Supplementary table 1. Data source of ESRD prevalence, ESRD incidence, the percentage of prevalent ESRD patients with DM (DM% in prevalent ESRD patients), and the percentage of incident ESRD patients due to DM (DM% in incident ESRD patients) in 146 countries. Abbreviations: the European Renal Association – European Dialysis and Transplant Association (ERA-EDTA), the United States Renal Data System (USRDS), per million population (pmp), renal replacement therapy (RRT).

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Afghanistan	The Public Health Minister of Afghanistan Ferozuddin Feroz stated that "around 5000 people underwent dialysis" in 2017,[1] which was equal to 140·7 pmp (with a population of 35·5 million people). The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2000 was estimated using the trend of Pakistan, an adjacent country of Afghanistan with a more comparable economic status than another adjacent country, Iran. First, the linear regression model of Pakistan was established using the reported data of 2014, 2013 and 2006. The "slope" value was taken. Second, the y-interception of the model for Afghanistan was calculated using the value of 2017 (140·7 pmp). Then the ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2000 was obtained by plugging in the "years" as x-values. The ESRD incidence rates were estimated according to the trend of the prevalence, given the fact that the reported ESRD prevalence and the ESRD incidence from other countries were in linear correlation. First, the incidence in 2015 was equal to 236·2 pmp, which was the product of the prevalence (140·7 pmp) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence of Pakistan in 2015 (100·0 pmp) to the prevalence of Pakistan in 2015 (58·8 pmp). Second, the incidence rate in 2014 was the product of the incidence in 2015 (236·2 pmp) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence between 2014 and 2015. The incidence rates for the rest of the years were calculated in the same way. The DM% in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Pakistan.						
Albania	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4 and B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4 and B.2.4).	The prevalence and the incidence rates of ESRD, and the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients were unavailable in 2010 and earlier in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports. The ESRD prevalence ESRD from 2010 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the data from 2015 to 2011. Linear regress model was not adopted as it generated negative values. The ESRD incidence rates from 2010 to 2000 were estimated by exponential curve using the data from 2015 to 2011 (R square 0·5442) because the prevalence was also estimated by exponential curve although the linear regression model fitted slightly better (R square 0·5679). The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2010 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the data of 2013, 2012 and 2011, excluding the data of 2014 and 2015 due to much higher values. The linear regression model for the number of diabetic incident ESRD patients used the data from 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2011, excluding 2012 due to much lower value. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients were equal to the number of diabetic incident ESRD patients divided by the ESRD incidence.			

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Algeria	The ESRD prevalence in 2011 (458·2 pmp) and in 2009 (268·8 pmp) was reported by Benhocine [2] and El Matri et al,[3] respectively. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from September 2009 to December 2011 was reported as 21·6% from 629 ESRD patients including those undergoing hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and renal transplantation,[4] which was regarded as the data for 2010 and 2011. The ESRD incidence rates in 2011 (109·0 pmp) and in 1994 (34·0 pmp) were reported by Benhocine[2] and Salah,[5] respectively. The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 2011 and 2009. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was estimated based on the linear regression model established by the data from Morocco, an adjacent country of Algeria. First, the linear regression model of Morocco was established using the data from 2015 to 2009 (excluding the one of 2011, see Morocco section for detail). The "slope" value was taken. Second, the y-interception of the model for Algeria was calculated using the value of 2011 (21·6%). Then the data from 2015 to 2000 were obtained by plugging in the "years" as x-values. The ESRD incidence rates from 2015 to 2000 were estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 2011 and 1994. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients. The numbers of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were the products of the incidence rates multiplied by the DM% of the incident patients.
Angola	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (47·8 pmp),[6] 2010 (22·4 pmp),[7] 2007 (13·9 pmp).[8] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using these three available data points. The linear model generated negative values. The ESRD incidence was estimated as 10 times of the ERSD prevalence as modeled in Kenya, because both countries reported similar ESRD prevalence, and the same nephrologist density in 2015 (0·7 pmp).[6] The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Kenya for the same aforementioned reasons.
Argentina	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rates of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2004 were from the USRDS. The ESRD prevalence in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using data from 2007 to 2004 (the data of other years were not included because their high values appeared not in the trend and they were the years far from 2003 and 2000). The incidence rates of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression models using data from 2009 to 2004. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2013 to 2004 were reported in the Registro Argentino de Diálisis Crónica 2013 [as Etiologías de IRD (Insuficiencia renal crónica) en la población prevalence punctual, Table 14b].[9] The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015, 2003 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using data from 2013 to 2004.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Austria	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).
Australia	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients 2015 to 2004 was from the 39th Annual Report of the Australian and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry (ANZDATA) (2016) (DM % as "the primary cause in the prevalent ESRD patients;" 2004 to 2015). Table link: http://www.anzdata.org.au/anzdata/AnzdataReport/39thReport/c02_prevalence_2016v0.2_20170117.xls					The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using data from 2015 to 2004.	
Bahrain	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2008 to 2011 were reported in the USRDS. The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in other years were estimated by the linear regression models using the respective data from 2008 to 2011. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients based on the trend established by the data from Saudi Arabia, an adjacent country of Bahrain with reliable data. First, the relationship between the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident patients of Saudi Arabia was established by the linear regression model using the data from 2008 to 2015. Second, the values of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients were obtained by plugging in the known values of the DM % in the incident patients.						
Bangladesh	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates from 2000 to 2015 were reported in the USRDS. The Yearly Report 2011 of Kidney Foundation Bangladesh reported DM as "cause of ESRD" in 37% of 1000 patients in 2005, and in 31·0% of 550 patients in 1998. The Yearly Report of Bangladesh reported 80% of ESRD patients did not receive RRT. Dr. Harun Ur Rashid, the President of the Foundation, provided the Yearly Reports 2017, 2013, 2012, 2011, and 2008 (corresponded in July 2018, Email: rashid@bol-online.com). The DM % in both the prevalent and the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by two data points of 2005 (37%) and 1998 (31%).						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Belarus	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The data of the ESRD prevalence, the DM % of the prevalence ESRD patients, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in Belarus in 2013 and earlier years were estimated based on the data of Russia, given that facts that these two geographically adjacent countries had socioeconomic similarities. Russia had reliable data reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Reports from 2015 to 2003. The data were estimated by the linear regression models using the same slope as the ones established by the data of Russia from 2015 to 2000. The y-interception of the models was calculated by the data of Belarus in 2015. The DM% of the incidence patients was equal to the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients divided by the ESRD incidence. (First, linear regression models of Russia were established using the data from 2015 to 2000. The "slope" values were taken. Second, the y-interception of the models was calculated by the data of Belarus in 2015. Then the data for 2013 to 2000 were obtained by plugging the "years" as x-values.)					
Belgium	The DM prevalence for the whole country in the WHO data was used in both the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking Belgium in all years. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking Belgium were both reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking Belgium were both reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking Belgium were both reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking Belgium were both reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking Belgium were both reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in the French-speaking Belgium in 2003 adopted the value of 2004 from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2004 (Table A.4.4) because only the data of the Dutch-speaking Belgium were reported in the Report 2003 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients and the incidence rate in French-speaking Belgium in 2000 were the mean values of the data from the 2001 and 1999 ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports (Table A.4.4 and Table A.2.4) only the data of the Dutch-speaking Belgium were reported in the Report 2000 (Table A.4.4).

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Benin	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (30·0 pmp),[6] 2007 (27·2 pmp),[6] 2004 (9·7 pmp),[10] and 2000 (6·6 pmp).[11] The ESRD prevalence between 2015 and 2007 was estimated by the linear equation established by two data points of 2015 and 2007. The values between 2007 and 2000 were estimated by the exponential curve using the data of 2007, 2004 and 2000. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 94% in Benin. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 30·0 pmp divided by 6%, which was equal to 500·0 pmp. Because the ESRD patients who do not receive renal replacement therapy will not survive beyond one year, those in need in a given year are the new or incident patients. Vigan et al reported 14·9% of 141 hemodialysis patients recruited in 2014 had diabetes.[13] The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patient in the rest of the years was estimated by the trend of Nigeria, a large country also in West Africa. For example, the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was calculated as the product of 14·9% (reported value in 2014) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2015 to that in 2014 of Nigeria. The values of other years were calculated with the same way. Fogazzi et al [14][cited in [15]] reported 8·5% of DM as the etiology of ESRD in Benin (who ran a "nephrological program" in Benin from 1997 to 2001),[16] which is consistent with our model estimation (7·9% in 2003, 8·1% in 2000). The DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the values of the prevalent ESRD patients.						
Bolivia	The ESRD prevalence of Bolivia in 2016, [17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21], 2007,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the average between those of 2016 and 2014, and between those of 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the available data from 2007 to 1997. ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The value in 2015 was the average between those of 2016 and 2014. The values for 2011, 2010 and 2007 were estimated by the linear regression model using the available data from 2016 to 2004. The values in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2006 to 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (30·0%) was reported by the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values for other years were estimated according to the trend of Colombia, an adjacent country with reliable data from 2004 to 2011. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of the value in 2013 (30·0%) multiplied by the change rate from 2013 to 2014 of Colombia (the ratio of the value in 2014 to that in 2013). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2004 (36·0%) was reported by the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values for other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM% of the incident ESRD patients. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2005 was the product of the value in 2004 (36·0%) multiplied by the change rate from 2004 to 2005 of the DM% of the incident ESRD patients (the ratio of the value in 2005 to that in 2004). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence, and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by the linear regression models using the ERA-EDTA data from 2002 to 2007 (Table B.2.4, B.4.4). The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 was estimated to be 7·8 pmp.

Spanning cell (below, columns 2011–2003):

The ESRD incidence and the DM% in the incident patients in 2000 were not estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2002 to 2007 because the data did not show linear patterns.

The ESRD incidence in 2000 was estimated according to the prevalence; which was equal to 82·0 pmp [109·7 pmp (the 2002 valule) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2000 to that in 2002]

The DM% in the incident patients in 2000 was estimated according to the DM% in the prevalent patients; which was equal to 9·1% [10·7% (the 2002 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2000 to that in 2002]

The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 was 7·5 pmp as the product of the ESRD incidence multiplied by The DM% in the incident patients (82·0 pmp times 9·1%). It was very close to the estimation by another method shown in the column for 2000 (right).

Botswana	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2016 (Kayawe reported "351 patients on kidney dialysis throughout the country," which was equal to 156·0 pmp),[27] 2015 (110 pmp),[6] and 2007 (18·4 pmp).[6] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the three available data points. The linear model generated negative values. The ESRD incidence rate was estimated from the prevalence based on the trend established by the data from South Africa, an adjacent country of Botswana with reliable data. For example, the ESRD incidence in 2015 was calculated as the product of 110·0 pmp (reported prevalence in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence to the prevalence of South Africa in 2015. The values of other years were calculated by the same way. Rewegerera et al[28] reported DM in 25·6% of 86 CKD cases (estimated glomerular filtration rate lower than 60 mL per minute) collected in 2014. This value was adopted as the estimate of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2014. The values in the rest of the years were estimated based on the trend established in South Africa. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2015 was the product of 25·6% multiplied by the ratio of DM% in 2015 to that in 2014 of South Africa. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the values of that in the incident ESRD patients. They were not estimated based on the trend of South Africa because the value in 2015 would be as unreasonably high as 76%.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Brazil	The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2003, the incidence rates from 2015 to 2005, and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2008 were reported in the USRDS. In the Report of the Brazilian Dialysis Census 2016,[29] 2014,[30] 2012,[31] 2011,[32] and 2010,[33] DM was reported as the "primary renal (or kidney) disease" in 30%, 29%, 29%, 28·4%, and 27·5% of the prevalent dialysis in the respective years. The ESRD prevalence in 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using data from 2008 to 2003. The incident rates of ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000, and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in other years were estimated by the linear regression models using all the available data from the USRDS due to larger variations in the incidence rates and few data points for the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM% in the dialysis patients reported in the Dialysis Census of Brazil, and the values in 2015, 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using all the available data, in 2016, 2014, 2012, 2011 and 2010.						
Brunei	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rate in 2015 was reported in the USRDS. The values in other years were estimated using the trend established from the data of Malaysia, which surrounds Brunei and had reliable data from its Renal Registry and the USRDS. First, the annual change rate of the prevalence of Malaysia from 2015 to 2014 was calculated as the ratio between the two values, and the prevalence of Brunei in 2014 was the product of the 2015 prevalence (1673·1 pmp) multiplied by the change rate. The values of other years were obtained using the same method. Estimation for the incidence rates of ESRD was similar. Another method to establish the trends of the ESRD prevalence and the incidence rates of Malaysia was to generate the models using the exponential curves, which fits better than the linear regression models. The estimation using the curve-fitting models generated similar values as the aforementioned methods using annual change rates. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of Brunei adopted the values of Malaysia.						
Bulgaria	The ESRD Prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the DM% in the incident patients in 2015 and 2013 were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports 2015 (Table C.4.7, C.2.5) and 2013 (Table B.4.6, B.2.4), respectively. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was estimated by linear regress model using the data from countries in the Balkan Peninsula, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo (no data in 2015 and 2013), Macedonia (no data in 2013), Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia (no data in 2015), based on the finding that the DM % between the prevalent and incident ESRD patients (Table B.4.5) were in linear correlation. In 2015 and 2013, Only the data directly available from the USRDS and the ERA-EDTA reports were used for the linear regression model.	No data available from 2012 to 2000 in the USRDS and the ERA-EDTA Annual Reports. The ESRD prevalence (except 2003 which was available) was estimated by exponential curve using the data of 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2003. The numbers of diabetic incident ESRD patients (2012 to 2000) were estimated by exponential curve using the data of 2015, 2014 and 2013. The ESRD incidence rates from 2012 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2011 was the product of 165·8 pmp (the 2013 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2011 to that in 2013. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients of Bulgaria from 2011 to 2000 adopted the data of Serbia, given the facts that Bulgaria and Serbia had similar data in 2015 and 2013, and had similar gross national income (GNI) per capita based on the report by Liyanage et al (2015).[12] The DM% in the incident patients was equal to the number of diabetic incident ESRD patients divided by the incidence.				The ESRD prevalence in 2003 was obtained from Liyanage et al.[12] See the 2011 to 2007 sections for the methodology to obtain the data of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the numbers of diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000. The estimated ESRD prevalence in 2003 (344·3 pmp) was very similar to the reported value (323·3 pmp) by Liyanage et al.[12]	

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Burkina Faso	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (15·5 pmp),[6] 2008 (1·1 pmp),[34] 2006 (2·0 pmp),[35] 2005 (1·1 pmp),[6] 2001 (1·6 pmp),[16] and 2000 (0·9 pmp).[11] The ESRD prevalence between 2015 and 2008 were estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2015 and 2008. The data between 2008 and 2000 were not used for modeling because they were all similarly low. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 96% in Burkina Faso. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 15·5 pmp divided by 4%, which was equal to 387·5 pmp. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in few epidemiological studies. Coulibaly et al reported DM in 8·1% and 7·4% of 172 and 95 hemodialysis patients in 2015 and 2014, respectively.[36,37] Garbey and Ferrera[38] reported DM in 15·7% of 102 hemodialysis patients collected from August 2007 to August 2008 (regarded as 2008 data in the following modeling). The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in the rest of the years was estimated as the weighted average of these three data. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients.
Burundi	No dialysis therapy was available in Burundi until 2014.[39] Nyandwi et al[40] reported the ESRD prevalence to be 1·6 pmp, in 2017, and Naicker et al[6] reported 1·5 pmp in 2015. The ESRD prevalence before 2014 was presumably zero, but the new cases were supposed to come continuously. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 98% in Burundi. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 1·5 pmp divided by 2%, which was equal to 75·0 pmp. The incidence rates from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Tanzania, an adjacent country. For example, the incidence rate in 2014 was the product of 75·0 pmp (the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence of Tanzania in 2014 to that in 2015. Nyandwi et al also reported DM as the ESRD etiology in 32·3% of the patients in 2017.[40] The DM% of the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the trend of Tanzania. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of 32·3% (taken as the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2014 to that in 2015 of Tanzania. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 adopted the value of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2017, or 32·3%.

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	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Cambodia	Hemodialysis treatment in Cambodia was started in 2003 and there were no peritoneal dialysis and renal transplantation as of 2011 (a presentation by Chan in Japan who mentioned a case treated in 2011).[41] There were only 49 hemodialysis patients (3·8 pmp) reported in 2003.[42] The number of hemodialysis patients raised to around 200[43] to 324 (22·3 pmp)[41] in 2011. A news release in 2018 reported around 600 hemodialysis patients (37·5 pmp) in 2017.[44] The ESRD prevalence in other years was estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2017, 2011 and 2003 in spite of a negative number generated in 2000, because of a very high R-square value (0·9993), compared to a R-square value 0·9511 by the exponential curve model. The prevalence in 2000 adopted the value in 2003. Thim et al presented in the 2018 Renal Week of the American Society of Nephrology that 31% of 407 hemodialysis patients collected in 2017 had hypertension and diabetes mellitus, and 8·1% had diabetes mellitus. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients was thus 39·1%, which was taken as the value of 2015.[45] The values from 2014 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of Thailand, an adjacent country of Cambodia with reliable data and similar values of the DM% in the prevalent patients. For example, the value for 2014 was the product of 39·1% multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients of Thailand in 2014 to that in 2015. The incidence rates of ESRD were estimated from the prevalence according to the ratio between the incidence and the prevalence of Thailand. For example, the incidence rate of ESRD in 2015 was equal to 32·4 pmp (the prevalence in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence to the prevalence of Thailand in 2015, which was 9·0 pmp. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients was estimated from the DM% in the prevalent patients according to the trend of Thailand. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2015 was the product of 39·1% (the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% of the incident patients to the DM% of the prevalent patients of Thailand in 2015. The ESRD incidence was equal to the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients divided by the DM% in the incident patients.						
Cameroon	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (23·9 pmp),[6] 2007 (11·0 pmp),[6] 2004 (4·4 pmp),[10] and 2000 (2·0 pmp).[10] The ESRD prevalence in other years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the 4 available data. Exponential model was not used because the linear model fitted better (R square 0·94 versus 0·97). Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 95% in Cameroon. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 23·9 pmp divided by 5%, which was equal to 478·0 pmp. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in 5 studies,[46-50] although they all included FF Kaze as a co-author. The values ranged from 18·0 % to 29·5%, including different numbers of patients for various time frames (from 5 months to 11 years, across 2002 to 2012). For any given year, the estimated DM % was derived from the pooled data of the studies that included that year (detail described in Nigeria). The values of 2015 and 2013 adopted the value of 2012, and that of 2000 adopted the value of 2002. No modeling was done for estimation because the values displayed no trend. Halle et all reported DM in 20·7% of 106 stage 3 to 5 CKD patients collected from 2001 to 2003, which was regarded as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2003.[51] The DM% in the incident ESRD patients in other years was estimated using the trend of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. For example, the value in 2004 was calculated as 20·7% (the reported 2003 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2004 to that in 2003.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Canada	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence rates, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients 2015 to 2007 was from the Canadian Organ Replacement Register (CORR) Annual Statistics: Renal Replacement Therapy (Dialysis and Kidney Transplantation) for end-stage kidney disease (ESKD), 2007 to 2016; reported as "Prevalent end-stage kidney disease patients by primary diagnosis." Table link: https://www.cihi.ca/sites/default/files/document/corr_ar-kidney-data-tables-en.xlsx					The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 was estimated from the linear regression model using data from 2011 to 2005 (2005 and 2006 data from CORR Annual Statistics, 2016: Renal Replacement Therapy for End-Stage Kidney Disease, 2005 to 2014); not using data from 2012 to 2016 due to not fitting the line of 2005-2011. Data table of 2005 to 2014 link: https://www.cihi.ca/sites/default/files/document/kidney_eskd_section_v0.1_en_web.xlsx	
Chad	The ERDS prevalence was reported in 2015 (9·2 pmp).[6] The values from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Sudan, an adjacent country of Chad. For example, the ESRD prevalence in 2014 was calculated as the product of 9·2 pmp (reported value in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the value in 2014 to that in 2015 of Sudan. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 97% in Chad. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 9·2 pmp divided by 3%, which was equal to 306·7 pmp. Abderraman et al reported DM in 40·4% of 52 hemodialysis patients in 2015.[52] The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2014 to 2000 was estimated by the trend of Sudan. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of 40·5% (the reported data in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2014 to that in 2015 of Sudan. Hamat et al reported DM in 48·2% of 195 stage 3 to 5 CKD patients (estimated glomerular filtration rate lower than 60 mL/min) in 2012, which was taken as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients. The values of the rest of the years were estimated by the trend of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. For example, the value in 2011 was calculated as 48·2% (the reported 2012 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2011 to that in 2012.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Chile	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates from 2015 to 2000, and the numbers of diabetic incident ESRD patients (thus the DM % in the incident ESRD patients) from 2015 to 2013 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was from the "Sociiedad Chiilena de Nefrologiia Regiistro de Diiáliisiis" 2017.[53]		The DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2012 to 2000 was estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients that had reliable data from the Regiistro de Diiáliisiis of Chile. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2012 was the value in 2013 multiplied by the change rate of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2013 to 2012 (the ratio of the value of 2012 to that of 2013). The values of other years were calculated in the same way. Estimation of the numbers of diabetic incident ESRD patients by linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2013 was not used because it generated very low value (less than 1) for year of 2000. The DM prevalence was reported as 1·4% in 2000 and 5·6% in 2003 by International Diabetes Federation. The DM prevalence was remarkably low in 2000, and rapid increase in 3 years was also unreasonable. Thus, the DM prevalence of Chile in 2000 adopted the average of Argentina (3·3%) and Brazil (3·2%) as 3·25%.				
China	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates from 2014 to 2005 were reported by Han et al surveying totally 3 million insured people in Nanjing metropolitan area, China.[54] Gan and Zuo [55] reported lower prevalence and incidence rates of hemodialysis in Beijing, China, from 2013 to 2006. The numbers from the first study were adopted because population under insurance coverage had better access to renal replacement therapy and might represent more accurate epidemiological data. The incidence rates of ESRD in 2003 and 2000 were also reported by Yao et al (data from 1999 to 2005 reported).[56] Han et al and Yao et al reported similar incidence rates in 2005, 289·3 pmp and 275·4 pmp, respectively. However, the prevalence in 2005 reported in these two studies were very different (891·7 versus 404·1 pmp). The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients were reported in 2013,[55] 2010, 2007,[57] and from 2005 to 1999 [56] were reported. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients were reported in 2010, 2007,[57] and from 2005 to 1999.[56] The ESRD prevalence in 2015, 2003 and 2000 was estimated by linear regress model using the data from 2014 to 2005. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 and 2011 was estimated by linear regress model using the data from 2013, 2010, 2007, 2005 to 2000. The incidence rates of ESRD in 2015 adopted the number of 2014, given the fact that the incidence rates varied widely and did not follow a trend. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2015, 2013 and 2011 was estimated by linear regress model using the data from 2010, 2007, and 2005 to 2000. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were the products of the incidence rate of ESRD multiplied by the DM % in the incident ESRD patients.						
Colombia	The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2008, the ESRD incidence rates from 2015 to 2004, and the DM% of the incident ESRD patients from 2011 to 2004 were reported in the USRDS. The ESRD prevalence in 2006,[23] 2004,[25] 2001,[58] and 1997;[26] the ESRD incidence rates in 2003,[59] 2001,[58] and 1997;[26] and the DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 1997(22·2%)[26] were reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The ESRD prevalence in 2007 was the average of those between 2008 and 2006. The ESRD prevalence in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2006, 2004, 2001 and 1997. The ESRD incidence rate in 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients from 2003 to 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2007 to 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients from 2012 to 2015 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2008 to 2011. Gomez reported 30% of chronic dialysis patients caused by diabetes mellitus in 2004,[60] which was taken as the DM% in prevalent ESRD patients. The DM% in prevalent ESRD patients in other years was estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients. For example, the ESRD prevalence in 2003 was the product of the value in 2004 (30%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients between 2004 to 2003 (the ratio of the incidence in 2003 to the incidence in 2004). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.						

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Congo, Dem. Rep. (Kinshasa)

The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (2·2 pmp),[6] 2006 (0·16 pmp),[35] and 2004 (0·2 pmp).[34] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the three available data points. The linear model generated negative values.

Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 2·2 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 220·0 pmp.

Sumali et al [61] reported 25·9% of ESRD patients had DM as the primary cause from 2001 to 2004 (taken as the DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2004 in the following estimation). Another report published by Krzesinski et al in 2007 [62] also stated DM as the cause in 25% of the ESRD patients. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in the rest of the years was estimated using the data of Angola (derived from Kenya), its neighboring country. For example, the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2005 was calculated as the product of 25·9% (reported value in 2004) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2005 to that in 2004 of Angola. The values of other years were calculated with the same way. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the values of the incident ESRD patients.

Congo, Republic (Brazzaville)

The ERDS prevalence was reported in year 2015 (50·0 pmp, including 37·5 pmp of hemodialysis and 12·5 pmp of peritoneal dialysis)[6]. The ESRD prevalence from 2014 to 2000 was estimated using the trend of Cameroon, its adjacent country with the closest gross national income per capita. For example, the prevalence in 2014 was the product of 50·0 pmp multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Cameroon in 2014 to that in 2015.

Assounga (from Brazzaville, Congo) reported "between 30 and 40 patients reaching the end stage of kidney failure per million, per year" in the region of Central Africa including [the Republic of] Congo in 1997[63] so that 40·0 pmp was taken as the ESRD incidence rate in 2000. The incidence rates from 2001 to 2015 were estimated by the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2001 was the product of 40·0 pmp multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2001 to that in 2000. The model using the %gap[12] to estimate the incidence (as done in most of the Sub-Saharan African countries; see Benin) was not used because it generated unreasonably high incidence rates because the gap% (98%) was apparently overestimated (too large gap).

Eyeni Sinomono et al [64] reported DM in 35% of 244 dialysis patients collected from January 2016 to December 2017, and thus, 35·0% was taken as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015. The data from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Cameroon. For example, the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2014 was the product of 35·0% multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients of Cameroon in 2014 to that in 2015.

Eyeni Sinomono et al [65] reported DM in 27·5% of 223 patients with "d'insuffisance rénale chronique" (without estimated glomerular filtration rate specified) collected in 2016, and therefore, the value 27·5% was taken as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2015. The data from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Cameroon. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2014 was the product of 27·5% multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the incident patients of Cameroon in 2014 to that in 2015.

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Costa Rica	The ESRD prevalence of Ecuador in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2003,[59] 2001,[58] and 1997 [26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal (the 2004 Report reported the value of 2003). The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The value in 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2013, 2003, 2001 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in other years were estimated by the linear regression model using the available data from 2016 to 1997. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2000 (20·0%) was reported.[66] The values of other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of Colombia, a neighboring country with reliable data from 2004 to 2011. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients of Costa Rica in 2001 was calculated as the product of the DM % in the prevalent patients in 2000 (20·0%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of Colombia from 2000 to 2001 (the ratio of the value of 2001 to that in 2000). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in Costa Rica was not reported in the literature, and was estimated from the DM % in the prevalent patients based on the trend of Colombia. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in a given year was calculated as the product of the DM % in the prevalent patients multiplied by the ratio of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients to the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients of Colombia in that given year.
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (42·7 pmp)[6] and 2007 (460 cases or 24·1 pmp)[6,8]. The ESRD prevalence for the rest of the years between 2000 and 2015 was estimated by exponential curve using the data points of 2015 and 2007. The linear model generated similar results, but the exponential one was used because most of the sub-Saharan African countries followed such a trend. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Côte d'Ivoire. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 3·0 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 300·0 pmp. Ouattara et al reported DM as the etiology of 9·6% of 301 chronic kidney disease patients (82% of them were end stage renal disease) collected from 2004 to 2008.[67] Yao et al reported DM as the etiology of 4·8% of 252 chronic kidney disease patients (stage 3-5, estimated glomerular filtration rate less than 60 mL/min) collected from 2010 to 2014.[68] The DM% in the incident ESRD patients in years from 2004 to 2008 and from 2010 to 2014 was estimated as 9·6% and 4·8%, respectively. Ackoundou-N'Guessan et al [69] reported DM in 2·5% of 280 CKD patients [serum creatinine >120 μmol/L (1·4 mg/dL)] collected in 2006.[69] This percentage was 4 times lower from that reported by Ouattara et al likely because the patients in the Ackoundou-N'Guessan report were in earlier stages of CKD. Therefore, this percentage was not viewed as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients. The value for 2015 adopted the data in 2014, and the values for years earlier than 2004 adopted the percentage (9·6%) in 2004. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the DM% in the incident ESRD patients.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Croatia	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent or the incident ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence in 2007 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2010 to 2003. The incidence in 2007 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2009, 2008 and 2005 (R square 0·9992). The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was calculated as the product of the ESRD incidence multiplied by the DM% in the incident ESRD patients (text continued in the column 2003).	The DM % in the prevalent and the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4). (continued from the column 2007) The number was very similar to the estimate directly done by the linear regression model using the data of 2009, 2008, 2005 and 2004, excluding 2010 and 2003 due to much lower values.	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Cuba	The ESRD prevalence of Ecuador in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] 2001,[58] and 1997 [26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The values for 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2008 to 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2008, 2006, 2004, 2003, 2001 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The value for 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2010 (31·0%) was reported by the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal, and that in 2006 (23·0%) was reported by Perez-Oliva.[70] The values for other years were estimated by the linear equation established by the data points of 2010 and 2006. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in Cuba was not reported in the literature, and was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients based on the trend of Puerto Rico, a neighboring Caribbean territory with more reliable data. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in a given year was calculated as the product of the DM % in the incident patients of Cuba multiplied by the ratio of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients to the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of Puerto Rico in that given year.						
Cyprus	The ESRD incidence and the DM% in the incident patients in 2015, 2014 and 2013 were reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report of that year (Table C.2.5, C.2.4 and B.2.4, respectively). First, the ESRD incidence rates for the rest of the years were estimated according to the trend of Turkey, which reported quite complete data, and is the closest neighboring inland country of Cyprus, an island nation in the Mediterranean sea. For example, the incidence in 2012 was the incidence in 2013 (187·1 pmp) multiplied by the ratio between the incidence rate in 2012 and that in 2013 of Turkey. The ESRD prevalence was then estimated according to the incidence of Cyprus itself and the prevalence trend of Turkey. For example, the ESRD prevalence in 2015 was the incidence in 2015 (191·8 pmp) multiplied by the ratio between the prevalence and the incidence of Turkey in 2015. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2012 to 2000 was estimated according to the trend of Turkey. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2012 was the percentage in 2013 (31·3%) multiplied by the ratio between the percentage in 2012 and that in 2013 of Turkey. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was estimated based on the DM% in the incident patients of Cyprus itself and the trend of Turkey. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2014 was the DM% in the incident patients in 2014 (33·5%) multiplied by the ratio between the DM% in the prevalent patients and the DM% in the incident patients of Turkey in 2014. The percentage in 2015 adopted the number in 2014, because Turkey reported extremely low percentage values in 2015 (2·8% as the percentage of the prevalent ESRD with DM, and 5·5% as the percentage of the incident patients due to DM, versus 31·7% and 36·7% for these two values in 2014). The numbers of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were the products of the incidence rates multiplied by the DM% of the incident patients.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Czech	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine, based on the finding that the DM % between the prevalent and incident ESRD patients was in liner correlation. Only the data directly available from the USRAD and the ERA-EDTA reports were used for the linear regression model.	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2013 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Estonia, Latvia, Georgia Russia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine (the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients of Belarus in 2013 was not reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Report 2013).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2011 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Estonia, Latvia, Russia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine (data of Belarus and Georgia in 2011 was not reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Report 2011).	The DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients in 2010, 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2011.	The DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients in 2010, 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2011.	The DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients in 2010, 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2011.	The DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients in 2010, 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2011.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Denmark	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 1999, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (not reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2001 and 2006). The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the USRDS, not reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000.
Dominican Republic	The ESRD prevalence of Dominican Republic in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The values in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the available data from 2010 to 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in other years were estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2014 (208·0 pmp), 2013 (208·3 pmp) and 1997 (73·0 pmp). The substantially low value of 2016 (15·0 pmp) was not used in the model. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients and in the prevalence ESRD patients were not reported in the literature, and adopted the values of Cuba, a neighboring Caribbean country with comparable gross national income [19].						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Ecuador	The ESRD prevalence of Ecuador in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2003,[59] 2001,[58] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal (the 2004 Report reported the value of 2003). The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The value in 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997.							
	The ESRD incidence rates in 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2008, 2006, 2005, 2003 and 2001 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The value in 2015 was estimated by the linear regression model using the available data from 2014 to 2012. The values in 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2012 and 2010, and those of 2008 and 2006, respectively. The value for 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2006 to 2001.							
	The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (30·0%) was reported by the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values for other years were estimated according to the trend of Colombia, an adjacent country with reliable data from 2004 to 2011. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of the value in 2013 (30·0%) multiplied by the change rate from 2013 to 2014 of Colombia (the ratio of the value in 2014 to that in 2013). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.							
	The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in Ecuador was not reported in the literature, and was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients based on the trend of Colombia. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in a given year was calculated as the product of the DM % in the incident patients of Ecuador multiplied by the ratio of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients to the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of Colombia in that given year.							
Egypt	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2015 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the value from a study including 1433 hemodialysis patients.[71]	The ESRD prevalence from 2013 to 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2015 (by USRDS), and from 1996, 1995 and 1974, reported by the annual report of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology, 1996.[72] The ESRD prevalence in Egypt in 2006 by estimation was similar to the reported data (survey by the African Association of Nephrology (AFRAN) Congress)(Matri et al 2008).[35] The ESRD incidence rates were estimated according to the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2014 was equal to the product of 55·9 pmp (2015) multiplied by the ratio (change rate) of the prevalence in 2014 to the prevalence in 2015. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2013, 2011, 2007 and 2000 adopted the data from the epidemiological study in the respective year (the patient numbers were 765, 514, 950 and 2150, respectively).[73-76] The percentage for 2010 adopted the number in 2011,[74] and for 2003 the average between those of 2007 and 2000. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients were estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2013 was equal to the product of 14·8% (2015) multiplied by the ratio (change rate) of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2013 to that in 2015. The number of diabetic incident patients may be estimated directly according to the trend of the prevalence. For example, the value for 2014 was the product of 8·3 pmp (2015) multiplied by the ratio (change rate) of the prevalence between 2014 and 2015. The estimates were very similar to those generated by the first method.					

