers between subgroups, a two-sided t-test was utilized at a nominal significance level of 0.05.

Multivariable associations including pre-specified kidney-related and available variables were assessed via fitting of linear regression models. First, we fitted models for BSAnormalized imaging markers (each considered as a separate outcome) to thoroughly assess their associations with baseline characteristics (exposure variables). Different hierarchical models were considered, starting from univariable evaluation of baseline characteristics to a model including study center, age, sex, height, BMI, eGFR based on serum creatinine and cystatin C, diabetes, gout, and hypertension. Second, we fitted models for serum creatinine and cystatin C-based eGFR as the outcome to assess the association of different imaging markers and baseline characteristics (age, sex, height and BMI) with kidney function parameters in detail to assess whether imaging markers can be used to better explain variability in eGFR than baseline characteristics alone. Again, we considered hierarchical models starting from univariable evaluations to multivariable models. If appropriate, we additionally calculated likelihood ratio tests to statistically compare model fits, as well as variance inflation factors to assess multi-collinearity among variables included in a model.

All statistical analyses were conducted using software package R version 4.0.5 (R Core Team (2021) – R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, http://www.R-project.org/).

eReferences

- e1. Hricak H, Crooks L, Sheldon P, Kaufman L. Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging of the kidney. Radiology. 1983 Feb;146(2):425–32.
- e2. Leung AW, Bydder GM, Steiner RE, Bryant DJ, Young IR. Magnetic resonance imaging of the kidneys. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1984;143(6):1215–27.
- e3. Reisert M, Russe M, Elsheikh S, Kellner E, Skibbe H. Deep Neural Patchworks: Coping with Large Segmentation Tasks. 2022 [cited 2022 Jun 10]; Available from: https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.03210
- e4. Liu Y, Basty N, Whitcher B, Bell JD, Sorokin EP, van Bruggen N, et al. Genetic architecture of 11 organ traits derived from abdominal MRI using deep learning. Elife. 2021 Jun 15;10:e65554.
- e5. Çiçek Ö, Abdulkadir A, Lienkamp SS, Brox T, Ronneberger O. 3D U-Net: Learning Dense Volumetric Segmentation from Sparse Annotation. In: Ourselin S, Joskowicz L, Sabuncu MR, Unal G, Wells W, editors. Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention – MICCAI 2016 [Internet]. Cham: Springer International Publishing; 2016 [cited 2022 Nov 25]. p. 424–32. (Lecture Notes in Computer Science; vol. 9901). Available from: https://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-319-46723-8_49
- e6. Wasserthal J, Breit HC, Meyer MT, Pradella M, Hinck D, Sauter AW, et al. TotalSegmentator: robust segmentation of 104 anatomical structures in CT images [Internet]. arXiv; 2023 Jun [cited 2023 Jul 18]. Report No.: arXiv:2208.05868. Available from: <u>http://arxiv.org/abs/2208.05868</u>
- e7. Roseman DA, Hwang SJ, Oyama-Manabe N, Chuang ML, O'Donnell CJ, Manning WJ, et al. Clinical associations of total kidney volume: the Framingham Heart Study. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2017;32(8):1344–50.
- e8. Mosteller RD. Simplified calculation of body-surface area. N Engl J Med. 1987;317(17):1098.

eResults

eResults 1: Correlations and bivariate associations of kidney imaging markers with anthropometry, diseases, and eGFR.

Most raw imaging markers of the kidneys and their compartments were strongly positively correlated with each other (median correlation 0.64; **eFigure 6**, upper left), as were the anthropometric parameters height, weight, BMI, and BSA (median correlation 0.69). Correlations of BSA-normalized imaging markers with each other were generally lower than those of non-normalized imaging markers (median correlation 0.43; **eTable 4**, **eFigure 6**, lower right). The strongest pairwise Spearman correlation coefficient of the imaging parameters was detected for BSA-normalized TKV and cortex volumes (0.93; **eTable 4**).

Whereas BSA-normalized TKV, cortex, and sinus displayed positive pairwise correlations with most of the anthropometric parameters, BSA-normalized medulla showed mostly inverse correlations. Age was inversely correlated with BSA-normalized TKV, cortex, and especially medulla (-0.38), and it was positively correlated with sinus (0.25; **eTable 4**). Conversely, eGFR was positively correlated with TKV, cortex, and medulla volumes (range: 0.22-0.49), but inversely with sinus volume (-0.09; **eTable 4**, **eFigure 6**).

Since BSA-normalized imaging markers seem to better discern correlations beyond those introduced by anthropometric differences, we subsequently assessed the distribution of BSA-normalized imaging markers of the kidney stratified by the presence vs. absence of diabetes, gout, as well as by kidney disease both defined by self-report as well as by eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m² in a subset with complete information (N=4,471). There was a significant difference in TKV associated with the presence of kidney disease: average BSA-normalized TKV was 161.4 (SD 23.2) in those without and 131.8 (SD 25.1) mL/m² in those with eGFR-defined kidney disease (p<0.001). The corresponding values were 161.3 (SD 23.3) in those without and 155.2 (SD 25.6) mL/m² in those with self-reported kidney disease (p=0.04; **eFigure 7**). Conversely, average TKV was greater among persons with diabetes as compared to those without. The distribution of TKV was similar among persons with and without gout.

For cortex, only eGFR-based (117.8 vs. 104.8 mL/m²) but not self-reported kidney disease (117.7 vs. 116.5 mL/m²) showed clearly different volumes in persons without versus those with kidney disease (**eFigure 8**), consistent with low awareness of chronic kidney disease in the general population. Medulla was the kidney compartment for which volumes showed the most pronounced difference in subjects with versus without eGFR-based kidney disease (43.6 vs. 27.0 mL/m²; **eFigure 9**). Lastly, sinus volumes showed no major differences by kidney disease status, while they were greater in persons with diabetes and gout compared to individuals without these conditions (**eFigure 10**). Differences in BSA-normalized TKV

between the left and right kidneys of >4 SD were apparent in a subset of individuals with kidney disease (**eFigure 11**), likely arising from unilateral small kidneys. This subset was manually checked to confirm the observations.

eFigures

eFigure 1: Flowchart with overview of the project.



Abbreviations: MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; BMI: body mass index; BSA: body surface area; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; CKD: chronic kidney disease.





Scatter plots show results for total kidney, cortex, medulla, and sinus volumes (mL) from images of 20 randomly selected individuals that were not part of the training set. Comparisons are shown for the results of the two readers against each other (top left), of each reader against the CNN predictions (top right and lower left), and of the average of the two readers against the CNN prediction (lower right). Red dashed lines were obtained from linear model fits, the black dashed lines represent the line of identity. The legend shows Spearman correlation coefficients for each color-coded compartment and shows good to excellent agreement. Abbreviations: CNN: convolutional neural network; TKV: total kidney volume.



eFigure 3: Bland-Altman plots of inter-reader agreement.

For total kidney (top left), cortex (top right), medulla (lower left), and sinus (lower right) volumes (mL), the means (X axes) and differences (Y axes) of average reader assessment versus predictions of the CNN model are displayed, together with mean and 95% confidence interval of differences (horizontal dashed lines). The assessment was based on 20 images not included in the training of the network. None of the displays reveal any systematic deviations. Abbreviations: CNN: convolutional neural network.



eFigure 4: Distribution of kidney imaging markers by sex.

The different panels show histograms of BSA-normalized total kidney (top left), cortex (top right), medulla (lower left), and sinus (lower right) volumes (mL/m²) for both sexes (yellow for men (M, N=4,972), blue for women (F, N=4,962)). After correction for BSA, men have higher total, cortex, and sinus volumes as compared to women, whereas this is not observed for medulla.

Abbreviations: BSA: body surface area.





For BSA-normalized total kidney (top left), cortex (top right), medulla (lower left), and sinus (lower right) (mL/m²). The different panels show histograms of the difference between respective values of left and right kidneys (N=9,934). On average, differences are >0, i.e. kidneys and their compartments on the left side are on average larger than on the right side. Abbreviations: BSA: body surface area.

eFigure 6: Pairwise correlations between kidney imaging markers, demographic and anthropometric parameters.



The upper left triangle shows color-coded Spearman correlation coefficients for the segmented total kidney, cortex, medulla and sinus volumes (mL; raw imaging data), whereas the lower right triangle shows correlations based on their BSA-corrected counterparts (mL/m²; BSA-normalized imaging data) in the subset of persons with complete baseline information (N=4,471). Correlations between kidney compartment volumes are less extreme after normalization for BSA.

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index; BSA: body surface area; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; TKV: total kidney volume.



eFigure 7: Distribution of total kidney volume by diseases of NAKO study participants.

The different panels show distributions of BSA-normalized TKV (mL/m²) by the presence (yellow) or absence (blue) of eGFR <60 mL/min/ $1.73m^2$ (33 cases; top left), self-reported kidney disease (77 cases; top right), diabetes (282 cases; lower left) and gout (177 cases; lower right) in the subset of persons with complete baseline information (N=4,471). Dashed lines represent the mean of the respective distribution and the solid lines the respective density estimate. While the distributions of BSA-normalized TKV are similar in those with and without gout, persons with diabetes tend to have larger TKV, whereas those with self-reported kidney disease and especially eGFR <60 mL/min/ $1.73m^2$ have lower TKV.

Abbreviations: eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; BSA: body surface area; TKV: total kidney volume.



eFigure 8: Distribution of cortex volume by diseases of NAKO study participants.

The different panels show distributions of BSA-normalized cortex volume (mL/m²) by the presence (yellow) or absence (blue) of eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m² (33 cases; top left), self-reported kidney disease (77 cases; top right), diabetes (282 cases; lower left) and gout (177 cases; lower right) in the subset of persons with complete baseline information (N=4,471). Dashed vertical lines represent the mean of the respective distribution and the solid curved lines the respective density estimate. While the distributions of BSA-normalized cortex volume was on average smaller in participants with eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m², no clear difference was visible between participants with and without self-reported kidney disease. The group of participants with diabetes showed on average larger cortex volumes than participants without diabetes.

