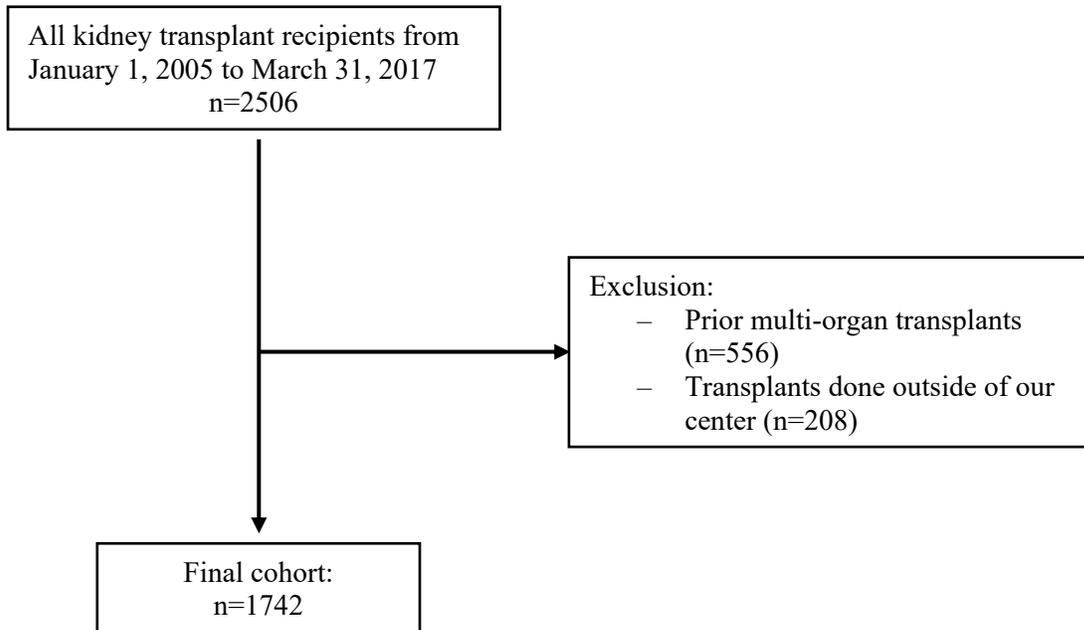


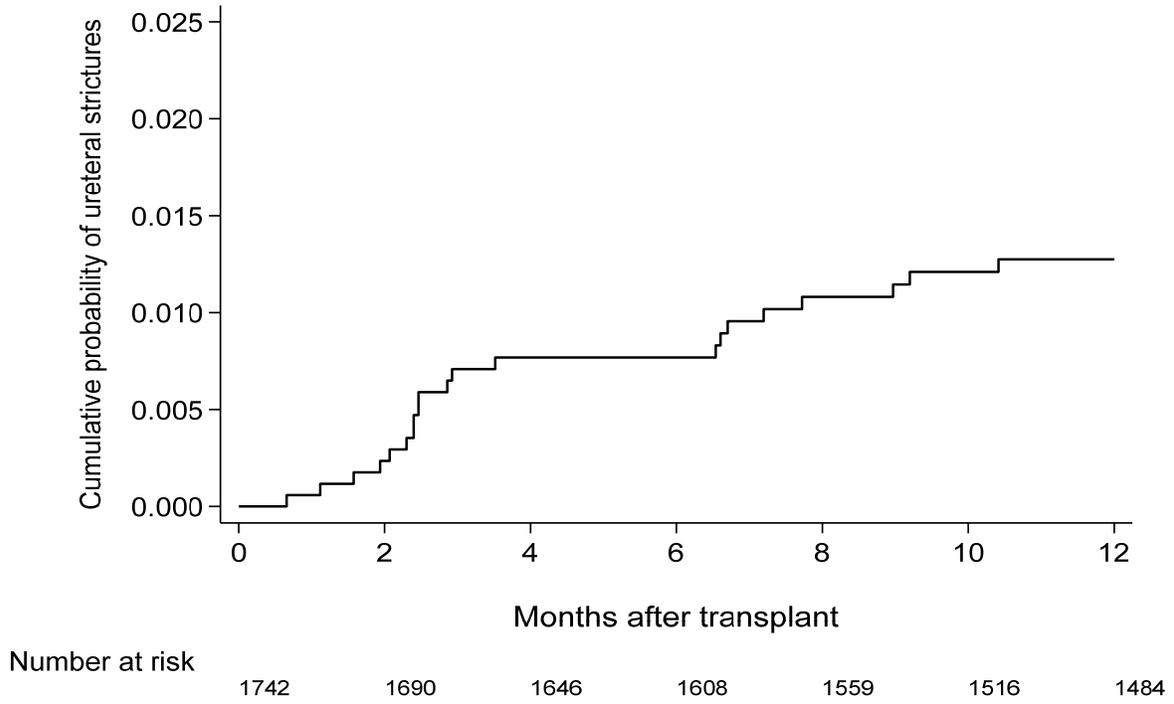
**APPENDIX**

*Supplementary Fig. 1.* Study population flow diagram.