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
El Salvador	The ESRD prevalence of Ecuador in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[59] and 1997 [26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The values for 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear equation established by two data points of 2004 to 1997. The data from 2005 to 2010 were not used because they displayed a much sharper rise than those from 1997 to 2004. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2004, 2003 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The value in 2015 was the average between those of 2016 and 2014. The values for other years were estimated by the exponential curve fitting using the data from 2010 to 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2014 (18·9%) was reported.[77] The values of other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of Mexico, a neighboring country with reliable data. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients of El Salvador in 2013 was calculated as the product of the DM% in the incident patients in 2014 (18·9%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients of Mexico from 2014 to 2013 (the ratio of the value in 2013 to that in 2014). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in El Salvador was not reported in the literature, and was estimated from the DM% in the incident patients based on the trend of Mexico. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in a given year was calculated as the product of the DM% in the incident patients multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients to the DM% in the incident ESRD patients of Mexico in that given year.						
Eritrea	Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia in 1993. No data regarding the prevalence and the incidence of renal replacement therapy in Eritrea were available. Dialysis (hemodialysis) treatment was started in Eritrea in 2008[78,79] with "initially installed 4 dialysis machines (with 2 put in reserve)."[78] In other words, only 2 machines were in use at that time. Assume dialysis was done twice weekly, not thrice weekly, in order to accommodate maximal number of patients. This arrangement allowed 3 patients to be treated by one machine weekly if one machine was used once a day. If one machine could do two sessions per day (usually one session is 4 hours, so 2 sessions can be performed in daytime every day), one machine could take as many as 6 patients totally. Thus, the prevalence of "treated" prevalent ESRD patients in 2008 was calculated as 12 patients (by 2 machines) divided by the population of 3 million, which is equal to 4·0 pmp. In 2015, hemodialysis service was expanded to the second hospital, the Sembel Hospital, in addition to the Orotto Hospital.[78,80] As a result, totally 28 machines, 14 in each hospital, were installed in Eritrea,[78] which might treat as many as 168 patients (28 times 6). The population was reported 3·5 million.[78] The prevalence in 2015 was calculated as 48·0 pmp. In 2014, the prevalence was calculated as 24·0 pmp (84, or 14 times 6, patients being treated). The prevalence between 2008 and 2014 was estimated using the exponential curve established by the data points of 2015, 2014 and 2008 (R square 0·9802). Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 96% in Eritrea. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2008 was 4·0 pmp divided by 4%, which was equal to 100·0 pmp. The incidence rates from 2008 to 2014 were calculated in this way. In 2015, the gap was brought closer by newly installed 14 machines (double the number in 2014). Therefore, the gap became 92% (the capacity became 8% in 2015, from 4% in 2014). The incidence in 2015 therefore remained to be 600·0 pmp (48·0 pmp divided by 8%). The incidence rates from 2007 to 2000 were estimated using the exponential curve established by the data points of 2014 and 2008. The DM% in the prevalent patients and the DM% in the incident patients adopted the data of Ethiopia, which Eritrea was previously part of before gained independence, and remained Eritrea's main adjacent country.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Estonia	The ESRD prevalence and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5).	The ESRD prevalence and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 [Table B.4.4, B.3.4 (at day 91)]	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 [Table B.4.4, B.3.4 (at day 91)]	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rate were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4). The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2000 adopted the data of 2001 (Table B.4.4). The DM % of the incident ESRD patients was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2010 to 2003.
Kingdom of Eswatini	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2017 (178·1 pmp, based on the statement "244 chronic kidney patients … currently on dialysis" with the population of 1·37 million),[81] 2015 (150·0 pmp),[6] and 2007 (20·0 pmp).[6,8] The ESRD prevalence for the rest of the years between 2000 and 2015 was estimated by exponential curve using the data points of 2017, 2015 and 2007. The linear model was not used because it generated negative values. The ESRD incidence was estimated based on the trend of South Africa, its major adjacent country. For example, the ESRD incidence in 2015 was the product of 151·0 pmp (the prevalence in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence to the prevalence of South Africa in 2015. The model using the %gap[12] to estimate the incidence (as done in most of the Sub-Saharan African countries; see Benin) was not used because it generated unreasonably high incidence rates because the gap% (96%) was apparently overestimated (too large gap). For example, peritoneal dialysis was introduced to this country in 2012 by the assistance from Taiwan.[82] The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of South Africa.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Ethiopia	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (3·9 pmp),[6] 2007 (5·4 pmp),[6,8] and 2000 (0·07 pmp).[11] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the three available data points since most of the Sub-Saharan African countries showed an exponential trend. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Ethiopia. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 3·9 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 390·0 pmp. Gela et al reported DM in 47·3% of 169 hemodialysis patients in 2016.[83] Shibiru et al reported DM in 60·4% of 91 hemodialysis patients collected from 2002 to 2010.[84] The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients between 2015 and 2010 was estimated by the weighted average between the values of 2015 and 2010. The values before 2010 were estimated by the trend of Sudan, an adjacent country of Ethiopia. For example, the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2009 was calculated as the product of 60·4% (the reported value in 2010) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2009 to that in 2010 of Sudan. Kore et al reported DM in 17·9% of 39 stage 3 to 5 CKD patients in 2017,[85] which was taken as the estimate of the DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2015. The values from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Sudan. For example, the DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2014 was calculated as the product of 17·9% (the reported value in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2014 to that in 2015 of Sudan.						
Finland	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was the mean of the data between 2001 and 1999. The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the USRDS, not reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
France	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4 and B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports 2002 to 2007 (Table B.2.4, B.4.4).

Gabon	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2018 (140.5 pmp, based on the statement "295 patients étaient sous dialyse en 2018" from the 2·1 million population, where "les séances de dialyse sont prises en charge à 100% par la Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie et de garantie sociale (CNAMGS)"),[86] 2015 (148·9 pmp),[6] and 2007 (100·7 pmp).[8] The ESRD prevalence for the rest of the years between 2000 and 2015 was estimated by exponential curve using the data points of 2018, 2015 and 2007. The exponential model fits slightly better than the linear model (R square 0.84 versus 0.82). Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 83% in Gabon. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 148·9 pmp divided by 17%, which was equal to 826·3 pmp. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Cameroon, its adjacent country with many reported data points (although Gabon enjoyed the highest gross national income per capita among Africa countries).
Gambia	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (28·2 pmp),[6] which is compatible with the report that 56 ESRD patients could receive hemodialysis in 2016 when the population was 2·04 million.[87] Hemodialysis was started in 2006 with the assistance from Taiwan.[87] The prevalence of "treated ESRD" in 2005 and earlier was regarded as zero. The ESRD prevalence from 2006 to 2014 was estimated according to the trend of Senegal, which surrounds Gambia entirely except its coastline in the west. For example, the prevalence in 2014 was the product of 28·2 pmp (the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Senegal in 2014 to that in 2015. The data from 2005 to 2000 obtained from the model were used to estimate the incidence. The ESRD incidence was estimated according to the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2015 was the product of 28·2 pmp (the 2015 prevalence) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence to the prevalence of Senegal in 2015. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and that in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Senegal.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Georgia	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5). These data were available from 2015 to 2012 from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports.	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2011 adopted the data of 2012 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2010 to 2000 was the average of 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012. Duo to a very high DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2012, curve-fitting models using the data from 2015 to 2012 all generate disproportional values in other years. The prevalence of ESRD patients from 2010 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the data from 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012. Linear regress model was not adopted as it would generate extremely low values in 2003 and 2000. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD from 2010 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the data from 2015, 2014 and 2013. The value of 2012, which was disproportionally high, was not included in the modeling as it would generate very high values in 2003 and 2000. Linear regress model was not adopted as it would generate extremely low values in 2003 and 2000. The ESRD incidence rates from 2011 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of the ESRD prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2007 was equal to 147·2 pmp as the product of 199·6 pmp (the 2011 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2007 to the prevalence in 2011. Because the ESRD prevalence and incidence of 2012 were high and out of trend substantially, the best estimates for the numbers in 2011 were likely to be the data in 2012, instead of derivatives from modeling using the data in 2015 to 2012.			
Germany	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rates of ESRD, the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2007 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports 2006 to 2000 (Table B.2.4, B.4.4). The DM % in the incident ESRD patients between 2000 and 2006 ranged from 34·2% (2004) to 36·2% (2000 and 2003). The DM % in the incident ESRD patients for the rest of the years were calculated as the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients divided by the incidence rate of ESRD.					The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Ghana	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2017 (23·6 pmp),[88] 2016 (652 hemodialysis patients with total population of 24·66 million also reported, or 26·4 pmp),[89] 2014 (404 hemodialysis patients or 15·0 pmp),[90] and 2007 (51 to 100 hemodialysis patients, or 3·3 pmp if the medium 75 was taken for calculation).[8] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using these four available data points. The linear model generated negative values. The value in 2015 published by Naicker et al (220 hemodialysis patients, 8·1 pmp)[6] was not used in the model due to unexpectedly low case number.						
	Three models were considered to estimate the ESRD incidence. First, the Dialysis Service Foundation in Ghana reported "12000 kidney failure cases are detected among Ghanaian patients every year" in an article published in 2018.[91] The ESRD incidence was thus 412·2 pmp in 2018 (also taken as the value for 2015). The incidence rates for the rest of the years from 2014 to 2000 were estimated using the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2014 was the product of 412·2 pmp (the incidence in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2014 to that in 2015. Second, Amoako et al[92] reported that "only 4·3% of [stage 5 CKD patients collected in 2011] could afford to initiate haemodialysis." The number of ESRD patients in need for hemodialysis in 2017 could be calculated as 23·6 pmp (the prevalence of treated ESRD in 2017) divided by 4·3%, which is equal to 547·9 pmp; similar to the value generated by the first model. The third model is to use the %gap[12] to estimate the incidence (as done in most of the Sub-Saharan African countries; see Benin). This model generated unreasonably high incidence rates because the gap% (99%) was apparently overestimated (too large gap) in years after 2010 during which the prevalence of "treated" ESRD was increasing exponentially as shown above.						
	Boima et al[88] reported diabetic nephropathy as the cause for 9·1% of 603 ESRD patients collected in 2017, which is taken as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015. The values for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of Nigeria, another West African country with similar economic status and many reported data. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of 9·1% (the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients of Nigeria in 2014 to that in 2015.						
	Amoako et al[92] reported DM as the cause for 22·2% of 203 stage 3 to 5 CKD patients (79·8% were stage 5 CKD) collected in 2011, which is taken as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2011. The values for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of Nigeria. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2010 was the product of 22.2% (the 2011 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the incident patients of Nigeria in 2010 to that in 2011.						
Greece	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Guatemala	The ESRD prevalence of Guatemala in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] 2001,[58] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The values for 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2008 to 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2006, 2004, 2003 and 2001 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, and 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values for 2007 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2006, 2003 and 2001. The data of 2010 and 2004 were not used because the values were unexpectedly low (10·7 and 11·4 pmp, respectively, compared to 55·1 pmp in 2003, for example). The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (30·0%) and 2010 (28·0%) was reported by the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values for other years were estimated by the linear equation established by the data points of 2013 and 2010. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2004 (20·7%) was reported by the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values of other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2005 was calculated as the product of the DM % in the prevalent patients in 2004 (20·7%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2004 to 2005 (the ratio of the value of 2005 to that in 2004). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.
Guinea	The ERDS prevalence was reported in year 2015 (8·5 pmp).[6] The prevalence for the rest of the years was estimated according to the trend of Senegal, one of its adjacent countries in the West Africa with more reported data. For example, the prevalence in 2014 was the product of 8·5 pmp (the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Senegal in 2014 to that in 2015. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 97% in Guinea. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 8·5 pmp divided by 3%, which was equal to 283·3 pmp. Bah et al reported DM in 15·9% (11 patients) of 69 ESRD patients collected in 2010, [93] which was taken as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2010. The values for the rest of the years from 2000 to 2015 were estimated according to the trend of Senegal. For example, the value in 2011 was the product of 15·9% (the 2010 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients of Senegal in 2011 to that in 2010. Bah et al reported the percentage of DM in chronic kidney disease patients in two articles: 9·0% in 579 CKD (stage 3 to 5, estimated glomerular filtration rate less than 60 mL/min) patients collected from 2009 to 2013,[94] and 7·6% in 575 CKD patients (CKD definition not clearly stated) collected from 2010 to 2014.[95] Kaba et al[96] reported DM in 9·8% (6 patients) of 61 stage 1 to 4 CKD patients (32 at stage 1 and 2). The value from this study was not included to model the DM% in the incident ESRD patients because the majority was at the early stages of CKD. For any given year between 2009 and 2014, the estimated DM % was derived from the pooled data from these two studies. It was assumed that the distribution of the patients were even throughout the study years. For example, in 2013, there were 230·8 patients [579 divided by 5 (115·8) plus 575 divided 5 (115)] Totally, the DM% of the CKD patients was estimated as 8·3% (115·8x9·0%+115x7·6% divided by 115·8+115). These data were regarded as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2009 to 2014. The value for 2015 adopted the value in 2014. The values from 2008 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of Senegal. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2008 was the product of 9·0% (the 2009 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the incident patients of Senegal in 2008 to that in 2009.

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Guinea-Bissau	As of 2017 "no hospital in the West African country offered dialysis,"[97] although Barsoum et al reported the establishment of maintenance dialysis program in Guinea-Bissau in 2008.[98] There has been no literature published about the ESRD status for this country with 1·86 million inhabitants (2017). Regarding kidney disease, Carvalho found 27 people (2·6%) with proteinuria in 1023 people in a community-based screening.[99]					
Honduras	The ESRD prevalence of Honduras in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The values for 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2005 (33·8 pmp), 2004 (35·3 pmp) and 1997 (32·0 pmp). The data in the years after 2006 were not used because they were substantially high (128·7 pmp in 2006 and 183·0 pmp in 2008, for example). The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2008 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values for 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2010, 2008 and 1997. The data from 2011 to 2014 were not used because the trend was decreasing in those years. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients and in the prevalence ESRD patients were not reported in the literature, and adopted the values of Guatemala, an adjacent country with more comparable gross national income than Nicaragua and El Salvador.[19]					
Hong Kong	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2001 to 2015 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 and 2013 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2011 to 2000 obtained the Hong Kong Renal Registry Report 2012 (Figure 19).[100]	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2001 to 2015 were from the USRDS. The DM% in prevalent ESRD from 2011 to 1996 was reported in the Hong Kong Renal Registry Report 2012 (Figure 19).				The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD, the DM % of the prevalent and incident ESRD patients in 2000 were obtained from the Hong Kong Renal Registry Report 2012 (Fig 1, 6, 8, and 19).

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Hungary	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients (available in the USRDS) by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine, based on the finding that the DM % between the prevalent and incident ESRD patients was in liner correlation. Only the data directly available from the USRAD and the ERA-EDTA reports were used for the linear regression model. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2013 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients (available in the USRDS) by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Estonia, Latvia, Georgia Russia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine (the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients of Belarus in 2013 was not reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Report 2013).		The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2011 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients (available in the USRDS) by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Estonia, Latvia, Russia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine (data of Belarus and Georgia in 2011 was not reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Report 2011).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2010 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients (available in the USRDS) by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Estonia, Latvia, Russia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine (data of Belarus and Georgia in 2010 was not reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Report 2010).	The ESRD prevalence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2007 adopted the data from the USRDS in 2008, given the facts that (1) the ESRD prevalence in 2008 dropped substantially in comparison with those from 2009 to 2015, and (2) the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients varied widely from 2008 to 2015. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2010.	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4). The USRDS reported the data of the prevalence and the incident rate of ESRD, and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2008.	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by linear regression models using the data from 2012 to 2008 and 2003. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2010.

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	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Iceland	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the incidence rate of ESRD from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4). The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2003 was not reported, and adopted the average between that of 2004 and 2002.	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was the mean of the data between 2001 and 1999. The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the USRDS.
India	The ESRD prevalence in 2017, 996·9 pmp, was obtained as the sum of 130,000 (dialysis) and 3,500 (transplant), multiplied by 10, and then divided by total population (1339·2 million) according to the following literature. Varughese and Abraham (2018)[101] reported 130,000 dialysis patients as of 2017, representing less than 10% in need. Abraham and Krumar (2010)[102] reported "3500 transplantations performed each year." Data for the total number of renal transplant recipients were not available. The ESRD prevalence in 2005 was projected as 870 pmp.[103,104] The incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2008 to 2002 were reported by Modi and Jha (2006 and 2011).[105,106] The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points of 2017 and 2005. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients. The incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2009, and 2000, were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2008 to 2002. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was the product of the incidence rate of ESRD multiplied by the DM % in the incident ESRD patients.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Indonesia	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 and 2013 was reported (DM as an accompanying disease) in the Report of Indonesian Renal Registry 2015 and 2013, respectively.[107,108] The ESRD prevalence and incidence rate (2015-2009) and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients (2015-2013) were from the USRDS.		The ESRD prevalence and the incidence rate of ESRD from 2009 to 2015 were reported by the USRDS, and from 2006 to 2002 by Prodjosudjadi and Suhardjono.[109] The ESRD prevalence and the incidence rate of ESRD in 2007 and 2000 were estimated by exponential curve using the available data from 2006 to 2002. Linear regress models were not adopted as it generated negative values. The DM% as the cause of ESRD from 2002 to 2006 was reported by Prodjosudjadi and Suhardjono,[109] which was taken as DM % in the incident ESRD patients for 2003, and also adopted as the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2011, 2010, 2007 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2003, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2011, 2010, 2007 and 2000 adopted the values of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients.				
Iran	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients (so the DM% in the incident patients) from 2015 to 2008 were available in the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was estimated according to the trend of the DM % in the incident patients (available in the USRDS from 2015 to 2008, and the model estimates from 2007 to 2000) based on the finding that the DM % between the prevalent and incident ESRD patients was in liner correlation in countries with reported data. The ratio between the DM% in the prevalent patients and the DM% in the incident patients was based on the data of Jordan, an adjacent country with reliable data. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was equal to				The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2007 to 2000 were estimated by linear regression models using the data from 2013 to 2008. The data of 2015 were not included because the incidence and the DM% in the incident patients in 2015 were out of trend.		

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Iraq	The ESRD prevalence was reported as 155 pmp in 2014 by Sharif et al (227 hemodialysis patients in 1·45 million population),[110] as 98.5 pmp in 2012 by Alaugili and Alami (490 hemodialysis cases in 4·97 million population)[111] and as 74 pmp in January 2012 by Majeed et al (2445 hemodialysis patients in 33·22 million population; regarded as the prevalence of 2011).[112] Awad et al reported 230 hemodialysis patients in 1·63 million population,[113] and Al-Saedy et al reported 320 hemodialysis patients in 5 million population;[114] thus the ESRD prevalence in 2009 was 83·0 pmp by taking these two data into account. The ESRD prevalence for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using 4 available data points as described above (years 2014, 2012, 2011, 2009). Linear regress model was not adopted as it generated extremely low values. Ali et al reported an estimated ESRD incidence rate in 2013 as 60 pmp, with 23% of them attributed to diabetes.[115] Alaugili and Alami reported an incidence rate of hemodialysis in 2012 as 78·8 pmp.[111] The incidence rates for other years were estimated according to the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2011 was equal to the product of 78·8 pmp (the 2012 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2011 to that in 2012. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the data below: 32·7% in 400 hemodialysis patients collected from October 2016 to October 2017 by Dhaidan[116] (taken as the value for 2015), 23·4% in 227 hemodialysis patients collected in 2014 by Shari et al[110] (also taken as the value for 2013) and 33% in 230 hemodialysis patients collected in 2009 by Awad.[113] The DM% in the prevalent patients from 2011 to 2000 all adopted the value of 33·0% (2009) reported by Awad,[117] given the observation that Iran, an adjacent country of Iraq, had relatively constant DM% in the incident patients, and presumably also in the prevalent patients. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients for the rest of the year from 2015 to 2000 was estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2014 was equal to the product of 23·0% (the 2013 value, see above) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2014 to that in 2013. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was calculated by the product of the incidence rates and the DM% of the incident patients.						
Ireland	The ESRD prevalence (2009-2014) and incidence rates (2009-2013) were reported in the USRDS. The numbers of dialysis patients and renal transplant recipients in 2017[118], 2015, [119] 2008-2007,[120] 2005,[118] 2003,[121] and 1995[122] were reported, and the ESRD prevalence in pmp was calculated by divided the sum of both numbers with the population counts. The ESRD prevalence in 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the available data from 2017 to 1995. The ESRD incidence rates in 2017[118] and 1995[117] were also reported. The ESRD incidence rates in 2015, 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the available data in years 2017, 2013-2009, and 1995. The DM% in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients adopted the data of North Ireland (2015-2007) and the UK (2003 and 2000) obtained from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Israel	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports from 2010 to 2005. The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the USRDS, not reported in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports 2003 and 2000.	
Italy	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2013 and 2011 was estimated by linear regression model using the data in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports from 2015 to 2007. The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2013 and 2011 were reported in the USRDS.		The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by linear regression models using the data from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports 2008 to 2003.
Japan	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 1983 was reported in the Annual Dialysis Data Report 2015, JSDT (Japanese Society of Dialysis Therapy) Renal Data Registry by Masakane et al (Table 14).[123]						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Jordan	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the Jordan National Registry of ESRD Annual Report 2015 (Table 4, 9, 15 and 16). DM% was the sum of "DM" and "diabetes and hypertension" in Table 9 and 16, respectively.	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the Jordan National Registry of ESRD Annual Report 2013 (Table 4, 9, 15 and 16). DM% was the sum of "DM" and "diabetes and hypertension" in Table 9 and 16, respectively.	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2011 were the average of the data between 2012 and 2010. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2011 was estimated by the linear regressing model using the data from 2016 to 2012.	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the Jordan National Registry of ESRD Annual Report 2010 [total ESRD number (3464, page 25) and total population (6 million, page 10), Table 5 and Table 15]	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2007 were estimated by the linear regressing model using the reported data from 2016 to 2012, 2010, 2009 and 2003. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2007 was estimated by the linear regressing model using the data from 2016 to 2012.	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2003 were reported by Batieha et al (2007),[117] analyzing all of 1711 hemodialysis patients in 2003. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2007 was estimated by the linear regressing model using the data from 2016 to 2012.	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by the linear regressing model using the reported data from 2016 to 2012, 2010, 2009 and 2003. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2000 was estimated by the linear regressing model using the data from 2016 to 2012.
Kazakhstan	The ESRD prevalence in 2015 was reported in the USRDS. According a press release from Diaverum, Inc., "[i]n 2013, approximately 2,100 dialysis patients were in need of renal replacement therapy. By the end of 2014 this figure had risen to approximately 3,800 patients" in Kazakhstan.[124] Thus, the ESRD prevalence in the end of 2014 was 211·1 pmp, precisely as the 2015 prevalence reported in the USRDS, and in 2013 was 123·3 pmp. The ESRD incidence rate in 2014 was 94·4 pmp. The ESRD prevalence from 2013 to 2000 were estimated based on the trend of Russia, an adjacent country of Kazakhstan, with similar economic status and reliable data reported in the ERA-EDTA. First, the change rate of the prevalence of Russia from 2015 to 2013 was calculated as the ratio between the two values, and the prevalence of Kazakhstan in 2013 was the product of the 2015 prevalence (211·1 pmp) multiplied by the change rate. The values for other years were calculated by the same method. The linear regression model established by the data of Russia (such as the method used in Algeria) was not used because it generated negative values. The ESRD incidence rate in 2015 adopted the 2014 value (94·4 pmp). The values for the rest of the years from 2013 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of the ESRD prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2013 was the product of 94·4 pmp (2014) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2013 to that in 2014. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Russia. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was equal to the product of the ESRD incidence rate multiplied by the DM % in the incident ESRD patients. The model to directly estimate the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients based on the trend of Russia generated very similar results.						

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	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Kenya	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015,[6] 2007,[8] 2004,[10] 2002,[34] and 2000.[10] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the five available data points. Kenya had seen a rapidly increasing ESRD prevalence, partially because the patients might receive long-term dialysis therapy. Kwalimwa et al[125] reported 42·6% (46 patients) out of 108 hemodialysis patients had the therapy for more than 2 years. Another report that included 268 hemodialysis patients in year 2015 found 51·7% had the therapy for more than one year.[126] Thus, the ESRD incidence was not estimated by the discrepancy (%gap, estimated in 2010) between those receiving dialysis and those in need for dialysis[12] (as done in Nigeria, for example) as this approach generated unreasonably high incidence rates in years after 2010, presumably because the gap was indeed getting close. The ESRD incidence was supposed to be higher than the prevalence in sub-Saharan countries due to failure of ESRD patients to sustain dialysis therapy.[127,128] The Ministry of Health of Kenya reported that "only 10% of those who need dialysis are able to access the services."[129] Thus, the ESRD incidence was estimated to be 10 times of the ESRD prevalence, as those who do not receive renal replacement therapy will not survive beyond one year. Kamau et al reported DM% in 96 hemodialysis patients, 30·2% and 21·0% in 2014 and 2012 (published years), respectively.[130,131] The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in other years was estimated using the trend of Sudan, an adjacent country of Kenya and had three reported data points in ESRD prevalence to perform estimation. For example, the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was calculated as the product of 30·2% (reported value in 2014) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2015 to that in 2014 of Sudan. The values of other years were calculated with the same way. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the values of the prevalent ESRD patients.						
Korea	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in the Korean ESRD Registry 2016 (for 2015; Fig 4-7 and 4-4, DM% as 22149/51713= 0·4283).[132]	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in the Korean ESRD Registry 2014 (for 2013; Fig 4-7 and 4-4, DM% as 19859/47156 0·4211).[133]	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in the Korean ESRD Registry 2012 (for 2011; Fig 4-7 and 4-4, DM% as = 17718/42988 0·4121).[134]	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in the Korean ESRD Registry 2011 (for 2010; Fig 4-7 and 4-4, DM% as = 16391/40389 0·4058).[135]	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in the Korean ESRD Registry 2008 (for 2007; Fig 4-7 and 4-4, DM% as = 12312/32348 0·3806).[136]	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2011 to 2005 (the last year available for download of the Korean ESRD Registry).	

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Kuwait	The ESRD prevalence in 2015, 2014 and 2013, and the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients (so the DM% in the incident patients) in 2015 and 2014 were available in the USRDS. The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients (14·7%, reported as "aetiology of renal disease in the study group") and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 1988 were reported by El-Rashaid et al (1994).[137] The ESRD prevalence from 2012 to 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2015, 2014, 2013 and 1988. The ESRD incidence rates from 2013 to 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data if 2015, 2014 and 1998. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 and 2014 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients (available in the USRDS from 2015 to 2014) according to the ratio established by Saudi Arabia, an adjacent country of Kuwait with reliable data. For example, the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was equal to the product of 45·3% (the DM% in the incident patients in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients to the DM% in the incident patients of Saudi Arabia in 2015. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2013 to 2000 was then estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2015, 2014 and 1988. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients from 2013 to 2000 was estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2013 was equal to the product of 40·2% (the 2014 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2013 to that in 2014. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was equal to the ESRD incidence multiplied by the DM% in the incident ESRD patients.						
Lao PDR	"As of 2016, hemodialysis was available…in Lao PDR, serving 4913 hemodialysis patients,[138]" which was adopted as the ESRD prevalence at 727 pmp. The ESRD prevalence in other years was estimated according to the trend of Vietnam, an adjacent country with comparable ESRD prevalence and similar GDP per capita (1760 US dollars vs 2052 US dollars in 2015).[139] The ESRD prevalence in 2015 was the product of the ESRD prevalence in 2016 (727 pmp) multiplied by the change rate between 2016 and 2015 of Vietnam (the ratio of the value in 2015 to that in 2016). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The incidence rates of ESRD was estimated from the data of the ESRD prevalence according to the ratio between the incidence rate and the prevalence of Vietnam. For example, the ESRD incidence of Lao PDR in 2015 was the product of the ESRD prevalence in 2015 (715·6 pmp) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence to the prevalence of Vietnam (91·8 to 918·2). The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients and the incident ESRD patients both adopted the data of Vietnam.						
Latvia	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2003 were the average between 2002 and 2004. The numbers in 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2002 to 2010. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2010 to 2004 (no number available in 2002).	

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Lebanon	The ESRD prevalence in 2012 (855 pmp) and 2007 (735 pmp), the DM % in the prevalent and incident dialysis patients in 2012 (28·4% and 31·5%) were reported in the National Kidney Registry in Lebanon Annual Report - 2012. Barbari et al (2003)[140] published DM % in 951 hemodialysis patients (10·5%). Abboud (2006)[141] reported the incidence rate of Lebanon as 120 pmp, apparently for 2004 because the population of Lebanon reported (3·8 million) was for the year of 2004. The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by two data points in 2012 and 2007. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2010 adopted the percentage of 2012 (28·4%). The value in 2007 used the average between 2012 and 2003, and the value for 2000 adopted that in 2003 (10·5%). The incidence rates were estimated by the trend based on the prevalence, given the fact that the prevalence and the incidence rate are in linear correlation. The annual increase rates of the prevalence from 2005 to 2015, and the annual decrease rate from 2004 to 2000 (the ratio between two consecutive years) were calculated. The incidence rate of 2005 was the product of the incidence rate of 2004 multiplied by the annual increase rate. The incidence rates from 2006 to 2015 were calculated in the same way. The incidence rate of 2003 was the product of the incidence rate of 2004 multiplied by the annual decrease rate. The incidence rates of 2002 to 2000 were calculated in the same way. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2010 to 2015 adopted the value of 2012 (31·5%). The values for other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the prevalent patients. For 2007 the percentage was equal to the 2012 value (31·5%) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients between 2007 and 2012. For 2003 and 2000 the percentage was equal to the 2012 value (31·5%) multiplied the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients between 2003 and 2012. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was calculated by the product of the incidence rate and the DM% of incident patients.
Lesotho	No ESRD-related epidemiological data were available for Lesotho. Pharela reported in 2019[142] that "[o]ver 130 patients have been dialyzed" since 2017 when a Japan-sponsored dialysis unit was established to initiate hemodialysis for patients with ESRD (chronic kidney failure).[143] This could be converted to the prevalence of (treated) ESRD 29·5 pmp (130 patients in 2 years, or 65 patients in one year divided by total population of 2·2 million), which was very similar to the estimate (25 pmp in 2010) given by Liyanage et al.[12] The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2000 was estimated using the trend of South Africa, which surrounds Lesotho. The model to estimate the ESRD prevalence of South Africa was a exponential curve, and the y-intercept was calculate using the prevalence value 29·5 and the year 2017 (17). The data of the ESRD prevalence were obtained by plugging in the years as x values. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 98% in Lesotho. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 26·1 pmp divided by 2%, which was equal to 1306·6 pmp. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of South Africa.

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Liberia Four hemodialysis machines were installed in the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Monrovia, the "only referral hospital" in Liberia, in 2006.[144] Presumably 24 patients might receive hemodialysis (for reason see Eritrea), and the prevalence of "treated ESRD" would be 7·1 pmp. The prevalence for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), its main adjacent country. For example, the ESRD prevalence in 2007 was the product of 7·1 pmp (the prevalence in 2006) multiplied by the ratio of the ESRD prevalence of Côte d'Ivoire in 2007 to that in 2006. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 97% in Liberia. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 13·6 pmp divided by 3%, which was equal to 451·9 pmp. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Côte d'Ivoire.						
Libya The dialysis-treated ESRD prevalence, incidence, the DM % in the prevalent and incident patients in 2009 (624 pmp, 282 pmp, 26·5% and 28·4%) were reported by Alashek et al,[145] as they surveyed all 40 dialysis facilities in Libya. The dialysis-treated ESRD prevalence in 2007 and 2003 (350 pmp and 200 pmp) was reported by Goleg et al.[146] Dialysis-treated prevalence was regarded as ESRD prevalence because renal transplantation was uncommon, as Goleg et al[146] described that "only 135 living-related kidney transplants have been performed from [2004] until 2007… Libya has yet to initiate cadaveric organ transplantation." El Matri et al[3] reported the ESRD prevalence of Libya, 379·9 pmp, in 2006, including those undergoing hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and renal transplantation. The ESRD prevalence in 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the data of 2009, 2007, 2006 and 2003. Linear model was not adopted because it generated negative value. The ESRD prevalence from 2010 to 2015 was estimated based on the trend of Tunisia, given that fact that these two adjacent countries had similar ESRD prevalence and purchasing power per capita.[147] For example, the ESRD prevalence in 2010 was equal to the product of 624·0 pmp (2009) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Tunisia in 2010 to that in 2009. The ESRD incidence and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients were also estimated by the trends of Tunisia using the same method described above in estimating the ESRD prevalence from 2010 to 2015.						

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Lithuania	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2013 were reported in the ERA-EDTA Reports. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine, based on the finding that the DM % between the prevalent and incident ESRD patients was in liner correlation. Only the data directly available from the USRAD and the ERA-EDTA reports were used for the linear regression model. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2013 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Estonia, Latvia, Georgia Russia, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.	Given the facts that the ESRD prevalence of Lithuania in 2015 and 2013 had a similar trend as Latvia, the reliability of the data of Latvia from 2015 to 2007, and the geographic and economic proximities between these two countries, the ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % of the prevalence ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in Lithuania from 2011 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Latvia. Take the ESRD prevalence as an example. The ESRD prevalence in 2011 was the product of 719·0 pmp (the 2013 value) multiplied by the ratio of the ESRD prevalence of Latvia in 2011 to that in 2013. Another method is to generate linear regression models using the same slope as the ones established by the data of Latvia from 2015 to 2000. The y-interception of the models was calculated by the averages of the data in 2015 and 2013 as the y value, and "2014" as the x value. (Linear regression models of Latvia were established first using the data from 2015 to 2000. The "slope" values were taken, and the average values of the data between 2015 and 2013 of Lithuania were used as the y values and the number "2014" was used as the x values to calculate the new y-interception values of the new models for Lithuania.) This method was not adopted as the data for the ESRD incidence, the DM % of the prevalence ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients did not fit linear models. (The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients of Belarus in 2013 was not reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Report 2013).
Luxembourg	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates from 1999 to 2008 were reported by the USRDS. The values of the ESRD prevalence and incidence rates from 2009 to 2015 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2003 to 2008. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of those of the French-speaking Belgium, an adjacent country of Luxembourg with reliable data from the ERA-EDTA since 2000.	