Abbreviations: eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; KidnDis: self-reported kidney disease; BSA: body surface area.



eFigure 9: Distribution of medulla volume by diseases of NAKO study participants.

The different panels show distributions of BSA-normalized medulla volume (mL/m²) by the presence (yellow) or absence (blue) of eGFR <60 mL/min/ $1.73m^2$ (33 cases; top left), self-reported kidney disease (77 cases; top right), diabetes (282 cases; lower left) and gout (177 cases; lower right) in the subset of persons with complete baseline information (N=4,471). Dashed vertical lines represent the mean of the respective distribution and the solid curved lines the respective density estimate. In all four panels, participants with the reported conditions have on average smaller volumes than participants without.

Abbreviations: eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; KidnDis: self-reported kidney disease; BSA: body surface area.



eFigure 10: Distribution of sinus volume by diseases of NAKO study participants.

The different panels show distributions of BSA-normalized sinus volume (mL/m²) by the presence (yellow) or absence (blue) of eGFR <60 mL/min/ $1.73m^2$ (33 cases; top left), self-reported kidney disease (77 cases; top right), diabetes (282 cases; lower left) and gout (177 cases; lower right) in the subset of persons with complete baseline information (N=4,471). Dashed vertical lines represent the mean of the respective distribution and the solid curved lines the respective density estimate. In all four panels, participants with the reported conditions have on average similar or slightly larger volumes than participants without.

Abbreviations: eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; KidnDis: self-reported kidney disease; BSA: body surface area.

eFigure 11: Differences between left and right kidney volumes by diseases of NAKO study participants.



The different panels show distributions of the differences between left and right kidney volumes (BSA-normalized, mL/m²) by the presence (yellow) or absence (blue) of eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m² (33 cases; top left), self-reported kidney disease (77 cases; top right), diabetes (282 cases; lower left) and gout (177 cases; lower right) in the subset of persons with complete baseline information (N=4,471). Dashed vertical lines represent the mean of the respective distribution and the solid curved lines the respective density estimate. In all four panels, no larger differences between participants with and without the reported conditions are present. Abbreviations: eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; KidnDis: self-reported kidney disease; BSA: body surface area.

eFigure 12: Forest plot showing the multi-variable adjusted effects of clinical and anthropometric characteristics on BSA-normalized imaging markers.

| Variable | Covariate | Effect (SE) | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|--------------|----|----|----|----|------------|--|---|
| | Age (per 10 years) | 3.77 (0.33) | | | | | | H | |
| | Male sex | 8.25 (0.82) | | | | | | · | |
| | Height (per 10 cm) | 1.83 (0.44) | | | | | | | |
| TKV | BMI (per 10 kg/m²) | -0.45 (0.66) | | | | F | | | |
| (mL/m²) | eGFR (per 10 mL/min/1.73m ²) | 9.81 (0.24) | | | | | | | |
| | Diabetes | 10.26 (1.19) | | | | | | | - |
| | Gout | 1.85 (1.47) | | | | | · | | |
| | Hypertension | 3.94 (0.68) | | | | | | | |
| | Age (per 10 years) | 3.81 (0.25) | | | | | | ⊢ ∎→ | |
| | Male sex | 10.74 (0.61) | | | | | | | |
| | Height (per 10 cm) | 1.35 (0.33) | | | | | | | |
| Cortex | BMI (per 10 kg/m²) | 3.96 (0.48) | | | | | | | |
| (mL/m²) | eGFR (per 10 mL/min/1.73m ²) | 6.65 (0.18) | | | | | | HB-1 | |
| | Diabetes | 9.62 (0.88) | | | | | | · | |
| | Gout | 3.82 (1.09) | | | | | | | |
| | Hypertension | 4.37 (0.5) | | | | | | | |
| | Age (per 10 years) | -0.03 (0.14) | | | | | | ₽ -1 | |
| | Male sex | -2.48 (0.34) | | | | | | | |
| | Height (per 10 cm) | 0.48 (0.18) | | | | | | HB-4 | |
| Medulla | BMI (per 10 kg/m²) | -4.42 (0.27) | | - | | | | | |
| (mL/m²) | eGFR (per 10 mL/min/1.73m ²) | 3.16 (0.1) | | | | | | HH4 | |
| | Diabetes | 0.61 (0.49) | | | | | | | |
| | Gout | -1.96 (0.6) | | | | - | | | |
| | Hypertension | -0.47 (0.28) | | | | | - - | | |
| | Age (per 10 years) | 2.96 (0.11) | | | | | | ны | |
| | Male sex | 3.69 (0.26) | | | | | | - | |
| | Height (per 10 cm) | 1.03 (0.14) | | | | | | HBH | |
| Sinus | BMI (per 10 kg/m²) | 2.25 (0.21) | | | | | | | |
| (mL/m²) | eGFR (per 10 mL/min/1.73m ²) | 1.11 (0.08) | | | | | | HEH | |
| | Diabetes | 0.88 (0.38) | | | | | | | |
| | Gout | -0.19 (0.47) | | | | | - | | |
| | Hypertension | 0.7 (0.22) | | | | | | | |
| | | | _ | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | | | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Effect on imaging biomarker (mL/m ²) | 1 |

estimates Effect and 95% confidence intervals were obtained from linear regression containing all listed variables plus study center (not shown in plot, see eTable 5 for full estimates) and are colored red for parameters with significant (p<0.05) associations. For continuous variables (age, BMI, eGFR), height, effect displayed estimates are per increase of 10 units. The most pronounced effects were observed for diabetes, male sex, and better eGFR with larger total kidney and cortex volumes.

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; TKV: total kidney volume.

13

eTables

eTable 1: Median and interquartile values of BSA-normalized kidney imaging markers in the subset of NAKO participants with highquality imaging data, separate for women and men, and in the subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions.

| Imagi (ml./m | maging marker mL/m²) | Subset of pe | imaging data | Subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| (1111/11 | -) | Overall | Women | Men | conditions |
| | | N=9.934 | N=4.962 | N=4,972 | N=2,945 |
| sys | Kidney volume | 157.8 (143.8-173.6) | 152.5 (138.3-167.5) | 163.4 (149.8-178) | 159.1 (145.5-174.6) |
| idne | Cortex volume | 114.7 (104.1-126.6) | 108.6 (99.5-118.8) | 121.2 (110.8-132.8) | 114.6 (104.5-125.5) |
| th k | Medulla volume | 42.9 (36.7-49.2) | 43.8 (38-50) | 41.9 (35.5-48.3) | 44.5 (38.9-50.5) |
| Bot | Sinus volume | 23.8 (19.5-28.9) | 21.4 (17.7-25.5) | 26.4 (22-31.6) | 23 (19-27.7) |
| эy | Kidney volume | 80.4 (72.9-89) | 77.3 (69.7-85.6) | 83.6 (76.2-91.7) | 81.1 (73.9-89.3) |
| idne | Cortex volume | 58.6 (52.8-65.5) | 54.9 (49.9-60.2) | 62.7 (57.1-69.2) | 58.5 (53.1-64.7) |
| åft k | Medulla volume | 21.4 (17.9-25.2) | 22.4 (18.8-26.1) | 20.5 (17.2-24.3) | 22.3 (19-26) |
| Le | Sinus volume | 12.8 (10.4-15.7) | 11.5 (9.5-13.9) | 14.1 (11.7-17.2) | 12.4 (10.2-15.2) |
| iey | Kidney volume | 77.3 (70.1-85.3) | 75.1 (68-82.8) | 79.5 (72.4-87.4) | 78.2 (70.9-85.8) |
| ۲idn | Cortex volume | 55.9 (50.6-61.9) | 53.7 (48.7-59.1) | 58.2 (52.9-64.4) | 56.1 (50.7-61.6) |
| ght l | Medulla volume | 21.3 (18.3-24.3) | 21.4 (18.6-24.3) | 21.1 (18-24.2) | 22 (19.3-24.9) |
| Riç | Sinus volume | 10.9 (8.9-13.3) | 9.8 (8.1-11.8) | 12.1 (10.1-14.5) | 10.5 (8.6-12.7) |
| ie t) | Kidney volume | 3.2 (-1.6-8) | 2.2 (-2.7-7.1) | 4.1 (-0.5-8.9) | 3.3 (-1.6-7.9) |
| ence 'ight) | Cortex volume | 2.8 (-1.2-7) | 1.1 (-2.6-5.1) | 4.5 (0.5-8.5) | 2.7 (-1.3-6.6) |
| iffer eft-ı | Medulla volume | 0.2 (-1.9-2.3) | 0.8 (-1.3-3.2) | -0.4 (-2.4-1.5) | 0.3 (-1.8-2.5) |
| ŌĆ | Sinus volume | 1.8 (0.5-3.3) | 1.7 (0.4-3.1) | 2 (0.7-3.5) | 1.9 (0.7-3.3) |

Volume measurements are normalized to BSA (mL/m²). Value present median (interquartiles Q1 and Q3). The subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions comprises the subset of persons with high-quality imaging data, complete baseline information and without self-reported diagnoses of kidney disease, diabetes, hypertension, and gout as well as eGFR based on serum creatinine and cystatin C \geq 60 mL/min/1.73m².