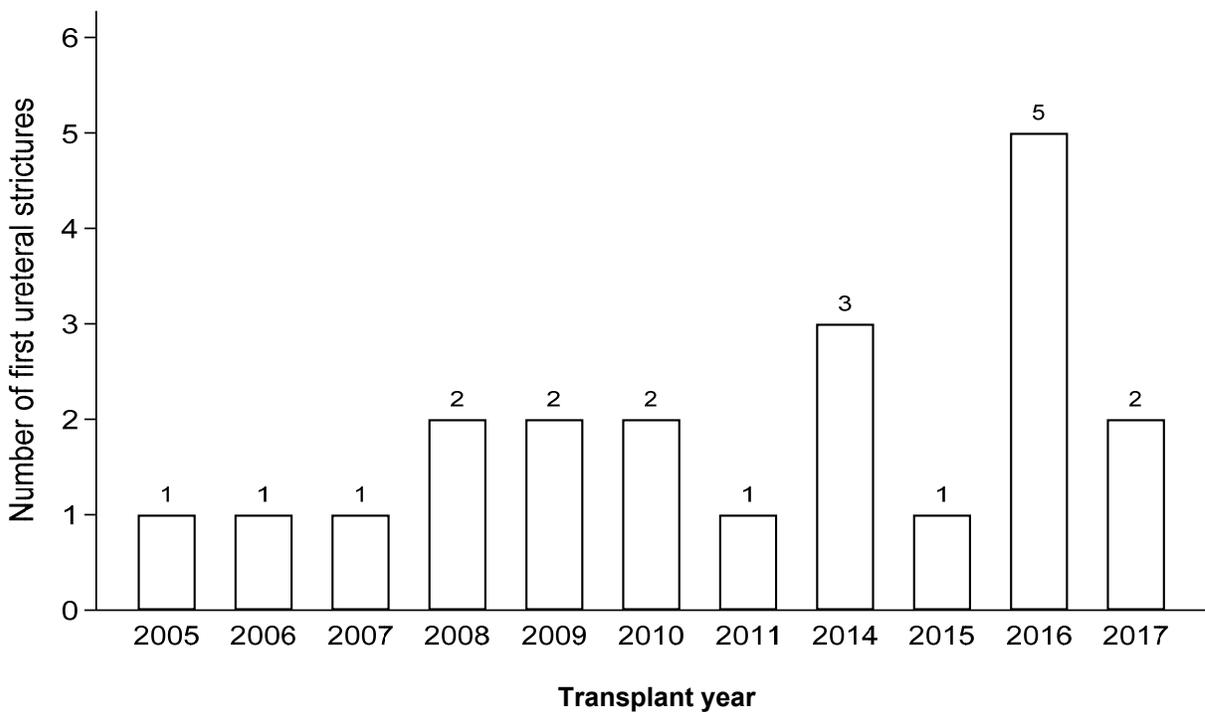


*Minkovich M, et al. Ureteral strictures post-kidney transplantation: Trends, impact on patient outcomes, and clinical management*

