

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Supplemental table A | Overview of medication use according to the ATC classification in the study

ATC CLASSIFICATION		Number (%)
A	ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM	1764 (19.1)
A01	STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	4
A02	DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS	556
A03	DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS	27
A04	ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS	15
A05	BILE AND LIVER THERAPY	7
A06	LAXATIVES	194
A07	ANTIDIARRHEALS, ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ANTIINFECTIVE	30
A09	DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES	6
A10	DRUGS USED IN DIABETES	558
A11	VITAMINS	179
A12	MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS	185
A15	APPETITE STIMULANTS	1
A16	OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS	2
B	BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS	1107 (11.9)
B01	ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS	902
B02	ANTIHEMORRHAGICS	2
B03	ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS	203
C	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	4064 (43.8)
C01	CARDIAC THERAPY	400
C02	ANTIHYPERTENSIVES	28
C03	DIURETICS	1145
C04	PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS	1
C07	BETA BLOCKING AGENTS	767
C08	CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS	316
C09	AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM	830
C10	LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS	577
D	DERMATOLOGICALS	3 (0.03)
G	GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES	147 (1.6)
H	SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS	254 (2.8)
J	ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE	165 (1.9)
L	ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS	100 (1.0)
M	MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	312 (3.4)
N	NERVOUS SYSTEM	846 (9.2)
P	ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES, REPELLENTS	6 (0.06)
R	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	417 (4.6)
S	SENSORY ORGANS	6 (0.06)
V	VARIOUS	36 (0.5)
OVERALL		9227 (100)

Supplemental table B | The calculated number of patients in the study setting and the change in amount of patients (workload) when applying different thresholds for eGFR-alerts

eGFR threshold (ml/min/1.73m²)	Number of patients	Change in workload (%)
<30	647	-47%
<40 (current study design)	1369	<i>reference</i>
<50	2696	+196%
<60	5041	+368%

Supplemental table C. Technical details of automatic laboratory alerts

In the management database system of our laboratory the relationship and indexes of different types of data are embedded. We defined a query in this database to select our study population. This query included: test code (eGFR), ambulatory laboratory requests (excluding clinical eGFR data), and data were filtered on age ≥ 18 , eGFR ≤ 45 and zip codes of the city of Zwolle. The query was run periodically (weekly). A module matching the patients' unique Citizens Service Number (CSN) with the patient's pharmacy code was developed for this project, which enabled us to address the eGFR-alerts to the right community pharmacy. The fact that in The Netherlands patients are generally registered at one single community pharmacy (en thus have a one personal pharmacy code) facilitates this method.