Abbreviations: BSA: body surface area; CKD: chronic kidney disease; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate.

eTable 2: Median and interquartile values of raw kidney imaging markers in the subset of NAKO participants with high-quality imaging data, separate for women and men, and in the subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions.

| Imagi | ng marker | Subset of pers | naging data | Subset of persons without CKD and commonly | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| () | | Overall | Females | Males | associated conditions |
| | | N=9955 | N=4973 | N=4982 | N=2945 |
| sys | Kidney volume | 301.6 (264.5-345.9) | 272.4 (244.1-303.8) | 334.9 (299.4-371.7) | 303.1 (265.9-345.2) |
| idne | Cortex volume | 218.9 (189.4-254.5) | 193.6 (174.4-216.1) | 248.1 (220.8-279.9) | 216.7 (189.3-250.2) |
| th k | Medulla volume | 81.6 (69.8-94.2) | 78.3 (67.4-89.5) | 85.6 (73.1-98.7) | 84 (72.9-96.8) |
| Boi | Sinus volume | 45.6 (35.7-57.6) | 38.2 (30.9-46.8) | 54.2 (44.4-66.1) | 43.5 (34.6-54.9) |
| Уŝ | Kidney volume | 154 (134.2-177) | 138.5 (122.7-155.1) | 171.2 (153.2-191.4) | 154.5 (134.8-176.6) |
| idne | Cortex volume | 112 (95.9-131.6) | 97.9 (87.3-109.9) | 128.4 (114-145.9) | 111.3 (95.6-129.2) |
| eft k | Medulla volume | 41 (34.5-47.9) | 39.9 (33.7-46.4) | 42.3 (35.5-49.4) | 42.4 (36.1-49.2) |
| Ľ | Sinus volume | 24.5 (19.1-31.2) | 20.6 (16.6-25.4) | 29.1 (23.7-35.7) | 23.6 (18.5-29.9) |
| еу | Kidney volume | 147.8 (129.3-169.4) | 133.7 (119.9-150.1) | 162.9 (145.7-182.6) | 149 (129.6-168.7) |
| kidn | Cortex volume | 106.6 (92.7-123.4) | 95.5 (86-107.4) | 119.4 (105.8-135) | 106 (92.6-121.8) |
| ght J | Medulla volume | 40.4 (34.6-46.8) | 37.9 (33-43.8) | 43.1 (36.9-49.6) | 41.6 (35.9-48.1) |
| Riç | Sinus volume | 21 (16.3-26.5) | 17.5 (14-21.6) | 24.9 (20.3-30.4) | 19.9 (15.7-25.2) |
| e t) | Kidney volume | 6.2 (-3.1-15.6) | 3.8 (-4.8-12.6) | 8.5 (-1-18.1) | 6.2 (-3-15.5) |
| enc ight | Cortex volume | 5.3 (-2.3-13.6) | 2 (-4.6-9.2) | 9.3 (1-17.6) | 5 (-2.5-12.9) |
| iffer eft-r | Medulla volume | 0.4 (-3.7-4.4) | 1.5 (-2.4-5.6) | -0.8 (-4.9-3.1) | 0.6 (-3.5-4.6) |
| <u>ت</u> ۵ | Sinus volume | 3.4 (1-6.3) | 3 (0.7-5.5) | 4 (1.4-7.1) | 3.5 (1.2-6.3) |

Value present median (interquartiles Q1 and Q3). The subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions comprises the subset of persons with high-quality imaging data, complete baseline information and without self-reported diagnoses of kidney disease, diabetes, hypertension, and gout as well as eGFR based on serum creatinine and cystatin C \geq 60 mL/min/1.73m².

Abbreviations: CKD: chronic kidney disease; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate.

| | | | Distribution of imaging markers for specific percentiles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------|--|-------|-------|----------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| Imaging m | arker | 0% | 1% | 2.50% | 5% | 10% | 25% | 50% | 75% | 90% | 95% | 97.50% | 99% | 100% | |
| | | | | | | rav | w data (mL) | | | | | | | | |
| sys | Kidney volume | 168.9 | 192.9 | 207.4 | 221.2 | 236.7 | 265.9 | 303.1 | 345.2 | 383.8 | 411.8 | 435.4 | 468.3 | 597.8 | |
| idne | Cortex volume | 123.8 | 140 | 149.6 | 158 | 168.9 | 189.3 | 216.7 | 250.2 | 283.8 | 304 | 324.2 | 357.5 | 418.8 | |
| 는 도 | Medulla volume | 28.5 | 47 | 52.7 | 57.4 | 63.4 | 72.9 | 84 | 96.8 | 109.1 | 117.1 | 125.9 | 134.9 | 182.2 | |
| B | Sinus volume | 10.4 | 18.4 | 20.9 | 23.9 | 27.9 | 34.6 | 43.5 | 54.9 | 67.4 | 75.2 | 82.1 | 92.4 | 126.6 | |
| Ъ́е | Kidney volume | 78 | 95.7 | 102.5 | 109.7 | 118.7 | 134.8 | 154.5 | 176.6 | 197.3 | 212.5 | 226.2 | 243.2 | 321.9 | |
| idne | Cortex volume | 58.7 | 69 | 73.5 | 78.5 | 84.5 | 95.6 | 111.3 | 129.2 | 147.6 | 160 | 171.6 | 187.1 | 225 | |
| 4 2 | Medulla volume | 11.9 | 22 | 24.9 | 27.7 | 30.8 | 36.1 | 42.4 | 49.2 | 56.1 | 60.6 | 65.2 | 69.8 | 106.1 | |
| Ĕ | Sinus volume | 5.9 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 14.8 | 18.5 | 23.6 | 29.9 | 36.7 | 41.3 | 46.3 | 51.2 | 74.4 | |
| ey | Kidney volume | 78 | 93.7 | 100.4 | 108 | 116 | 129.6 | 149 | 168.7 | 189 | 203.3 | 213.6 | 231.3 | 288.1 | |
| kidn | Cortex volume | 57.2 | 67.3 | 72.5 | 76.9 | 82.9 | 92.6 | 106 | 121.8 | 136.9 | 147.5 | 159.2 | 174.8 | 220.7 | |
| jut P | Medulla volume | 13.8 | 23.7 | 25.9 | 28.3 | 31.3 | 35.9 | 41.6 | 48.1 | 54.4 | 58.7 | 63.1 | 68.4 | 90.8 | |
| Rić | Sinus volume | 2.6 | 7.6 | 9 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 15.7 | 19.9 | 25.2 | 31 | 34.4 | 38.5 | 41.8 | 56.4 | |
| | | | | | | BSA-norm | alized data (| mL/m²) | | | | | | | |
| şys | Kidney volume | 91.1 | 114.1 | 120.4 | 126.1 | 134 | 145.5 | 159.1 | 174.6 | 189.6 | 199.9 | 208.4 | 220.9 | 251.5 | |
| idne | Cortex volume | 67 | 83.3 | 87.8 | 91.8 | 95.8 | 104.5 | 114.6 | 125.5 | 137.2 | 144.1 | 151.3 | 160.7 | 186.2 | |
| 다 주 | Medulla volume | 13.1 | 25.3 | 28.1 | 30.7 | 33.8 | 38.9 | 44.5 | 50.5 | 56.9 | 60.8 | 64.4 | 69.5 | 81.6 | |
| Bo | Sinus volume | 6.2 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 13.9 | 15.8 | 19 | 23 | 27.7 | 33 | 36 | 39.4 | 44 | 53.3 | |
| ٨. | Kidney volume | 44.8 | 56.1 | 59.2 | 63 | 66.9 | 73.9 | 81.1 | 89.3 | 97.2 | 103.1 | 108.3 | 115 | 158.7 | |
| idne | Cortex volume | 32.8 | 40.9 | 43.2 | 45.8 | 48.2 | 53.1 | 58.5 | 64.7 | 71.1 | 75.4 | 78.9 | 84.7 | 106.4 | |
| ž. Ž | Medulla volume | 5.5 | 11.5 | 13 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 19 | 22.3 | 26 | 29.6 | 32 | 34.4 | 37 | 52.3 | |
| Ľ | Sinus volume | 3.6 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 18.3 | 20 | 21.9 | 25 | 33.4 | |
| ey | Kidney volume | 39.9 | 54 | 58 | 61.1 | 64.8 | 70.9 | 78.2 | 85.8 | 93.9 | 98.7 | 103.5 | 109.6 | 144.1 | |
| kidn | Cortex volume | 31 | 39.7 | 42.1 | 43.9 | 46.5 | 50.7 | 56.1 | 61.6 | 67.5 | 71.5 | 74.8 | 79.8 | 110.4 | |
| jht k | Medulla volume | 7.1 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 19.3 | 22 | 24.9 | 28 | 30 | 31.7 | 34.2 | 42 | |
| Rig | Sinus volume | 1.6 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 7 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 15 | 16.6 | 18.3 | 20.1 | 26.9 | |

eTable 3: Distribution of kidney imaging markers in the subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions.

The subset of persons without CKD and commonly associated conditions comprises the subset of persons with high-quality imaging data, complete baseline information and without self-reported diagnoses of kidney disease, diabetes, hypertension, and gout as well as eGFR based on serum creatinine and cystatin C ≥60 mL/min/1.73m².

Abbreviations: BSA: body surface area; CKD: chronic kidney disease; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate.

eTable 4: Pairwise correlations between kidney imaging markers, demographic and anthropometric parameters.

| Spearman correlation coefficients for BSA-normalized imaging markers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Age | Height | Weight | BMI | BSA | eGFR | TKV, BSA-norm. | Cortex vol., BSA-norm. | Medulla vol., BSA-norm. | Sinus vol., BSA-norm. | | | |
| Age (years) | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Height (cm) | -0.24 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight (kg) | 0.02 | 0.55 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| BMI (kg/m²) | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| BSA (m²) | -0.04 | 0.70 | 0.98 | 0.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| eGFR (mL/min/1.73m²) | -0.61 | 0.13 | -0.12 | -0.24 | -0.07 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| TKV, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | -0.18 | 0.23 | 0.09 | -0.05 | 0.13 | 0.50 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | -0.05 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 0.93 | 1 | | | | | |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | -0.37 | 0.02 | -0.28 | -0.35 | -0.23 | 0.54 | 0.70 | 0.41 | 1 | | | | |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | 0.32 | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.26 | 0.34 | -0.08 | 0.33 | 0.46 | -0.05 | 1 | | | |
| | S | pearman coi | relation coe | efficients for | raw imagin | ig markers | | | | | | | |
| | Age | Height | Weight | BMI | BSA | eGFR | тку | Cortex volume | Medulla volume | Sinus volume | | | |
| Age (years) | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Height (cm) | -0.24 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight (kg) | 0.02 | 0.55 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| BMI (kg/m²) | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| BSA (m²) | -0.04 | 0.70 | 0.98 | 0.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²) | -0.61 | 0.13 | -0.12 | -0.24 | -0.07 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| TKV (mL) | -0.16 | 0.59 | 0.64 | 0.36 | 0.68 | 0.32 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cortex volume (mL) | -0.06 | 0.60 | 0.71 | 0.45 | 0.74 | 0.22 | 0.97 | 1 | | | | | |
| Medulla volume (mL) | -0.38 | 0.38 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.28 | 0.49 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 1 | | | | |
| Sinus volume (mL) | 0.25 | 0.43 | 0.61 | 0.44 | 0.62 | -0.09 | 0.60 | 0.67 | 0.19 | 1 | | | |

Correlation coefficients were estimated from the subset of persons with complete information (N=4.471) and illustrated in eFigure 6.

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index; BSA: body surface area; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; TKV: total kidney volume.

eTable 5: Associations of clinical and anthropometric characteristics with BSA-normalized imaging markers.

| Outcome | Model | Covariate | Beta | SE | Р | Cl.lower | Cl.upper | AIC | Rsquared | LRT.P | VIF |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Age | -0.33 | 0.03 | 1.87E-27 | -0.39 | -0.27 | 40741.76 | 0.026 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Male sex | 12.13 | 0.67 | 7.88E-70 | 10.81 | 13.45 | 40547.48 | 0.067 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Height | 0.55 | 0.04 | 3.41E-52 | 0.48 | 0.62 | 40628.44 | 0.050 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Weight | 0.12 | 0.02 | 4.86E-08 | 0.08 | 0.17 | 40829.89 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BMI | -0.31 | 0.08 | 3.35E-05 | -0.46 | -0.17 | 40842.46 | 0.004 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BSA | 12.98 | 1.55 | 8.13E-17 | 9.94 | 16.03 | 40790.27 | 0.015 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.79 | 0.02 | 1.00E-276 | 0.75 | 0.83 | 39595.55 | 0.246 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Kidney disease | -6.10 | 2.68 | 2.29E-02 | -11.36 | -0.85 | 40854.50 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m ² | -29.57 | 4.05 | 3.50E-13 | -37.52 | -21.63 | 40806.75 | 0.012 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Diabetes | 9.46 | 1.43 | 3.89E-11 | 6.66 | 12.27 | 40815.99 | 0.010 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Gout | -0.94 | 1.79 | 6.00E-01 | -4.45 | 2.57 | 40859.41 | 0.000 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Hypertension | 0.92 | 0.76 | 2.27E-01 | -0.57 | 2.41 | 40858.22 | 0.000 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Essen | -1.84 | 0.81 | 2.30E-02 | -3.42 | -0.25 | 40840.46 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Düsseldorf | -2.76 | 1.56 | 7.77E-02 | -5.83 | 0.31 | 40840.46 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -5.63 | 1.57 | 3.44E-04 | -8.72 | -2.55 | 40840.46 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Saarbrücken | -8.14 | 2.57 | 1.51E-03 | -13.17 | -3.12 | 40840.46 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Münster | -6.26 | 2.92 | 3.22E-02 | -11.99 | -0.53 | 40840.46 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Mannheim | -6.92 | 5.66 | 2.22E-01 | -18.02 | 4.19 | 40840.46 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Age | -0.32 | 0.03 | 1.29E-23 | -0.38 | -0.26 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 1.15 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Male sex | 11.85 | 0.96 | 4.01E-34 | 9.96 | 13.74 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 2.13 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Height | 0.03 | 0.05 | 5.48E-01 | -0.07 | 0.13 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 2.25 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | BMI | -0.34 | 0.07 | 5.26E-06 | -0.48 | -0.19 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 1.07 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Essen | -2.57 | 0.77 | 8.42E-04 | -4.08 | -1.06 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 1.04 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Düsseldorf | -5.49 | 1.49 | 2.36E-04 | -8.41 | -2.56 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -8.82 | 1.51 | 6.05E-09 | -11.78 | -5.85 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Saarbrücken | -8.50 | 2.44 | 4.83E-04 | -13.28 | -3.73 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Münster | -8.57 | 2.78 | 2.05E-03 | -14.01 | -3.12 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Mannheim | -9.72 | 5.38 | 7.07E-02 | -20.26 | 0.82 | 40373.67 | 0.107 | NA | 6.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Age | 0.44 | 0.03 | 5.73E-40 | 0.38 | 0.51 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.73 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Male sex | 8.86 | 0.83 | 4.41E-26 | 7.22 | 10.49 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 2.15 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Height | 0.16 | 0.04 | 3.04E-04 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 2.26 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | BMI | 0.12 | 0.06 | 5.59E-02 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.10 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.98 | 0.02 | 5.81E-295 | 0.93 | 1.02 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.63 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Essen | -0.60 | 0.66 | 3.64E-01 | -1.90 | 0.70 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.05 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Düsseldorf | -4.03 | 1.28 | 1.67E-03 | -6.55 | -1.52 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -6.30 | 1.30 | 1.37E-06 | -8.85 | -3.74 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Saarbrücken | -6.15 | 2.09 | 3.33E-03 | -10.26 | -2.05 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Münster | -6.23 | 2.39 | 9.14E-03 | -10.91 | -1.55 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Mannheim | -5.17 | 4.62 | 2.64E-01 | -10.91 | -1.55 | 39024.55 | 0.340 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Age | 0.38 | 0.03 | 3.81E-29 | 0.31 | 0.44 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.81 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Male sex | 8.25 | 0.82 | 2.39E-23 | 6.64 | 9.87 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 2.16 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Height | 0.18 | 0.04 | 3.39E-05 | 0.10 | 0.27 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 2.26 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | BMI | -0.04 | 0.07 | 4.94E-01 | -0.17 | 0.08 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.17 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.98 | 0.02 | 8.80E-303 | 0.93 | 1.03 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.64 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Diabetes | 10.26 | 1.19 | 1.18E-17 | 7.92 | 12.60 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.07 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Gout | 1.85 | 1.47 | 2.08E-01 | -1.03 | 4.74 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.05 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Hypertension | 3.94 | 0.68 | 6.43E-09 | 2.61 | 5.26 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.23 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Essen | -0.27 | 0.66 | 6.76E-01 | -1.56 | 1.01 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.06 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Düsseldorf | -3.42 | 1.27 | 6.98E-03 | -5.90 | -0.94 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -6.16 | 1.29 | 1.66E-06 | -8.68 | -3.65 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Saarbrücken | -5.38 | 2.07 | 9.33E-03 | -9.43 | -1.32 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.00 |
| Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Münster | -5.75 | 2.36 | 1.47E-02 | -10.37 | -1.13 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.00 |
| I otal kidney volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Mannheim | -5.21 | 4.56 | 2.54E-01 | -14.15 | 3.73 | 38902.63 | 0.358 | 1.52E-27 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Age | -0.04 | 0.02 | 8.57E-02 | -0.09 | 0.01 | 38383.16 | 0.001 | NA | NA |

| Cortox volumo BSA norm (ml /m2) | Univeriate | Mala sox | 12.02 | 0.40 | 2 02E 165 | 12.07 | 1/ 00 | 27625.07 | 0.155 | NΙΔ | NA |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|--------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Cortex volume, DOA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Universite | Hoight | 13.35 | 0.43 | 1.24E.01 | 0.47 | 0.57 | 20010.02 | 0.133 | | |
| Contex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Universite | Mainht | 0.32 | 0.03 | 1.34E-01 | 0.47 | 0.07 | 30019.03 | 0.079 | NA NA | NA NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Univariate | weight | 0.29 | 0.02 | 2.04E-69 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 38075.81 | 0.067 | NA NA | NA NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BMI | 0.40 | 0.06 | 1.95E-12 | 0.29 | 0.51 | 38336.56 | 0.011 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BSA | 22.85 | 1.14 | 3.58E-86 | 20.62 | 25.08 | 37998.82 | 0.083 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.43 | 0.02 | 3.17E-136 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 37768.65 | 0.129 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Kidney disease | -1.22 | 2.03 | 5.50E-01 | -5.20 | 2.77 | 38385.76 | 0.000 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m ² | -13.03 | 3.09 | 2.45E-05 | -19.08 | -6.98 | 38368.31 | 0.004 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Diabetes | 12.40 | 1.07 | 1.87E-30 | 10.29 | 14.50 | 38254.49 | 0.029 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Gout | 6.23 | 1.35 | 4.30E-06 | 3.58 | 8.89 | 38364.98 | 0.005 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Hypertension | 5.30 | 0.57 | 2.85E-20 | 4.18 | 6.42 | 38300.98 | 0.019 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Essen | -1.73 | 0.61 | 4.75E-03 | -2.92 | -0.53 | 38339.47 | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Düsseldorf | -3.61 | 1.18 | 2.29E-03 | -5.93 | -1.29 | 38339.47 | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -6.48 | 1.19 | 5.40E-08 | -8.81 | -4.15 | 38339.47 | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Saarbrücken | -8.01 | 1.94 | 3.69E-05 | -11.81 | -4.21 | 38339.47 | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm, (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Münster | -5.18 | 2.21 | 1.92E-02 | -9.51 | -0.84 | 38339.47 | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm, (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Mannheim | -6.72 | 4.28 | 1.17E-01 | -15.11 | 1.68 | 38339.47 | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| Cortex volume BSA-norm (ml /m ²) | Adjusted for demography anthropometry | Age | -0.06 | 0.02 | 8 86E-03 | -0.11 | -0.02 | 37545.68 | 0 175 | NA | 1 15 |
| Cortex volume BSA-norm (ml /m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Male sex | 13 44 | 0.70 | 2.33E-78 | 12.06 | 14.82 | 37545.68 | 0 175 | NA | 2 13 |
| Cortex volume BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Height | 0.03 | 0.04 | 4.82E-01 | -0.05 | 0.10 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | NA | 2.25 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | BMI | 0.00 | 0.05 | 8.99E-07 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | NA | 1.07 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Essen | -1 72 | 0.56 | 2 14E-03 | -2.82 | -0.62 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | NA | 1.07 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Düsseldorf | -4 74 | 1.09 | 1 34E-05 | -6.87 | -2.61 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | ΝA | 1.04 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -6.49 | 1.00 | 1.34E 00 | -8.66 | -4.33 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | NA | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.43 | 1.10 | 4.17E-05 | -0.00 | -4.33 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | NA | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Münster | -6.26 | 2.02 | 2.01E-03 | -10.22 | -4.20 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | NA | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Mannheim | -0.20 | 3.02 | 5.50E-02 | -15.17 | 0.10 | 37545.68 | 0.175 | NA | 6.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | | -1.43 | 0.02 | 1.04E 71 | -13.17 | 0.19 | 37343.00 | 0.175 | | 1.72 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Age Mala say | 0.45 | 0.02 | 1.04E-71 | 10.40 | 12.65 | 26421.22 | 0.359 | 5.04E-247 | 2.15 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | | 0.14 | 0.62 | 1.41E-72 | 10.21 | 12.05 | 30421.22 | 0.359 | 5.04E-247 | 2.15 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Peignt | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.19E-04 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 30421.22 | 0.359 | 5.04E-247 | 2.20 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | | 0.56 | 0.05 | 3.11E-32 | 0.40 | 0.67 | 30421.22 | 0.359 | 5.04E-247 | 1.10 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.66 | 0.02 | 2.82E-246 | 0.62 | 0.69 | 36421.22 | 0.359 | 5.84E-247 | 1.63 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Essen | -0.40 | 0.50 | 4.23E-01 | -1.37 | 0.57 | 36421.22 | 0.359 | 5.84E-247 | 1.05 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Dusseldon | -3.76 | 0.96 | 9.00E-05 | -5.64 | -1.88 | 36421.22 | 0.359 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -4.80 | 0.97 | 8.56E-07 | -6.71 | -2.89 | 36421.22 | 0.359 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Saarbrucken | -6.16 | 1.57 | 8.47E-05 | -9.23 | -3.09 | 36421.22 | 0.359 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Munster | -4.68 | 1.78 | 8.76E-03 | -8.18 | -1.18 | 36421.22 | 0.359 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Mannheim | -4.43 | 3.46 | 2.00E-01 | -8.18 | -1.18 | 36421.22 | 0.359 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Age | 0.38 | 0.02 | 1.40E-52 | 0.33 | 0.43 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.81 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Male sex | 10.74 | 0.61 | 1.49E-67 | 9.55 | 11.94 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 2.16 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Height | 0.13 | 0.03 | 3.40E-05 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 2.26 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | BMI | 0.40 | 0.05 | 4.32E-16 | 0.30 | 0.49 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.17 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.67 | 0.02 | 5.24E-262 | 0.63 | 0.70 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.64 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Diabetes | 9.62 | 0.88 | 2.12E-27 | 7.89 | 11.34 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.07 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Gout | 3.82 | 1.09 | 4.40E-04 | 1.69 | 5.95 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.05 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Hypertension | 4.37 | 0.50 | 2.88E-18 | 3.39 | 5.35 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.23 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Essen | -0.05 | 0.48 | 9.11E-01 | -1.00 | 0.89 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.06 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Düsseldorf | -3.10 | 0.93 | 9.23E-04 | -4.93 | -1.27 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -4.69 | 0.95 | 7.97E-07 | -6.54 | -2.83 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Saarbrücken | -5.35 | 1.52 | 4.60E-04 | -8.34 | -2.36 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Münster | -4.24 | 1.74 | 1.48E-02 | -7.64 | -0.83 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.00 |
| Cortex volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Mannheim | -4.50 | 3.36 | 1.81E-01 | -11.09 | 2.10 | 36182.52 | 0.393 | 9.18E-53 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Age | -0.29 | 0.01 | 6.28E-125 | -0.32 | -0.27 | 32346.81 | 0.119 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Male sex | -1.79 | 0.29 | 4.60E-10 | -2.35 | -1.23 | 32873.44 | 0.009 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Height | 0.03 | 0.02 | 4.98E-02 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 32908.45 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Weight | -0.17 | 0.01 | 2.57E-81 | -0.19 | -0.15 | 32547.32 | 0.078 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BMI | -0.72 | 0.03 | 1.85E-125 | -0.78 | -0.66 | 32344.37 | 0.119 | NA | NA |

| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BSA | -9.88 | 0.63 | 1.24E-54 | -11.11 | -8.65 | 32669.87 | 0.053 | NA | NA |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-----------|------|
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 31335.85 | 0.297 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Kidney disease | -4.89 | 1.10 | 8.99E-06 | -7.05 | -2.73 | 32892.58 | 0.004 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m ² | -16.54 | 1.66 | 3.34E-23 | -19.79 | -13.29 | 32813.80 | 0.022 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Diabetes | -2.98 | 0.59 | 4.40E-07 | -4.13 | -1.82 | 32886.78 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Gout | -7.18 | 0.73 | 1.10E-22 | -8.60 | -5.75 | 32816.16 | 0.021 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Hypertension | -4.42 | 0.31 | 3.37E-46 | -5.02 | -3.82 | 32708.56 | 0.045 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Essen | -0.08 | 0.33 | 8.05E-01 | -0.74 | 0.57 | 32917.55 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Düsseldorf | 0.85 | 0.64 | 1.87E-01 | -0.41 | 2.11 | 32917.55 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Berlin-Mitte | 0.84 | 0.65 | 1.93E-01 | -0.43 | 2.12 | 32917.55 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.13 | 1.06 | 9.00E-01 | -2.21 | 1.94 | 32917.55 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Münster | -1.19 | 1.20 | 3.23E-01 | -3.55 | 1.17 | 32917.55 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Mannheim | -0.20 | 2.33 | 9.32E-01 | -4.78 | 4.38 | 32917.55 | 0.001 | NA | NA |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Age | -0.26 | 0.01 | 3.10E-94 | -0.28 | -0.23 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 1.15 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Male sex | -1.58 | 0.37 | 2.19E-05 | -2.31 | -0.85 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 2.13 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Height | 0.00 | 0.02 | 8.07E-01 | -0.03 | 0.04 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 2.25 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | BMI | -0.60 | 0.03 | 8.46E-95 | -0.66 | -0.55 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 1.07 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Essen | -0.82 | 0.30 | 5.85E-03 | -1.40 | -0.24 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 1.04 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Düsseldorf | -0.75 | 0.58 | 1.92E-01 | -1.88 | 0.38 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -2.32 | 0.58 | 7.21E-05 | -3.47 | -1.18 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.76 | 0.94 | 4.18E-01 | -2.61 | 1.08 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Münster | -2.42 | 1.07 | 2.42E-02 | -4.52 | -0.32 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Mannheim | -2.23 | 2.08 | 2.84E-01 | -6.30 | 1.85 | 31868.79 | 0.211 | NA | 6.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm, (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Age | -0.01 | 0.01 | 5.61E-01 | -0.03 | 0.02 | 30945.18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.73 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm, (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Male sex | -2.56 | 0.34 | 3.75E-14 | -3.22 | -1.90 | 30945.18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 2.15 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm, (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Height | 0.05 | 0.02 | 8.68E-03 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 30945.18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 2.26 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm, (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | BMI | -0.45 | 0.03 | 3.70E-65 | -0.51 | -0.40 | 30945.18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.10 |
| Medulla volume BSA-norm (ml /m²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGER | eGER[crea+cvsC] | 0.32 | 0.01 | 9 71E-203 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 30945 18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.63 |
| Medulla volume BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGER | Center: Essen | -0.18 | 0.27 | 5 13E-01 | -0.70 | 0.35 | 30945 18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.05 |
| Medulla volume BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGER | Center: Düsseldorf | -0.28 | 0.52 | 5 94E-01 | -1.30 | 0.00 | 30945 18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGER | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -1.50 | 0.53 | 4.54E-03 | -2.53 | -0.46 | 30945 18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGER | Center: Saarbrücken | 0.01 | 0.85 | 9.93E-01 | -1.66 | 1.67 | 30945 18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGER | Center: Münster | -1.65 | 0.00 | 8 76E-02 | -3.55 | 0.24 | 30945 18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Mannheim | -0.74 | 1.87 | 6.94E-01 | -3.55 | 0.24 | 30945 18 | 0.359 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume BSA-norm (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | | 0.00 | 0.01 | 8.48E-01 | -0.03 | 0.02 | 30935 77 | 0.361 | 1.50E-03 | 1.83 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-porm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Male sex | -2.48 | 0.01 | 2 72E-13 | -3.14 | -1.82 | 30035.77 | 0.361 | 1.50E-03 | 2.16 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Height | -2.40 | 0.04 | 7.50E-03 | -0.14 | 0.08 | 30935.77 | 0.361 | 1.50E-03 | 2.10 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | BMI | -0.44 | 0.02 | 1.39E-03 | -0.49 | -0.39 | 30935.77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1 17 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | | -0.44 | 0.03 | 2.25E 109 | -0.49 | -0.39 | 20025 77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1.17 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Diabatas | 0.52 | 0.01 | 2.25E-190 | 0.30 | 1.57 | 20025 77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1.04 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | | Court | 1.06 | 0.49 | 2.13E-01 | -0.33 | 0.79 | 20025 77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1.07 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Goul | -1.90 | 0.60 | 1.17E-03 | -3.15 | -0.76 | 30935.77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1.05 |
| Modulla volume, BSA-norm, (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Contor: Eccon | -0.47 | 0.20 | 9.03E-02 | -1.01 | 0.07 | 20025 77 | 0.301 | 1.500-03 | 1.23 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Essen | -0.19 | 0.27 | 4.74E-01 | -0.72 | 0.33 | 30935.77 | 0.361 | 1.50E-03 | 1.06 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Dusseldon | -0.32 | 0.52 | 5.32E-01 | -1.34 | 0.69 | 30935.77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Center, Bernin-Mille | -1.40 | 0.55 | 5.04E-03 | -2.51 | -0.45 | 30935.77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Saarbrucken | -0.03 | 0.85 | 9.68E-01 | -1.70 | 1.63 | 30935.77 | 0.361 | 1.50E-03 | 1.00 |
| Medulla volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Munster | -1.02 | 0.97 | 9.35E-02 | -3.52 | 0.27 | 30935.77 | 0.301 | 1.50E-03 | 1.00 |
| Niedulia volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | | -0.71 | 1.87 | 7.04E-01 | -4.38 | 2.96 | 30935.77 | 0.361 | 1.50E-03 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | | Age Mala any | 0.21 | 0.01 | 1.04E-117 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 29757.38 | 0.112 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Univariate | IVIAIE SEX | 5.22 | 0.20 | 1.27E-140 | 4.83 | 5.61 | 29651.98 | 0.133 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Univariate | neight | 0.17 | 0.01 | 1.54E-52 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 30056.84 | 0.051 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | vveight | 0.14 | 0.01 | 1.29E-98 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 29845.17 | 0.095 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BMI | 0.32 | 0.02 | 4.75E-45 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 30091.19 | 0.043 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | BSA | 10.32 | 0.45 | 3.69E-108 | 9.43 | 11.21 | 29801.29 | 0.103 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR[crea+cysC] | -0.03 | 0.01 | 3.34E-06 | -0.05 | -0.02 | 30268.04 | 0.005 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Kidney disease | 0.37 | 0.82 | 6.52E-01 | -1.24 | 1.98 | 30289.46 | 0.000 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m ² | 1.18 | 1.25 | 3.44E-01 | -1.27 | 3.63 | 30288.77 | 0.000 | NA | NA |

| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Diabetes | 3.24 | 0.44 | 1.48E-13 | 2.39 | 4.10 | 30235.03 | 0.012 | NA | NA |
|--|--|----------------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Gout | 2.94 | 0.55 | 8.49E-08 | 1.86 | 4.01 | 30260.96 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Hypertension | 2.94 | 0.23 | 5.47E-37 | 2.49 | 3.39 | 30128.13 | 0.035 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Essen | 0.01 | 0.25 | 9.82E-01 | -0.48 | 0.49 | 30267.21 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Düsseldorf | -1.12 | 0.48 | 1.96E-02 | -2.06 | -0.18 | 30267.21 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -2.44 | 0.48 | 4.38E-07 | -3.38 | -1.49 | 30267.21 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.24 | 0.79 | 7.58E-01 | -1.78 | 1.30 | 30267.21 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Münster | -0.80 | 0.90 | 3.71E-01 | -2.56 | 0.96 | 30267.21 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Univariate | Center: Mannheim | -2.29 | 1.74 | 1.88E-01 | -5.69 | 1.12 | 30267.21 | 0.007 | NA | NA |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Age | 0.22 | 0.01 | 6.88E-131 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 1.15 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Male sex | 4.09 | 0.27 | 6.62E-52 | 3.57 | 4.62 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 2.13 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Height | 0.09 | 0.01 | 2.05E-09 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 2.25 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | BMI | 0.19 | 0.02 | 3.54E-21 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 1.07 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Essen | 0.31 | 0.21 | 1.50E-01 | -0.11 | 0.72 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 1.04 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Düsseldorf | -0.60 | 0.41 | 1.46E-01 | -1.41 | 0.21 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -0.68 | 0.42 | 1.04E-01 | -1.50 | 0.14 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.01 | 0.67 | 9.84E-01 | -1.33 | 1.31 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Münster | -0.65 | 0.77 | 4.00E-01 | -2.15 | 0.86 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Mannheim | -1.53 | 1.49 | 3.05E-01 | -4.44 | 1.39 | 28873.29 | 0.274 | NA | 6.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Age | 0.30 | 0.01 | 2.98E-172 | 0.28 | 0.33 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.73 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Male sex | 3.76 | 0.26 | 1.18E-45 | 3.24 | 4.27 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 2.15 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Height | 0.10 | 0.01 | 8.48E-13 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 2.26 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | BMI | 0.25 | 0.02 | 2.97E-33 | 0.21 | 0.29 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.10 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.11 | 0.01 | 3.29E-45 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.63 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Essen | 0.53 | 0.21 | 1.13E-02 | 0.12 | 0.94 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.05 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Düsseldorf | -0.44 | 0.40 | 2.80E-01 | -1.23 | 0.36 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -0.40 | 0.41 | 3.34E-01 | -1.20 | 0.41 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Saarbrücken | 0.25 | 0.66 | 7.01E-01 | -1.04 | 1.54 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Münster | -0.38 | 0.75 | 6.11E-01 | -1.85 | 1.09 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry, eGFR | Center: Mannheim | -1.01 | 1.45 | 4.87E-01 | -1.85 | 1.09 | 28675.63 | 0.306 | 2.48E-45 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Age | 0.30 | 0.01 | 1.32E-157 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.81 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Male sex | 3.69 | 0.26 | 4.31E-44 | 3.18 | 4.21 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 2.16 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Height | 0.10 | 0.01 | 2.26E-13 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 2.26 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | BMI | 0.23 | 0.02 | 9.79E-27 | 0.18 | 0.27 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.17 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | eGFR[crea+cysC] | 0.11 | 0.01 | 1.53E-45 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.64 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Diabetes | 0.88 | 0.38 | 2.08E-02 | 0.13 | 1.62 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.07 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Gout | -0.19 | 0.47 | 6.89E-01 | -1.11 | 0.73 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.05 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Hypertension | 0.70 | 0.22 | 1.16E-03 | 0.28 | 1.12 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.23 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Essen | 0.57 | 0.21 | 5.95E-03 | 0.17 | 0.98 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.06 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Düsseldorf | -0.36 | 0.40 | 3.74E-01 | -1.15 | 0.43 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -0.36 | 0.41 | 3.75E-01 | -1.16 | 0.44 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Saarbrücken | 0.36 | 0.66 | 5.86E-01 | -0.93 | 1.65 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m ²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Münster | -0.31 | 0.75 | 6.80E-01 | -1.78 | 1.16 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.00 |
| Sinus volume, BSA-norm. (mL/m²) | Fully adjusted | Center: Mannheim | -0.99 | 1.45 | 4.93E-01 | -3.84 | 1.85 | 28663.05 | 0.309 | 3.33E-04 | 1.00 |

Association results were obtained from linear regression in complete case set (N=4,471). Abbreviations: BMI body mass index; BSA body surface area; eGFR estimated glomerular filtration rate (calculated with serum creatinine and cystatin C [crea+cystC]); Definition of eGFR < 60mL/min/1.73m² based on eGFR[crea+cysC]; P association p-value; 95Cl 95% confidence interval; R² proportion of variance explained by model, unadjusted; LRT-P p-value of likelihood ratio test comparing models adjusted for demography, anthropometry and eGFR to models adjusted for demography and anthropometry as well as comparing fully adjusted models to models adjusted for demography, anthropometry and eGFR; VIF variance inflation factor (only calculated for models >1 variables included). For study centers, the largest study center in Neubrandenburg served as reference.

eTable 6: Associations of BSA-normalized imaging markers with eGFR.

| Outcome | Model | Covariate | Beta | SE | Р | Cl.lower | Cl.upper | AIC | Rsquared | LRT.P | VIF |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Male sex | 1.46 | 0.44 | 9.33E-04 | 0.59 | 2.32 | 36727.77 | 0.002 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Age | -0.78 | 0.02 | 0.00E+00 | -0.81 | -0.75 | 34756.86 | 0.358 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Height | 0.21 | 0.02 | 1.84E-19 | 0.16 | 0.25 | 36657.27 | 0.018 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Weight | -0.12 | 0.01 | 8.91E-17 | -0.14 | -0.09 | 36669.49 | 0.015 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | BMI | -0.76 | 0.05 | 4.38E-59 | -0.85 | -0.67 | 36475.86 | 0.057 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | BSA | -4.87 | 0.98 | 7.62E-07 | -6.80 | -2.94 | 36714.26 | 0.005 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | 0.31 | 0.01 | 1.00E-276 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 35474.60 | 0.246 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | 0.30 | 0.01 | 3.17E-136 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 36121.26 | 0.129 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | 0.84 | 0.02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 35162.27 | 0.297 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | -0.14 | 0.03 | 3.34E-06 | -0.20 | -0.08 | 36717.10 | 0.005 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m ² | -51.95 | 2.45 | 5.06E-95 | -56.75 | -47.14 | 36310.76 | 0.091 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Kidney disease | -13.03 | 1.68 | 1.14E-14 | -16.32 | -9.73 | 36679.05 | 0.013 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Diabetes | -5.31 | 0.90 | 4.33E-09 | -7.08 | -3.54 | 36704.24 | 0.008 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Gout | -10.26 | 1.12 | 6.70E-20 | -12.46 | -8.07 | 36655.28 | 0.018 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Hypertension | -7.90 | 0.47 | 9.88E-63 | -8.82 | -6.99 | 36459.12 | 0.061 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Center: Essen | -0.83 | 0.51 | 1.03E-01 | -1.83 | 0.17 | 36723.45 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Center: Düsseldorf | 2.00 | 0.99 | 4.26E-02 | 0.07 | 3.94 | 36723.45 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Center: Berlin-Mitte | 3.75 | 0.99 | 1.63E-04 | 1.80 | 5.69 | 36723.45 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Center: Saarbrücken | -1.86 | 1.62 | 2.50E-01 | -5.04 | 1.31 | 36723.45 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Center: Münster | -0.04 | 1.84 | 9.85E-01 | -3.65 | 3.58 | 36723.45 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Univariate | Center: Mannheim | -0.63 | 3.57 | 8.60E-01 | -7.63 | 6.38 | 36723.45 | 0.006 | NA | NA |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Age | -0.78 | 0.02 | 0.00E+00 | -0.81 | -0.75 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 1.15 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Male sex | 3.07 | 0.50 | 1.33E-09 | 2.08 | 4.06 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 2.13 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Height | -0.13 | 0.03 | 8.69E-07 | -0.19 | -0.08 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 2.25 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | BMI | -0.47 | 0.04 | 1.04E-33 | -0.55 | -0.40 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 1.07 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Essen | -2.02 | 0.40 | 5.71E-07 | -2.81 | -1.23 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 1.04 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Düsseldorf | -1.49 | 0.78 | 5.65E-02 | -3.02 | 0.04 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -2.58 | 0.79 | 1.13E-03 | -4.13 | -1.03 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Saarbrücken | -2.41 | 1.27 | 5.87E-02 | -4.91 | 0.09 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Munster | -2.40 | 1.45 | 9.91E-02 | -5.24 | 0.45 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry | Center: Mannheim | -4.66 | 2.81 | 9.75E-02 | -10.18 | 0.85 | 34582.41 | 0.385 | NA | 6.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Age | -0.69 | 0.01 | 0.00E+00 | -0.72 | -0.67 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 1.18 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Male sex | -0.10 | 0.44 | 8.23E-01 | -0.96 | 0.77 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 2.20 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Height | -0.14 | 0.02 | 1.26E-09 | -0.19 | -0.10 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 2.25 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | BMI | -0.38 | 0.03 | 5.75E-30 | -0.45 | -0.32 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 1.07 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | 0.27 | 0.01 | 5.81E-295 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 1.12 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Essen | -1.33 | 0.35 | 1.27E-04 | -2.01 | -0.65 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 1.06 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Dusseldorf | -0.02 | 0.67 | 9.74E-01 | -1.34 | 1.30 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Berlin-Witte | -0.22 | 0.68 | 7.43E-01 | -1.56 | 1.12 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Saarbrucken | -0.14 | 1.10 | 9.01E-01 | -2.29 | 2.01 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 8.80E-296 | 1.00 |
| $= GEP[creatoveC] (mL/min/(1.73m^2)]$ | Adjusted for demography, antihopometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Mannheim | -0.11 | 2.40 | 3.32E-UI | -2.00 | 2.34 | 33233.29 | 0.345 | 8 80E 206 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | | -2.07 | 2.42 | 3.93E-01 | -0.01 | 2.00 | 33233.29 | 0.545 | 0.00E-290 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Age Mala sax | -0.76 | 0.01 | 0.00E+00 | -0.79 | -0.73 | 33457.94 | 0.522 | 5.84E-247 | 1.15 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Male Sex | -1.49 | 0.40 | 1.33E-03 | -2.39 | -0.56 | 33457.94 | 0.522 | 5.04E-247 | 2.30 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | | -0.14 | 0.02 | 2.00E-09 | -0.19 | -0.10 | 33457.94 | 0.522 | 5.04E-247 | 2.25 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Divil Cortox volume, BSA porm | -0.56 | 0.03 | 0.39E-39 | -0.63 | -0.49 | 33457.94 | 0.522 | 5.04E-247 | 1.07 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Contex Volume, BSA-norm. | 0.34 | 0.01 | 2.02E-240 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 22457.04 | 0.522 | 5.04E-247 | 1.21 |
| $= GFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m^2)$ | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, DSA-horm | Center: Düsseldorf | -1.43 | 0.30 | 9.66E-01 | -2.13 | -0.74 | 33457.04 | 0.522 | 5.04E-247 | 1.00 |
| $= GER[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m^2)$ | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, BSA-norm | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -0.38 | 0.03 | 5.88E-01 | -1.24 | 0.99 | 33457.94 | 0.522 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| = GFR[crea+cysC] (mL/mm/1.73mP) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, DSA-horm | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.30 | 1 13 | 9.00E-01 | -1.75 | 0.99 | 33457.04 | 0.522 | 5.04E-247 | 1.00 |
| $= GFR[crea+cysC] (mL/mm/1.73m^2)$ | Adjusted for demography, anthronometry plus Cortex volume, DSA-h0ffl. | Center: Münster | -0.28 | 1.13 | 8 20E-01 | -1.99 | 2.42 | 33457.94 | 0.522 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| = GER[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73mP) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, BSA-norm | Center: Mannheim | -0.20 | 2.48 | 3.92E-01 | -6.99 | 2.24 | 33457.94 | 0.522 | 5.84E-247 | 1.00 |
| aGEP[creatovsC] (mL/min/1.73mP) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Cortex volume, DSA-horm | | -0.63 | 0.02 | 5.81E-304 | -0.55 | -0.60 | 33658.20 | 0.522 | 2.66E-202 | 1.00 |
| $= GFR[crea+cysC] (mL/mm/1.73m^2)$ | Adjusted for demography, anthronometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-horm | Male sex | 4.00 | 0.02 | 2.76E-19 | -0.00 | 4.89 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.00E-203 | 2 14 |
| $= GER[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m^2)$ | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-horm | Height | -0.14 | 0.40 | 2.70L-10 | -0.18 | -0.09 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 2.14 |
| 001 NUCatoysoj (IIIL/IIIII/ 1./ 3111) | rajusica ior demography, anunopomeny plus medulia volume, DSA-10111. | r ioigilt | -0.14 | 0.02 | 2.JJE-00 | -0.10 | -0.09 | 00000.00 | 0.000 | 2.000-203 | 2.20 |

| $\alpha CED[area + \alpha (\alpha C) (m) /(m) /(1.72m^2)]$ | Adjusted for demography, onthronometry plus Modullo volume, RSA norm | BMI | 0.10 | 0.04 | 1 07E 00 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 22650.00 | 0 500 | 2.66E 202 | 1 17 |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------|
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (IIL/IIII/1.73II ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulia volume, BSA-norm. | DIVI | -0.12 | 0.04 | 1.27E-03 | -0.19 | -0.05 | 33030.00 | 0.500 | 2.00E-203 | 1.17 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | 0.59 | 0.02 | 9.71E-203 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 1.27 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Essen | -1.54 | 0.36 | 2.41E-05 | -2.25 | -0.82 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 1.05 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Düsseldorf | -1.05 | 0.70 | 1.37E-01 | -2.43 | 0.33 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -1.22 | 0.72 | 8.82E-02 | -2.62 | 0.18 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cvsC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-norm, | Center: Saarbrücken | -1.96 | 1.15 | 8.76E-02 | -4.22 | 0.29 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| eGER[crea+cvsC] (ml /min/1 73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-norm | Center: Münster | -0.98 | 1.31 | 4 55E-01 | -3 55 | 1 59 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| $eGEP[crea+cycC] (mL/min/1.73m^2)$ | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Medulla volume, BSA-norm | Center: Manpheim | -3.36 | 2.54 | 1.86E-01 | -8.33 | 1.60 | 33658.80 | 0.500 | 2.66E-203 | 1.00 |
| CEP[crost cysC] (mL/min/1.73m2) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Nieddild Volume, BEA norm | | 0.00 | 2.04 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.92 | 24294 75 | 0.300 | 2.002 200 | 1.00 |
| | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Age | -0.87 | 0.02 | 0.00E+00 | -0.90 | -0.63 | 34364.75 | 0.412 | 2.40E-45 | 1.32 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Male sex | 1.45 | 0.51 | 4.29E-03 | 0.45 | 2.44 | 34384.75 | 0.412 | 2.48E-45 | 2.24 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Height | -0.17 | 0.03 | 3.38E-10 | -0.22 | -0.12 | 34384.75 | 0.412 | 2.48E-45 | 2.26 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | BMI | -0.55 | 0.04 | 9.51E-46 | -0.62 | -0.47 | 34384.75 | 0.412 | 2.48E-45 | 1.09 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | 0.40 | 0.03 | 3.29E-45 | 0.34 | 0.45 | 34384.75 | 0.412 | 2.48E-45 | 1.38 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Essen | -2.14 | 0.39 | 6.04E-08 | -2.91 | -1.37 | 34384.75 | 0.412 | 2.48E-45 | 1.04 |
| eGFR[crea+cvsC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm, | Center: Düsseldorf | -1.25 | 0.76 | 1.01E-01 | -2.75 | 0.25 | 34384.75 | 0.412 | 2.48E-45 | 1.00 |
| eGER[crea+cvsC] (ml /min/1 73m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -2.31 | 0.77 | 2 87E-03 | -3.83 | -0.79 | 34384 75 | 0.412 | 2 48E-45 | 1.00 |
| $eGEP[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m^2)$ | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm | Center: Saarbrücken | -2.40 | 1.25 | 5 38E-02 | -4.85 | 0.04 | 34384 75 | 0.412 | 2.10E 10 | 1.00 |
| aCEP[area + ayaC] (mL/min/1.73m2) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Münster | -2.40 | 1.20 | 1.30E-02 | -4.00 | 0.04 | 24204.75 | 0.412 | 2.402-45 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1./3m ²) | Adjusted for demography, antihopometry plus Sinus volume, BSA-horm. | Center Mensheim | -2.14 | 1.42 | 1.32E-UI | -4.93 | 0.04 | 34304.75 | 0.412 | 2.40E-40 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1./3m ²) | Adjusted for demography, anthropometry plus Sinus Volume, BSA-norm. | | -4.06 | 2.75 | 1.40E-01 | -9.45 | 1.34 | 34384.75 | 0.412 | 2.48E-45 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Age | -0.66 | 0.01 | 0.00E+00 | -0.69 | -0.63 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.29 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Male sex | 0.12 | 0.44 | 7.88E-01 | -0.74 | 0.98 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 2.21 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Height | -0.15 | 0.02 | 3.20E-10 | -0.19 | -0.10 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 2.25 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | BMI | -0.31 | 0.03 | 2.16E-19 | -0.38 | -0.24 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.15 |
| eGFR[crea+cvsC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Total kidnev volume. BSA-norm. | 0.27 | 0.01 | 8.80E-303 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.14 |
| eGER[crea+cvsC] (ml /min/1 73m ²) | Fully adjusted incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm | Diabetes | -1 84 | 0.63 | 3.62E-03 | -3.09 | -0.60 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1 49F-14 | 1.09 |
| α GER[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm | Gout | -3.33 | 0.00 | 1 76E-05 | -4.85 | -1.81 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.00 |
| α GEP[orop LoveC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, DSA norm | Hyportonsion | 1.04 | 0.26 | 5.24E.09 | 2.64 | 1.01 | 22171.02 | 0.552 | 1.40E 14 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[clea+cySC] (mL/min/1.73m-) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-horm. | | -1.94 | 0.30 | 3.24E-06 | -2.04 | -1.25 | 33171.02 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.23 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, Incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Essen | -1.43 | 0.34 | 3.55E-05 | -2.10 | -0.75 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.06 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1./3m ²) | Fully adjusted, Incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Dusseldorf | -0.24 | 0.67 | 7.24E-01 | -1.54 | 1.07 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -0.18 | 0.68 | 7.90E-01 | -1.51 | 1.15 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.37 | 1.09 | 7.34E-01 | -2.51 | 1.77 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Münster | -0.14 | 1.24 | 9.07E-01 | -2.58 | 2.29 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Total kidney volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Mannheim | -1.95 | 2.40 | 4.18E-01 | -6.66 | 2.76 | 33171.82 | 0.552 | 1.49E-14 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cvsC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Age | -0.72 | 0.02 | 0.00E+00 | -0.75 | -0.69 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.26 |
| eGER[crea+cvsC] (ml /min/1 73m ²) | Fully adjusted incl. Cortex volume BSA-norm | Male sex | -1.34 | 0.46 | 3.61E-03 | -2.23 | -0.44 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2 32E-22 | 2 31 |
| $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}[crea+cycC] (mL/min/1.73m^2)$ | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm | Height | -0.15 | 0.10 | 4.22E-10 | -0.19 | -0.10 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.02E 22 | 2.01 |
| α GEP[orop LovgC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, DOA-norm. | BMI | -0.13 | 0.02 | 1.22E-10 | -0.13 | -0.10 | 22260.10 | 0.535 | 2.32E-22 | 1.14 |
| CEP[crost avaC] (mL/min/1.73m2) | Fully adjusted, incl. Contex volume, DOA-norm. | Cortex volume BSA norm | -0.40 | 0.03 | F 24E 262 | -0.34 | -0.41 | 33360.10 | 0.555 | 2.326-22 | 1.14 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, Incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | 0.35 | 0.01 | 5.24E-262 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.20 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, Incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Diabetes | -2.41 | 0.65 | 2.06E-04 | -3.69 | -1.14 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.10 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Gout | -4.30 | 0.79 | 5.79E-08 | -5.85 | -2.75 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.05 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Hypertension | -2.46 | 0.37 | 1.97E-11 | -3.17 | -1.74 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.24 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Essen | -1.55 | 0.35 | 1.14E-05 | -2.24 | -0.86 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.06 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Düsseldorf | -0.12 | 0.68 | 8.60E-01 | -1.46 | 1.22 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -0.28 | 0.69 | 6.85E-01 | -1.64 | 1.08 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cvsC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Saarbrücken | -0.02 | 1.11 | 9.85E-01 | -2.20 | 2.16 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.32E-22 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (ml /min/1 73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm | Center: Münster | -0.28 | 1.27 | 8.23F-01 | -2.77 | 2.20 | 33360 10 | 0.533 | 2.32F-22 | 1.00 |
| α GER[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Cortex volume, BSA-norm | Center: Mansheim | -1.92 | 2.45 | 4 35E-01 | -6.73 | 2.20 | 33360.10 | 0.533 | 2.02E-22 | 1.00 |
| α CEP[orop α woC] (mL/min/1.70mP) | Fully adjusted, incl. Contex Volume, DOA norm | | 0.62 | 0.02 | 0.505.201 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 22652.00 | 0.505 | 1 22E 02 | 1.00 |
| | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulia volume, BSA-norm. | Age | -0.62 | 0.02 | 9.59E-201 | -0.65 | -0.59 | 33053.00 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.35 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Male sex | 4.07 | 0.46 | 7.24E-19 | 3.18 | 4.97 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 2.15 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Height | -0.14 | 0.02 | 3.36E-08 | -0.18 | -0.09 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 2.25 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | BMI | -0.10 | 0.04 | 6.11E-03 | -0.18 | -0.03 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.24 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | 0.58 | 0.02 | 2.25E-198 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.28 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Diabetes | 0.70 | 0.66 | 2.90E-01 | -0.60 | 2.00 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.07 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Gout | -2.01 | 0.82 | 1.43E-02 | -3.61 | -0.40 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.05 |
| eGER[crea+cvsC] (ml /min/1 73m ²) | Fully adjusted incl. Medulla volume BSA-norm | Hypertension | -0.70 | 0.38 | 6 29E-02 | -1 44 | 0.04 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1 22E-02 | 1 23 |
| $= GER[creatcysC] (mL/min/1.72m^2)$ | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-porm | Center: Essen | -1 56 | 0.00 | 1.835-05 | -2.27 | -0.85 | 33652.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.05 |
| $\alpha CEP[creatorsO] (mL/min/1.73mP)$ | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, DSA-10111. | Center: Düsselderf | -1.00 | 0.30 | 1 155 01 | -2.21 | 0.00 | 33652.00 | 0.501 | 1.220-02 | 1.00 |
| | runy aujusteu, mut vietuna volume, DSA-norm | Center Deslie Mitte | -1.11 | 0.70 | 1.15E-01 | -2.49 | 0.27 | 33033.00 | 0.001 | 1.22E-02 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, Incl. Medulla Volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -1.21 | 0.71 | 9.01E-02 | -2.61 | 0.19 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Saarbrücken | -2.02 | 1.15 | 7.83E-02 | -4.28 | 0.23 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.00 |

| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Münster | -0.96 | 1.31 | 4.62E-01 | -3.53 | 1.61 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.00 |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------|------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Medulla volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Mannheim | -3.33 | 2.53 | 1.89E-01 | -8.30 | 1.64 | 33653.88 | 0.501 | 1.22E-02 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Age | -0.84 | 0.02 | 0.00E+00 | -0.88 | -0.81 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.40 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Male sex | 1.62 | 0.51 | 1.40E-03 | 0.63 | 2.61 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 2.25 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Height | -0.17 | 0.03 | 4.10E-10 | -0.22 | -0.11 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 2.27 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | BMI | -0.51 | 0.04 | 8.15E-38 | -0.59 | -0.43 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.16 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | 0.40 | 0.03 | 1.53E-45 | 0.34 | 0.45 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.38 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Diabetes | 0.89 | 0.72 | 2.17E-01 | -0.52 | 2.30 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.08 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Gout | -3.61 | 0.88 | 4.58E-05 | -5.34 | -1.87 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.05 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Hypertension | -1.42 | 0.41 | 5.05E-04 | -2.21 | -0.62 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.23 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Essen | -2.18 | 0.39 | 2.93E-08 | -2.96 | -1.41 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.05 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Düsseldorf | -1.38 | 0.76 | 7.04E-02 | -2.87 | 0.11 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Berlin-Mitte | -2.28 | 0.77 | 3.17E-03 | -3.79 | -0.77 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Saarbrücken | -2.53 | 1.24 | 4.16E-02 | -4.97 | -0.10 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Münster | -2.11 | 1.42 | 1.37E-01 | -4.88 | 0.67 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.00 |
| eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m ²) | Fully adjusted, incl. Sinus volume, BSA-norm. | Center: Mannheim | -3.99 | 2.74 | 1.46E-01 | -9.37 | 1.39 | 34358.64 | 0.416 | 4.94E-07 | 1.00 |

Association results were obtained from linear regression in subset of persons with complete baseline information (N=4,471). Outcome was eGFR calculated with serum creatinine and cystatin C (eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m²)).

Abbreviations: BMI body mass index; BSA body surface area; Definition of eGFR < 60mL/min/1.73m² based on eGFR[crea+cysC] (mL/min/1.73m²); P association p-value; 95Cl 95% confidence interval; R² proportion of variance explained by model, unadjusted; LRT-P p-value of likelihood ratio test comparing models incl. BSA-normalized image marker, demography and anthropometry; VIF variance inflation factor (only calculated for models > 1 variables included). For study centers, the largest study center in Neubrandenburg served as reference.