**Supplementary Fig. 2.** Cumulative probability of first ureteral stricture over the first year after transplant.



**Supplementary Fig. 3.** Trends in incidence of ureteral strictures, separated by transplant year.



*Minkovich M, et al. Ureteral strictures post-kidney transplantation: Trends, impact on patient outcomes, and clinical management*

<b>Supplementary Table 1. Trends in the incidence of ureteral strictures over the first year post-kidney transplant</b>						
<b>Time period</b>	<b>Number of transplants</b>	<b>Number of total cases of ureteral strictures</b>	<b>Number of new ureteral strictures</b>	<b>Percentage among total ureteral strictures</b>	<b>Number of cumulative ureteral strictures</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage among total ureteral strictures</b>
From transplant date to 1.0 week	1742	21	0	0%	0	0%
From 1.1 weeks to 1 month	1742	21	1	4.76%	1	4.76%
From 1 month to 3 months	1742	21	11	52.38%	12	57.14%
From 3 months to 6 months	1742	21	1	4.76%	13	61.90%
From 6 months to 12 months	1742	21	8	38.09%	21	100%

<b>Supplementary Table 2. Trends in practice at our center; proportions of ureteral strictures separated by surgeon</b>		
<b>Name of surgeon</b>	<b>Number of transplants done</b>	<b>Number (%) of ureteral strictures</b>
A	650	10 (1.5)
B	197	3 (1.5)
C	279	1 (0.4)
D	135	1 (0.7)
E	141	3 (2.1)
F	118	0 (0)
G	21	1 (4.8)
H	188	2 (1.1)

*Minkovich M, et al. Ureteral strictures post-kidney transplantation: Trends, impact on patient outcomes, and clinical management*

<b>Supplementary Table 3. Univariable cox proportional hazard models for the effects of risk factors on the first ureteral stricture</b>		
<b>Risk factors</b>	<b>HR (95% CI)</b>	<b>p</b>
Recipient age at transplant (every 1-year increases)	1.03 (1.00, 1.07)	0.07
Recipient sex (female vs. male)	0.78 (0.31, 1.93)	0.59
Recipient race (white vs. non-white)	0.86 (0.34, 2.20)	0.76
Recipient BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.05 (0.98, 1.13)	0.16
Recipient history of diabetes mellitus (yes vs. no)	1.37 (0.57, 3.32)	0.48
Recipient history of vascular disease (yes vs. no)	1.29 (0.52, 3.21)	0.58
Peak PRA (>0% vs. 0%)	1.26 (0.53, 2.98)	0.61
Delayed graft function (yes vs. no)	0.91 (0.31, 2.70)	0.86
Number of veins (>1 vs. 1)	0.77 (0.10, 5.73)	0.80
Number of arteries (>1 vs. 1)	0.41 (0.09, 1.75)	0.23
Cold ischemic time (every 1-hour increases)	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)	0.55
Induction type (non-depleting vs. depleting)	0.32 (0.07, 1.36)	0.12

BMI: body mass index; CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; PRA: panel-reactive antibodies.

<b>Supplementary Table 4. Multivariable cox proportional hazard models for the effects of risk factors on first ureteral stricture</b>		
<b>Risk factors</b>	<b>HR (95% CI)</b>	<b>p</b>
Recipient age at transplant (every 1-year increase)	1.03 (1.00, 1.07)	0.07
Number of arteries (>1 vs. 1)	0.39 (0.09, 1.67)	0.20
Induction type (non-depleting vs. depleting)	0.31 (0.07, 1.34)	0.12

CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio.