

Table S1. Patient characteristics according to blood transfusion status during hospitalization

	Total n = 111	pRBC Transfusion		P-value
		Yes n = 67	No n = 44	
Demographics				
Age, years, median [IQ1-IQ3]	59 [47-67]	59[47-67]	59[47-66]	0.74
Gender, male, n (%)	69 (62)	35 (52)	34 (77)	0.01
Race, white, n (%)	101 (91)	61 (91)	40 (91)	0.43
BMI, kg/m ² , median [IQ1-IQ3]	30.5[24.5-39.1]	29.8[24.7-36.6]	33.1[24.1-41.2]	0.37
Comorbidity				
Elixhauser score, mean (SD)	33.5 (11.4)	35.4 (10.3)	30.6 (12.6)	0.04
Diabetes, n (%)	67 (60)	42 (63)	25 (57)	0.67
Hypertension, n (%)	69 (62)	45 (67)	24 (55)	0.25
Stroke, n (%)	21 (19)	12 (18)	9 (20)	0.93
COPD, n (%)	37 (33)	24 (36)	13 (30)	0.63
CAD, n (%)	53 (48)	34 (51)	19 (43)	0.56
Liver disease, n (%)	43 (39)	31 (46)	12 (27)	0.07
CKD, n (%)	90 (81)	55 (82)	35 (80)	0.93
Anemia on admission, n (%)	90 (81)	60 (90)	30 (68)	0.01
Acute Illness Characteristics				
Hospital length of stay, days, median [IQ1-IQ3]	24.3[16.3-36.2]	28.7[19.2-38.6]	20.2[13.4-27.5]	0.01
ICU admission, n (%)	90 (81)	56 (84)	34 (77)	0.56
ICU length of stay, days, median [IQ1-IQ3]	5.6[2.6-15.2]	7.0[2.7-18.7]	4.8[2.2-7.8]	0.12
SOFA score at ICU admission, mean (SD)*	7.8 (3.1)	7.9 (3.1)	7.6 (3.2)	0.58
Sepsis, n (%)	63 (57)	40 (60)	23 (52)	0.56
Mechanical ventilation, n (%)*	50 (45)	34 (51)	16 (36)	0.20
Nephrotoxins exposure, n (%)	94 (85)	57 (85)	37 (84)	0.89
Number of pRBC, median [IQ1-IQ3]	3.0[2.0-8.0]	3.0[2.0-8.0]	-	-
Number of pressor or inotrope, median [IQ1-IQ3]*	2.0[1.0-3.0]	2.0[1.0-3.0]	2.0[0.0-3.0]	0.05
AKI characteristics				
Baseline SCr, mg/dl, median [IQ1-IQ3]**	2.4[1.4-3.8]	2.2[1.1-3.5]	3.1[1.8-3.9]	0.19
Baseline eGFR, ml/min/1.73m ² , median [IQ1-IQ3]**	26.9[16.5-54.6]	30.6[18.2-55.3]	19.1[16.2-41.9]	0.38
Peak SCr, mg/dl, median [IQ1-IQ3]	6.2[5.0-7.7]	5.8[4.6-7.6]	6.9[5.5-8.2]	0.08
Recovered kidney function, n (%)	45 (41)	29 (43)	16 (36)	0.60

*Only determined for patients admitted to the ICU

**Only determined for patients with measured baseline SCr

Abbreviations: BMI (body mass index), CAD (coronary artery disease), CKD (chronic kidney disease), COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), eGFR (estimated glomerular filtration rate), ICU (intensive care unit), IQ (interquartile), pRBC (packed red blood cell), SCr (serum creatinine), SD (standard deviation), SOFA (sequential organ failure assessment)

Table S2. In-hospital kidney replacement therapy characteristics according to blood transfusion status during hospitalization

	Total	pRBC Transfusion		P-value
		Yes	No	
	n =111	n = 67	n = 44	
CRRT, n (%)	53 (48)	36 (54)	17 (39)	0.17
Total days of CRRT, median [IQ1-IQ3]	7.01[4.53-14.62]	7.32[4.48-15.03]	6.64[5.65-10.69]	0.66
HD, n (%)	108 (97)	66 (99)	42 (95)	0.71
Total days of HD, median [IQ1-IQ3]	15.66[10.22-23.00]	17.26[11.83-25.09]	13.12[7.69-19.16]	0.03
Total days of CRRT + HD, median [IQ1-IQ3]	18.97[12.44-30.18]	21.06[14.11-32.97]	15.85[9.72-24.43]	0.01
Intradialytic hypotension per CRRT-day	2.69[1.91-3.90]	2.64[1.94-3.53]	2.90[1.85-4.22]	0.96
Intradialytic hypotension per HD-session	2.33[0.21-8.34]	2.73[0.33-10.43]	1.76[0.14-6.02]	0.26

Abbreviations: CRRT (continuous renal replacement therapy), HD (hemodialysis), IQ (interquartile)

Table S3. Discrete-time survival analysis of adjusted* probabilities of kidney recovery at pre-specified periods of post-discharge evaluation

Time point	Recovery probability	95%CI	P-value
0 to 30 days	36.7%	9.3 - 74.1%	0.51
31 to 60 days	27.4%	6.4 - 64.1%	0.24
61 to 90 days	6.3%	0.7 - 31.2%	0.01

*Covariates in the model included Elixhauser score, baseline eGFR, ICU admission, sepsis and transfusion of packed red blood cells during hospitalization. The P-value for each discrete time period refers to the significance of the association between the specified time period and the recovery probability adjusted by other clinical variables. This suggests that kidney recovery is likely influenced by time at 61-90 days, while at earlier time points other clinical factors in the model may influence the chances of kidney recovery more than time.