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Macedonia	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2013 were not available, and were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015, 2014, 2011 and 2010.	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4). No data of Macedonia was reported in the ERA Reports from 2001 to 1998.	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by linear regression models using the data from 2007 to 2002 (the models for the incidence and the number of the diabetic incident patients excluded the much lower value in 2004).
Madagascar	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2012 (4·5 pmp, based on the statement "100 of [those who need dialysis] can afford [dialysis]"[148] and the population 22·4 million) and 2007 (3·9 pmp).[6] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve established by these two data points. The linear model generated very similar results. The ESRD incidence in 2012 was calculated as 267·9 pmp based on the statement "4000 to 7000 people who need [dialysis]"[148] (the number 6000 was used for the reason described below). Ramilitiana et al[149] reported 3 patients out of 180 ESRD patients (1·67%) received hemodialysis in a cohort collected in 2012. The patient number that needed dialysis was calculated as the product of 4·5 pmp (the 2012 prevalence) multiplied by 1·67%, which is equal to 267·9 pmp, exactly the same as the estimation by taking 6000 patients as those in need for dialysis. Because the ESRD patients who do not receive renal replacement therapy will not survive beyond one year, those in need in a given year are the new or incident patients. The ESRD incidence in 2007 was calculated as the product of 3·9 pmp multiplied by 1·67%, which is equal to 324·0 pmp. The ESRD incidence rates in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 were estimated by exponential curve established by these two data points. The linear model was not used as the prevalence estimation was based on an exponential curve. Ramilitiana et al[149] also reported DM in 12·6% of 239 stage 3-5 CKD patients (estimated glomerular filtration rate lower than 60 mL/min), which was taken as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2012. The DM% in the incident patients for other years was estimated by the trend of Tanzania, because the closest inland country, Mozambique, was also modeled according to Tanzania. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2013 was the product of 12·6% (the 2012 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% of Tanzania in 2013 to that in 2012. The DM% in the prevalent patients was derived from the DM% in the incident patients based on the trend of Tanzania. For example, the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2012 was the product of 12·6% multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients to the DM% in the incident patients of Tanzania in 2012.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Malawi	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (3·4 pmp, based on the statement "In Malawi, two hospitals provide 15 haemodialysis stations, treating about 60 patients with end-stage kidney disease" in an article published in Lancet in 2015)[150] and 2012 (2·1 pmp, based on the statement "35 patients receiving haemodialysis for ESKD in Malawi" with "population 16·3 million").[151] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve established by these two data points. The linear model generated very similar results. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 98% in Malawi. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 3·4 pmp divided by 2%, which was equal to 170·0 pmp. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Tanzania (the other two adjacent countries of Malawi, namely Mozambique and Zambia, also adopted the data of Tanzania).						
Mali	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (21·4 pmp)[6] and 2008 (1·5 pmp).[6] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using these two available data points. The linear model generated negative values. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Mali. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2008 was 1·5 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 150·0 pmp. Estimated by this model the incidence for later years such as 2015 could be as high as 2100 pmp, which was unreasonably high. In a 2008 news report, 14 new hemodialysis machines came to Mali, and only 2 ones existed in the entire territory before 2008.[152] [Two machines might treat 12 to 18 patients (6 patients per machine if 2 sessions per day, or 9 patients per machine if 3 sessions per day) (see the country Eritrea for reason), which was equal to 1·0 to 1·4 pmp, similar to the reported value 1·5 pmp] In 2015, 310 patients were receiving hemodialysis, and thus, the number of the machines might be 52 (for 6 patients per machine). In other words, the capacity was increased around 4 times, or from 1% to 4%. The incidence rate in 2015 was 21·4 pmp (the 2015 prevalence) divided by 4%, which is equal to 535·0 pmp. The incidence rates in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 were estimated by exponential curve using the data points of 2015 and 2008. The linear model generated negative values. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Burkina Faso, the adjacent country of Mali with the closest economic status and population count, and three reported data on the DM% in the prevalent patients.						
Malaysia	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the data of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients because there were no neighboring countries reporting reliable data of DM% of both the prevalent and incident ESRD patients to generate a model for estimation.						

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Mauritania	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (375 pmp),[6] 2007 (75 pmp),[6,8] 2004 (34·5 pmp),[10] and 2000 (20·0 pmp).[10,16] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using these available data points. The linear model did not fit better (R square 0·993 versus 0·888).
	The incidence in 2000 adopted the value of Mali, its main adjacent country. The incidence rates from 2001 to 2015 were estimated by the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2001 was the product of 35·0 pmp (the assumed 2000 incidence) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2001 to that in 2000. The model using the %gap[12] to estimate the incidence (as done in most of the Sub-Saharan African countries; see Benin) was not used because it generated unreasonably high incidence rates because the gap% (87%) was apparently overestimated (too large gap) in years after 2010 during which the prevalence of "treated" ESRD was increasing exponentially as shown above.
	Lemrabott et al in an article published in 2019 reported DM in 21·7% of 69 hemodialysis patients collected in 2015.[153] The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in other years was estimated by the trend of Mali (the data of Burkina Faso). For example, the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2014 was the product of 21·7% multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients of Mali in 2014 to that in 2015. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of the DM% in the prevalent patients.
Mexico	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. Cusumano et al[25] reported diabetes mellitus in 40·0% of patients on chronic dialysis in 2004, which was adopted as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in other years was estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients. For example, the ESRD prevalence in 2003 was the product of the value in 2004 (40·0%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients between 2004 to 2003 (the ratio of the incidence in 2003 to the incidence in 2004). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.
Moldova	"Approximately 500 persons with chronic renal failure on January 1 this year [2017] received dialysis treatment in Moldova. [C]hairman of the Society of Urologists and Nephrologists of Moldova Adrian Tanase, who founded the dialysis service in Moldova, said that judging by the epidemiological picture, 1,000-1,200 people need dialysis," reported by IPN Press Agency, Moldova.[154] No data regarding ESRD prior to 2017 were available. Cordreanu et al[155] reported DM in 7·6% (7 patients) in 92 stage 3-5 CKD patients (estimated glomerular filtration rate lower than 60 mL/min) collected in 2006-2007.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Montenegro	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients adopted the value in 2014 from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2014 (Table B.4.4 and B.2.4). Estimation using the data of other years was not used due to a large difference in the values between 2014 and the years earlier.	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003, as "Serbia and Montenegro" (Table B.4.4, B.2.4). (Serbia and Montenegro went independent from each other in 2006).	The prevalence of ESRD and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000, reported as "Serbia and Montenegro" (Table B.4.4). The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were substituted by the value in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2001. Estimation from the data of other years was not adopted due to a large difference in the values between 2001 and the years after.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Morocco	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2011 to 2015 were reported by the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the data of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients, because there were no nearby countries that had reliable data to be referenced to derive the DM percentage of the prevalence patients from that of the incident patients (for example, the DM% of the prevalent patients of United Arab Emirates was derived from that of the incident patients based on the relation of these two data found in Saudi Arabia).			The ESRD prevalence and the incidence rate of ESRD in 1996 (52·3 pmp and 60·0 pmp, respectively) were reported by Barsoum (2003).[156] The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2010 was reported by Asseraji et al as 24·6% [157] and in 2009 by El-Khayat et al as 44·0% [158] The ESRD prevalence from 2010 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using data from 2015 to 1996. Linear regress model was not adopted as the data fit the exponential curve much better. The incidence rates of ESRD from 2010 to 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 1996. The DM% of the incident patients in 2007, 2003 and 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2009. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD was not derived from the curve fitting directly from the data from 2015 to 2011 because the model generated extremely low (single-digit) numbers in early 2000s.			
Mozambique	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (2·3 pmp)[6] and 2007 (1·8 pmp).[6,8] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve established by these two data points. The linear model generated very similar results. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Mozambique. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 2·3 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 230·0 pmp. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Tanzania, its adjacent country and had similar gross national income per capita (the closest was Zimbabwe which also adopted the data of Tanzania).[12]						
Myanmar	The ESRD prevalence in 2018 was reported as 200 pmp, of which 10% to 15% received renal replacement therapy.[159] In 2003, 94 patients, or 1·9 pmp, received renal replacement therapy (3 on peritoneal dialysis, 60 on hemodialysis, and 30 renal transplant recipients), and that translated to 19 pmp of ESRD prevalence if 10% of the ESRD patients received RRT.[42] The ESRD prevalence in other years was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points of 2018 and 2003. The ESRD incidence rates were estimated by the trend of Thailand, an adjacent country with reliable data. For example, the ESRD incidence rate in 2000 was the product of the value in 1998 (50 pmp) multiplied by the change rate between 2000 to 1998 of India (the ratio of the value in 2000 to that in 1998). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The incidence rates of ESRD was estimated from the data of the ESRD prevalence according to the ratio between the incidence rate and the prevalence of Thailand, an adjacent country with reliable data. For example, the ESRD incidence of Myanmar in 2015 (45·1 pmp) was the product of the ESRD prevalence in 2015 (198·2 pmp) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence to the prevalence of Thailand (337·7 over 1,484·6 equal to 0·227). Among CKD patients in Myanmar, 15% were caused by diabetes mellitus,[138] which was adopted as the percentage of DM in the prevalent ESRD patients and the incident ESRD patients.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Namibia	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2019 (120 pmp, based on the statement "a total population of 2·5 million" with "more than 300 confirmed cases of chronic kidney failure disease"),[160] 2015 (61·8 pmp),[6] and 2007 (28·9 pmp).[6] The ESRD prevalence for the rest of the years between 2000 and 2015 was estimated by exponential curve using the data points of 2019, 2015 and 2007. The linear model did not fit better (R square 0·88 versus 0·97). The ESRD incidence rates were estimated using the trend of South Africa, its adjacent country with reliable reported data and similar gross national income per capita.[12] For example, the incidence in 2015 of Namibia was the product of 61·8 pmp multiplied by the ratio of the incidence to the prevalence of South Africa in 2015. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of South Africa.						
Nepal	According to the Annual Report of the Department of Health of Nepal in 2013/2014[161] and 2015/2016,[162] the government provided "free dialysis services up to 104 sessions (for one year) per patient" for 2660 patients (95·0 pmp) in 2013/2014, and 1006 patients plus 195 kidney transplantations (total 41·9 pmp) in 2015/2016. A patient might receive such a free dialysis for two years only.[163] This service was not mentioned in the Annual Reports in the years before 2013. The ESRD prevalence from 1991 to 1999 was reported.[164] The ESRD prevalence from 2000 to 2012 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 1991 to 1999, and the prevalence for 2013 and 2015 adopted the data mentioned above (95·0 and 41·9 pmp, respectively). The ESRD incidence rates in 2002 and 2006 were reported as 4·2 pmp (102 patients) and 6·9 pmp (178 patients), respectively.[165] The values were well under-estimated because only "6% [of those who received dialysis] survived for more than 1 year on dialysis" in years 1991 to 1999 as reported by Hada et al,[164] and this situation might only slightly improve after government's subsidy after 2013 as mentioned above. Thus, the (annual) incidence rates were corrected by dividing the reported values with 0·06 to become 69·2 pmp in 2002 and 114·4 pmp in 2006. The ESRD incidence rates in other years were estimated by the linear equation established by these two data points. In two studies, diabetes mellitus was seen in 16·8% of 802 prevalent ESRD patients recruited from 2001 to 2006,[166] and in 18·0% of 100 prevalent hemodialysis patients in 2006.[167] The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2007 to 2015 was estimated using the linear equation established by two data points, 18% in 2006 and 16·8% in 2003. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients.						
Netherlands	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
New Zealand	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients 2015 to 2004 was from the 39th Annual ANZDATA Report (2016) (DM % as "the primary cause in the prevalent ESRD patients;" 2004 to 2015). Table link: http://www.anzdata.org.au/anzdata/AnzdataReport/39thReport/c02_prevalence_2016v0.2_20170117.xls					The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using data from 2015 to 2004.	
Nicaragua	The DM prevalence of Nicaragua in 2000 was not reported in the International Diabetes Federation Diabetes Atlas 2000, and adopted the value of El Salvador as these two South American countries have almost identical DM prevalence in 2003 (6·1% versus 6·2%) according to the International Diabetes Federation Diabetes Atlas 2003. The ESRD prevalence of Nicaragua in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] and 2004[25] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, and 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values for 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2012 to 2004. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, and 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values for other years was estimated according to the trend of the ESRD prevalence. For example, the ESRD incidence in 2011 was the product of the ESRD incidence in 2012 (31·8 pmp) multiplied by the change rate of the ESRD prevalence from 2012 to 2011 (the ratio of the prevalence in 2011 to that in 2012). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (41·6%) was reported by the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values of other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of El Salvador, from which the DM prevalence in 2000 was derived. For example, the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of in 2012 was calculated as the product of the DM % in the incident patients in 2013 (41·6%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of El Salvador from 2013 to 2012 (the ratio of the incidence in 2012 to that in 2013). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in El Salvador was not reported in the literature, and was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients based on the trend of El Salvador. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in a given year was calculated as the product of the DM % in the incident patients multiplied by the ratio of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients to the DM % in the incident ESRD patients of El Salvador in that given year.						
Niger	The ERDS prevalence was reported in year 2015 (13·0 pmp).[6] The prevalence from 2014 to 2000 was estimated based on the trend of Chad, its adjacent country with the closest economic status and similar nephrologist density (0·3 pmp versus 0·1 pmp) and the number of general population (17 million versus 13 million).[6] For example, the prevalence in 2014 of Niger was the product of 13·0 pmp (the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Chad in 2014 to that in 2015. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 97% in Niger (so was Chad). The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 13·0 pmp divided by 3%, which was equal to 435·3 pmp. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Chad.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Nigeria	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015,[6] 2007,[8] 2004, and 2000.[10] The ESRD prevalence from 2014 to 2008 was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 2015 and 2007. The ESRD prevalence from 2006 to 2001 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2007, 2004 and 2000. Two different models were used because the trend from 2000 to 2007 was different from that from 2007 to 2015. In Nigeria, no ESRD patients sustained maintenance dialysis for more than 6 months [[127] and references] and very few patients received renal transplantation (20-30 patients per year in 2015).[6] Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 98% in Nigeria. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 9·05 pmp divided by 2%, which was equal to 452·3 pmp. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in 12 studies,[127,168-178] which collected different numbers of patients in various time frames (from 21 months to 19 years, across 1989 to 2017). For any given year, the estimated DM % was derived from the pooled data from the studies that included that year. Taking 2012 as an example. Two studies covered 2012. Oluyombo et al[168] found 12·1% of 176 ESRD patients from November 2010 to December 2013 (38 months) were caused by diabetes mellitus. It was then assumed that the distribution of 176 patients were even throughout 38 months so that in 2012, there were 56 (176 x 12/38) patients, of which 12·1% were caused by diabetes mellitus. Similarly, Makusidi et al [170] reported 5% of 540 incident ESRD patients from July 2007 to December 2012 (66 months) had diabetes mellitus. In 2012, there were 98 (540 x 12/66) patients, of which 5% had diabetes mellitus. Totally, the DM% of the ESRD patients in 2012 was estimated as 7·6% (56x12·1%+98x5% divided by 56+98). The value of 2015 adopted the value of 2013; no modeling was done for estimation because the values since 2010 displayed no trend. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients adopted the values of the prevalent patients.						
Norway	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Oman	The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2008, and the ESRD incidence rate and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2013 to 2008 were reported in the USRDS. The ESRD prevalence 1998 was 348 pmp, reported by Al-Za'abi et al.[179] The ESRD prevalence in 2007, 2003 and 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2009 (499·7 pmp), 2008 (463·5 pmp) and 1998 [the data after 2009 went much higher (623·7 pmp in 2010, for example) and thus were not used in the model] The incidence rate in 2015 was estimated by the trend of the prevalence, which was equal to the incidence in 2013 multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2015 to the prevalence in 2013. The incidence rates from 2007 to 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2012 to 2008, The incidence of 2013 was not included in the model because it was out of the linear trend. For the same reason the incidence for 2015 was not estimated by this linear regression model. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 was estimated using the reported data from 2013 to 2008. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2013 to 2008 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients based on the trend of Saudi Arabia, the major adjacent country of Omen with reliable data. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2013 was equal to the product of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (45·8%) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients to the DM% in the incident patients of Saudi Arabia in 2013. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the trend of the DM% in the incident patients. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was equal to the product of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2013 multiplied by the ratio of the DM% of the incident patients in 2015 to that in 2013.						
Pakistan	The ESRD prevalence in 2014, 53·6 pmp, was obtained as the sum of 5935 (dialysis) (Dialysis Registry of Pakistan, 2014)[180] and 4000 (transplant)[181] divided by total population of 185·5 million; and in 2013, 62·0 pmp, as the sum of 7260 (dialysis) (based on Dialysis Registry of Pakistan 2013,[181] and 4000 (transplant) divided by total population of 181·7 million. The number of transplant was the accumulated number of living donor transplantations. The ESRD prevalence in 2006 was reported as less than 50 pmp.[182] The predicted values of the ESRD prevalence were in accordance to the literatures that had provided estimation.[182,183] The incidence rates of ESRD in 2006 and 2000 were both reported as 100 pmp[182,184] and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2014, 2013, and 2000 was reported as 35·8% (in 5935 dialysis patients) (28), 37·5% (in 7260 dialysis patients)[181] and 33·3%,[184] respectively. The ESRD prevalence from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data of 2014, 2013 and 2006 (recorded as 50 pmp). The incidence rate of ESRD from 2015 to 2000 adopted the value of 100 pmp. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data of 2014, 2013 and 2000. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were the products of the incidence rate of ESRD multiplied by the DM % in the incident ESRD patients. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients.						
Panama	The ESRD prevalence of Ecuador in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The values in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the available data from 2010 to 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2008 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in other years were estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2016, 2014, 2008 and 1997. The substantially high value of 2013 (462·1 pmp versus 121·0 pmp in 2014) was not used in the model. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients and in the prevalence ESRD patients were not reported in the literature, and adopted the values of Costa Rica, an adjacent country with comparable gross national income.[19]						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Paraguay	The ESRD prevalence of Paraguay in 2016[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, and those of 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values in 2007, 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the available data from 2010 to 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2001 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, and those of 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values for 2007 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2010 to 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (45·3%), 2012 (49·5%) and 2010 (47·0%) was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values for other years were estimated according to the trend of Argentina, an adjacent country with reliable data from 2004 to 2015. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of the value in 2013 (45·3%) multiplied by the change rate from 2013 to 2014 of Colombia (the ratio of the value in 2014 to that in 2013). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in Paraguay was not reported in the literature, and was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients based on the trend established by the data from Argentina. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was calculated as the product of the DM % in the incident patients of Paraguay in a given year multiplied by the ratio of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients to the DM % in the incident patients of Argentina in that given year.						
Peru	The ESRD prevalence of Peru in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] 2001,[58] and 1997[26] was reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The ESRD prevalence in 2003 was reported by Hurtado.[185] The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The value in 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2008, 2004, 2003,[59] 2001 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, and those between 2012 and 2010, respectively. The value in 2007 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data of 2008, 2004 and 2003. The value in 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (32·2%), 2010 (35·0%) and 2003 (16·0%) was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The value for 2015 adopted the value of 2013; the values for 2011 and 2007 adopted the values of 2010; and the value for 2000 adopted that of 2003. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in Peru was not reported in the literature, and thus was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients based on the trend established by the data from Colombia, an adjacent country with reliable data for the DM % in the incident patients from 2004 to 2011. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was calculated as the product of the DM % in the incident patients of Peru in a given year multiplied by the ratio of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients to the DM % in the incident patients of Colombia in that given year.						
Philippines	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM % in the incident ESRD patients. The method to derive the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the incident patients based on the relationship established from other countries was not used because neighboring countries either did not present complete data to be referenced to (Indonesia) or had different healthcare infrastructures (Taiwan) that makes such a comparison questionable.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Poland	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was estimated from the DM % in the incident patients by linear regress model using the data from countries in the central and eastern Europe, including Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine, based on the finding that the DM % between the prevalent and incident ESRD patients was in liner correlation. Only the data directly available from the USRAD and the ERA-EDTA reports were used for the linear regression model.	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.1). The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2006 to 2003; excluding the data from later years due to reverse (descending) trend.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Portugal	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (the value, 27·7%, was quoted directly from the Report, although it was 17·9% by divided the prevalent ESRD patient with the diabetic ESRD prevalent patients; Table C.4.5), as well as the data of The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates in 2007 and 2003 were reported (Table B.4.6 and B.2.1). The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2007 and 2003 were estimated by the linear regression models using the data from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports 2015 to 2009 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).		The ESRD prevalence and incidence in 2000 were estimated by the linear regression models using the available data from 2008 to 2002 (no data in 2006 reported). The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by the linear regression models using the data from 2015 to 2009 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).
Puerto Rico	The ESRD prevalence of Ecuador in 2016,[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2008,[22] 2006,[23] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] 2003,[59] 2001,[58] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The value in 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2008, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2001 and 1997 were reported in the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015, 2011 and 2007 were the averages between those of 2016 and 2014, 2012 and 2010, and 2008 and 2006, respectively. The value for 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2001 and 1997. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2013 (66·9%), 2010 (66·8%), 2005 (65·0%), 2004 (62·2%), 2001 (65·9%) and 1997 (57·0%) was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values for other years were estimated by the linear regression model using the available data from 2013 to 2001. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2004 (55·2%) was reported in the annual report of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in other years was estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients. For example, the ESRD prevalence in 2003 was the product of the value in 2004 (55·2%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients between 2004 to 2003 (the ratio of the incidence in 2003 to the incidence in 2004). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Qatar	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported as 50% in 2013 (AlSahow et al 2016)[186] and as 48% in 2006 (Shigidi et al 2009)[187]. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by these two data points. The ESRD prevalence, the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients and the incidence rate of ESRD (thus the DM % in the incident ESRD patients) from 2015 to 2010 were available in the USRDS. The ESRD incidence rates from 2015 to 2010 were decreasing. The incidence rates before 2010 were not estimated by models using these data. Instead, the incidence rates before 2010 were estimated according to the trend of the ESRD prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2007 was equal to the product of the incidence in 2010 multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2007 to the prevalence in 2010.				The ESRD prevalence (including those in dialysis and renal transplant recipients) from 2006 to 2002 was reported by Shigidi et al (2009). The ESRD prevalence and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2007 adopted the value of 2006 reported by Shigidi et al (2009). The ESRD prevalence in 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2005 to 2002, excluding year 2006 because the prevalence dropped dramatically. The ESRD incidence rates before 2010 were described in the column 2015-2010. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the data of 2013 and 2006 (see 2015-2010). The DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 1991 (19·0%) was reported by Al Malki et al[188]. The DM% in the incident patients between 2010 and 1991 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2015 to 2010 and that in 1991.		
Romania	The prevalence and incidence rate of ESRD, and the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The prevalence and incidence rate of ESRD, and the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The prevalence and incidence rate of ESRD, and the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The prevalence and incidence rate of ESRD, and the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The prevalence and incidence rate of ESRD, and the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4). No data were available in and before 2004.	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, and the number of diabetic incident patients were estimated by exponential curves using the data from 2010 to 2005. Linear regression models were not used as they generated negative values in the ESRD prevalence and in the number of diabetic incident patients. The DM% in the incident patients was equal to the number of diabetic incident patients divided by the ESRD incidence.	

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Russia	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2000 adopted the number in 2001, given the fact that the numbers were similar (5·0%, 5·2%, 5·0% and 5·0%) for four consecutive years from 2004 to 2001. The ESRD prevalence and incidence and the DM % in the incident patients were from the USRDS.
Rwanda	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (5·5 pmp),[6] 2009 (4·7 pmp, the year determined as 2009 based on the reported population as 10 million)[189] and 2000 [3·7 pmp [190]; the year was determined as 2000 based on the population [8·1 million, calculated by the number of peritoneal dialysis number (30) divided by the reported pmp (3·7 pmp)]. The transplant number was not added in the year 2000, because "[s]o far [manuscript received in April 2019] kidney transplantation is not developed in Rwanda"].[191] The ESRD prevalence in other years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by the linear regression model using the 3 available data. {}						
	Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Rwanda. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 5·5 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 550·0 pmp.						
	Bitunguhari et al reported DM in 46·7% of 162 hemodialysis patients collected from April 2014 to March 2017[192]. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by the trend of Tanzania. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of 46·7% (taken as the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2014 to that in 2015 of Tanzania. The DM% in the incident ESRD patients was estimated from the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients based on the ratio between them in Tanzania. For example, the DM% of the incident patients in 2015 was the product of 46·7% multiplied by the ratio between the DM% of the incident ESRD patients to that of the prevalent ESRD patients of Tanzania in 2015.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Saudi Arabia	The ESRD prevalence and incidence from 2015 to 2008 were from the USRDS. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident patients (reported as "the cause of ESRD in hemodialysis patients") were from the Annual Report 2015 Hemodialysis in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (page 83, Table 4.8).	The ESRD prevalence and incidence from 2015 to 2008 were from the USRDS. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident patients (reported as "the cause of ESRD in hemodialysis patients") were from the Annual Report 2013 Hemodialysis in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (page 44).	The ESRD prevalence and incidence from 2015 to 2008 were from the USRDS. The numbers of diabetic incident patients from 2012 to 2008 were also reported in the USRDS (the same as reported in the Saudi Annual Report). The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the Annual Report 2011 Hemodialysis in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (page 44).	The ESRD prevalence and incidence from 2015 to 2008 were from the USRDS. The numbers of diabetic incident patients from 2012 to 2008 were also reported in the USRDS (the same as reported in the Saudi Annual Report). The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the Annual Report 2010 Hemodialysis in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (page 44).	The ESRD prevalence counts from 1995 to 2015 were reported in the Annual Report 2015 (Figure 6.4), which were converted to per million population (pmp) by dividing with population counts (total population reported in the table in the end of the PD section in each Annual Report). The incidence rates, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2007 to 2000 were estimated by the linear regression models using the data from 2015 to 2008. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients from 2007 to 2000 could also be estimated directly by the linear regression model using data from 2015 to 2008 (Report 2009 not available). The values were very similar to the estimates by the first model. The USRDS data (2008 to 2015) are the same as the Annual Report data, except 2009 (474·5 pmp in the USRDS versus 792·7 pmp in the Saudi Annual Report [count 20113 (Fig 6.4 in 2015 Annual Report), population 25·37 million (in Annual Report 2010)].		

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

| Senegal | The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (50·4 pmp),[6] 2007 (10·9 pmp),[8] 2005 (4·7 pmp),[35] 2004 (3·2 pmp)[10] and 2000 (2·5 pmp).[10] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using these five available data points. The linear model generated negative values. |

The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (50·4 pmp),[6] 2007 (10·9 pmp),[8] 2005 (4·7 pmp),[35] 2004 (3·2 pmp)[10] and 2000 (2·5 pmp).[10] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using these five available data points. The linear model generated negative values.

It was reported in 2019 that "Senegal has some 800,000 people with kidney disease, of whom about 20,000 are terminally ill."[193] Because Liyanage et al[12] estimated 98% of the ESRD patients in Senegal did not receive RRT and thus could not survive, the "terminally ill" or ESRD patients were regarded as new cases and thus the incidence was 20000 divided by the population of 16·3 million, which was equal to 1227·0 pmp. The incidence rates in other years were estimated according to the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2014 was the product of 1227·0 pmp (taken as the 2015 incidence) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2014 to that in 2015.

The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was reported in 7 studies. For 2012, Ka et al[194] and Tondi et al[195] reported DM in 21.0% of 73 ESRD patients and in 33.8% of 127 ones, respectively. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2012 was calculated as 29·6% (73x21·0%+127x33·8% divided by 73+127). For 2011, Seck et al reported DM in 7·5%% of 118 ESRD patients and in 24·0% of 106 ones in two articles,[196,197] and the pooled result was 15·3%. Niang et al reported DM in 19·4% of 62 ESRD patients collected from 2004 to 2010.[198] Moustapha et al reported DM in 10·5% of 38 ESRD patients collected from 2005 to 2009.[199] For any given year between 2004 and 2010, the estimated DM % was derived from the pooled data from the studies that included that year. It was assumed that the distribution of the patients was even throughout the study years. For example, in 2009, there were 16·5 patients [62 divided by 7 (8·9) plus 38 divided 5 (7·6)] Totally, the DM% of the ESRD patients was estimated as 15·3% (8·9x19·4%+7·6x10·5% divided by 8·9+7·6). Ardeleanu and Dahaba reported DM in 7·6% of 26 hemodialysis patients followed in 2016,[200] which was not used in the modeling due to low sample size. Diouf et al[201] reported DM in 20·7% of 261 CKD stage 2 to 5 patients (creatinine clearance lower than 80 mL/min) collected from 1993 to 1998. The value 20·7% was taken as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 1998, and also as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 1998. The values for 2013 and 2015 adopted the data of 2012. The values between 2003 to 2000 were estimated using the linear equation established by two data points of 2004 and 1998.

Seck et al[202] published an article entitled "Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology in Northern Senegal" in which the patients were collected in 2012. The percentage of DM in the CKD (stage 1 to 5) patients was not directly reported, but could be calculated from the patient numbers and the odds ratio of DM in CKD, which was equal to 20·9%, and this was taken as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2012. The values for other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2013 was the product of 20·9% (the 2012 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2013 to that in 2012.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Serbia	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4).	The prevalence and incidence rate of ESRD, and the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients, the prevalence and the incidence rate of ESRD from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.2.4 and B.4.4). The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients in 2007 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2011 to 2002.	The number of the diabetic incident patients in 2007 was the product of the ESRD incidence multiplied by the DM% in the incident patients. This value might be directly estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2011 to 2002. Two models generated very similar results (30.7 pmp vs 31.2 omo).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent and incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Serbia and Montenegro in Table B.4.4, B.2.4). Serbia and Montenegro went independent from each other in 2006. No data from 2008 to 2005 for Serbia were reported in the ERA-EDTA Annual Reports.	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Serbia and Montenegro in Table B.4.4. and B.2.1). The DM% in the incident patients was substituted by the value in 2001. Estimation using the data of other years was not adopted due to a large difference in the values between 2001 (8.0%) and the years later (e.g. 18.0% in 2002).
Sierra Leone	Hemodialysis was started in Sierra Leone by the assistance of Israel in December 2016.[203]						
Singapore	The ESRD prevalence and the incidence rates, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were available from Singapore Renal Registry Annual Report 2016.[204] (Number of prevalent dialysis patients in Table 5.2.1, DM% in prevalent dialysis patients in Figure 5.2.6, count of prevalent kidney transplantation in Table 5.7.1, DM% in prevalent kidney transplantation in Figure 5.7.3. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was calculated as the total number of diabetic dialysis and transplantation patients divided by the total number of dialysis and transplantation patients).					

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Slovakia	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2003 were the averages of the data between 2002 and 2004. The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by linear regression models using the data from 2010 to 2002 (no data in 2003). The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 was equal to then the product of the ESRD incidence multiplied by the DM % in the incident ESRD patients. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 could also be estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2010 to 2002, which generated 43·6 pmp.	

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Slovenia	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2015 were not available in the USRDS and the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports, and were estimated by linear regression models using the available data between 2013 and 2004.	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The DM % in prevalent ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2010 were reported in the USRDS (2017 version). The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2010 was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2013, 2012, 2011, 2008, 2006, 2005, and 2004.	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2007 were estimated as the average of the data between 2008 and 2006 from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports.	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression models using the available data between 2013 and 2004 (the same models established to estimate the values for 2015).	
Spain	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients for Spain, Catalonia, from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2000 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Somalia	Hemodialysis was started in 2015 by the assistance of Qatar Charity to treat 150 patients twice weekly.[205] The prevalence of "treated ESRD" in 2015 was therefore 10·8 pmp. In the years earlier than 2015 the treated prevalent patients were scarcely present because "only the wealthy with the financial means to travel abroad were able to seek treatment" but the number was unknown. Even though the ERSD prevalence was low or presumably close to zero, the new cases should emerge continuously. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Somalia. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 10·8 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 1079·1 pmp. The incidence rates from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Ethiopia, its main adjacent country. For example, the incidence rate in 2014 was the product of 10·8 pmp (the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the incidence of Ethiopia in 2014 to that in 2015. The value for 2007 was the average between those of 2008 and 2006 from the estimation, because the originally estimated value was too high due to the skewed value in Ethiopia in 2007. The DM% in the prevalent patients and the DM% in the incident patients adopted the data of Ethiopia.						
South Africa	The ESRD prevalence and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2012 were reported in the South African Renal Registry Annual Reports.[206-209] The ESRD prevalence in 1994, 70 pmp, was reported in the Annual Report 2012. The ESRD prevalence in 2004 and 2000 was reported by Bamgboye.[10] The ESRD prevalence from 2011 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the available data from 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2004, 2000 and 1994. Linear regression model was not used as the estimation of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients adopted exponential curve fitting. The incidence rate of "treated" ESRD (27·6 pmp), the DM % in the incident ESRD patients (23·6%) in 2015 were from the USRDS. The "treated" ESRD incidence rates from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend based on the prevalence, given the fact that the prevalence and the incidence rate run in parallel. The annual decrease rates of the prevalence from 2015 to 2000 were calculated as the ratio between two consecutive years. The incidence rate in 2014 was the product of the incidence rate in 2015 multiplied by the annual decrease rate from 2015 to 2014 of the prevalence. The incidence rates from 2013 to 2000 were calculated in the same way. The estimated values were listed as followed: 24·4 pmp in 2013, 20·7 pmp in 2011, 19·5 pmp in 2010, 16·2 pmp in 2007, 12·7 pmp in 2003, and 7·4 pmp in 2000. As Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to correct the incidence rates of treated ESRD into the incidence rates of total ESRD. The %gap was 86% (0·86) in South Africa. Thus, the ESRD incidence rate in 2015 was estimated as 197·1 pmp [27·6 pmp divided by 0·14 (one minus 0·86)] 174·4 pmp in 2013, 147·9 pmp in 2011, 139·1 pmp in 2010, 115·7 pmp in 2007, 90·5 pmp in 2003, and 52·7 pmp in 2000. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2012 to 2000 was estimated by linear equation established by the data points of 2013 and 2012. The exponential curve using the available data from 2015 (51·5%), 2014 (37·9%), 2013 (31·8%) and 2012 (30·4%) was not adopted as it would generate very low values in early 2000s, due to remarkably high value in 2015. The linear model would generate negative values. The incidence rate of ESRD, the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2015 were from the USRDS. The DM% of the incident patients from 2014 to 2000 was estimated by the trend based on the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, and the calculation was similar to that used to obtain the data of the incidence rates. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were the products of the incidence rate of ESRD multiplied by the DM % in the incident ESRD patients.						

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Sri Lanka

The ESRD prevalence was reported as 24·4 pmp in 2009.[210] Given that less than 5% of the ESRD patients received renal replacement therapy in Sri Lanka,[211] the real ESRD prevalence in 2009 was estimated as 488·6 pmp (24·43 times 20). The ESRD incidence was reported as 50 pmp in 1998.[211] In a study screening total 6153 people in 2003, 2005 and 2008, 264 (4·29%) had chronic kidney disease (estimated glomerular filtration rate less than 60 mL/min) of whom 31·4% were diabetic.[212] Consistently, another epidemiological study reported 30·6% of 102 CKD patients being diabetic in 2006.[213] Thus, the DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2007 was estimated as 31·4%. Interestingly, DM was not even listed as one of three leading causes of ESRD in 1998 [chronic glomerulonephritis (22%), hypertensive nephrosclerosis (11%), chronic pyelonephritis (4%)].[211]

The ESRD prevalence in the years other than 2009 was estimated according to the trend of India, the country on the subcontinent that this island country is geographically and economically related to. The ESRD prevalence in 2010 was the product of that in 2009 multiplied by the change rate between 2010 and 2009 of India (the ratio of the value in 2010 to that in 2009). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.

The ESRD incidence rates were also estimated by the trend of India. For example, the ESRD incidence rate in 2000 was the product of the value in 1998 (50 pmp) multiplied by the change rate between 2000 to 1998 of India (the ratio of the value in 2000 to that in 1998). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.

The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the data of India.

The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in the years other than 2003 and 2007 was estimated according to the trend of India. The DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2008 was the product of that in 2007 multiplied by the change rate between 2008 and 2007 of India (the ratio of the value in 2008 to that in 2007). The values of other years were calculated in the same way.

Sudan

The ESRD prevalence in 2015 (293·3 pmp), 2009 (105·9 pmp) and 2007 (83·7 pmp) was reported by Naicker et al (2015 and 2007)[6] and Elamin et al (2009),[214] respectively. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2014 was reported as 12·8% from 1583 hemodialysis patients,[215] in 2009 was reported as 10·4% from 2858 ESRD patients, including those undergoing hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and renal transplantation,[214] and in 1983 (June 1982 to May 1984) as 9% from 100 patients with blood urea nitrogen higher than 100 mg per mL.[216]

The ESRD prevalence from 2014 to 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2015, 2009 and 2007. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2010 was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 2014 and 2009, and from 2008 to 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 2009 and 1983. The ESRD incidence rate was 70-140 pmp, reported in 1995 by Suliman et al.[217] Accordingly, the average number, 105 pmp, was adopted as the incidence rate in 1995. The incident rates from 2015 to 2000 of Sudan were estimated based on the linear regression model established by the incidence data of Egypt, which is an adjacent country of Sudan. First, the linear regression model of Egypt was established using the incidence data from 2015 to 2000. The "slope" value was taken. Second, the y-interception of the model for Sudan was calculated using the incidence value of Sudan in 1995 (105 pmp). Then the data from 2015 to 2000 were obtained by plugging in the "years" as x-values. The incidence rates were not estimated by the trend of the prevalence because this method generated extremely high incidence rates, as high as 1488 pmp in 2015.

The DM % in the incident ESRD patients adopted the values of the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients. The numbers of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were the products of the incidence rates multiplied by the DM% of the incident patients.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Sweden	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2000 was the average between the data of 2001 and 1999 from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports (Table A. 4.4). The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the USRDS.
Switzerland	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients in Switzerland in 2001 was reported in Sandoz et al (2004).[218] The ESRD prevalence and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2011 to 2000 were estimated by linear regression models using the data from 2014, 2013 and 2001. The data in 2015 were not used in both models because the ESRD prevalence in 2015 was nearly triple of those of 2014 and 2013. The ESRD incidence rates from 2012 to 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data in 2015, 2014 and 2013 (R square 0·9874). The DM% in the incident ESRD patients was estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the prevalent patients. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2012 was the product of 24·3% (the 2013 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in the prevalent patients in 2012 to that in 2013. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was equal to the product of the ESRD incidence multiplied by the DM% in the incident ESRD patients.				

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Syria	The ESRD prevalence (226 pmp), the ESRD incidence (60 pmp) and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients (19·5%) of the Aleppo City, Syria, a city with 2·41 million residents, in 2006 was reported.[219] The values for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 were estimated using the trend of Jordan, its adjacent country that had published the Renal Registry data since 2009. For example, the ESRD prevalence of Syria in 2007 was the product of 226 pmp (the 2006 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Jordan in 2007 to that in 2006. The DM% in the incident patients was derived from the DM% in the prevalent patients based on the trend of Jordan. For example, the DM% in the incident patients in 2007 was the product of 19·5% (the 2006 value) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% of the incident patients of Jordan in 2007 to the DM% of the prevalent patients in 2006.						
Taiwan	The ESRD prevalence, incidence and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 was reported in Annual Report on Kidney Disease in Taiwan 2017.[220] Number of prevalent dialysis patients was in Supplemental Table 17, number of dialysis patients with diabetes in Supplemental Table 28, and number of prevalent kidney transplantation in Supplemental Table 57. The proportion of prevalent kidney transplantation to prevalent dialysis patients was from 0·37% (2015) to 1·23% (2001). The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was calculated as the number of diabetic prevalent dialysis patients divided by the number of prevalent dialysis patients, without counting the number of diabetic kidney transplant recipients, which was not reported and negligible.						
Tanzania	Dialysis treatment was launched in 1985.[98] The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2018 (over 600 patients on dialysis, which was equal to 10.8 pmp),[221] 2015 (5.3 pmp),[6] and 2007 (less than 20 patients, which was equal to 0·5 pmp).[8] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the three available data points. The linear model generated negative values. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Tanzania. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 5·3 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 530·0 pmp. Meremo et al reported DM in 22·5% of 84 ESRD patients collected from 2013 to 2015[222] (taken as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015). The values from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Kenya, one of its adjacent countries with reported data. For example, the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2014 was calculated as the product of 22·5% (reported value in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2014 to that in 2015 of Kenya. The values of other years were calculated with the same way. Ploth et al[223] reported DM in 15·5% of 97 CKD cases (estimated glomerular filtration rate lower than 60 mL per minute), published in 2018 (which was regarded as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2015). Stanifer et al[224] reported DM in 21% of 57 CKD cases of all stages (data not used for modeling because of only 14 cases at stages 3 to 5). The values from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Kenya. For example, the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2014 was calculated as the product of 15·5% (the reported value in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2014 to that in 2015 of Kenya.						
Thailand	The ESRD prevalence and incidence rates, and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS, except the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2003. This value was estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 1998 to 2009. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 2007 was reported in the Thailand Renal Replacement Therapy Year 2015 (reporting 2008 to 2015, page 53),[225] and the Thailand Renal Replacement Therapy Year 2013 (reporting 2007 to 2013, page 52).[226] The values for 2003 and 2000 were estimated by the linear regression model using the data from 2013 to 2007, excluding the data point of 2009 that was unreasonably high (47·6% in 2009 versus 30·8% in 2010 and 38·6% in 2015).						

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Togo	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (9·9 pmp)[6] and 2004 (8·6 pmp; the year was determined to be 2002 based on the GDP listed in the same table 2. The data listed should be GDP (gross domestic product) instead of GDP per capita).[10] The prevalence for the rest of the years from 2015 to 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the data points of 2015 and 2002. The linear model generated similar results, but the exponential one was used because most of the sub-Saharan African countries followed such a trend. Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Togo. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 9·9 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 990·0 pmp. Sabi et al[227] reported DM in 6 (15·4%) out of 39 male hemodialysis patients collected from December 2015 to February 2016, which was taken as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015. Tsevi et al[228] reported DM in 14 (15·9%) of 88 hemodialysis patients collected in 2014, which was taken as the value for 2013. Quedraogo et al[229] reported DM in 23·3% of 60 hemodialysis patients collected in 2011. The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2010 to 2000 was estimated according to the trend of Benin, its adjacent country (following Nigeria). For example, the DM% in prevalent ESRD patients in 2010 was the product of 23·3% (the 2011 value) multiplied by the ratio of the value of Benin in 2010 to that in 2011. Tsevi et al[230] reported DM as the cause of 12 (10·2%) of 118 stage 3-5 (estimated glomerular filtration rate less than 60 mL/min) CKD patients, of which 93·2% were ESRD, collected from 2017 to 2018, which was taken as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2015. The values for the rest of the years from 2014 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of Benin. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2014 was the product of 10·2% (the 2015 value) multiplied by the ratio of the value of Benin in 2014 to that in 2015.						
Tunisia	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2013, 2011 and 2010 were estimated by the linear regression models using the data from the data of 2015, 2008 and 2007 from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports. The trends of the ESRD prevalence and the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2007 to 2015 went up slower than those from 2002 to 2005 so only the years 2015, 2008 and 2007 were used in the models. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was equal to the product of the ESRD incidence multiplied by the DM% in the incident patients. This number could also be estimated by the linear regression model directly from the available numbers. The numbers generated by both models were very similar.			The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, and the incidence rate of ESRD (day 91) from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4 and B.3.1). The DM % in the incident ESRD patients was not reported, and adopted the number in 2008 (Table B.3.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (Table B.4.4 and B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by the linear regression models using the data from 2002 to 2005 in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Turkey	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was estimated using by linear regression model using the data from 2008 to 2002. The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients were from the USRDS.
Uganda	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (3·2 pmp),[6] 2007 (1·7 pmp),[6] and 1995 (1·5 pmp; the year as of 1995 was based on the population reported).[189] The ESRD prevalence in the rest of the years between 2015 and 2000 was estimated by exponential curve using the three available data points, which fitted better than the linear regression model (R square 0·813 versus 0·765). Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Uganda. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 3·2 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 320·0 pmp. Kalyesubula et al reported 4 DM patients (4·2%) in 95 stage 3-5 CKD patients (estimated glomerular filtration rate < 60 mL/min) in a survey on 5979 participants conducted in 2014-2015.[231] This value was used as the DM% in the incident ESRD patients 2015 in the following modeling. The values from 2014 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of Sudan, one of its adjacent countries with reported data. For example, the DM% of the incident ESRD patients in 2014 was calculated as the product of 4·2% (the reported value in 2015) multiplied by the ratio of the DM% in 2014 to that in 2015 of Sudan. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients adopted the data of the incident ESRD patients.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Ukraine	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table C.4.5, C.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table B.4.4, B.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by exponential curves using the data from 2011 to 2006. Linear regress models were not adopted as the one to estimate the prevalence generated a negative value for 2000.	
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	The dialysis prevalence (210 pmp), the DM % in the prevalent dialysis patients (50%), the incidence rate of dialysis (129 pmp) and the DM% in the incident dialysis patients (39·0% "as a cause of ESKD") in 2014 were reported by AlSahow et al (2016).[186] There were 1100 kidney transplant recipients in UAE in 2013 (122·2 pmp).[232] The ESRD prevalence in 2014 was thus equal to the sum of the dialysis patients and the transplant recipients, or 332·2 pmp. The ESRD prevalence, the ESRD incidence, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were estimated according to the trend of Saudi Arabia, the major adjacent country of UAE with reliable data. For example, the prevalence in 2015 was equal to the product of the prevalence in 2014 (reported as 332·2 pmp) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Saudi Arabia in 2015 to that in 2014. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients was equal to the ESRD incidence multiplied by the DM% in the incident ESRD patients. The number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients could also be estimated by the linear regression model using the same slope as the one established by the reported data of Saudi Arabia from 2015 to 2008 found in the Annual Reports and the USRDS. The y-interception of the model was calculated by the data of UAE in 2014. First, the linear regression model of Saudi Arabia was established using the data from 2015 to 2008. The "slope" values were taken. Second, the y-interception of the models was calculated by the data of UAE in 2014. Then the data for 2015 to 2000 were obtained by plugging in the "years" as x-values. The values obtained by this model were very similar to the estimates by the first model.						

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
United Kingdom (UK)	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2015 (Table B.4.5, B.2.5).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2013 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2011 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2010 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2007 (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients, the incidence rate of ESRD and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients from the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Report 2003 (including England/Wales and Scotland) (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).	The ESRD prevalence, the DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients in 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the data from 2008 to 2002 in the ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Reports (Table A.4.4, A.2.4).
Uruguay	The ESRD prevalence, the incidence rate of ESRD and the number of the diabetic incident ESRD patients from 2015 to 2000 were from the USRDS. The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients from 2015 to 1993 was reported in the Registro de Uruguayo Diálisis Informe Anual 2015[233], Table 5-2.						
United States of America (USA)	The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was from the USRDS 2017 (chapter 1, table 1.6), reported as "Percentage of prevalent cases … by primary ESRD diagnosis."	The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was from the USRDS 2015 (chapter 1, table 1.8), reported as "Percentage of prevalent cases … by primary ESRD diagnosis."	The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was from the USRDS 2013 (table 1.e), reported as "Prevalent counts … of ESRD, by primary diagnosis, 2011."	The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was from the USRDS 2012(table 1.e), reported as "Prevalent counts … of ESRD, by primary diagnosis, 2010."	The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was from the USRDS 2009 (table B.1), reported as "Point prevalent counts of reported ESRD … by primary diagnosis."	The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was from the USRDS 2009 (table B.1), reported as "Point prevalent counts of reported ESRD … by primary diagnosis" (containing data of 2003).	The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients was from the USRDS 2009 (table B.1), reported as "Point prevalent counts of reported ESRD … by primary diagnosis" (containing data of 2000).

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Venezuela	The ESRD prevalence of Venezuela in 2016[17] 2014,[18] 2013,[19] 2012,[20] 2010,[21] 2007,[22] 2005,[24] 2004,[25] 2001,[58] and 1997[26] was reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The values in 2015 and 2011 were the average between those of 2016 and 2014, and between those of 2012 and 2010, respectively. The values in 2003 and 2000 were estimated by linear regression model using the available data from 2010 to 1997. The ESRD incidence rates in 2016 (86 pmp),[17] 2007 (120 pmp),[22] 2004 (65·8 pmp),[25] 2003(60·3 pmp),[59] and 2001 (52·2 pmp)[58] were reported by the annual reports of the Registro Latinoamericano de Dialisis y Trasplante Renal. The ESRD incidence rates in other years were estimated by linear regression model using the data of 2016, 2004, 2003 and 2001, excluding the value of 2007 because it was too high. The DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2005 (42%),[24] 2004 (38%),[25] 2003 (37%),[59] and 1997 (25·5%)[26] was reported. The value in 2000 was estimated by linear regression model using the available data from 2005 to 1997. The values from 2015 to 2006 was estimated according to the trend of Colombia, an adjacent country with similar number of population and reliable data from 2004 to 2011. For example, the DM% in the incident ESRD patients in 2006 was the product of the value in 2005 (42%) multiplied by the change rate from 2005 to 2006 of Colombia (the ratio of the value in 2006 to that in 2005). The values in other years were calculated in the same way. Estimation by linear regression model using the available data from 2005 to 1997 generated slightly higher estimates (58·5% vs 51·2% in 2015). Bellorin-Font et al reported "23.3% of the prevalent dialysis population in 2000" was diabetic in Venezuela,[234] which was taken as the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients. The values in other years were estimated according to the trend of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients. For example, the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients in 2001 was the product of the value in 2000 (23·3%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM% in the incident ESRD patients from 2000 to 2001 (the ratio of the value in 2001 to that in 2000). The values in other years were calculated in the same way.
Viet Nam	The ESRD prevalence in 2017 was reported as 947·4 pmp (90000 patients in 95 million people)[235] and in 2013 as 888·9 pmp (80000 patients in 90 million people).[236] Nguyen and Fukuuchi reported the DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients as 43·8% (out of 391 prevalent ESRD patients collected from April 1997 to December 2014), which was regarded as of 2014.[237] The ESRD incidence rate and the DM % in the incident ESRD patients in 2013 were 88·9 pmp (8000 new patients in 90 million people) and 74%, respectively.[236] The ESRD prevalence of other years was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points of 2017 and 2013. The ESRD incidence rates were estimated based on the trend of the prevalence. The incidence rate in 2014 was the incidence rate in 2013 (reported as 88·9 pmp) multiplied by the change rate of the prevalence from 2013 to 2014 (the ratio of the value of 2014 to that of 2013). The values of other years were obtained in the same way. The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% of the incident ESRD patients were estimated based on the trend of the DM% of the incident patients of Philippine (which was reported by the USRDS). The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients in 2015 was the value in 2014 (43·8%) multiplied by the change rate of the DM% of the incident ESRD patients of Philippine from 2014 to 2015 (the ratio of 2015 to 2014). The values of other years and the DM% of the incident ESRD patients were calculated in the same way.

2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000

Yemen

The dialysis prevalence in 2000 (158·9 pmp) was based on Al-Rohani (2003),[238] who reported 568 hemodialysis patients representing "15% to 25% of patients requiring dialysis" (568 patients as 20% of dialysis required in total 17·87 million population of Yemen in 2000). The incidence rate of ESRD in 2000 was 64 pmp according to Al-Rohani and (2004) (400 chronic renal failure patient),[239] and 120 pmp in 2013 according to the webpage of a Yemen medical service named Alshamelah.[240] The DM % in the prevalent ESRD patients was 4·4% in 2000 according to Al-Rohani (2003) (372 dialysis patient),[238] and 19·5% in 2007 according to Rodriguez and Crespo (2008) (334 hemodialysis patient).[241] According to the Alshamelah webpage, kidney transplantation was launched in Yemen in 1998 and there were 4000 kidney transplant recipients in 2013.

The incidence rates of ESRD from 2001 to 2015 were estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 2000 and 2013.

Estimation of the ESRD prevalence took two steps. The first was to estimate the dialysis prevalence, and the second was to estimate the prevalence of kidney transplant recipients. The dialysis prevalence was estimated by the trend based on the incidence rates, given the fact that the prevalence and the incidence rate are in linear correlation. The annual increase rates of the incidence rates from 2000 to 2015 were calculated as the ratio between two consecutive years, and the dialysis prevalence started from 2000 was the product of the prevalence of the previous year multiplied by the annual increase rates. The counts of kidney transplantation were estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 1997 (zero) and 2013 (4000 recipients) and converted to numbers per million population by dividing the counts with total population. The ESRD prevalence was the sum of the dialysis prevalence and the kidney transplantation prevalence.

The DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients from 2001 to 2015 was estimated by the linear equation established by the two data points in 2000 and 2007. The DM% of the incident patients adopted the data of the DM% of the prevalent ESRD patients.

The numbers of the diabetic incident ESRD patients were the products of the incidence rates multiplied by the DM% of the incident patients.

Zambia

The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (3·0 pmp, including hemodialysis 2·0 pmp and peritoneal dialysis 1·0 pmp),[6] 2007 (3·4 pmp, including hemodialysis 1·7 pmp (< 20 cases) and peritoneal dialysis 1·7 pmp (< 20 cases)[6,8] and 2005 (3·4 pmp, including hemodialysis 2·0 pmp, peritoneal dialysis 1·0 pmp and renal transplant 5 cases per year).[189] The article for the 2015 prevalence[6] reported 12 million as the population in 2015 although the World Bank reported 16·1 million. The article for the 2005 prevalence, which was published in 2013 and co-authored by Naicker as the one for the 2015 prevalence,[189] also reported 12 million as the population of Zambia without the year specified. This number of population was for year 2005 according to the World Bank. Therefore, the 2015 data were probably not updated. The ESRD prevalence from 2005 to 2015 all adopted the value of 2005 (3·4 pmp). The prevalence from 2004 to 2000 was estimated according the trend of Tanzania, which had more reported data and had the closest gross national income per capita among all adjacent countries of Zambia.[12] For example, the prevalence in 2004 was the product of 3·4 pmp (the 2005 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence of Tanzania in 2004 to that in 2005.

Liyanage et al[12] reported a huge discrepancy between the number of patients receiving renal replacement therapy and those indeed requiring it (or %gap, defined as the percentage of this discrepancy in the patients requiring it) in sub-Saharan African countries. This percentage was used to calculate the number of patients who required RRT in each year as the incidence rate of ESRD (the ESRD prevalence divided by one minus the %gap). For example, the %gap was 99% in Zambia. The number of patients who required renal replacement therapy in 2015 was 3·0 pmp divided by 1%, which was equal to 300·0 pmp.

The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and that in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Tanzania.

	2015	2013	2011	2010	2007	2003	2000
Zimbabwe	The ERDS prevalence was reported in years 2015 (18·4 pmp, including hemodialysis 16·0 pmp and peritoneal dialysis 2·4 pmp),[6] 2007 [5·4 pmp, hemodialysis 2·7 pmp (20-50 cases) and peritoneal dialysis 2·7 pmp (20-50 cases)],[6,8] and 1995 (9·1 pmp, hemodialysis 8·7 pmp and peritoneal dialysis 0·4 pmp)(the year 1995 was based on the population (11·4 million) reported in the reference according to the World Bank).[189] The prevalence of "treated" ESRD in 2017 was determined to be 42·4 pmp according to the statement by the Health Minister of Zimbabwe, "700 [cases] on dialysis[242]" out of "over 1000 cases of chronic kidney failure" and the population 16·5 million in 2017. The ESRD prevalence between 2007 and 2015 was estimated by exponential curve using the data points of 2017, 2015 and 2007. The linear model did not fit better (R square 0·75 versus 0·95). The ESRD prevalence from 2007 to 2000 was estimated by the linear equation established by two data points of 2007 and 1995. "Zimbabwe records 1000 cases of kidney failure every year," which was reported by the Ministry of Health and Child Care of Zimbabwe in 2017 (the year 2017 was determined based on the text "Kidney disease and obesity" as the theme of the 2017 World Kidney Day).[243] The ESRD incidence in 2017 was thus calculated as 1000 incident cases divided by the population of 16·5 million, which was equal to 60·6 pmp. The ESRD incidence rates from 2015 to 2000 were estimated by the trend of the prevalence. For example, the incidence in 2015 was the product of 60·6 pmp (the 2017 value) multiplied by the ratio of the prevalence in 2015 to that in 2017. The model using the %gap[12] to estimate the incidence (as done in most of the Sub-Saharan African countries; see Benin) was not used because it generated unreasonably high incidence rates, presumably because the gap% (99%) was overestimated (too large gap), evidenced as above that 700 out of 1000 cases with kidney failure received dialysis. Indeed, Zimbabwe government has provided free dialysis therapy for all in need since 2018.[244] The DM% in the prevalent ESRD patients and the DM% in the incident ESRD patients adopted the data of Tanzania, whose gross national income per capita was the closest among all adjacent countries of Zimbabwe.[12]							

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Supplementary Table 2. The reported data of the ESRD prevalence and the incidence rates from the regional or national renal registries, journals or news release for 135 countries, and the Pearson correlation coefficient between them in each year. Data are reported as people per million population (pmp).

Data (pmp) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
	Pearson Correlation Co 0·771 (n=67, p <0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·667 (n=79 p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·729 (n=64, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·768 (n=63, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·727 (n=54, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·761 (n=52, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·832 (n=38, p<0·001)	
Albania	426·0	88·0	340·5	74·0	284·0	76·5								
Algeria					458·2	109·0								
Argentina	865·3	159·1	859·9	162·0	774·9	151·9	781·7	151·5	615·4	151·1				
Australia	967·6	111·6	929·3	112·9	892·9	112·8	873·3	106·6	801·3	113·3	688·6	99·7	608·6	91·6
Austria	1078·5	140·2	1053·7	141·7	1001·5	137·4	995·9	138·5	934·4	152·3	814·8	139·9	714·5	128·6
Bahrain					339·7	207·5	280·3	219·5						
Bangladesh	118·5	46·9	120·3	44·6	104·6	31·4	112·7	22·8	101·3	12·9	72·0	30·0	52·7	6·1
Belarus	344·5	80·3	314·4		284·4		269·3		224·2		164·1		119·0	
Belgium, Dutch sp·	1257·9	178·9	1222·7	187·6	1184·6	186·0	1163·5	198·7	1072·7	189·8	913·8	174·8	806·4	149·3
Belgium, French sp·	1279·3	187·9	1224·4	184·4	1164·0	187·6	1146·8	191·5	1109·0	187·0	933·0	160·5	819·0	
Benin	30·0								27·2				6·6	
Bolivia			245·1	94·8			153·1		133·0					

Data (pmp) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	751·3	114·4	748·9	116·0	711·5	122·9	738·6	133·1	657·4	150·8	432·4	106·2		
Botswana	110·0								18·4					
Brazil	832·5	194·2	771·1	181·8	671·2	174·1	467·1	146·7	466·0	140·1	338·1			
Brunei	1673·1	393·1												
Bulgaria	592·8	152·8	540·9	165·8										
Burkina Faso	15·5												0·9	
Burundi	1·5													
Cambodia					22·3						3·8			
Cameroon	23·9								11·0				2·0	
Canada	1314·0	197·1	1261·6	191·0	1200·1	177·5	1174·2	177·9	1071·1	168·2	933·1	162·0	807·6	155·6
Chad	9·2													
Chile	1336·7	180·0	1293·8	212·6	1235·7	197·2	1161·1	155·9	754·0	143·8	772·8	129·9	611·5	125·8
China			1187·9	225·7	1146·1	219·6	1122·1	208·2	1033·5	252·8	891·7	289·3		119·0
Colombia	623·9	111·7	611·3	65·0	536·3	92·8	544·1	122·8	985·7	146·4		99·9		
Congo, Dem· Rep·	2·2													
Congo, Rep·	50·0													40·0
Costa Rica			400·9				338·8				174·3	25·4		
Cote D'ivoire	42·7								24·1					

Data (pmp) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Croatia	744·9	157·6	799·5	156·7	1013·5	141·7	941·2	140·2	879·4		789·7	131·4	620·2	106·0
Cuba			347·6	103·1			303·9	99·0				98·2		
Cyprus		191·8		187·1										
Czech Republic	1062·8	226·7	1008·0	192·1	953·5	175·8	970·1	197·8	499·9	184·6	707·7	167·0	620·9	150·1
Denmark	904·2	108·2	876·9	116·9	850·5	111·1	846·7	120·1	826·0	141·0	739·4	132·3	639·6	131·8
Dominicana Rep			278·9	208·3			165·0							
Ecuador			550·2	177·6			405·9	127·7			122·6	14·4		
Egypt	624·4	55·9												
El Salvador			594·7	390·1			562·4					51·7		
Eritrea	48·0													
Estonia	660·6	86·7	572·1	67·5	532·8	64·9	530·6	74·6	445·6	139·3	313·8	72·5	192·0	57·0
Eswatini	151·0								20·0					
Ethiopia	3·9								5·4				0·1	
Finland	853·9	94·9	825·9	89·2	802·7	84·6	790·9	81·5	745·5	91·7	658·2	95·1	582·3	95·4
France	1246·4	166·4	1175·1	159·4	1085·5	149·5	1055·4	149·5	1011·5	138·8	898·2	122·9		
Gabon	148·9								100·7					
Gambia, The	28·2													
Georgia	626·6	186·9	385·2	180·8	545·8	199·6								
Germany											948·5	186·1	870·0	175·0

Data (pmp) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Ghana		412·2							3·3					
Greece	1234·6	226·9	1172·1	215·8	1103·1	203·0	1080·0	190·5	1009·4	189·9	880·1	179·7	797·6	154·2
Guatemala			433·0	124·8			123·3	10·7				55·1		
Guinea	8·5													
Honduras			209·6	176·7			187·2	197·1						
Hong Kong	1283·5	159·7	1216·7	163·7	1159·1	157·7	1145·8	151·2	1031·4	147·4	877·7	128·2	718·0	130·0
Hungary	968·2	223·3	929·6	233·2	904·7	241·2	889·9	228·6			438·5	198·6		
Iceland	659·0	72·5	685·7	71·0	664·5	103·4	597·4	103·8	512·0	80·5	493·9	72·5	362·7	56·9
Indonesia	206·1	154·2	105·7	104·2	40·1	176·1	37·3	128·4			11·7	14·0		
Iran	634·9	118·8	603·4	75·2	564·2	73·5	544·4	73·7						
Iraq				60·0	71·0									
Ireland	923·4		862·2	88·2	825·2	90·3	801·6	81·7	724·4		604·0			
Israel	1183·3	191·6	734·7	181·4	730·8	187·6	723·6	186·7	671·0	193·3	896·3	187·6	526·0	165·3
Italy	1049·8	131·4	1124·3	141·3	1091·5	152·7	1064·6	138·1	1061·8	144·6	955·1	137·0		
Japan	2528·7	289·5	2495·4	285·9	2313·8	294·6	2277·4	290·6	2058·1	285·2	1795·2	263·0	1616·2	241·8
Jordan	709·1	117·3	627·4	99·5			577·3	66·3			311·0	111·0		
Kazakhstan	211·2													
Kenya	75·7			440·9		322·2		275·5	10·0	99·8		92·0	7·0	70·0
Kuwait	750·2	125·0	953·5											
Lao PDR		71·6		69·3		67·0		65·9		62·4		57·9		54·5

Data (pmp) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Latvia	639·6	96·5	600·3	80·6	517·8	99·1	440·6	120·7	391·2	85·9				
Lebanon									735·0					
Libya									350·0		200·0			
Lithuania	754·2	105·4	719·0	111·7										
Luxembourg									245·0	155·3	200·0	180·0	214·0	140·5
Macedonia	790·3	151·8			758·2	134·0	731·0	123·1	667·7	92·0		83·0		
Madagascar									3·9	234·0				
Malawi	3·4													
Malaysia	1294·9	261·2	1146·6	237·7	976·5	210·9	895·8	186·7	692·5	150·3	476·8	105·6	338·4	79·1
Mali	21·4													
Mauritania	375·0								75·0				20·0	
Mexico (Jalisco)	1557·8	411·2	1653·5	420·9	1381·5	527·1	1332·3	403·9	986·2	372·2	394·4	280·4	270·3	194·7
Montenegro			304·8	27·4	274·2	25·8	332·3	30·8	318·4	32·0	491·2	117·4	372·6	
Morocco	540·7	144·2	400·1	130·6	333·2	35·2								
Mozambique	2·3								1·8					
Myanmar											19·0			
Namibia	61·8								28·9					
Nepal	41·9	249·9	95·0	219·8		189·7		174·6		129·4		69·2		24·0
Netherland	989·6	117·8	945·4	115·4	961·4	116·9	925·8	118·0	803·5	117·5	677·6	103·2	623·5	94·3

Data (pmp) Year s	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
New Zealand	950·4	114·7	937·8	125·2	884·4	111·3	880·8	118·4	793·2	110·9	719·1	115·5	610·6	109·1
Nicaragua			257·1	24·4			37·0							
Niger	13·1													
Nigeria	9·0								7·9				2·5	
Norway	932·0	99·1	900·3	101·0	874·0	101·8	858·0	104·1	784·0	112·5	665·3	95·5	576·9	89·1
Oman	670·1		656·9	120·0	649·3	108·0	623·7	106·9						
Pakistan			62·0											100·0
Panamá			696·0	462·1			517·3							
Paraguay			189·6	20·2			148·7	33·3					41·4	
Perú			378·5	30·0			335·3	34·3			166·0	62·0		
Philippines	318·5	182·0	241·2	146·3	174·8	110·4	147·0	104·4	84·6	87·5	46·0	59·8	48·4	35·2
Poland	805·9	161·7	822·4	133·1	706·7	133·1	727·0	142·8	650·1	127·5	299·6	104·6	218·0	67·5
Portugal	1824·4	226·7	1749·3	230·5	1661·9	226·4	1579·7	237·0	1371·9	227·3	1128·2	203·6		
Puerto Rico			1846·7	432·9			1355·2	368·9			894·0	336·0		
Qatar			649·1	99·6	627·9	136·8	601·2	132·9			578·0			
Rep· of Korea	1688·6	286·4	1441·5	234·0	1224·8	205·3	1144·4	181·5	972·8	183·5	794·5	152·4	584·5	92·5
Romania	967·4	157·7	816·9	144·5	624·1	140·5	563·7	137·8	367·5	89·9				
Russia	303·0	51·1	241·4	50·1	195·7	42·9	185·5	39·5	145·7	31·0	90·9	19·2	64·8	12·5
Rwanda	5·5												3·7	

Data (pmp) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Saudi Arabia	751·3	144·4	727·8	127·3	753·0	130·2	763·9	124·0	798·4		631·4		540·6	
Senegal	50·4								10·9				2·5	
Serbia	799·5	115·3	839·1	147·3	726·7	143·7	736·7	188·6			491·2	117·4	372·6	92·7
Singapore	1971·5	319·3	1809·6	310·8	1662·9	277·9	1578·9	242·6	1441·8	267·7	1271·6	203·8	1103·0	203·7
Slovakia	615·0	168·8	609·0	157·9	574·9	148·8	572·7	163·3	535·7	160·1				
Slovenia			1008·3	126·2	985·5	118·4	987·5	120·1						
Somalia	10·8													
South Africa	188·5		166·8										50·4	
Spain	1208·7	134·6	1125·8	127·0	1077·9	120·7	1036·6	121·1	939·0	126·3			993·4	145·1
Sudan	239·3	134·4	183·0	131·5	140·4	128·5	123·0	127·1	83·7	122·6	48·7	116·8	32·7	112·4
Sweden	961·4	119·0	939·5	115·7	929·9	122·4	909·0	121·0	871·1	129·0	776·3	122·1	716·4	129·7
Switzerland	931·4	102·4	381·6	93·7										
Taiwan	3316·9	475·9	3136·1	457·6	2923·4	431·2	2811·7	439·4	2285·1	423·5	1899·8	391·5	1526·3	353·0
Tanzania	5·3								0·5					
Thailand	1484·6	337·7	1096·6	220·2	749·8	227·4	639·3	146·0	419·8	158·9	237·9	78·4	98·4	10·3
Togo	9·9													
Tunisia	778·2	162·7							713·3	136·7	619·2	125·0		
Turkey	935·5	147·3	278·3	85·1	868·2	238·0	847·4	252·2	718·7	231·2	433·5	118·0	271·2	114·8
Uganda	3·2													

Data (pmp) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Ukraine	178·0	29·8	159·0	29·8	130·8	24·2	123·6	23·0	85·0	20·0				
United Kingdom^	929·8	115·7	885·7	108·1	857·7	107·3	820·5	106·2	756·9	110·6	610·5	98·0		
United States	2137·7	378·1	2030·0	366·5	1921·4	357·7	1873·0	366·9	1708·5	358·8	1509·5	344·9	1356·4	326·2
Uruguay	1078·4	156·0	1127·1	163·1	1074·9	176·5	1033·2	153·4	963·9	142·9	845·5	146·3	737·1	120·6
Venezuela			565·9				457·4		399·0	120·0		60·3		
Vietnam			888·9	88·9										
Yemen				120·0										64·0
Zambia	3·0								3·4					
Zimbabwe	18·4								5·4					

Supplementary Table 3. The reported data of the percentage of the prevalent ESRD patients being diabetic and the percentage of the incident ESRD patients due to diabetes from the regional or national renal registries, journals or news release for 116 countries, and the Pearson correlation coefficient between them in each year.

Data (%) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
	Pearson Correlation Co0·830 (n=49, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co0·877 (n=50, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·865 (n=51, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·901 (n=51, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·839 (n=43, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·849 (n=44, p<0·001)		Pearson Correlation Co 0·858 (n=24, p<0·001)	
Albania	11·9%	12·0%	7·7%	13·1%	7·2%	12·6%								
Algeria					21·6%	21·6%	21·6%	21·6%						
Argentina		36·5%	27·2%	34·7%	26·3%	36·1%	25·6%	35·3%	23·9%	33·2%		32·2%		30·6%
Australia	38·8%	37·2%	37·3%	36·0%	35·4%	35·5%	34·1%	35·5%	30·9%	31·5%		26·0%	23·3%	22·3%
Austria	19·7%	26·2%	20·1%	25·9%	21·1%	29·0%	21·1%	30·1%	21·1%	31·5%	19·8%	33·1%	18·3%	33·0%
Bahrain						39·1%		32·1%						
Belarus	13·9%	22·4%	12·8%		11·7%		11·2%		9·6%		7·4%		5·8%	
Belgium, Dutch sp·	17·2%	20·2%	17·7%	19·6%	18·3%	20·8%	18·2%	20·8%	17·8%	23·4%	17·0%	24·0%	15·0%	20·9%
Belgium, French sp·	17·4%	21·8%	17·0%	20·6%	16·8%	20·6%	16·8%	21·4%	16·4%	22·8%	15·8%	25·0%		
Bolivia				30·0%										
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19·3%	30·2%	17·8%	27·2%	16·4%	25·5%	15·6%	24·3%	13·0%	19·7%	10·3%	22·9%		
Brazil		41·1%		42·6%	28·4%	36·4%	27·5%	40·4%		33·6%		21·6%		

Data (%) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Brunei			64·2%		59·7%	59·7%	59·7%	59·7%	58·9%	58·9%		53·9%		
Bulgaria		25·5%		21·7%	13·1%		14·1%		13·1%		6·7%		8·0%	
Burkina Faso	8·1%	8·1%												
Cambodia	39·1%													
Cameroon					28·4%		25·6%		25·6%		25·6%	20·7%		
Canada	28·9%	38·4%	28·4%	37·4%	27·2%	36·4%	27·0%	36·7%	26·2%	34·7%	25·1%	34·2%	24·4%	32·0%
Chad	40·4%													
Chile	38·3%	57·3%	36·3%	42·6%	35·5%		35·2%		34·0%		30·5%		28·4%	
China			30·2%				29·5%	40·1%	21·4%	29·3%	17·2%	17·2%	8·9%	9·9%
Colombia						33·5%		42·5%		39·9%				
Congo, Dem· Rep·											25·9%	25·9%		
Costa Rica													20·0%	
Cote D'ivoire			4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	9·6%	9·6%				
Croatia	25·7%	31·1%	22·4%	28·5%	17·6%	27·2%	18·0%	27·0%			16·3%	26·9%	16·0%	28·0%
Cuba									31·0%					
Cyprus		37·2%		31·3%										
Czech Republic		43·0%		42·0%		42·0%								
Denmark	16·9%	28·8%	16·8%	22·9%	16·7%	26·7%	16·5%	23·1%	17·2%	22·6%	17·1%	22·6%	16·0%	21·6%
Dominicana Rep								31·0%						

Data (%) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Ecuador				30·0%										
Egypt		14·8%	14·9%		16·6%				13·1%				10·5%	
Eritrea							60·4%							
Estonia	18·8%	20·2%	19·0%	17·9%	19·7%	19·5%	19·7%	21·0%	19·9%	16·0%	18·4%	19·4%		
Ethiopia							60·4%							
Finland	25·4%	34·0%	25·8%	31·7%	26·0%	35·1%	25·8%	34·6%	26·2%	35·2%	26·4%	34·9%	24·3%	31·8%
France	15·9%	22·7%	15·5%	22·3%	14·5%	21·8%	13·9%	20·9%	13·7%	22·1%	9·0%	17·7%		
Gambia, The					15·3%	15·3%	19·4%	19·4%	15·3%	15·3%				
Georgia	20·8%	22·8%	22·5%	20·6%	25·5%	23·7%								
Germany											22·3%	36·2%	21·5%	36·2%
Ghana	9·1%					22·2%								
Greece	18·6%	26·3%	18·7%	26·9%	18·7%	27·0%	18·6%	29·2%	18·1%	27·8%	16·0%	28·0%	13·4%	25·5%
Guatemala				30·0%				28·0%						
Guinea				8·3%		8·3%	15·9%	8·3%						
Honduras				30·0%				28·0%						
Hong Kong		50·2%		49·2%		46·0%		45·8%		45·2%		39·9%		37·0%
Hungary		42·6%		38·2%		37·9%		47·1%			20·6%	17·8%		
Iceland	10·6%	20·8%	10·8%	17·5%	12·3%	39·5%	8·4%	15·1%	6·9%	12·0%	5·6%	6·8%	8·9%	6·3%
Indonesia	23·0%	18·8%	22·0%	12·2%	25·0%						19·9%	19·9%		
Iran		23·8%		33·1%		33·5%		33·4%						

Data (%) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Iraq				23·0%										
Ireland	15·2%	23·2%	15·2%	20·8%	15·3%	23·4%	14·9%	26·3%	14·9%	22·5%	11·8%	18·2%		
Israel	29·8%	45·0%	45·7%	45·9%	43·9%	48·2%	42·6%	44·6%	39·6%	41·8%	35·4%	39·1%		42·3%
Italy	11·6%	18·0%		19·4%		19·3%	12·2%	19·0%	12·5%	20·1%	10·1%	16·3%		
Japan	38·4%	43·7%		44·1%		44·6%	35·9%	43·9%		43·2%		40·6%		36·4%
Jordan	55·3%	56·1%	41·5%	54·0%				40·2%				29·2%		
Kuwait		45·3%												
Lao PDR				74·0%										
Latvia	9·4%	15·1%	11·4%	17·1%	10·5%	13·3%	10·9%	14·1%	12·4%	17·4%				
Lebanon											10·5%			
Liberia			4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	9·6%	9·6%				
Lithuania		14·3%		12·4%										
Luxembourg		21·8%		20·6%	16·8%	20·6%	16·8%	21·4%	16·4%	22·8%	15·8%	25·0%		21·0%
Macedonia	15·3%	23·1%			13·2%	23·6%	12·6%	19·7%	10·3%	22·6%	7·9%	17·3%		
Malaysia		63·5%		64·2%		59·7%		59·7%		58·9%	53·9%	53·9%		44·0%
Mauritania	21·7%													
Mexico (Jalisco)		62·4%		58·0%		60·0%		63·0%		55·0%		51·0%		51·6%
Montenegro			19·0%	29·4%	15·3%	50·0%	17·0%	21·0%	16·1%	55·0%	6·7%	19·5%	8·0%	
Morocco		44·4%		25·4%	66·8%	66·8%								
Nepal											16·8%	16·8%		

Data (%) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Netherlands	12·7%	18·8%	12·0%	16·5%	11·0%	15·9%	10·9%	14·2%	10·6%	18·0%	9·7%	16·6%	8·8%	16·0%
New Zealand	41·0%	47·4%	40·8%	48·6%	38·6%	42·0%	37·9%	50·5%	34·6%	41·1%	31·7%	41·2%	29·2%	35·9%
Nigeria			12·1%	12·1%	7·6%	7·6%	7·8%	7·8%	11·4%	11·4%	9·7%	9·7%	10·0%	10·0%
Norway	13·3%	17·5%	12·8%	18·9%	12·4%	14·2%	12·3%	17·1%	10·8%	13·6%	10·0%	15·8%	9·0%	15·0%
Oman				45·8%		48·1%		45·3%						
Pakistan			37·5%	37·5%									33·3%	33·3%
Panamá													20·0%	
Paraguay				45·3%				47·0%						
Perú				32·2%				35·0%				16·0%		
Philippines		43·3%		44·7%		45·1%		44·2%		38·6%	32·9%	32·9%		23·8%
Poland		34·2%	15·4%	21·1%	14·7%	23·7%	14·6%	23·0%	13·8%	25·3%	19·8%	22·6%	14·3%	
Portugal	27·7%	32·8%	17·4%	30·3%	17·0%	31·3%	17·8%	31·5%						
Puerto Rico				66·9%				66·8%						
Qatar		45·2%	50·0%	32·4%		24·0%		24·2%						
Rep· of Korea		48·4%		48·0%		47·1%		45·2%		44·9%		42·5%		40·7%
Romania	10·5%	11·4%	10·6%	15·2%	10·1%	13·1%	9·9%	14·2%	8·1%	11·7%				
Russia	12·1%	17·5%	12·0%	17·1%	10·8%	17·2%	10·1%	15·8%	8·4%	15·4%	5·2%	10·7%	5·0%	12·8%
Rwanda	46·7%													
Saudi Arabia	50·0%	38·8%	47·5%	39·9%	45·0%	37·0%	42·6%	34·0%						

Data (%) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
Senegal					15·3%		19·4%		15·3%					
Serbia	16·5%	22·6%	14·8%	23·1%	13·1%	21·8%	14·1%	23·7%			6·7%	19·5%	8·0%	
Singapore	44·2%	65·5%	41·2%	62·8%	38·0%	61·4%	36·6%	63·1%	32·6%	56·9%	27·6%	55·8%	23·7%	47·8%
Slovakia	34·3%	36·5%	33·1%	38·7%	31·7%	36·8%	32·0%	37·4%	30·0%	37·8%				
Slovenia			15·8%	25·8%	14·4%	26·8%		25·2%						
South Africa	51·5%	23·6%	31·8%											
Spain	15·7%	23·2%	14·9%	24·6%	14·6%	24·3%	14·3%	24·6%	14·2%	23·8%	11·3%	20·2%	10·6%	19·9%
Sri Lanka										31·4%		31·4%		
Sudan	13·3%	13·3%	12·3%	12·3%	11·4%	11·4%	10·9%	10·9%	9·4%	9·4%	7·5%	7·5%	6·1%	6·1%
Sweden	17·7%	26·2%	17·9%	24·7%	18·4%	24·3%	18·2%	23·8%	18·9%	27·1%	18·0%	24·1%	18·1%	25·5%
Switzerland	15·1%	18·3%	21·2%	24·2%										
Taiwan	46·3%	45·3%	44·0%	45·0%	41·4%	45·9%	40·5%	45·2%	35·5%	44·7%	29·8%	36·8%	27·7%	32·4%
Tanzania	22·5%													
Thailand		40·1%		35·8%		32·5%		37·3%		40·3%		44·5%		30·1%
Togo	15·4%	10·2%	15·9%		23·3%									
Tunisia	19·9%	32·1%							20·8%		15·1%	22·8%		
Turkey	2·8%	5·5%	31·7%	33·0%	28·5%	37·9%	26·6%	32·2%	24·2%	27·5%	17·6%	21·9%		23·2%
Uganda	4·2%													
Ukraine	15·2%	17·5%	12·9%	17·4%	12·9%	16·2%	12·9%	22·0%	10·2%	15·9%				
United Kingdom	16·6%	24·9%	16·0%	22·7%	14·9%	21·8%	14·5%	21·1%	13·4%	20·3%	11·8%	18·2%		15·2%

Data (%) Year	Prevalence 2015	Incidence 2015	Prevalence 2013	Incidence 2013	Prevalence 2011	Incidence 2011	Prevalence 2010	Incidence 2010	Prevalence 2007	Incidence 2007	Prevalence 2003	Incidence 2003	Prevalence 2000	Incidence 2000
United States	38·2%	45·2%	41·6%	44·2%	37·9%	44·1%	37·9%	44·0%	37·4%	43·8%	36·6%	44·1%	35·5%	44·7%
Uruguay	31·3%	24·9%	28·1%	26·1%	28·3%	34·0%	27·2%	25·0%	23·9%	22·1%	20·2%	29·6%	13·4%	17·7%
Venezuela												37·0%	23·3%	
Viet Nam				74·0%										
Yemen									19·5%				4·4%	
Zimbabwe	22·5%													

Supplementary table 4. Percentage of prevalent ESRD patients being diabetic in individual countries worldwide from years 2000 to 2015. The pound sign (#) in the final column (no change) denotes the countries with 95% confidence interval of the yearly change rate (slope) across zero. Six (6) WHO regions are African Region (Afr), Region of the Americas (Amr), Eastern Mediterranean Region (Emr), European Region (Eur), South-East Asia Region (Sear), and Western Pacific Region (Wpr). Four (4) World Bank Income groups are High income (high), Upper-middle income (Upper), Lower-middle income (Lower), and Low income (Low). Digits in bold Italian denote data by estimation.

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Afghanistan	Emr	Low	*33·3%*	*34·1%*	*35·0%*	*35·8%*	*36·0%*	*37·5%*	*37·0%*	0·27%	0·19%	0·34%	
Albania	Eur	Upper	*4·8%*	*5·3%*	*6·2%*	*6·9%*	7·2%	7·7%	11·9%	0·37%	0·11%	0·63%	
Algeria	Afr	Upper	*17·5%*	*18·7%*	*20·4%*	21·6%	21·6%	*22·8%*	23·7%	0·40%	0·37%	0·44%	
Angola	Afr	Upper	*17·6%*	*17·9%*	*18·2%*	*19·3%*	*20·1%*	*25·6%*	*31·3%*	0·76%	0·10%	1·41%	
Argentina	Amr	High	*19·7%*	*21·5%*	23·9%	25·6%	26·3%	27·2%	*28·7%*	0·59%	0·57%	0·61%	
Australia	Wpr	High	23·3%	*26·5%*	30·9%	34·1%	35·4%	37·3%	38·8%	1·06%	1·00%	1·11%	
Austria	Eur	High	18·3%	19·8%	21·1%	21·1%	21·1%	20·1%	19·7%	0·10%	-0·09%	0·29%	#
Bahrain	Emr	High	*15·6%*	*22·9%*	*32·7%*	*32·0%*	*47·7%*	*47·3%*	*52·2%*	2·45%	1·62%	3·27%	
Bangladesh	Sear	Lower	*32·7%*	*35·3%*	*38·7%*	*41·3%*	*42·2%*	*43·9%*	*45·6%*	0·86%	0·86%	0·86%	
Belarus	Eur	Upper	5·8%	7·4%	9·6%	11·2%	11·7%	12·8%	13·9%	0·54%	0·54%	0·54%	
Belgium	Eur	High	*14·0%*	16·4%	17·1%	17·5%	17·6%	17·3%	17·3%	0·20%	0·04%	0·35%	
Belgium, Dutch spoken	Eur	High	15·0%	17·0%	17·8%	18·2%	18·3%	17·7%	17·2%	0·14%	-0·03%	0·32%	#
Belgium, French spoken	Eur	High	*13·0%*	15·8%	16·4%	16·8%	16·8%	17·0%	17·4%	0·24%	0·10%	0·39%	
Benin	Afr	Low	*8·2%*	*7·9%*	*9·3%*	*6·4%*	*6·2%*	*13·4%*	*14·1%*	0·31%	-0·26%	0·89%	#
Bolivia	Amr	Lower	*30·2%*	*36·8%*	*43·5%*	*46·4%*	*36·6%*	*44·1%*	*48·5%*	0·97%	0·16%	1·79%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eur	Upper	*7·3%*	10·3%	13·0%	15·6%	16·4%	17·8%	19·3%	0·79%	0·75%	0·83%	
Botswana	Afr	Upper	*9·2%*	*12·0%*	*15·8%*	*18·6%*	*19·6%*	*21·5%*	*34·8%*	1·37%	0·60%	2·15%	
Brazil	Amr	Upper	*24·3%*	*25·4%*	*26·8%*	27·5%	28·4%	*29·0%*	*29·7%*	0·36%	0·32%	0·39%	
Brunei	Wpr	High	*44·0%*	*53·9%*	58·9%	59·7%	59·7%	64·2%	*63·5%*	1·20%	0·68%	1·71%	
Bulgaria	Eur	Upper	8·0%	6·7%	13·1%	14·1%	13·1%	*14·2%*	*18·9%*	0·70%	0·35%	1·04%	
Burkina Faso	Afr	Low	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	8·1%	-0·07%	-0·20%	0·06%	#
Burundi	Afr	Low	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	*32·3%*	1·21%	-0·98%	3·40%	#
Cambodia	Wpr	Low	*31·9%*	*33·2%*	*35·1%*	*31·2%*	*36·8%*	*38·1%*	39·1%	0·43%	0·00%	0·86%	
Cameroon	Afr	Lower	*28·4%*	25·6%	25·6%	25·6%	28·4%	*23·6%*	*23·6%*	-0·22%	-0·55%	0·11%	#
Canada	Amr	High	24·4%	25·1%	26·2%	27·0%	27·2%	28·4%	28·9%	0·30%	0·25%	0·35%	
Chad	Afr	Low	*30·2%*	*30·6%*	*31·2%*	*33·1%*	*34·6%*	*37·5%*	40·4%	0·64%	0·29%	0·99%	
Chile	Amr	High	28·4%	30·5%	34·0%	35·2%	35·5%	36·3%	38·3%	0·63%	0·53%	0·73%	

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	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
China	Wpr	Upper	8·9%	17·2%	21·4%	29·5%	*28·4%*	30·2%	*35·7%*	1·67%	1·33%	2·01%	
Colombia	Amr	Upper	*25·2%*	*30·7%*	*36·3%*	*38·7%*	*30·5%*	*36·8%*	*40·4%*	0·81%	0·13%	1·49%	
Congo, Dem· Rep·	Afr	Low	*25·5%*	25·9%	*26·4%*	*28·0%*	*29·2%*	*37·1%*	*45·4%*	1·10%	0·15%	2·05%	
Congo, Rep·	Afr	Lower	42·1%	38·0%	38·0%	38·0%	42·1%	35·0%	35·0%	-0·33%	-0·82%	0·16%	#
Costa Rica	Amr	Upper	20·0%	24·4%	28·8%	30·7%	24·2%	29·2%	32·1%	0·64%	0·10%	1·18%	
Côte d'Ivoire	Afr	Lower	9·6%	9·6%	9·6%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	-0·42%	-0·68%	-0·16%	
Croatia	Eur	High	16·0%	16·3%	17·4%	18·0%	17·6%	22·4%	25·7%	0·55%	0·12%	0·98%	
Cuba	Amr	Upper	9·8%	15·1%	22·2%	27·5%	29·3%	32·8%	36·4%	1·77%	1·77%	1·78%	
Cyprus	Eur	High	13·9%	16·7%	23·0%	25·2%	27·0%	30·1%	28·9%	1·11%	0·87%	1·36%	
Czech Republic	Eur	High	39·2%	39·9%	40·9%	41·6%	38·3%	40·6%	42·6%	0·14%	-0·13%	0·40%	#
Denmark	Eur	High	16·0%	17·1%	17·2%	16·5%	16·7%	16·8%	16·9%	0·03%	-0·06%	0·11%	#
Dominicana Rep	Amr	Upper	9·8%	15·1%	22·2%	27·5%	29·3%	32·8%	36·4%	1·77%	1·77%	1·78%	
Ecuador	Amr	Upper	23·6%	24·7%	26·9%	28·7%	22·6%	27·3%	30·0%	0·30%	-0·15%	0·76%	#
Egypt	Emr	Lower	10·5%	11·8%	13·1%	16·6%	16·6%	14·9%	11·9%	0·25%	-0·18%	0·68%	#
El Salvador	Amr	Lower	6·2%	11·9%	12·8%	14·7%	14·0%	13·5%	14·5%	0·46%	0·13%	0·80%	
Eritrea	Afr	Low	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	60·4%	51·9%	51·9%	51·9%	4·59%	1·40%	7·78%	
Estonia	Eur	High	18·0%	18·4%	19·9%	19·7%	19·7%	19·0%	18·8%	0·07%	-0·06%	0·20%	#
Eswatini	Afr	Lower	3·5%	5·9%	11·8%	20·1%	23·9%	31·8%	51·5%	2·84%	1·44%	4·24%	
Ethiopia	Afr	Low	55·1%	55·9%	57·0%	60·4%	51·9%	51·9%	51·9%	-0·24%	-0·87%	0·38%	#
Finland	Eur	High	24·3%	26·4%	26·2%	25·8%	26·0%	25·8%	25·4%	0·04%	-0·10%	0·18%	#
France	Eur	High	5·9%	9·0%	13·7%	13·9%	14·5%	15·5%	15·9%	0·66%	0·44%	0·89%	
Gabon	Afr	Upper	28·4%	25·6%	25·6%	25·6%	28·4%	23·6%	23·6%	-0·22%	-0·55%	0·11%	#
Gambia, The	Afr	Low	0·0%	0·0%	15·3%	19·4%	15·3%	29·6%	29·6%	2·15%	1·37%	2·93%	
Georgia	Eur	Lower	22·4%	22·4%	22·4%	22·4%	25·5%	22·5%	20·8%	-0·01%	-0·31%	0·29%	#
Germany	Eur	High	21·5%	22·3%	23·8%	24·8%	25·1%	25·7%	26·4%	0·33%	0·32%	0·34%	
Ghana	Afr	Lower	5·3%	5·1%	6·0%	4·1%	4·0%	8·6%	9·1%	0·20%	-0·17%	0·57%	#
Greece	Eur	High	13·4%	16·0%	18·1%	18·6%	18·7%	18·7%	18·6%	0·34%	0·15%	0·52%	
Guatemala	Amr	Lower	18·4%	20·1%	22·4%	24·1%	24·7%	25·9%	27·1%	0·58%	0·57%	0·58%	
Guinea	Afr	Low	16·7%	16·1%	12·6%	15·9%	12·6%	24·4%	24·4%	0·47%	-0·43%	1·38%	#
Honduras	Amr	Lower	18·4%	20·1%	22·4%	24·1%	24·7%	25·9%	27·1%	0·58%	0·57%	0·58%	
Hong Kong	Wpr	High	25·6%	27·1%	30·5%	32·5%	33·4%	34·8%	36·2%	0·73%	0·68%	0·77%	
Hungary	Eur	High	36·3%	20·6%	37·9%	43·3%	34·1%	36·5%	42·1%	0·72%	-0·63%	2·08%	#
Iceland	Eur	High	8·9%	5·6%	6·9%	8·4%	12·3%	10·8%	10·6%	0·28%	-0·11%	0·66%	#
India	Sear	Lower	42·9%	43·0%	51·0%	47·9%	48·4%	49·4%	50·4%	0·51%	0·10%	0·91%	
Indonesia	Sear	Lower	19·4%	19·9%	21·4%	22·2%	25·0%	22·0%	23·0%	0·28%	0·03%	0·52%	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Iran	Emr	Upper	20·2%	21·1%	27·5%	32·2%	29·6%	25·4%	20·7%	0·31%	-0·63%	1·26%	#
Iraq	Emr	Upper	33·0%	33·0%	33·0%	33·0%	33·0%	23·4%	32·7%	-0·26%	-0·97%	0·45%	#
Ireland	Eur	High	9·9%	11·8%	14·9%	14·9%	15·3%	15·2%	15·2%	0·36%	0·17%	0·55%	
Israel	Eur	High	32·3%	35·4%	39·6%	42·6%	43·9%	45·7%	29·8%	0·36%	-0·86%	1·59%	#
Italy	Eur	High	8·7%	10·1%	12·5%	12·2%	12·2%	12·0%	11·6%	0·20%	0·02%	0·39%	
Japan	Wpr	High	26·0%	29·2%	33·4%	35·9%	36·7%	37·6%	38·4%	0·85%	0·70%	1·00%	
Jordan	Emr	Upper	10·0%	18·6%	30·1%	38·8%	41·6%	41·5%	55·3%	2·80%	2·28%	3·33%	
Kazakhstan	Eur	Upper	5·0%	5·2%	8·4%	10·1%	10·8%	12·0%	12·1%	0·54%	0·43%	0·66%	
Kenya	Afr	Lower	17·6%	17·9%	18·2%	19·3%	20·1%	25·6%	31·3%	0·76%	0·10%	1·41%	
Kuwait	Emr	High	30·8%	34·8%	40·3%	44·4%	45·7%	48·4%	58·4%	1·63%	1·14%	2·12%	
Lao PDR	Wpr	Lower	26·0%	33·2%	38·9%	44·5%	45·4%	45·0%	43·6%	1·27%	0·70%	1·85%	
Latvia	Eur	High	11·1%	11·1%	12·4%	10·9%	10·5%	11·4%	9·4%	-0·08%	-0·25%	0·09%	#
Lebanon	Emr	Upper	10·5%	10·5%	19·5%	28·4%	28·4%	28·4%	28·4%	1·48%	0·89%	2·08%	
Lesotho	Afr	Lower	3·5%	5·9%	11·8%	20·1%	23·9%	31·8%	51·5%	2·84%	1·44%	4·24%	
Liberia	Afr	Low	9·6%	9·6%	9·6%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	-0·42%	-0·68%	-0·16%	
Libya	Emr	Upper	16·7%	19·6%	27·0%	26·4%	26·3%	26·1%	25·9%	0·64%	0·18%	1·10%	
Lithuania	Eur	High	7·9%	7·9%	8·8%	7·7%	7·4%	8·1%	10·0%	0·07%	-0·10%	0·23%	#
Luxembourg	Eur	High	13·0%	15·8%	16·4%	16·8%	16·8%	17·0%	17·4%	0·24%	0·10%	0·39%	
Macedonia	Eur	Upper	7·0%	7·9%	10·3%	12·6%	13·2%	14·2%	15·3%	0·58%	0·52%	0·65%	
Madagascar	Afr	Low	17·6%	17·8%	18·2%	19·3%	20·1%	25·5%	31·2%	0·76%	0·10%	1·41%	
Malawi	Afr	Low	11·5%	11·7%	11·9%	12·6%	13·1%	16·7%	20·4%	0·49%	0·06%	0·92%	
Malaysia	Wpr	Upper	44·0%	53·9%	58·9%	59·7%	59·7%	64·2%	63·5%	1·20%	0·68%	1·71%	
Mali	Afr	Low	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	8·1%	-0·07%	-0·20%	0·06%	#
Mauritania	Afr	Lower	26·8%	26·8%	26·8%	26·8%	26·8%	26·8%	21·7%	-0·19%	-0·53%	0·15%	#
Mexico (Jalisco)	Amr	Upper	18·9%	36·4%	39·3%	45·0%	42·9%	41·4%	44·6%	1·42%	0·40%	2·45%	
Montenegro	Eur	Upper	8·0%	6·7%	16·1%	17·0%	15·3%	19·0%	15·9%	0·74%	0·22%	1·26%	
Morocco	Emr	Lower	29·3%	30·6%	32·2%	33·4%	66·8%	25·4%	44·4%	0·98%	-1·81%	3·78%	#
Mozambique	Afr	Low	12·7%	12·8%	13·1%	13·9%	14·5%	18·4%	22·5%	0·55%	0·07%	1·02%	
Myanmar	Sear	Lower	15·0%	15·0%	15·0%	15·0%	15·0%	15·0%	15·0%	0·00%	0·00%	0·00%	
Namibia	Afr	Upper	13·6%	17·8%	23·4%	27·6%	29·0%	31·8%	51·5%	2·03%	0·89%	3·18%	
Nepal	Sear	Low	16·8%	16·8%	18·4%	19·6%	20·0%	20·8%	21·6%	0·34%	0·27%	0·41%	
Netherlands	Eur	High	8·8%	9·7%	10·6%	10·9%	11·0%	12·0%	12·7%	0·24%	0·18%	0·29%	
New Zealand	Wpr	High	29·2%	31·7%	34·6%	37·9%	38·6%	40·8%	41·0%	0·84%	0·74%	0·94%	
Nicaragua	Amr	Lower	13·6%	26·1%	28·2%	32·3%	30·7%	29·7%	32·0%	1·02%	0·28%	1·75%	
Niger	Afr	Low	30·2%	30·6%	31·2%	33·1%	34·6%	37·5%	40·4%	0·64%	0·29%	0·99%	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Nigeria	Afr	Lower	10·0%	9·7%	11·4%	7·8%	7·6%	12·1%	*12·1%*	0·08%	-0·32%	0·47%	#
Norway	Eur	High	9·0%	10·0%	10·8%	12·3%	12·4%	12·8%	13·3%	0·29%	0·25%	0·34%	
Oman	Emr	High	*51·5%*	*52·5%*	*53·7%*	*56·7%*	*58·5%*	*54·5%*	*56·5%*	0·36%	0·04%	0·69%	
Pakistan	Emr	Lower	33·3%	*34·1%*	*35·0%*	*35·8%*	*36·0%*	37·5%	*37·0%*	0·27%	0·19%	0·34%	
Panamá	Amr	Upper	20·0%	*24·4%*	*28·8%*	*30·7%*	*24·2%*	*29·2%*	*32·1%*	0·64%	0·10%	1·18%	
Paraguay	Amr	Upper	*26·2%*	*28·6%*	*31·8%*	*34·1%*	*35·1%*	*35·5%*	*37·5%*	0·74%	0·67%	0·82%	
Perú	Amr	Upper	*18·4%*	*15·8%*	*31·8%*	*31·8%*	*31·8%*	*29·3%*	*29·3%*	0·98%	0·06%	1·89%	
Philippines	Wpr	Lower	*23·8%*	32·9%	*38·6%*	*44·2%*	*45·1%*	*44·7%*	*43·3%*	1·37%	0·72%	2·01%	
Poland	Eur	High	14·3%	19·8%	13·8%	14·6%	14·7%	15·4%	*32·6%*	0·55%	-0·74%	1·85%	#
Portugal	Eur	High	*14·7%*	*15·4%*	*16·3%*	17·8%	17·0%	17·4%	27·7%	0·58%	-0·07%	1·23%	#
Puerto Rico	Amr	Upper	56·7%	57·3%	58·1%	59·3%	58·9%	59·4%	59·6%	0·21%	0·16%	0·25%	
Qatar	Emr	High	*46·3%*	*47·2%*	*48·0%*	*49·2%*	*49·5%*	50·0%	*50·6%*	0·29%	0·26%	0·32%	
Rep· of Korea	Wpr	High	*33·3%*	*35·5%*	*38·1%*	*40·6%*	*41·2%*	*42·1%*	*42·8%*	0·66%	0·58%	0·74%	
Romania	Eur	Upper	*5·5%*	*6·5%*	8·1%	9·9%	10·1%	10·6%	10·5%	0·37%	0·29%	0·46%	
Russia	Eur	High	5·0%	5·2%	8·4%	10·1%	10·8%	12·0%	12·1%	0·54%	0·43%	0·66%	
Rwanda	Afr	Low	*26·3%*	*26·7%*	*27·2%*	*28·8%*	*30·1%*	*38·2%*	46·7%	1·13%	0·15%	2·11%	
Saudi Arabia	Emr	High	*34·0%*	*36·8%*	*40·5%*	42·6%	45·0%	47·5%	50·0%	1·05%	0·90%	1·20%	
Senegal	Afr	Lower	*20·2%*	*19·6%*	15·3%	19·4%	15·3%	*29·6%*	*29·6%*	0·58%	-0·52%	1·67%	#
Serbia	Eur	Upper	8·0%	6·7%	*12·1%*	14·1%	13·1%	14·8%	16·5%	0·63%	0·39%	0·87%	
Singapore	Wpr	High	23·7%	27·6%	32·6%	36·6%	38·0%	41·2%	44·2%	1·35%	1·28%	1·42%	
Slovakia	Eur	High	*20·1%*	*23·8%*	30·0%	32·0%	31·7%	33·1%	34·3%	0·95%	0·69%	1·21%	
Slovenia	Eur	High	*14·5%*	*14·7%*	*15·0%*	*15·2%*	14·4%	15·8%	*15·5%*	0·07%	-0·01%	0·15%	#
Somalia	Emr	Low	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	0·0%	*47·3%*	1·77%	-1·44%	4·98%	#
South Africa	Afr	Upper	*13·6%*	*17·8%*	*23·4%*	*27·6%*	*29·0%*	31·8%	51·5%	2·03%	0·89%	3·18%	
Spain	Eur	High	10·6%	11·3%	14·2%	14·3%	14·6%	14·9%	15·7%	0·34%	0·24%	0·45%	
Sri Lanka	Sear	Lower	*42·9%*	*43·0%*	*51·0%*	*47·9%*	*48·4%*	*49·4%*	*50·4%*	0·51%	0·10%	0·91%	
Sudan	Emr	Lower	6·1%	7·5%	9·4%	10·9%	11·4%	12·3%	13·3%	0·48%	0·47%	0·49%	
Sweden	Eur	High	18·1%	18·0%	18·9%	18·2%	18·4%	17·9%	17·7%	-0·02%	-0·10%	0·06%	#
Switzerland	Eur	High	*20·1%*	*20·1%*	*20·1%*	*20·1%*	*20·1%*	21·2%	15·1%	-0·16%	-0·54%	0·23%	#
Syria	Emr	Lower	*7·1%*	*13·3%*	*21·6%*	*27·7%*	*29·8%*	*29·7%*	*39·6%*	2·01%	1·63%	2·38%	
Taiwan	Sear	High	27·7%	29·8%	35·5%	40·5%	41·4%	44·0%	46·3%	1·31%	1·17%	1·44%	
Tanzania	Afr	Low	*12·7%*	*12·8%*	*13·1%*	*13·9%*	*14·5%*	*18·4%*	22·5%	0·55%	0·07%	1·02%	
Thailand	Sear	Upper	*31·5%*	*32·7%*	*34·6%*	*30·8%*	*36·3%*	*37·6%*	*38·6%*	0·43%	0·00%	0·85%	
Togo	Afr	Low	*30·8%*	*29·9%*	*35·0%*	*24·1%*	23·3%	15·9%	15·4%	-1·14%	-2·04%	-0·24%	
Tunisia	Emr	Upper	*12·9%*	15·1%	20·8%	*20·3%*	*20·3%*	*20·1%*	19·9%	0·49%	0·14%	0·85%	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Turkey	Eur	Upper	14·7%	17·6%	24·2%	26·6%	28·5%	31·7%	2·8%	0·14%	-1·97%	2·25%	#
Uganda	Afr	Low	3·1%	3·2%	3·3%	3·4%	3·6%	3·9%	4·2%	0·07%	0·03%	0·10%	
Ukraine	Eur	Lower	7·1%	8·4%	10·2%	12·9%	12·9%	12·9%	15·2%	0·52%	0·41%	0·63%	
United Arab Emirates	Emr	High	38·7%	41·8%	46·1%	48·4%	51·1%	54·0%	56·8%	1·19%	1·01%	1·36%	
United Kingdom^	Eur	High	9·9%	11·8%	13·4%	14·5%	14·9%	16·0%	16·6%	0·44%	0·39%	0·48%	
United States	Amr	High	35·5%	36·6%	37·4%	37·9%	37·9%	41·6%	38·2%	0·27%	0·01%	0·53%	
Uruguay	Amr	High	13·4%	20·2%	23·9%	27·2%	28·3%	28·1%	31·3%	1·10%	0·81%	1·39%	
Venezuela	Amr	High	23·3%	27·8%	35·0%	37·3%	29·4%	35·5%	38·9%	0·88%	0·21%	1·55%	
Vietnam	Wpr	Lower	26·0%	33·2%	38·9%	44·5%	45·4%	45·0%	43·6%	1·27%	0·70%	1·85%	
Yemen	Emr	Lower	4·4%	10·9%	19·5%	26·0%	28·2%	32·5%	36·8%	2·16%	2·16%	2·16%	
Zambia	Afr	Lower	12·7%	12·8%	13·1%	13·9%	14·5%	18·4%	22·5%	0·55%	0·07%	1·02%	
Zimbabwe	Afr	Low	12·7%	12·8%	13·1%	13·9%	14·5%	18·4%	22·5%	0·55%	0·07%	1·02%	

Supplementary figure 1. Percentage of prevalent ESRD patients being diabetic worldwide (pmp).
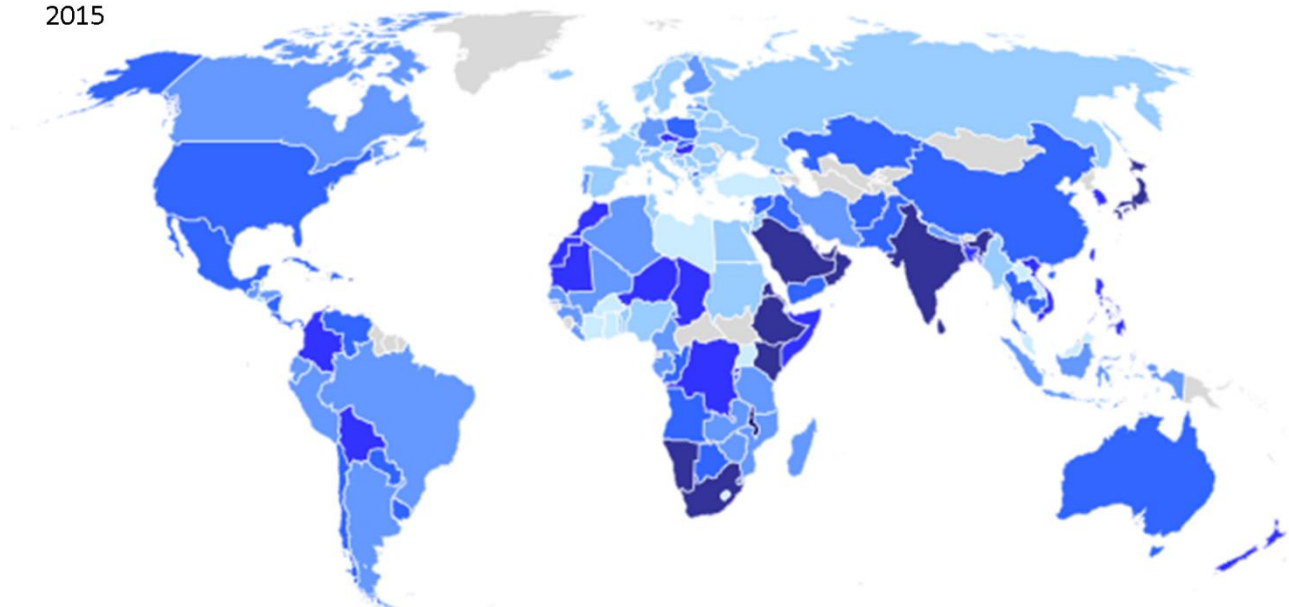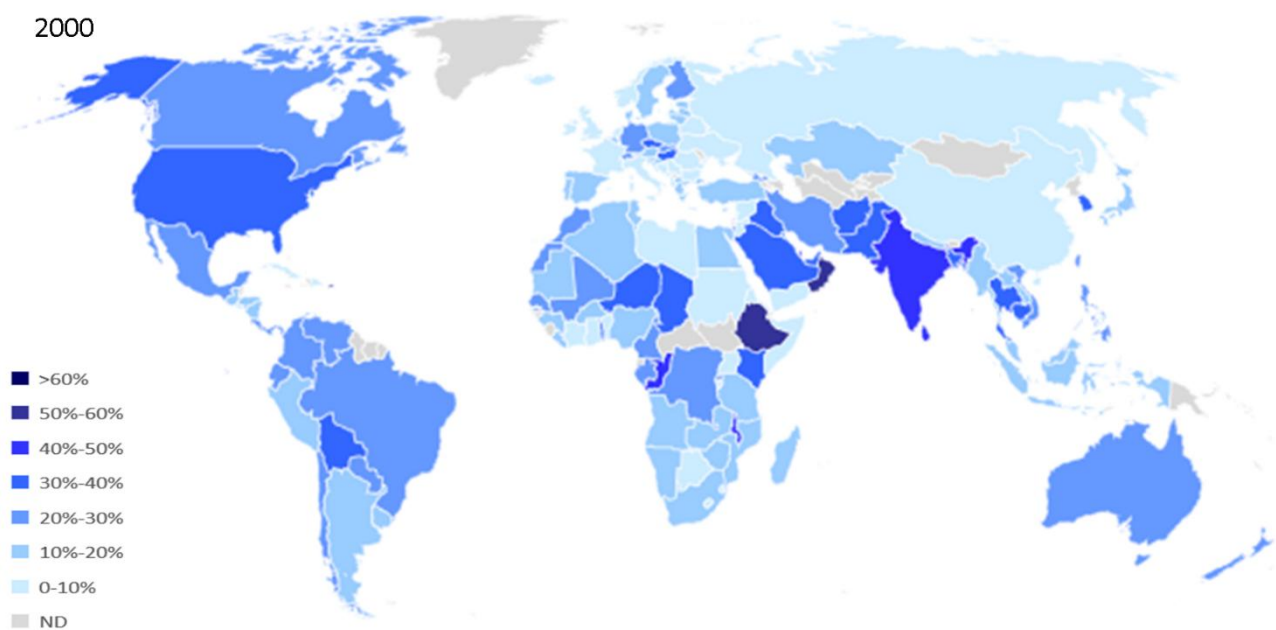
Supplementary table 5. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the Scheffe post-hoc analysis of (1) the percentage of prevalent ESRD patients with diabetes, (2) the percentage of incident ESRD patients due to diabetes, (3) the ESRD incidence rate, and (4) the annual rate of diabetic patients who reach ESRD among 6 WHO regions and 4 World Bank income groups with or without in different years. Asterisk (*) sign denotes the data excluding the countries whose ESRD incidence rates were estimated by the number of new patients in need of renal replacement therapy instead of those being treated. Shown are the *p* values by the ANOVA, and the pairs that are significantly different by the Scheffe analysis. Abbreviation: African Region (Af), Region of the Americas (Am), Eastern Mediterranean Region (Em), European Region (Eu), South-East Asia Region (Se), and Western Pacific Region (Wp); High income (H), Upper-middle income (U), Lower-middle income (Lm), and Low income (Lo). NS, not significant.

(1) Percentage of prevalent ESRD patients with diabetes (*p* value)							
	2000	**2003**	**2007**	**2010**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**
WHO regions	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	Eu_Se Eu_Wp	Af_Am Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Eu Eu_Se Eu_Wp	Af_Em Af_Se Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Eu Eu_Se Eu_Wp	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Eu Eu_Se Eu_Wp	Af_Em Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Eu Eu_Se Eu_Wp	Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Eu Eu_Se Eu_Wp	Af_Eu Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Eu Eu_Se Eu_Wp
Income groups	0·363	0·270	0·127	0·279	0·180	0·498	0·937
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
(2) Percentage of incident ESRD patients due to diabetes (*p* value)							
	2000	**2003**	**2007**	**2010**	**2011**	**2013**	**2015**
WHO regions	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000	<0·000
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	Af_Am Af_Wp Eu_Wp	Af_Am Af_Se Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Wp Eu_Wp	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Eu Af_Se Af_Wp Am_Eu Am_Wp Em_Wp Eu_Wp	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Eu Af_Se Af_Wp Am_Eu Am_Wp Em_Wp Eu_Wp Se_Wp	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Eu Af_Se Af_Wp Am_Eu Am_Wp Em_Wp Eu_Wp Se_Wp	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Wp Am_Eu Am_Wp Em_Wp Eu_Wp Se_Wp	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Wp Am_Eu Em_Eu Em_Wp Eu_Wp Se_Wp
Income groups	0·005	0·001	0·000	0·000	0·000	0·004	0·009
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	H_Lo	H_Lo	H_Lo U_Lo	H_Lo U_Lo	H_Lo U_Lo Lm_Lo	H_Lo U_Lo	H_Lo U_Lo

(3) ESRD incidence rate (*p* value)

	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015
WHO regions	0·365	0·059	0·008	0·003	0·001	0·000	0·000
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	NS	NS	Eu_Wp	Af_Eu Eu_Wp	Af_Em Af_Eu	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Eu
Income groups	0·178	0·362	0·510	0·485	0·188	0·001	0·000
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	H_Lo U_Lo	H_Lo U_Lo
WHO regions *	0.404	0.329	0.408	0.430	0.282	0.050	0.054
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Income groups *	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.007	0.027	0.172	0.127
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	H_U H_Lm	H_Lm	H_Lm	H_Lm	H_Lm	NS	NS

(4) Annual rate of diabetic patients who reach ESRD (*p* value)

	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015
WHO regions	0·365	0·059	0·008	0·003	0·001	0·000	0·000
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	NS	NS	Eu_Wp	Af_Eu Eu_Wp	Af_Em Af_Eu	Af_Am Af_Em Af_Eu
Income groups	0·178	0·362	0·510	0·485	0·188	0·001	0·000
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	H_L U_L	H_L U_L
WHO regions *	0.084	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	Eu_Wp	Em_Wp Eu_Wp	Em_Wp Eu_Wp	Af_Wp Em_Wp Eu_Wp	Af_Wp Em_Wp Eu_Wp	Af_Wp Em_Wp Eu_Wp
Income groups *	0.020	0.044	0.104	0.314	0.391	0.520	0.533
Scheffe post-hoc analysis	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

Supplementary table 6. Comparison of two slopes of the percentage of prevalent ESRD patients with diabetes between individual WHO regions. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points). *p* value less than 0·05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	African Region	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region	European Region	South-East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region
World	0·69%	0·031%		0·8668	0·4811	**0·0147**	**0·0000**	**0·0175**	**0·0012**
African Region	0·71%	0·154%	0·172		0·7979	0·1259	0·0547	0·2814	0·0673
Region of the Americas	0·77%	0·098%	0·732	0·263		0·1005	**0·0037**	0·0586	**0·0354**
Eastern Mediterranean Region	1·03%	0·115%	2·944	1·670	1·809		**0·0002**	**0·0022**	0·7967
European Region	0·37%	0·035%	6·969	2·175	3·769	5·573		**0·0189**	**0·0000**
South-East Asia Region	0·53%	0·047%	2·841	1·139	2·134	4·092	2·797		**0·0002**
Western Pacific Region	1·07%	0·081%	4·446	2·052	2·430	0·265	7·968	5·797	

Supplementary table 7. Comparison of two slopes of the percentage of prevalent ESRD patients with diabetes between individual World Bank income groups. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points)· *p* value less than 0·05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income
World	0·69%	0·031%		**0·0059**	**0·0364**	0·4917	0·9232
High income	0·57%	0·017%	3·408		**0·0007**	**0·0036**	0·5301
Upper-middle income	0·84%	0·053%	2·415	4·844		0·1126	0·3585
Lower-middle income	0·72%	0·037%	0·714	3·782	1·739		0·7657
Low income	0·67%	0·159%	0·099	0·650	0·962	0·306	

Supplementary table 8. Percentage of incident ESRD patients due to diabetes in individual countries worldwide from years 2000 to 2015. The pound sign (#) in the final column (no change) denotes the countries with 95% confidence interval across zero. Six (6) WHO regions are African Region (Afr), Region of the Americas (Amr), Eastern Mediterranean Region (Emr), European Region (Eur), South-East Asia Region (Sear), and Western Pacific Region (Wpr). Four (4) World Bank Income groups are High income (high), Upper-middle income (Upper), Lower-middle income (Lower), and Low income (Low).

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Afghanistan	Emr	Low	33·3%	34·1%	35·0%	35·8%	36·0%	37·5%	37·0%	0·27%	0·20%	0·35%	
Albania	Eur	Upper	35·2%	23·0%	16·7%	14·3%	12·6%	13·1%	12·0%	-1·43%	-2·13%	-0·74%	
Algeria	Afr	Upper	17·5%	18·7%	20·4%	21·6%	21·6%	22·8%	23·7%	0·41%	0·37%	0·44%	
Angola	Afr	Upper	17·6%	17·9%	18·2%	19·3%	20·1%	25·6%	31·3%	0·76%	0·10%	1·42%	
Argentina	Amr	High	30·6%	32·2%	33·2%	35·3%	36·1%	34·7%	36·5%	0·38%	0·23%	0·53%	
Australia	Wpr	High	22·3%	26·0%	31·5%	35·5%	35·5%	36·0%	37·2%	1·04%	0·77%	1·30%	
Austria	Eur	High	33·0%	33·1%	31·5%	30·1%	29·0%	25·9%	26·2%	-0·51%	-0·73%	-0·29%	
Bahrain	Emr	High	24·8%	28·1%	32·5%	32·1%	39·1%	39·0%	41·2%	1·09%	0·72%	1·46%	
Bangladesh	Sear	Lower	32·7%	35·3%	38·7%	41·3%	42·2%	43·9%	45·6%	0·86%	0·86%	0·86%	
Belarus	Eur	Upper	25·4%	24·4%	23·5%	23·0%	22·9%	22·6%	22·4%	-0·20%	-0·24%	-0·15%	
Belgium	Eur	High	21·0%	24·5%	23·1%	21·1%	20·7%	20·1%	21·0%	-0·15%	-0·43%	0·14%	#
Belgium, Dutch spoken	Eur	High	20·9%	24·0%	23·4%	20·8%	20·8%	19·6%	20·2%	-0·18%	-0·46%	0·11%	#
Belgium, French spoken	Eur	High	21·0%	25·0%	22·8%	21·4%	20·6%	20·6%	21·8%	-0·12%	-0·43%	0·18%	#
Benin	Afr	Low	8·2%	7·9%	9·3%	6·4%	6·2%	13·4%	14·1%	0·31%	-0·26%	0·89%	#
Bolivia	Amr	Lower	20·5%	25·0%	29·6%	31·5%	24·9%	30·0%	32·9%	0·66%	0·11%	1·21%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eur	Upper	9·1%	22·9%	19·7%	24·3%	25·5%	27·2%	30·2%	1·12%	0·46%	1·79%	
Botswana	Afr	Upper	9·2%	12·0%	15·8%	18·6%	19·6%	21·5%	34·8%	1·37%	0·60%	2·15%	
Brazil	Amr	Upper	14·0%	21·6%	33·6%	40·4%	36·4%	42·6%	41·1%	1·93%	1·24%	2·61%	
Brunei	Wpr	High	44·0%	53·9%	58·9%	59·7%	59·7%	64·2%	63·5%	1·20%	0·68%	1·71%	
Bulgaria	Eur	Upper	25·8%	23·4%	23·7%	22·8%	22·5%	21·7%	25·5%	-0·10%	-0·40%	0·20%	#
Burkina Faso	Afr	Low	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	10·0%	8·1%	-0·07%	-0·20%	0·06%	#
Burundi	Afr	Low	18·2%	18·4%	18·8%	19·9%	20·8%	26·4%	32·3%	0·78%	0·10%	1·46%	
Cambodia	Wpr	Low	30·5%	34·3%	40·8%	37·8%	32·9%	36·3%	40·6%	0·43%	-0·23%	1·09%	#
Cameroon	Afr	Lower	22·9%	20·7%	20·7%	20·7%	22·9%	19·1%	19·1%	-0·17%	-0·44%	0·09%	#
Canada	Amr	High	32·0%	34·2%	34·7%	36·7%	36·4%	37·4%	38·4%	0·40%	0·31%	0·48%	
Chad	Afr	Low	40·4%	41·0%	41·8%	44·3%	46·2%	50·2%	54·1%	0·86%	0·39%	1·32%	
Chile	Amr	High	33·3%	35·8%	39·9%	41·3%	41·7%	42·6%	57·3%	1·20%	0·34%	2·06%	
China	Wpr	Upper	9·9%	17·2%	29·3%	40·1%	41·2%	47·4%	53·7%	2·96%	2·79%	3·13%	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Colombia	Amr	Upper	27·7%	33·7%	39·9%	42·5%	33·5%	40·5%	44·4%	0·89%	0·14%	1·64%	
Congo, Dem· Rep·	Afr	Low	25·5%	25·9%	26·4%	28·0%	29·2%	37·1%	45·4%	1·10%	0·15%	2·05%	
Congo, Rep·	Afr	Lower	32·8%	29·6%	29·6%	29·6%	32·8%	27·3%	27·3%	-0·25%	-0·63%	0·13%	#
Costa Rica	Amr	Upper	22·0%	26·8%	31·7%	33·8%	26·6%	32·2%	35·3%	0·71%	0·11%	1·31%	
Côte d'Ivoire	Afr	Lower	9·6%	9·6%	9·6%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	-0·42%	-0·68%	-0·16%	
Croatia	Eur	High	28·0%	26·9%	28·4%	27·0%	27·2%	28·5%	31·1%	0·14%	-0·13%	0·40%	#
Cuba	Amr	Upper	11·0%	17·0%	25·0%	31·0%	33·0%	37·0%	41·0%	2·00%	2·00%	2·00%	
Cyprus	Eur	High	22.0%	21.6%	26.1%	30.5%	35.9%	31.3%	37.2%	1.07%	0.56%	1.57%	
Czech Republic	Eur	High	26·8%	30·0%	34·2%	37·4%	42·0%	42·0%	43·0%	1·16%	0·90%	1·42%	
Denmark	Eur	High	21·6%	22·6%	22·6%	23·1%	26·7%	22·9%	28·8%	0·35%	-0·04%	0·74%	#
Dominicana Rep	Amr	Upper	11·0%	17·0%	25·0%	31·0%	33·0%	37·0%	41·0%	2·00%	2·00%	2·00%	
Ecuador	Amr	Upper	20·5%	25·0%	29·6%	31·5%	24·9%	30·0%	32·9%	0·66%	0·11%	1·21%	
Egypt	Emr	Lower	13·1%	14·6%	16·2%	20·6%	20·6%	19·8%	14·8%	0·34%	-0·20%	0·89%	#
El Salvador	Amr	Lower	8·6%	16·6%	17·9%	20·5%	19·6%	18·9%	20·3%	0·65%	0·18%	1·12%	
Eritrea	Afr	Low	13·4%	13·6%	13·8%	14·7%	15·3%	16·6%	17·9%	0·28%	0·13%	0·44%	
Estonia	Eur	High	22·4%	19·4%	16·0%	21·0%	19·5%	17·9%	20·2%	-0·11%	-0·53%	0·31%	#
Eswatini	Afr	Lower	1·6%	2·7%	5·4%	9·2%	10·9%	14·5%	23·6%	1·30%	0·65%	1·94%	
Ethiopia	Afr	Low	13·4%	13·6%	13·8%	14·7%	15·3%	16·6%	17·9%	0·28%	0·13%	0·44%	
Finland	Eur	High	31·8%	34·9%	35·2%	34·6%	35·1%	31·7%	34·0%	0·03%	-0·29%	0·35%	#
France	Eur	High	15·4%	17·7%	22·1%	20·9%	21·8%	22·3%	22·7%	0·47%	0·23%	0·71%	
Gabon	Afr	Upper	22·9%	20·7%	20·7%	20·7%	22·9%	19·1%	19·1%	-0·17%	-0·44%	0·09%	#
Gambia, The	Afr	Low	20·2%	19·6%	15·3%	19·4%	15·3%	29·6%	29·6%	0·58%	-0·52%	1·67%	#
Georgia	Eur	Lower	19·1%	19·4%	19·8%	20·0%	23·7%	20·6%	22·8%	0·24%	-0·02%	0·50%	#
Germany	Eur	High	36·2%	36·2%	34·2%	33·5%	33·2%	32·9%	32·5%	-0·28%	-0·34%	-0·21%	
Ghana	Afr	Lower	29·4%	28·5%	33·3%	23·0%	22·2%	48·2%	50·8%	1·12%	-0·95%	3·20%	#
Greece	Eur	High	25·5%	28·0%	27·8%	29·2%	27·0%	26·9%	26·3%	0·03%	-0·23%	0·28%	#
Guatemala	Amr	Lower	21·3%	23·3%	26·0%	28·0%	28·7%	30·0%	31·4%	0·67%	0·67%	0·68%	
Guinea	Afr	Low	9·0%	9·0%	9·0%	8·3%	8·3%	8·3%	7·6%	-0·09%	-0·14%	-0·04%	
Honduras	Amr	Lower	21·3%	23·3%	26·0%	28·0%	28·7%	30·0%	31·4%	0·67%	0·67%	0·68%	
Hong Kong	Wpr	High	37·0%	39·9%	45·2%	45·8%	46·0%	49·2%	50·2%	0·87%	0·68%	1·05%	
Hungary	Eur	High	12·6%	17·8%	38·8%	47·1%	37·9%	38·2%	42·6%	2·09%	0·72%	3·47%	
Iceland	Eur	High	6·3%	6·8%	12·0%	15·1%	39·5%	17·5%	20·8%	1·34%	-0·51%	3·18%	#
India	Sear	Lower	42·9%	43·0%	51·0%	47·9%	48·4%	49·4%	50·4%	0·51%	0·10%	0·91%	
Indonesia	Sear	Lower	19·4%	19·9%	21·4%	22·2%	22·5%	12·2%	18·8%	-0·17%	-0·89%	0·55%	#
Iran	Emr	Upper	33·0%	33·1%	33·2%	33·4%	33·5%	33·1%	23·8%	-0·34%	-0·99%	0·32%	#

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Iraq	Emr	Upper	*32·5%*	*32·5%*	*32·5%*	*32·5%*	*32·5%*	23·0%	32·2%	-0·26%	-0·96%	0·44%	#
Ireland	Eur	High	*15·2%*	18·2%	22·5%	26·3%	23·4%	20·8%	23·2%	0·51%	0·00%	1·03%	#
Israel	Eur	High	42·3%	39·1%	41·8%	44·6%	48·2%	45·9%	45·0%	0·40%	-0·03%	0·84%	#
Italy	Eur	High	*15·6%*	16·3%	20·1%	19·0%	19·3%	19·4%	18·0%	0·21%	-0·05%	0·48%	#
Japan	Wpr	High	36·4%	40·6%	43·2%	43·9%	44·6%	44·1%	43·7%	0·48%	0·18%	0·77%	
Jordan	Emr	Upper	*16·3%*	29·2%	*36·4%*	40·2%	*47·1%*	54·0%	56·1%	2·57%	2·06%	3·08%	
Kazakhstan	Eur	Upper	*12·8%*	*10·7%*	*15·4%*	*15·8%*	*17·2%*	*17·1%*	*17·5%*	0·42%	0·18%	0·67%	
Kenya	Afr	Lower	*17·6%*	*17·9%*	*18·2%*	*19·3%*	*20·1%*	*25·6%*	*31·3%*	0·76%	0·10%	1·42%	
Kuwait	Emr	High	*29·2%*	33·0%	38·2%	42·0%	43·3%	45·9%	45·3%	1·17%	0·95%	1·38%	
Lao PDR	Wpr	Lower	*42·8%*	*54·5%*	*63·9%*	*73·1%*	*74·7%*	74·0%	*71·7%*	2·10%	1·16%	3·04%	
Latvia	Eur	High	*24·1%*	*21·3%*	17·4%	14·1%	13·3%	17·1%	15·1%	-0·63%	-1·05%	-0·20%	
Lebanon	Emr	Upper	*11·6%*	*11·6%*	*21·6%*	*31·5%*	*31·5%*	*31·5%*	*31·5%*	1·65%	0·98%	2·32%	
Lesotho	Afr	Lower	*1·6%*	*2·7%*	*5·4%*	*9·2%*	*10·9%*	*14·5%*	*23·6%*	1·30%	0·65%	1·94%	
Liberia	Afr	Low	*9·6%*	*9·6%*	9·6%	4·8%	4·8%	4·8%	*4·8%*	-0·42%	-0·68%	-0·16%	
Libya	Emr	Upper	*26·8%*	*28·2%*	*26·6%*	*30·3%*	*32·1%*	*35·9%*	*39·7%*	0·79%	0·26%	1·31%	
Lithuania	Eur	High	*17·3%*	*14·4%*	*12·5%*	*10·1%*	*9·6%*	12·4%	14·3%	-0·29%	-0·75%	0·17%	#
Luxembourg	Eur	High	21·0%	25·0%	22·8%	21·4%	20·6%	20·6%	21·8%	-0·12%	-0·43%	0·18%	#
Macedonia	Eur	Upper	*18·7%*	17·3%	22·6%	19·7%	23·6%	*22·7%*	23·1%	0·36%	0·03%	0·69%	
Madagascar	Afr	Low	*12·1%*	*12·2%*	*12·5%*	*13·2%*	*13·8%*	*17·6%*	*21·4%*	0·52%	0·07%	0·97%	
Malawi	Afr	Low	*7·9%*	*8·0%*	*8·2%*	*8·7%*	*9·0%*	*11·5%*	*14·0%*	0·34%	0·05%	0·63%	
Malaysia	Wpr	Upper	44·0%	53·9%	58·9%	59·7%	59·7%	64·2%	63·5%	1·20%	0·68%	1·71%	
Mali	Afr	Low	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*10·0%*	*8·1%*	-0·07%	-0·20%	0·06%	#
Mauritania	Afr	Lower	*26·8%*	*26·8%*	*26·8%*	*26·8%*	*26·8%*	*26·8%*	*21·7%*	-0·19%	-0·54%	0·16%	#
Mexico (Jalisco)	Amr	Upper	51·6%	51·0%	55·0%	63·0%	60·0%	58·0%	62·4%	0·79%	0·27%	1·30%	
Montenegro	Eur	Upper	*8·0%*	19·5%	55·0%	21·0%	50·0%	29·4%	34·5%	1·54%	-1·58%	4·66%	#
Morocco	Emr	Lower	*29·3%*	*30·6%*	*32·2%*	*33·4%*	66·8%	25·4%	44·4%	0·98%	-1·81%	3·78%	#
Mozambique	Afr	Low	*8·7%*	*8·8%*	*9·0%*	*9·5%*	*10·0%*	*12·7%*	*15·5%*	0·38%	0·05%	0·71%	
Myanmar	Sear	Lower	*15·0%*	*15·0%*	*15·0%*	*15·0%*	*15·0%*	*15·0%*	*15·0%*	0·00%	0·00%	0·00%	
Namibia	Afr	Upper	*6·2%*	*8·1%*	*10·7%*	*12·6%*	*13·3%*	*14·5%*	*23·6%*	0·93%	0·40%	1·46%	
Nepal	Sear	Low	*16·8%*	16·8%	*18·4%*	*19·6%*	*20·0%*	*20·8%*	*21·6%*	0·34%	0·27%	0·41%	
Netherlands	Eur	High	16·0%	16·6%	18·0%	14·2%	15·9%	16·5%	18·8%	0·07%	-0·24%	0·37%	#
New Zealand	Wpr	High	35·9%	41·2%	41·1%	50·5%	42·0%	48·6%	47·4%	0·77%	0·13%	1·42%	
Nicaragua	Amr	Lower	*19·0%*	*36·6%*	*39·4%*	*45·2%*	*43·0%*	41·6%	*44·7%*	1·43%	0·40%	2·45%	
Niger	Afr	Low	*40·4%*	*41·0%*	*41·8%*	*44·3%*	*46·2%*	*50·2%*	*54·1%*	0·86%	0·39%	1·32%	
Nigeria	Afr	Lower	10·0%	9·7%	11·4%	7·8%	7·6%	12·1%	*12·1%*	0·08%	-0·32%	0·47%	#

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Norway	Eur	High	15·0%	15·8%	13·6%	17·1%	14·2%	18·9%	17·5%	0·19%	-0·15%	0·53%	#
Oman	Emr	High	*43·6%*	*44·4%*	*45·4%*	45·3%	48·1%	45·8%	*47·5%*	0·24%	0·05%	0·44%	
Pakistan	Emr	Lower	33·3%	*34·1%*	*35·0%*	35·8%	36·0%	37·5%	*37·0%*	0·27%	0·20%	0·35%	
Panamá	Amr	Upper	*22·0%*	*26·8%*	*31·7%*	33·8%	*26·6%*	32·2%	35·3%	0·71%	0·11%	1·31%	
Paraguay	Amr	Upper	*40·7%*	*42·8%*	*44·1%*	47·0%	*48·3%*	45·3%	*47·6%*	0·45%	0·18%	0·72%	
Perú	Amr	Upper	*16·0%*	16·0%	*35·0%*	35·0%	*35·0%*	32·2%	*32·2%*	1·32%	0·23%	2·42%	
Philippines	Wpr	Lower	23·8%	32·9%	38·6%	44·2%	45·1%	44·7%	43·3%	1·37%	0·72%	2·01%	
Poland	Eur	High	*17·1%*	22·6%	25·3%	23·0%	23·7%	21·1%	34·2%	0·66%	-0·16%	1·47%	#
Portugal	Eur	High	*28·0%*	*28·9%*	*29·9%*	31·5%	31·3%	30·3%	32·8%	0·28%	0·13%	0·42%	
Puerto Rico	Amr	Upper	*63·9%*	*64·6%*	*65·5%*	66·8%	*66·3%*	66·9%	*67·2%*	0·23%	0·17%	0·28%	
Qatar	Emr	High	*23·2%*	*25·4%*	*28·3%*	24·2%	24·0%	32·4%	45·2%	0·97%	-0·26%	2·21%	#
Rep· of Korea	Wpr	High	40·7%	42·5%	44·9%	45·2%	47·1%	48·0%	48·4%	0·52%	0·42%	0·63%	
Romania	Eur	Upper	*8·6%*	*10·1%*	11·7%	14·2%	13·1%	15·2%	11·4%	0·32%	0·00%	0·64%	#
Russia	Eur	High	12·8%	10·7%	15·4%	15·8%	17·2%	17·1%	17·5%	0·42%	0·18%	0·67%	
Rwanda	Afr	Low	*18·1%*	*18·3%*	*18·7%*	*19·8%*	*20·7%*	*26·3%*	*32·1%*	0·78%	0·11%	1·45%	
Saudi Arabia	Emr	High	*27·6%*	*30·2%*	*33·7%*	34·0%	37·0%	39·9%	38·8%	0·80%	0·57%	1·04%	
Senegal	Afr	Lower	*20·7%*	*20·8%*	*20·8%*	*20·8%*	*20·8%*	*20·9%*	*20·9%*	0·01%	0·00%	0·02%	
Serbia	Eur	Upper	*8·0%*	19·5%	*21·0%*	23·7%	21·8%	23·1%	22·6%	0·82%	0·15%	1·49%	
Singapore	Wpr	High	47·8%	55·8%	56·9%	63·1%	61·4%	62·8%	65·5%	1·07%	0·69%	1·45%	
Slovakia	Eur	High	*29·2%*	*32·6%*	37·8%	37·4%	36·8%	38·7%	36·5%	0·53%	0·14%	0·92%	
Slovenia	Eur	High	*26·7%*	*27·1%*	*22·9%*	25·2%	26·8%	25·8%	*25·3%*	-0·07%	-0·36%	0·23%	#
Somalia	Emr	Low	*13·4%*	*13·6%*	*13·8%*	14·7%	15·3%	16·6%	*17·9%*	0·28%	0·13%	0·44%	
South Africa	Afr	Upper	*6·2%*	*8·1%*	10·7%	12·6%	13·3%	14·5%	23·6%	0·93%	0·40%	1·46%	
Spain	Eur	High	19·9%	20·2%	23·8%	24·6%	24·3%	24·6%	23·2%	0·31%	0·07%	0·55%	
Sri Lanka	Sear	Lower	*32·0%*	31·4%	31·4%	*34·3%*	*34·5%*	*34·9%*	35·3%	0·28%	0·10%	0·46%	
Sudan	Emr	Lower	6·1%	7·5%	9·4%	10·9%	11·4%	12·3%	13·3%	0·48%	0·47%	0·49%	
Sweden	Eur	High	25·5%	24·1%	27·1%	23·8%	24·3%	24·7%	26·2%	0·00%	-0·26%	0·26%	#
Switzerland	Eur	High	*23·0%*	*23·0%*	*23·0%*	*23·0%*	*23·0%*	24·2%	18·3%	-0·14%	-0·51%	0·22%	#
Syria	Emr	Lower	*11·6%*	*20·9%*	*26·1%*	28·8%	33·7%	38·7%	*45·6%*	2·05%	1·57%	2·53%	
Taiwan	Sear	High	32·4%	36·8%	44·7%	45·2%	45·9%	45·0%	45·3%	0·89%	0·38%	1·39%	
Tanzania	Afr	Low	*8·7%*	*8·8%*	*9·0%*	*9·5%*	*10·0%*	12·7%	*15·5%*	0·38%	0·05%	0·71%	
Thailand	Sear	Upper	30·1%	44·5%	40·3%	37·3%	32·5%	35·8%	40·1%	0·09%	-0·95%	1·14%	#
Togo	Afr	Low	*5·6%*	*5·4%*	*6·3%*	*4·4%*	*4·2%*	*9·1%*	10·2%	0·23%	-0·18%	0·65%	#
Tunisia	Emr	Upper	*21·7%*	22·8%	*21·5%*	24·5%	*26·0%*	*29·0%*	32·1%	0·63%	0·21%	1·06%	
Turkey	Eur	Upper	23·2%	21·9%	27·5%	32·2%	37·9%	33·0%	5·5%	-0·11%	-2·36%	2·15%	#

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Uganda	Afr	Low	3·1%	3·2%	3·3%	3·4%	3·6%	3·9%	4·2%	0·07%	0·03%	0·10%	
Ukraine	Eur	Lower	5·8%	8·8%	15·9%	22·0%	16·2%	17·4%	17·5%	0·86%	0·21%	1·51%	
United Arab Emirates	Emr	High	25·8%	28·2%	31·5%	31·8%	34·6%	37·3%	36·3%	0·75%	0·54%	0·97%	
United Kingdom^	Eur	High	15·2%	18·2%	20·3%	21·1%	21·8%	22·7%	24·9%	0·57%	0·45%	0·69%	
United States	Amr	High	44·7%	44·1%	43·8%	44·0%	44·1%	44·2%	45·2%	0·02%	-0·08%	0·12%	#
Uruguay	Amr	High	17·7%	29·6%	22·1%	25·0%	34·0%	26·1%	24·9%	0·39%	-0·62%	1·40%	#
Venezuela	Amr	High	31·1%	37·0%	46·6%	49·7%	39·2%	47·3%	51·9%	1·18%	0·29%	2·06%	
Vietnam	Wpr	Lower	42·8%	54·5%	63·9%	73·1%	74·7%	74·0%	71·7%	2·10%	1·16%	3·04%	
Yemen	Emr	Lower	4·4%	10·9%	19·5%	26·0%	28·2%	32·5%	36·8%	2·16%	2·16%	2·16%	
Zambia	Afr	Lower	8·7%	8·8%	9·0%	9·5%	10·0%	12·7%	15·5%	0·38%	0·05%	0·71%	
Zimbabwe	Afr	Low	8·7%	8·8%	9·0%	9·5%	10·0%	12·7%	15·5%	0·38%	0·05%	0·71%	

Supplementary figure 2. Percentage of incident ESRD patients due to diabetes worldwide.

2015

2000

>60%
50%-60%
40%-50%
30%-40%
20%-30%
10%-20%
0-10%
ND
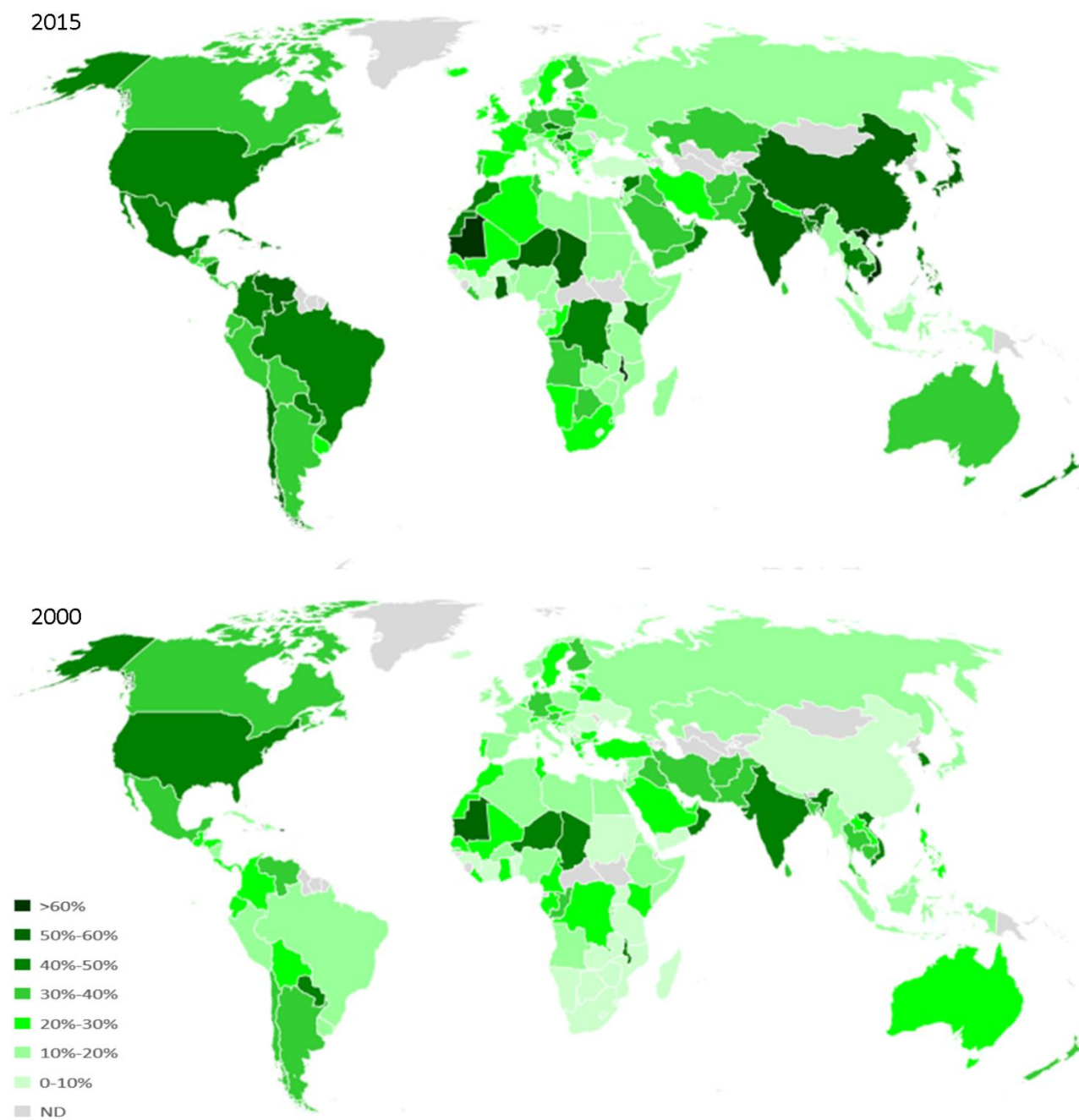
Supplementary table 9. Comparison of two slopes of the percentage of incident ESRD patients due to diabetes between individual WHO regions. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points). *p* value less than 0·05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	African Region	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region	European Region	South-East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region
World	0·59%	0·025%		0·2534	**0·0191**	**0·0048**	**0·0021**	**0·0145**	**0·0007**
African Region	0·42%	0·133%	1·212		**0·0213**	**0·0174**	0·4124	0·6484	**0·0015**
Region of the Americas	0·88%	0·103%	2·790	2·727		0·7994	**0·0007**	**0·0020**	0·0579
Eastern Mediterranean Region	0·85%	0·069%	3·602	2·845	0·261		**0·0002**	**0·0006**	**0·0257**
European Region	0·29%	0·066%	4·123	0·855	4·807	5·825		0·5968	**0·0001**
South-East Asia Region	0·35%	0·077%	2·950	0·470	4·159	4·873	0·546		**0·0002**
Western Pacific Region	1·24%	0·133%	4·818	4·338	2·142	2·618	6·351	5·797	

Supplementary table 10. Comparison of two slopes of the percentage of incident ESRD patients with diabetes between individual World Bank income groups. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points)· *p* value less than 0·05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income
World	0·59%	0·025%		**0·0308**	**0·0110**	**0·0300**	0·0947
High income	0·48%	0·034%	2·512		**0·0011**	**0·0015**	0·3719
Upper-middle income	0·78%	0·057%	3·114	4·533		0·2877	**0·0098**
Lower-middle income	0·70%	0·038%	2·528	4·334	1·123		**0·0210**
Low income	0·37%	0·116%	1·846	0·935	3·183	2·736	

Supplementary table 11. Incidence rates of ESRD (people per million population, pmp) in individual countries worldwide from years 2000 to 2015. The final column (No change) labeling "n" denotes the countries with 95% confidence interval of the yearly change rate (slope) across zero. Asterisk (*) sign denotes the countries whose ESRD incidence rates were estimated by the number of new patients in need of renal replacement therapy instead of those being "treated." Six (6) WHO regions are African Region (Afr), Region of the Americas (Amr), Eastern Mediterranean Region (Emr), European Region (Eur), South-East Asia Region (Sear), and Western Pacific Region (Wpr). Four (4) World Bank Income groups are High income (high), Upper-middle income (Upper), Lower-middle income (Lower), and Low income (Low). Digits in bold Italian denote data by estimation.

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Afghanistan	Emr	Low	*213·2*	*217·8*	*223·9*	*228·5*	*230·1*	*233·1*	*236·2*	1·53	1·53	1·53	
Albania	Eur	Upper	*20·8*	*34·1*	*51·9*	*65·3*	76·5	74·0	88·0	4·45	3·74	5·16	
Algeria	Afr	Upper	*60·5*	*73·7*	*91·4*	*104·6*	109·0	*117·8*	*126·6*	4·41	4·41	4·41	
Angola *	Afr	Upper	*86·8*	*120·7*	*206·0*	*223·8*	*290·9*	*362·4*	*477·8*	23·98	14·88	33·08	
Argentina	Amr	High	*126·2*	*134·6*	151·1	151·5	151·9	162·0	159·1	2·30	1·53	3·08	
Australia	Wpr	High	91·6	99·7	113·3	106·6	112·8	112·9	111·6	1·32	0·39	2·24	
Austria	Eur	High	128·6	139·9	152·3	138·5	137·4	141·7	140·2	0·45	-0·94	1·84	n
Bahrain	Emr	High	*192·2*	*197·7*	*205·1*	219·5	207·5	*216·0*	*219·7*	1·84	0·96	2·71	
Bangladesh	Sear	Lower	6·1	30·0	12·9	22·8	31·4	44·6	46·9	2·25	0·33	4·18	
Belarus	Eur	Upper	*39·0*	*47·3*	*58·3*	*66·5*	*69·3*	*74·8*	80·3	2·75	2·75	2·75	
Belgium	Eur	High	*157·0*	167·7	188·4	195·1	186·8	186·0	183·4	1·93	0·17	3·70	
Belgium, Dutch spoken	Eur	High	149·3	174·8	189·8	198·7	186·0	187·6	178·9	1·96	-0·53	4·46	n
Belgium, French spoken	Eur	High	*164·7*	160·5	187·0	191·5	187·6	184·4	187·9	1·91	0·41	3·40	
Benin *	Afr	Low	*109·3*	*175·3*	*453·3*	*470·8*	*476·7*	*488·3*	*500·0*	28·25	14·79	41·70	
Bolivia	Amr	Lower	*17·9*	*32·5*	*55·5*	*75·3*	*81·9*	94·8	*105·0*	5·95	5·64	6·26	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eur	Upper	*82·0*	106·2	150·8	133·1	122·9	116·0	114·4	1·84	-2·21	5·90	n
Botswana *	Afr	Upper	*3·8*	*7·6*	*19·2*	*38·3*	*48·3*	*76·9*	*115·0*	6·78	3·25	10·31	
Brazil	Amr	Upper	*134·1*	*142·8*	140·1	146·7	174·1	181·8	194·2	3·87	1·50	6·24	
Brunei	Wpr	High	*119·0*	*158·9*	*226·2*	*281·0*	*317·4*	*357·7*	393·1	18·71	16·62	20·80	
Bulgaria	Eur	Upper	*85·0*	*105·6*	*121·8*	*142·1*	*149·6*	165·8	152·8	5·16	3·60	6·71	
Burkina Faso *	Afr	Low	*22·1*	*33·6*	*38·8*	*130·4*	*181·8*	*284·6*	*387·5*	23·31	10·26	36·35	
Burundi *	Afr	Low	*0·9*	*2·2*	*6·8*	*16·4*	*21·8*	*38·8*	*75·0*	4·11	1·09	7·13	
Cambodia	Wpr	Low	*0·4*	*1·3*	*7·7*	*6·3*	*6·8*	*7·0*	*9·0*	0·56	0·25	0·86	
Cameroon *	Afr	Lower	*39·3*	*99·5*	*220·0*	*313·4*	*343·9*	*405·0*	*478·0*	29·50	27·22	31·78	
Canada	Amr	High	155·6	162·0	168·2	177·9	177·5	191·0	197·1	2·69	1·95	3·44	
Chad *	Afr	Low	*41·9*	*62·4*	*107·3*	*157·6*	*179·9*	*234·5*	*306·7*	16·80	11·33	22·28	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Chile	Amr	High	125·8	129·9	143·8	155·9	197·2	212·6	180·0	5·32	1·61	9·04	
China	Wpr	Upper	119·0	289·3	252·8	208·2	219·6	225·7	218·8	2·43	-8·27	13·12	n
Colombia	Amr	Upper	67·5	99·9	146·4	122·8	92·8	65·0	111·7	0·81	-5·34	6·96	n
Congo, Dem. Rep. *	Afr	Low	5·6	11·5	30·0	61·6	78·4	126·8	220·0	12·36	4·64	20·08	
Congo, Rep. *	Afr	Lower	40·0	101·3	224·0	319·0	350·1	412·3	486·6	30·03	27·71	32·35	
Costa Rica	Amr	Upper	48·5	25·4	26·9	17·6	14·6	8·4	2·2	-2·66	-3·66	-1·67	
Côte d'Ivoire *	Afr	Lower	292·1	362·0	481·9	597·1	641·4	740·0	854·0	36·80	30·33	43·27	
Croatia	Eur	High	106·0	131·4	0·3	140·2	141·7	156·7	157·6	4·15	-6·56	14·87	n
Cuba	Amr	Upper	68·9	98·2	95·2	99·0	100·1	103·1	106·0	1·89	0·40	3·37	
Cyprus	Eur	High	252·8	259·1	508·9	555·1	523·9	187·1	191·8	0·41	-35·00	35·81	n
Czech Republic	Eur	High	150·1	167·0	184·6	197·8	175·8	192·1	226·7	3·96	1·46	6·45	
Denmark	Eur	High	131·8	132·3	141·0	120·1	111·1	116·9	108·2	-1·77	-3·38	-0·16	
Dominicana Rep	Amr	Upper	97·8	122·3	154·9	179·4	187·6	208·3	111·5	4·21	-3·32	11·75	n
Ecuador	Amr	Upper	8·9	14·4	27·4	127·7	156·0	177·6	173·7	13·45	7·65	19·24	
Egypt	Emr	Lower	29·6	33·6	38·9	42·9	44·2	46·9	55·9	1·57	1·14	2·00	
El Salvador	Amr	Lower	30·3	51·7	112·8	198·2	239·2	390·1	308·5	22·99	12·63	33·35	
Eritrea *	Afr	Low	12·9	27·8	77·4	190·2	265·9	520·0	600·0	39·45	18·09	60·81	
Estonia	Eur	High	57·0	72·5	139·3	74·6	64·9	67·5	86·7	0·51	-5·32	6·34	n
Eswatini *	Afr	Lower	4·4	8·7	20·9	42·9	53·9	85·1	157·9	8·64	2·91	14·38	
Ethiopia *	Afr	Low	6·7	35·7	540·0	226·4	294·7	499·6	390·0	28·11	-2·73	58·95	n
Finland	Eur	High	95·4	95·1	91·7	81·5	84·6	89·2	94·9	-0·42	-1·49	0·64	n
France	Eur	High	119·4	122·9	138·8	149·5	149·5	159·4	166·4	3·24	2·78	3·71	
Gabon *	Afr	Upper	478·3	529·8	592·2	672·7	696·0	745·1	875·9	24·22	17·12	31·31	
Gambia, The *	Afr	Low	28·3	41·3	122·2	184·2	228·1	349·8	564·0	31·55	14·26	48·85	
Georgia	Eur	Lower	80·3	96·3	122·8	147·2	199·6	180·8	186·9	8·10	4·71	11·49	
Germany	Eur	High	175·0	186·1	214·8	233·4	239·6	252·0	264·4	6·15	5·69	6·61	
Ghana *	Afr	Lower	17·6	33·0	74·9	144·0	177·7	270·6	412·2	23·87	11·63	36·12	
Greece	Eur	High	154·2	179·7	189·9	190·5	203·0	215·8	226·9	4·28	2·96	5·61	
Guatemala	Amr	Lower	48·4	55·1	64·1	10·7	12·4	124·8	116·0	3·32	-5·47	12·10	n
Guinea *	Afr	Low	14·2	20·7	61·4	92·6	114·6	175·7	283·3	15·85	7·16	24·54	
Honduras	Amr	Lower	54·3	101·1	163·6	197·1	193·4	176·7	218·5	10·30	6·27	14·33	
Hong Kong	Wpr	High	130·0	128·2	147·4	151·2	157·7	163·7	159·7	2·50	1·59	3·40	
Hungary	Eur	High	195·6	198·6	235·8	228·6	241·2	233·2	223·3	2·56	0·07	5·05	
Iceland	Eur	High	56·9	72·5	80·5	103·8	103·4	71·0	72·5	1·38	-1·99	4·74	n
India	Sear	Lower	145·9	143·0	142·0	155·2	156·1	158·0	159·9	1·19	0·36	2·02	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Indonesia	Sear	Lower	8·5	14·0	36·1	128·4	176·1	104·2	154·2	11·07	3·82	18·32	
Iran	Emr	Upper	57·8	62·0	67·6	73·7	73·5	75·2	118·8	2·90	0·20	5·59	
Iraq	Emr	Upper	16·8	25·1	42·8	63·8	56·8	60·0	78·4	3·97	2·91	5·03	
Ireland	Eur	High	78·7	81·7	85·8	81·7	90·3	88·2	88·1	0·65	0·12	1·17	
Israel	Eur	High	165·3	187·6	193·3	186·7	187·6	181·4	191·6	1·00	-0·62	2·63	n
Italy	Eur	High	128·4	137·0	144·6	138·1	152·7	141·3	131·4	0·49	-1·14	2·13	n
Japan	Wpr	High	241·8	263·0	285·2	290·6	294·6	285·9	289·5	3·13	1·21	5·05	
Jordan	Emr	Upper	88·5	111·0	92·1	66·3	88·8	99·5	117·3	0·44	-3·08	3·97	n
Kazakhstan	Eur	Upper	20·2	28·3	45·4	57·8	61·0	75·2	94·4	4·69	3·57	5·80	
Kenya *	Afr	Lower	70·0	92·0	99·8	275·5	322·2	440·9	757·3	39·96	14·61	65·31	
Kuwait	Emr	High	97·3	103·6	112·0	118·3	120·4	124·6	125·0	1·96	1·70	2·22	
Lao PDR	Wpr	Lower	54·5	57·9	62·4	65·9	67·0	69·3	71·6	1·14	1·14	1·14	
Latvia	Eur	High	55·5	70·9	85·9	120·7	99·1	80·6	96·5	2·68	-0·56	5·93	n
Lebanon	Emr	Upper	102·6	115·7	133·0	146·1	150·4	159·1	167·8	4·34	4·34	4·34	
Lesotho *	Afr	Lower	520·2	625·4	799·5	961·2	1022·0	1155·6	1306·6	51·71	43·92	59·50	
Liberia *	Afr	Low	154·6	191·6	255·0	316·0	339·4	391·6	451·9	19·47	16·05	22·90	
Libya	Emr	Upper	189·0	249·3	272·7	289·0	296·0	309·9	324·5	8·13	5·75	10·51	
Lithuania	Eur	High	77·0	98·3	119·0	167·3	137·3	111·7	105·4	2·66	-2·70	8·02	n
Luxembourg	Eur	High	140·5	180·0	155·3	215·0	220·6	231·8	243·0	6·71	3·33	10·08	
Macedonia	Eur	Upper	57·5	83·0	92·0	123·1	134·0	137·4	151·8	6·24	5·03	7·45	
Madagascar *	Afr	Low	156·1	185·7	234·0	278·5	295·1	331·3	372·0	14·21	12·19	16·23	
Malawi *	Afr	Low	16·9	26·8	49·7	78·9	92·0	125·3	170·5	9·64	6·00	13·29	
Malaysia	Wpr	Upper	79·1	105·6	150·3	186·7	210·9	237·7	261·2	12·43	11·04	13·82	
Mali *	Afr	Low	35·1	60·5	125·1	215·8	258·8	372·2	535·0	30·84	17·16	44·52	
Mauritania *	Afr	Lower	35·1	57·8	131·5	234·4	286·4	427·3	657·6	37·46	18·30	56·62	
Mexico (Jalisco)	Amr	Upper	194·7	280·4	372·2	403·9	527·1	420·9	411·2	16·62	4·28	28·97	
Montenegro	Eur	Upper	91·9	117·4	32·0	30·8	25·8	27·4	94·3	-3·40	-10·82	4·02	n
Morocco	Emr	Lower	60·9	72·1	87·0	98·2	35·2	130·6	144·2	4·33	-2·13	10·78	n
Mozambique *	Afr	Low	145·3	159·2	180·0	197·2	203·4	216·2	230·0	5·62	5·19	6·04	
Myanmar	Sear	Lower	1·8	6·3	38·5	31·5	45·5	35·0	45·1	2·95	1·24	4·66	
Namibia *	Afr	Upper	13·0	18·3	30·2	41·0	46·0	58·0	64·6	3·53	2·86	4·21	
Nepal	Sear	Low	24·0	69·2	129·4	174·6	189·7	219·8	249·9	15·06	15·06	15·06	
Netherlands	Eur	High	94·3	103·2	117·5	118·0	116·9	115·4	117·8	1·51	0·53	2·48	
New Zealand	Wpr	High	109·1	115·5	110·9	118·4	111·3	125·2	114·7	0·53	-0·46	1·53	n
Nicaragua	Amr	Lower	4·7	10·5	18·3	18·4	25·1	24·4	63·0	2·82	0·47	5·18	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Niger *	Afr	Low	*59·5*	*88·6*	*152·3*	*223·7*	*255·4*	*332·8*	*435·3*	23·85	16·08	31·62	
Nigeria *	Afr	Lower	*125·0*	*125·6*	*397·4*	*349·8*	*349·7*	*350·1*	*452·4*	21·16	8·26	34·06	
Norway	Eur	High	89·1	95·5	112·5	104·1	101·8	101·0	99·1	0·62	-0·75	1·98	n
Oman	Emr	High	*85·2*	*91·4*	*99·8*	106·9	108·0	120·0	*122·4*	2·51	2·01	3·02	
Pakistan	Emr	Lower	100·0	*100·0*	*100·0*	*100·0*	*100·0*	*100·0*	*100·0*	0·00	0·00	0·00	
Panamá	Amr	Upper	*64·0*	*80·6*	*102·6*	*119·1*	*124·6*	462·1	*139·0*	13·71	-10·86	38·29	n
Paraguay	Amr	Upper	*25·6*	41·4	*12·6*	33·3	*24·9*	20·2	*34·5*	-0·13	-2·18	1·92	n
Perú	Amr	Upper	*47·3*	62·0	*38·2*	34·3	*32·4*	30·0	*141·0*	2·34	-5·60	10·28	n
Philippines	Wpr	Lower	35·2	59·8	87·5	104·4	110·4	146·3	182·0	8·91	6·30	11·53	
Poland	Eur	High	67·5	104·6	127·5	142·8	133·1	133·1	161·7	5·23	2·91	7·55	
Portugal	Eur	High	*188·4*	203·6	227·3	237·0	226·4	230·5	226·7	2·73	0·81	4·66	
Puerto Rico	Amr	Upper	*287·4*	336·0	*334·9*	368·9	*383·2*	432·9	*413·5*	8·74	5·23	12·26	
Qatar	Emr	High	*72·9*	*127·8*	*137·9*	132·9	136·8	99·6	120·8	1·73	-2·95	6·42	n
Rep· of Korea	Wpr	High	92·5	152·4	183·5	181·5	205·3	234·0	286·4	10·79	6·87	14·70	
Romania	Eur	Upper	*49·0*	*64·0*	89·9	137·8	140·5	144·5	157·7	7·89	6·04	9·73	
Russia	Eur	High	12·5	19·2	31·0	39·5	42·9	50·1	51·1	2·75	2·45	3·05	
Rwanda *	Afr	Low	*370·0*	*403·7*	*451·4*	*487·2*	*499·1*	*523·0*	*550·0*	11·95	11·67	12·23	
Saudi Arabia	Emr	High	*115·2*	*119·5*	*125·1*	124·0	130·2	127·3	144·4	1·49	0·51	2·47	
Senegal *	Afr	Lower	*61·5*	*89·8*	*266·0*	*400·8*	*496·3*	*761·0*	1227·0	68·64	31·02	106·27	
Serbia	Eur	Upper	92·7	117·4	*146·5*	188·6	143·7	147·3	115·3	2·67	-3·12	8·46	n
Singapore	Wpr	High	203·7	203·8	267·7	242·6	277·9	310·8	319·3	8·02	4·34	11·70	
Slovakia	Eur	High	*134·9*	*147·4*	160·1	163·3	148·8	157·9	168·8	1·74	0·32	3·15	
Slovenia	Eur	High	*120·4*	*126·8*	*119·8*	120·1	118·4	126·2	*130·7*	0·31	-0·61	1·23	n
Somalia *	Emr	Low	*18·4*	*98·8*	*293·7*	*626·4*	*815·5*	*1382·5*	*1079·1*	87·54	46·50	128·57	
South Africa *	Afr	Upper	*52·7*	*90·5*	*115·7*	*139·1*	*147·9*	*174·4*	*197·1*	9·06	7·80	10·32	
South Africa	Afr	Upper	*7·4*	*12·7*	*16·2*	*19·5*	*20·7*	*24·4*	27·6	1·27	1·09	1·44	
Spain	Eur	High	145·1	*134·9*	126·3	121·1	120·7	127·0	134·6	-0·97	-2·46	0·53	n
Sri Lanka	Sear	Lower	*50·6*	*49·6*	*49·3*	*53·9*	*54·2*	*54·8*	*55·5*	0·41	0·12	0·70	
Sudan	Emr	Lower	112·4	116·8	122·6	127·1	128·5	131·5	134·4	1·47	1·47	1·47	
Sweden	Eur	High	129·7	122·1	129·0	121·0	122·4	115·7	119·0	-0·71	-1·42	0·00	
Switzerland	Eur	High	*36·9*	*49·9*	*67·3*	*80·4*	*84·7*	93·7	102·4	4·37	4·35	4·39	
Syria	Emr	Lower	*58·0*	*72·7*	*60·3*	*43·4*	*58·2*	*65·2*	*49·9*	-0·72	-2·58	1·15	n
Taiwan	Sear	High	353·0	391·5	423·5	439·4	431·2	457·6	475·9	7·47	5·75	9·20	
Tanzania *	Afr	Low	*6·5*	*15·5*	*47·7*	*115·7*	*154·2*	*273·9*	*530·0*	29·06	7·73	50·38	
Thailand	Sear	Upper	10·3	78·4	158·9	146·0	227·4	220·2	337·7	18·78	11·78	25·78	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Togo *	Afr	Low	*841·6*	*869·3*	*907·7*	*937·5*	*947·7*	*968·4*	*990·0*	9·87	9·59	10·15	
Tunisia	Emr	Upper	*94·7*	125·0	136·7	*144·9*	*148·4*	*155·4*	162·7	4·08	2·88	5·27	
Turkey	Eur	Upper	114·8	118·0	231·2	252·2	238·0	85·1	147·3	2·43	-11·97	16·82	n
Uganda *	Afr	Low	*161·0*	*180·1*	*170·0*	*234·2*	*243·1*	*262·1*	*320·0*	9·77	4·88	14·66	
Ukraine	Eur	Lower	*11·8*	*14·1*	20·0	23·0	24·2	29·8	29·8	1·29	1·05	1·52	
United Arab Emirates	Emr	High	*109·6*	*113·6*	*118·9*	*117·9*	*123·8*	*121·0*	*137·3*	1·42	0·48	2·35	
United Kingdom^	Eur	High	*88·5*	98·0	110·6	106·2	107·3	108·1	115·7	1·49	0·64	2·33	
United States	Amr	High	326·2	344·9	358·8	366·9	357·7	366·5	378·1	2·97	1·81	4·13	
Uruguay	Amr	High	120·6	146·3	142·9	153·4	176·5	163·1	156·0	2·56	0·30	4·83	
Venezuela	Amr	High	*54·2*	60·3	120·0	*74·4*	*76·5*	*80·6*	*84·8*	1·61	-2·50	5·73	n
Vietnam	Wpr	Lower	*69·9*	*74·3*	*80·1*	*84·5*	*86·0*	88·9	*91·8*	1·46	1·46	1·46	
Yemen	Emr	Lower	64·0	*76·9*	*94·2*	*107·1*	*111·4*	120·0	*128·6*	4·31	4·31	4·31	
Zambia *	Afr	Lower	*81·2*	*192·3*	*340·0*	*340·0*	*340·0*	*340·0*	*300·0*	15·48	3·28	27·68	
Zimbabwe	Afr	Low	*10·8*	*9·5*	*7·7*	*13·0*	*15·8*	*23·1*	*26·3*	1·06	0·18	1·93	

Supplementary figure 3. Incidence rates of ESRD in 2015 and 2000, in people per million population (pmp).
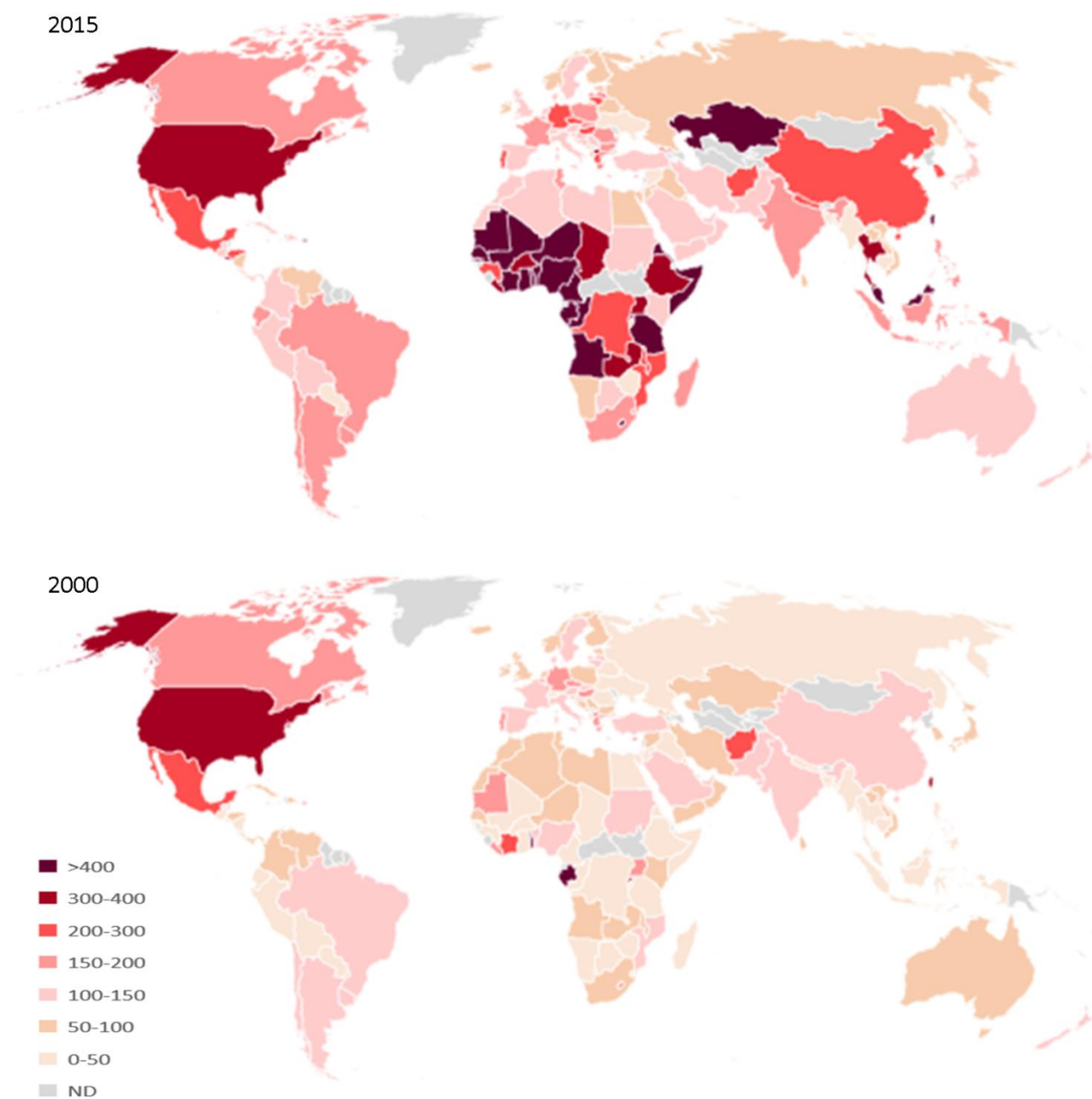
Supplementary table 12. Comparison of two slopes of the ESRD incidence rates between individual WHO regions. Asterisk (*) sign denotes the data excluding the countries whose ESRD incidence rates were estimated by the number of new patients in need of renal replacement therapy instead of those being treated. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points). *p* value less than 0·05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	African Region	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region	European Region	South-East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region
World	9·13	0·533		**0·0006**	**0·0023**	**0·0251**	**0·0000**	**0·0359**	**0·0004**
African Region	21·63	2·485	4·9183		**0·0001**	**0·0002**	**0·0000**	**0·0002**	**0·0001**
Region of the Americas	5·71	0·655	4·0499	6·1949		0·3201	**0·0055**	0·0633	0·7140
Eastern Mediterranean Region	6·74	0·735	2·6324	5·7459	1·0462		**0·0014**	0·4681	0·1464
European Region	2·48	0·641	7·9770	7·4620	3·5244	4·3681		**0·0001**	**0·0030**
South-East Asia Region	7·40	0·475	2·4232	5·6245	2·0887	0·7542	6·1669		**0·0098**
Western Pacific Region	5·53	0·423	5·2906	6·4390	0·3771	1·5747	3·8829	3·1786	
	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World *	African Region *	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region *	European Region	South-East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region
World *	3·88	0·212		**0·0001**	**0·0240**	**0·0023**	0·0649	**0·0000**	**0·0058**
African Region *	2·25	0·127	6·5957		**0·0004**	0·4400	0·7321	**0·0000**	**0·0000**
Region of the Americas	5·71	0·655	2·6581	5·1849		**0·0011**	**0·0055**	0·0633	0·8221
Eastern Mediterranean Region *	2·49	0·270	4·0491	0·8042	4·5440		0·9888	**0·0000**	**0·0001**
European Region	2·48	0·641	2·0736	0·3520	3·5244	0·0144		**0·0001**	**0·0026**
South-East Asia Region	7·40	0·475	6·7671	10·4654	2·0887	8·9795	6·1669		**0·0148**
Western Pacific Region	5·53	0·423	3·4873	7·4266	0·2309	6·0579	3·9714	2·9400	

Supplementary table 13. Comparison of two slopes of the ESRD incidence rates between individual World Bank income groups. Asterisk (*) sign denotes the data excluding the countries whose ESRD incidence rates were estimated by the number of new patients in need of renal replacement therapy instead of those being treated. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points). *p* value less than 0·05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income
World	9·13	0·533		**0·0000**	**0·0007**	**0·0059**	**0·0008**
High income	2·82	0·418	9·3156		**0·0000**	**0·0000**	**0·0000**
Upper-middle income	6·31	0·242	4·8175	7·2257		**0·0002**	**0·0000**
Lower-middle income	14·32	1·390	3·4863	7·9229	5·6772		0·0670
Low income	19·58	2·150	4·7173	7·6516	7·7459	2·0544	
	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income
World *	3·88	0·212		**0·0472**	**0·0172**	0·1025	**0·0132**
High income	2·82	0·418	2·2616		**0·0022**	**0·0074**	**0·0022**
Upper-middle income *	5·02	0·339	2·8512	4·0853		0·2995	0·2041
Lower-middle income *	4·53	0·293	1·7973	3·3483	1·0942		0·9483
Low income *	4·55	0·069	3·0052	4·0835	1·3586	0·0664	

Supplementary Table 14. Annual rate of diabetic patients reaching ESRD in individual countries worldwide from years 2000 to 2015. The final column (No change) labeling "n" denotes the countries with 95% confidence interval of the yearly change rate (slope) across zero. Asterisk (*) sign denotes the countries whose ESRD incidence rates were estimated using the number of new patients in need of renal replacement therapy instead of those being "treated." Six (6) WHO regions are African Region (Afr), Region of the Americas (Amr), Eastern Mediterranean Region (Emr), European Region (Eur), South-East Asia Region (Sear), and Western Pacific Region (Wpr). Four (4) World Bank Income groups are High income (high), Upper-middle income (Upper), Lower-middle income (Lower), and Low income (Low). Digits in bold Italian denote data based on estimation.

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Afghanistan	Emr	Low	*1267·9*	*1217·2*	*1137·5*	*1075·6*	*1062·1*	*1065·3*	*1015·4*	-16·82	-19·80	-13·84	
Albania	Eur	Upper	*128·1*	*124·7*	*120·3*	*121·0*	122·0	119·7	124·8	-0·33	-0·85	0·20	n
Algeria	Afr	Upper	*165·4*	*194·5*	*227·1*	*248·5*	250·7	*266·7*	*277·4*	7·42	6·61	8·22	
Angola	Afr	Upper	*436·5*	*553·0*	*834·1*	*863·8*	*1149·2*	*1686·9*	*2585·8*	120·33	40·27	200·39	
Argentina	Amr	High	*454·9*	*498·5*	551·4	558·5	567·2	557·7	560·1	7·05	3·15	10·95	
Australia	Wpr	High	305·3	376·4	504·6	534·6	567·3	568·0	569·1	18·77	12·25	25·28	
Austria	Eur	High	774·6	814·6	828·7	721·6	678·7	624·3	613·5	-13·49	-23·73	-3·24	
Bahrain	Emr	High	*663·0*	*772·0*	*888·2*	893·4	1017·1	*1016·8*	*1050·4*	25·74	18·85	32·63	
Bangladesh	Sear	Lower	*37·5*	*182·6*	*76·9*	*132·7*	*181·5*	*251·1*	*260·1*	12·04	0·90	23·17	
Belarus	Eur	Upper	*127·0*	*142·3*	*159·1*	*172·0*	*174·1*	*182·0*	187·2	4·04	3·64	4·44	
Belgium	Eur	High	*499·2*	632·8	682·1	655·4	606·1	586·0	600·6	3·40	-8·46	15·25	n
Belgium, Dutch spoken	Eur	High	474·8	647·7	697·4	659·4	605·2	575·4	564·0	2·36	-13·11	17·83	n
Belgium, French spoken	Eur	High	*524·7*	618·3	667·5	651·2	605·0	594·1	638·9	4·33	-4·36	13·02	n
Benin *	Afr	Low	*241·4*	*347·1*	*955·6*	*641·3*	*613·4*	*1308·7*	*1359·3*	69·53	20·38	118·67	
Bolivia	Amr	Lower	*73·6*	*156·3*	*293·5*	*396·0*	*328·5*	438·3	*511·8*	28·15	21·79	34·51	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eur	Upper	*100·9*	300·2	345·7	364·5	349·3	344·0	367·6	14·14	2·21	26·07	
Botswana *	Afr	Upper	*7·9*	*19·3*	59·6	132·4	*169·1*	*280·1*	*649·0*	33·76	6·12	61·40	
Brazil	Amr	Upper	*328·7*	*506·9*	*704·2*	813·2	*846·4*	982·5	964·3	44·13	36·27	52·00	
Brunei	Wpr	High	*834·3*	*1229·2*	*1697·3*	*2012·4*	*2249·1*	*2606·6*	*2750·0*	129·78	116·68	142·87	
Bulgaria	Eur	Upper	*277·9*	*297·3*	*320·5*	*341·4*	*347·7*	356·5	370·9	6·17	5·90	6·44	
Burkina Faso *	Afr	Low	*79·0*	*108·4*	*110·7*	*342·9*	*466·0*	*694·0*	*730·0*	47·20	23·79	70·61	
Burundi *	Afr	Low	*9·3*	*21·3*	*60·5*	*141·9*	*189·2*	*409·9*	*914·2*	47·29	5·23	89·35	
Cambodia	Wpr	Low	*0·1*	*0·4*	*3·2*	*2·4*	*2·2*	*2·5*	*3·7*	0·21	0·07	0·35	
Cameroon *	Afr	Lower	*250·3*	*541·8*	*1110·3*	*1507·9*	*1792·7*	*1679·4*	*1899·5*	116·68	89·89	143·47	
Canada	Amr	High	806·1	855·4	875·3	950·7	927·2	1012·1	1048·2	15·39	10·45	20·34	
Chad *	Afr	Low	*529·2*	*730·7*	*1149·9*	*1662·2*	*1935·1*	*2613·4*	*3527·7*	185·80	109·70	261·89	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Chile	Amr	High	*512·7*	*536·1*	*605·8*	*634·1*	*786·0*	819·7	885·9	25·55	15·04	36·06	
China	Wpr	Upper	210·6	804·6	1017·7	1034·9	*1080·2*	*1180·8*	*1210·3*	57·81	26·72	88·91	
Colombia	Amr	Upper	*327·9*	*553·1*	863·4	717·1	415·6	338·1	*610·5*	4·29	-38·09	46·67	n
Congo, Dem· Rep· *	Afr	Low	*49·0*	*95·7*	*226·2*	*454·0*	*587·3*	*1120·8*	*2252·3*	118·90	24·40	213·40	
Congo, Rep·	Afr	Lower	*320·3*	*681·9*	*1411·5*	*1852·9*	*2210·7*	*2047·1*	*2279·3*	139·52	103·58	175·45	
Costa Rica	Amr	Upper	*184·1*	*108·3*	*122·1*	*78·6*	*49·8*	*32·5*	*8·9*	-10·56	-14·40	-6·72	
Côte d'Ivoire *	Afr	Lower	*738·0*	*868·9*	*1051·5*	*609·9*	*641·4*	*724·9*	*811·8*	-6·73	-37·71	24·24	n
Croatia	Eur	High	401·6	459·8	*520·6*	416·8	415·2	460·6	486·1	2·26	-6·51	11·04	n
Cuba	Amr	Upper	*102·4*	*211·4*	*280·1*	333·9	*351·6*	*381·9*	*415·2*	19·88	16·41	23·34	
Cyprus	Eur	High	*8·6*	*17·7*	*24·8*	*31·7*	*34·0*	39·1	44·5	2·30	2·12	2·48	
Czech Republic	Eur	High	504·4	605·3	719·5	*816·6*	806·5	853·2	1004·7	30·13	23·83	36·44	
Denmark	Eur	High	475·2	499·4	532·9	462·7	496·2	440·4	510·2	-0·62	-7·17	5·93	n
Dominicana Rep	Amr	Upper	*179·2*	*305·7*	*503·2*	*670·5*	*720·3*	*857·2*	*480·8*	34·68	3·64	65·73	
Ecuador	Amr	Upper	*36·6*	*66·7*	*137·3*	*620·5*	*588·4*	752·0	*763·8*	57·35	34·32	80·39	
Egypt	Emr	Lower	*36·4*	*42·8*	*49·3*	*62·8*	*62·5*	*59·1*	49·6	1·40	-0·04	2·83	n
El Salvador	Amr	Lower	*37·4*	*114·6*	*253·0*	*491·0*	*557·4*	848·5	*702·9*	53·52	33·89	73·14	
Eritrea *	Afr	Low	*69·0*	*145·2*	*382·8*	*929·8*	*1313·8*	*2617·7*	*3070·8*	199·58	88·05	311·11	
Estonia	Eur	High	159·8	172·1	260·7	176·6	141·3	131·7	186·4	-1·06	-9·96	7·85	n
Eswatini *	Afr	Lower	*1·4*	*4·3*	*19·5*	*64·5*	*95·0*	*190·4*	*551·6*	27·19	-0·44	54·83	n
Ethiopia *	Afr	Low	*31·8*	*161·5*	*2265·4*	*948·5*	*1253·6*	*2242·5*	*1804·0*	127·70	-1·43	256·83	n
Finland	Eur	High	428·1	455·9	431·8	372·1	391·9	368·6	419·0	-3·81	-9·24	1·63	n
France	Eur	High	*265·8*	306·0	410·1	406·0	418·8	451·7	469·5	13·53	9·73	17·33	
Gabon *	Afr	Upper	*1662·5*	*1589·2*	*1679·0*	*1831·9*	*2073·8*	*1777·1*	*2030·6*	26·41	1·15	51·67	
Gambia, The	Afr	Low	150·7	192·4	397·4	685·8	659·0	1816·7	2792·2	151·06	34·46	267·66	
Georgia	Eur	Lower	*172·6*	*190·7*	212·9	*230·7*	356·0	259·2	274·2	8·37	-0·50	17·23	n
Germany	Eur	High	977·4	1009·2	1067·9	*1104·9*	*1127·3*	*1139·8*	*1158·0*	12·59	11·24	13·95	
Ghana	Afr	Lower	*143·3*	*241·0*	*594·3*	*736·1*	*876·6*	*2773·2*	*4309·8*	233·59	38·71	428·46	
Greece	Eur	High	511·1	631·1	636·3	640·6	624·2	646·0	650·5	6·81	0·01	13·61	
Guatemala	Amr	Lower	*181·1*	*211·1*	*249·1*	42·8	*49·9*	506·7	*476·6*	14·89	-20·59	50·37	n
Guinea *	Afr	Low	*38·6*	*51·7*	*138·0*	*178·7*	*216·3*	*317·2*	*448·6*	25·22	14·13	36·31	
Honduras	Amr	Lower	*246·3*	*453·9*	*734·2*	862·9	841·4	757·9	*927·4*	42·62	23·41	61·84	
Hong Kong	Wpr	High	398·1	583·4	703·4	681·9	776·1	851·3	788·9	26·27	14·49	38·05	
Hungary	Eur	High	*308·0*	421·9	*1029·5*	1149·4	965·2	912·3	942·6	47·21	5·99	88·44	
Iceland	Eur	High	51·6	70·5	136·7	224·4	583·5	174·8	212·0	17·26	-15·02	49·54	n
India	Sear	Lower	*1068·2*	*966·3*	*1056·5*	*1025·3*	*1028·2*	*1034·1*	*1029·5*	-0·06	-6·92	6·80	n

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Indonesia	Sear	Lower	*33·1*	51·6	*128·6*	*453·3*	610·2	186·8	405·9	28·80	-5·10	62·69	n
Iran	Emr	Upper	*323·3*	*320·7*	*299·6*	290·0	276·9	254·5	264·1	-4·71	-6·33	-3·08	
Iraq	Emr	Upper	*63·5*	*88·6*	133·8	*180·7*	*155·4*	107·8	*185·3*	6·75	0·69	12·82	
Ireland	Eur	High	*202·6*	*239·9*	297·4	316·5	306·8	258·9	*277·5*	4·88	-1·66	11·43	n
Israel	Eur	High	1046·8	1099·2	1192·9	1195·3	1298·8	1178·8	1199·5	11·35	0·32	22·38	
Italy	Eur	High	*282·9*	301·7	377·3	328·0	363·6	330·7	276·6	1·24	-6·81	9·29	n
Japan	Wpr	High	1039·7	1193·6	1293·6	1300·6	1337·7	1271·9	1260·9	14·19	0·64	27·74	
Jordan	Emr	Upper	*159·9*	334·3	*311·0*	228·2	*349·3*	423·9	491·4	16·04	1·08	30·99	
Kazakhstan	Eur	Upper	*35·8*	*44·3*	*92·8*	112·8	*130·8*	*142·6*	*139·7*	8·01	6·10	9·93	
Kenya	Afr	Lower	*455·9*	*566·6*	*567·9*	1519·2	1803·9	*2894·6*	*5709·9*	284·85	54·85	514·84	
Kuwait	Emr	High	*251·4*	*285·6*	332·2	369·4	379·1	*398·6*	378·4	9·79	6·66	12·92	
Lao PDR	Wpr	Lower	*556·6*	*689·1*	802·5	931·1	*949·4*	937·5	*904·8*	25·93	14·11	37·75	
Latvia	Eur	High	*165·0*	*182·0*	174·5	191·1	146·8	147·4	153·0	-1·54	-4·82	1·73	n
Lebanon	Emr	Upper	*153·3*	*156·7*	*287·4*	*411·6*	409·3	*411·6*	409·9	21·17	12·70	29·65	
Lesotho *	Afr	Lower	*168·0*	*322·4*	*772·8*	*1519·6*	*1926·2*	*2801·1*	*5062·0*	279·66	108·47	450·86	
Liberia *	Afr	Low	*390·5*	*448·5*	*544·0*	303·3	*319·4*	*341·7*	*375·3*	-6·70	-22·76	9·36	n
Libya	Emr	Upper	*596·1*	*764·0*	*690·7*	748·6	*793·6*	*849·6*	*911·0*	16·67	6·13	27·22	
Lithuania	Eur	High	*160·5*	*169·0*	*171·3*	*188·6*	*144·5*	145·4	153·3	-1·00	-4·17	2·16	n
Luxembourg	Eur	High	454·0	681·7	536·4	*696·4*	688·3	*711·7*	*777·0*	16·68	2·42	30·93	
Macedonia	Eur	Upper	*156·2*	202·4	277·5	311·3	395·8	*376·1*	410·1	17·70	13·13	22·27	
Madagascar	Afr	Low	*649·4*	*733·6*	*885·8*	*1023·7*	*1132·5*	*1530·6*	*2014·6*	79·88	33·95	125·80	
Malawi *	Afr	Low	*41·7*	*63·2*	*109·7*	*170·6*	*202·8*	*342·3*	*549·5*	29·11	10·62	47·59	
Malaysia	Wpr	Upper	491·4	731·9	1034·0	1231·4	1377·2	1600·8	1678·5	81·00	72·90	89·09	
Mali *	Afr	Low	*100·2*	*163·4*	*305·1*	*479·4*	*562·4*	*759·4*	*844·8*	51·53	38·28	64·78	
Mauritania	Afr	Lower	*192·1*	*298·1*	*608·6*	*1031·8*	*1220·5*	*1738·9*	*2083·3*	126·87	84·81	168·93	
Mexico (Jalisco)	Amr	Upper	1341·8	1768·6	2310·1	2696·0	3279·8	2409·3	2428·8	87·84	1·65	174·03	
Montenegro	Eur	Upper	*105·8*	309·5	222·9	78·9	153·6	93·7	*364·6*	2·58	-21·12	26·28	n
Morocco	Emr	Lower	*255·2*	*279·0*	*301·5*	*310·0*	214·1	279·2	499·8	8·55	-8·18	25·28	n
Mozambique *	Afr	Low	*371·7*	*380·0*	*405·3*	*437·7*	*471·2*	*608·2*	*763·2*	22·31	5·52	39·11	
Myanmar	Sear	Lower	*6·4*	*20·4*	*111·0*	*81·5*	*113·7*	*82·0*	*99·5*	6·40	0·95	11·85	
Namibia *	Afr	Upper	*21·8*	*36·3*	*70·3*	*103·6*	*119·8*	*159·2*	*276·9*	14·44	6·43	22·45	
Nepal	Sear	Low	*69·6*	173·5	*309·3*	*412·3*	446·3	*513·7*	580·4	34·08	33·89	34·27	
Netherlands	Eur	High	285·2	311·3	364·3	283·5	310·5	312·1	358·9	2·36	-3·91	8·64	n
New Zealand	Wpr	High	537·4	628·2	579·2	732·3	566·2	727·1	637·7	7·71	-5·94	21·35	n
Nicaragua	Amr	Lower	*15·7*	*63·2*	*106·3*	*114·0*	*144·1*	128·6	*340·1*	15·62	3·42	27·82	

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Niger *	Afr	Low	801·3	1134·4	1768·3	2607·7	3028·6	4173·4	5644·1	299·44	173·32	425·55	
Nigeria *	Afr	Lower	379·2	348·3	1188·1	685·7	645·4	985·1	1238·4	48·91	-4·01	101·83	n
Norway	Eur	High	212·9	229·0	232·1	270·1	220·1	289·4	262·6	3·81	-0·46	8·09	n
Oman	Emr	High	581·8	564·9	582·4	631·5	687·6	736·9	788·2	14·26	6·02	22·51	
Pakistan	Emr	Lower	468·8	448·4	417·1	401·8	391·3	390·2	368·1	-6·50	-7·37	-5·62	
Panamá	Amr	Upper	231·0	327·6	446·4	504·3	405·6	1712·3	532·9	50·09	-40·09	140·27	n
Paraguay	Amr	Upper	217·4	340·7	97·3	252·6	187·9	136·7	233·2	-4·46	-20·58	11·67	n
Perú	Amr	Upper	142·7	180·4	227·2	190·9	177·2	142·3	642·4	17·76	-14·17	49·68	n
Philippines	Wpr	Lower	191·0	419·3	663·2	854·7	906·8	1149·5	1338·7	73·38	62·99	83·77	
Poland	Eur	High	160·0	314·9	399·2	381·9	358·4	302·6	568·7	17·15	0·01	34·29	
Portugal	Eur	High	735·1	785·0	842·2	881·7	816·4	779·3	799·0	3·63	-5·50	12·76	n
Puerto Rico	Amr	Upper	2076·3	1650·0	1721·5	2000·3	1671·0	1894·1	1973·8	0·87	-35·85	37·59	n
Qatar	Emr	High	156·7	266·3	328·8	270·4	274·9	261·2	424·5	10·69	-1·24	22·63	n
Rep· of Korea	Wpr	High	539·5	891·1	1061·4	981·6	1118·0	1228·8	1429·2	48·52	28·00	69·03	
Romania	Eur	Upper	66·2	96·4	145·9	258·1	236·1	267·4	208·4	13·17	5·30	21·05	
Russia	Eur	High	20·3	25·9	57·2	71·3	83·2	94·5	94·5	5·61	4·51	6·71	
Rwanda *	Afr	Low	3516·5	3699·9	3669·1	3859·6	3969·8	4907·5	6046·1	133·58	13·08	254·08	
Saudi Arabia	Emr	High	349·6	361·5	377·6	344·0	380·5	369·3	377·7	1·37	-1·28	4·03	n
Senegal *	Afr	Lower	311·0	433·4	1202·0	1738·7	2110·0	3173·9	4973·7	276·93	132·61	421·25	
Serbia	Eur	Upper	107·5	318·1	399·3	552·5	382·2	405·4	301·1	14·11	-9·59	37·82	n
Singapore	Wpr	High	1163·7	1328·7	1761·2	1752·4	1929·4	2163·9	2289·5	74·64	58·59	90·70	
Slovakia	Eur	High	616·3	719·2	829·2	804·5	686·6	729·1	701·7	3·93	-10·67	18·53	n
Slovenia	Eur	High	447·2	452·5	335·3	348·9	356·7	350·1	342·0	-7·92	-13·73	-2·11	
Somalia	Emr	Low	64·9	335·1	945·6	1996·9	2714·6	4782·8	3958·7	308·91	162·23	455·59	
South Africa *	Afr	Upper	48·2	98·2	147·4	195·2	213·3	264·4	465·7	22·62	10·03	35·21	
South Africa	Afr	Upper	6·7	13·8	20·6	27·3	29·9	37·0	65·2	3·17	1·40	4·93	
Spain	Eur	High	344·5	317·1	341·4	331·7	322·5	337·2	329·1	-0·33	-2·41	1·75	n
Sri Lanka	Sear	Lower	339·4	295·1	254·7	272·8	268·2	252·9	241·1	-5·51	-8·66	-2·35	
Sudan	Emr	Lower	133·9	162·6	199·6	226·7	231·8	249·3	264·9	8·74	8·30	9·18	
Sweden	Eur	High	501·4	439·7	516·0	424·6	437·9	421·6	454·6	-3·65	-10·41	3·10	n
Switzerland	Eur	High	166·4	221·1	292·7	343·1	361·7	413·3	333·0	14·38	6·98	21·77	
Syria	Emr	Lower	95·0	194·9	174·8	123·8	185·2	219·2	184·2	4·41	-3·26	12·08	n
Taiwan	Sear	High	1172·3	2601·3	3372·6	3558·8	2091·0	2136·5	2166·6	35·02	-134·65	204·69	n
Tanzania *	Afr	Low	17·8	40·2	116·2	283·1	384·1	825·6	1862·7	96·25	10·10	182·40	
Thailand	Sear	Upper	39·3	521·1	832·7	635·2	842·4	842·0	1378·4	66·71	27·55	105·87	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Togo *	Afr	Low	1341·1	1237·0	1401·4	931·0	887·9	1845·1	1993·7	29·94	-52·40	112·29	n
Tunisia	Emr	Upper	270·6	339·7	309·9	335·2	354·4	382·6	415·9	7·70	2·95	12·45	
Turkey	Eur	Upper	333·3	290·1	612·6	700·5	752·4	219·7	59·6	-4·71	-60·69	51·26	n
Uganda *	Afr	Low	266·4	287·5	240·7	323·1	336·8	379·1	472·8	11·74	2·05	21·43	
Ukraine	Eur	Lower	8·9	15·5	38·6	60·5	44·8	58·4	56·7	3·62	2·04	5·19	
United Arab Emirates	Emr	High	392·5	377·8	529·2	587·7	661·0	612·1	603·7	18·63	8·61	28·65	
United Kingdom^	Eur	High	197·7	254·9	312·9	303·2	316·8	323·0	371·9	9·75	6·00	13·51	
United States	Amr	High	2037·2	2016·0	1933·3	1914·8	1829·1	1837·6	1871·2	-14·04	-20·72	-7·35	
Uruguay	Amr	High	190·6	451·8	316·7	370·2	567·7	392·0	346·8	9·11	-13·33	31·55	n
Venezuela	Amr	High	233·9	297·9	709·2	451·4	357·0	444·0	494·2	13·10	-16·14	42·35	n
Vietnam	Wpr	Lower	811·9	1045·1	1228·9	1384·2	1407·4	1381·9	1326·7	37·32	17·57	57·07	
Yemen	Emr	Lower	57·5	155·1	301·3	410·0	448·8	527·8	602·0	36·48	35·40	37·56	
Zambia *	Afr	Lower	214·2	499·6	827·7	831·9	846·8	1049·7	1091·6	55·53	39·34	71·72	
Zimbabwe	Afr	Low	22·9	19·5	15·8	27·6	34·9	63·5	87·4	3·85	0·31	7·39	

Supplementary table 15. Comparison of two slopes of the annual rate of diabetic patients who reach ESRD between individual World Bank income groups. Asterisk (*) sign denotes the data excluding the countries whose ESRD incidence rates were estimated by the number of new patients in need of renal replacement therapy instead of those being treated. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points). *p* value less than 0.05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income
World	39·37	4·313		**0·0005**	**0·0060**	**0·0512**	**0·0261**
High income	13·77	2·641	5·0619		**0·0034**	**0·0005**	**0·0020**
Upper-middle income	24·19	0·704	3·4736	3·8117		**0·0022**	**0·0050**
Lower-middle income	61·91	9·223	2·2138	5·0181	4·0781		0·2545
Low income	85·40	17·104	2·6095	4·1389	3·5757	1·2088	
	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income
World *	16·49	1·725		0·4087	0·1427	0·1856	**0·0001**
High income	13·77	2·641	0·8623		0·0630	0·0786	**0·0108**
Upper-middle income *	20·52	1·855	1·5909	2·0914		0·4229	**0·0000**
Lower-middle income *	18·96	0·210	1·4214	1·9590	0·8356		**0·0000**
Low income *	5·33	0·573	6·1400	3·1232	7·8243	22·3447	

Supplementary table 16. Comparison of two slopes of the annual rate of diabetic patients who reach ESRD between individual WHO regions. Asterisk (*) sign denotes the data excluding the countries whose ESRD incidence rates were estimated by the number of new patients in need of renal replacement therapy instead of those being treated. Below the diagonal is the *t* value, and above the *p* value. The sample size (n) of each line is equal to 7 (year-points). *p* value less than 0·05 is labeled bold.

	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World	African Region	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region	European Region	South-East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region
World	39·37	4·313		**0·0182**	**0·0056**	**0·0164**	**0·0000**	0·1076	0·2355
African Region	95·44	19·426	2·8177		**0·0041**	**0·0047**	**0·0011**	**0·0063**	**0·0299**
Region of the Americas	23·31	1·528	3·5099	3·7016		0·7303	**0·0001**	0·9017	**0·0000**
Eastern Mediterranean Region	24·46	2·861	2·8808	3·6149	0·3546		**0·0005**	0·8095	**0·0003**
European Region	6·76	2·000	6·8593	4·5410	6·5752	5·0705		0·1150	**0·0000**
South-East Asia Region	22·19	8·711	1·7674	3·4406	0·1266	0·2476	1·7264		**0·0270**
Western Pacific Region	45·81	2·725	1·2623	2·5301	7·2019	5·4036	11·5526	2·5878	
	Yearly change rate (slope)	Standard error	World *	African Region *	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region *	European Region	South-East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region
World *	16·49	1·725		**0·0001**	**0·0143**	**0·0040**	**0·0042**	0·5354	**0·0000**
African Region *	4·81	0·579	6·4191		**0·0000**	**0·0006**	0·3711	0·0745	**0·0000**
Region of the Americas	23·31	1·528	2·9595	11·3218		**0·0000**	**0·0001**	0·9017	**0·0000**
Eastern Mediterranean Region *	9·49	0·766	3·7088	4·8740	8·0854		0·2312	0·1771	**0·0000**
European Region	6·76	2·000	3·6840	0·9365	6·5756	1·2747		0·1150	**0·0000**
South-East Asia Region	22·19	8·711	0·6419	1·9908	0·1266	1·4523	1·7264		**0·0270**
Western Pacific Region	45·81	2·725	9·0912	14·7173	7·2019	12·8311	11·5526	2·5878	

Supplementary table 17. Comparison between the reported data on the incidence of ESRD in the diabetic population and the data from the model in this study. Gap is the difference as the percentage of the reported data. Data from type 1 diabetic patients or from under-representative population are included in the table, but the gap is not calculated. eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate.

	Country/ Territory	Reference	Study duration; final year of the follow-up duration	Characteristics of the subjects	Case number of ESRD per 1 million patient-years of DM	Data from the model (year)	Gap (%)
1	Austria	Stadler et al. 2014[1]	1983-2013	Type 1 DM	3350	624·3 (2013)	
2	Belgium	Van Pottelbergh et al. 2012[2]	1994-2008	Both types of DM, aged higher or equal to 50	1290	682·1 (2007)	-47·1%
3	Canada	Shurraw et al. 2011[3]	2005-2010	Both types of DM, with eGFR lower than 60·0 mL/min/1·73m$_2$	4490	927·2 (2010)	
4	Canada	Dyck et al. 2014[4]	1980-2005	Youth-onset DM	1720-4920	875·3 (2003)	
5	Canada	Jiang et al. 2014[5]	1980-2005	Diabetic cases from the Canadian province of Saskatchewan which had a population of 1 million	353·9		
6	Canada	Lok et al. 2004[6]	1994-2001	Both types of DM	1329	806·1 (2000)	-39·4%
7	Denmark	Andrésdóttir et al. 2014[7]	2000-2010	543 type 2 DM patients aged 60·6±9·1 years	9916		
8	Finland	Finne et al. 2019[8]	1990-2013	Type 2 DM	290-370	368·6 (2013)	27·1% to -0·4%
9	Finland	Thomas et al. 2011[9]	1998-2010	Type 1 DM	4489	372·1 (2010)	
10	Finland	Forsblom et al. 2011[10]	1995-2009	Type 1 DM with macroalbuminuria	51000	372·1 (2010)	
11	Finland	Finne et al. 2005[11]	1965-2000	Type 1 DM	1100-2600	428·1 (2000)	
12	France	Hadjadj et al. 2016[12]	1994-2012	Type 1 DM with retinopathy; type 2 DM with proteinuria	47100 in type 1 DM 18400 in type 2 DM	451·7 (2013)	
13	Germany	Hoffmann et al. 2011[13]	2005-2008	Both types of DM	1579	1067·9 (2007)	-32·4%
14	Germany	Icks et al. 2011[14]	2002-2008	Both types of DM	1670	1067·9 (2007)	-36·1%
15	Hong Kong, China	Luk et al. 2014[15]	1995-2004	Both types of DM, youth-onset	6527	583·4 (2003)	
16	Hong Kong, China	Fung et al. 2015[16]	2009-2013	Both types of DM	1588	851·3 (2013)	-46·4%

	Country/ Territory	Reference	Study duration; final year of the follow-up duration	Characteristics of the subjects	Case number of ESRD per 1 million patient-years of DM	Data from the model (year)	Gap (%)
17	Italy	Bruno et al. 2003[17]	1991-2001	Type 2 DM	1040	282·9 (2000)	-72·8%
18	Japan	Otani et al. 2016[18]	1965-2010	Type 1 DM	3400	1300·6 (2010)	
19	New Zealand	Joshy et al. 2009[19]	2003-2006	Both types of DM	1370	732·3 (2007)	-46·5%
20	Puerto Rico	Burrows et al. 2017[20]	2000-2014	Both types of DM	2408	1973·8 (2015)	-18·0%
21	Puerto Rico	CDC 2010[21]	1996-2007	Both types of DM	1963	1721·5 (2007)	-12·3%
22	Puerto Rico	Burrows et al. 2014[22]	1996-2010	Both types of DM	2679	2000·3 (2010)	-25·3%
23	Singapore	Low et al. 2016[23]	2003-2011	Both types of DM	8021	2163·9 (2011)	-73·0%
24	Singapore	Liu et al. 2016[24]	2002-2011	Type 2 DM	11290	2163·9 (2011)	-80·8%
25	Rep. of Korea (South Korea)	Oh et al. 2011[25]	2004-2009	Both types of DM	3802	981·6 (2010)	-74·2%
26	Rep. of Korea (South Korea)	Lee et al 2015[26]	2009-2013	Type 2 DM	2992	1228·8 (2013)	-58·9%
27	Spain	Comas et al. 2012[27]	2010; 1994-2010	Both types of DM	593·6	331·7 (2010)	-44·1%
28	Spain	Comas et al. 2012[27]	2006; 1994-2010	Both types of DM	595·7	341·4 (2007)	-42·7%
29	Spain	Lorenzo et al. 2010[28]	2006	Both types of DM	209-637; median 423	341·4 (2007)	-19·3%
30	Spain	Lorenzo et al. 2010[28]	2003	Both types of DM	177-985; median 581	317·1 (2003)	-45·2%
31	Spain	Comas et al. 2012[27]	2002; 1994-2010	Both types of DM	658·9	317·1 (2003)	-51·8%
32	Sweden	Möllsten et al. 2010[29]	1991-2007	Type 1 DM	1100	516·0 (2007)	
33	Taiwan	Lin et al. 2014[30]	1999-2010	Type 1 DM	5600-5900	3558·8 (2010)	
34	UK	Currie et al. 2013[31]	2000-2010	Incident Type 2 DM	3400		
35	UK	Adler et al. 2003[32]	1977-1997	Type 2 DM	236·1	197·7 (2000)	-16·3%
36	USA	Burrows et al. 2017[20]	2014; 2000-2014	Both types of DM	1734	1837·6 (2013)	5·9%
37	USA	Huang et al. 2014[33]	2004-2013	Type 2 diabetic cases older than 60	2000-7920	1837·6 (2013)	
38	USA	Yu et al. 2014[34]	2001-2012	Both types of DM	3300	1837·6 (2013)	-44·3%
39	USA	Gregg et al. 2014[35]	2010; 1990-2010	Both types of DM	2000	1914·8 (2010)	-4·3%
40	USA	Lipworth et al. 2012[36]	2002-2009	Low income American, both types of DM	6110		

	Country/ Territory	Reference	Study duration; final year of the follow-up duration	Characteristics of the subjects	Case number of ESRD per 1 million patient-years of DM	Data from the model (year)	Gap (%)
41	USA	Kanaya et al. 2011[37]	1994-2006	Diabetic cases from participants in a state-wide insurance program	5659		
42	USA	Burrows et al. 2010[38]	1990-2006	Both types of DM	2784	1933·3 (2007)	-30·6%
43	USA	Gregg et al. 2014[35]	2005; 1990-2010	Both types of DM	2360	2016·0 (2003)	-14·6%
44	USA	LeCaire et al. 2014[39]	1980-2005	Type 1 DM (diagnosed in 1970-1980)	37200		
45	USA	Berhane et al. 2011[40]	1982-2005	Diabetic Pima Indians	11626	2016·0 (2003)	
46	USA	Bash et al. 2014	1987-2004	Both type2 of DM; ages between 45 and 65	6030	2016·0 (2003)	
47	USA	Shultis et al. 2007[41]	1983-2002	Type 2 DM, Indian community	9000		
48	USA	Burrows et al. 2005[42]	1990-2001	Diabetic American Indians	5580		
49	USA	Shankar et al. 2007[43]	1986-2001	Type 1 DM	4227		
50	USA	Burrows et al. 2017[20]	2000; 2000-2014	Both types of DM	2606	2037·2 (2000)	-21·8%
51	USA	Gregg et al. 2014[35]	2000; 1990-2010	Both types of DM	2860	2037·2 (2000)	-28·8%
52	USA	Pambianco et al. 2006[44]	1986-2000	Type 1 DM	6300		

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Supplementary table 18. ESRD prevalence (people per million population, pmp) in individual countries worldwide from years 2000 to 2015. The final column (No change) labeling n denotes the countries with 95% confidence interval of the yearly change rate (slope) across zero. Six (6) WHO regions are African Region (Afr), Region of the Americas (Amr), Eastern Mediterranean Region (Emr), European Region (Eur), South-East Asia Region (Sear), and Western Pacific Region (Wpr). Four (4) World Bank Income groups are High income (high), Upper-middle income (Upper), Lower-middle income (Lower), and Low income (Low). Digits in bold Italian denote data by estimation.

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Afghanistan	Emr	Low	***125·4***	***128·1***	***131·7***	***134·4***	***135·3***	***137·1***	***138·9***	0·90	0·90	0·90	
Albania	Eur	Upper	***100·6***	***133·8***	***195·8***	***260·6***	284·0	340·5	426·0	20·73	15·45	26·00	
Algeria	Afr	Upper	***41·4***	***155·1***	***306·7***	***420·3***	458·2	***534·0***	***609·8***	37·89	37·89	37·89	
Angola	Afr	Upper	***8·7***	***12·1***	20·6	22·4	***29·1***	***36·2***	47·8	2·40	1·49	3·31	
Argentina	Amr	High	***467·6***	***532·0***	615·4	781·7	774·9	859·9	865·3	29·20	23·19	35·21	
Australia	Wpr	High	608·6	688·6	801·3	873·3	892·9	929·3	967·6	24·26	21·93	26·58	
Austria	Eur	High	714·5	814·8	934·4	995·9	1001·5	1053·7	1078·5	24·27	20·33	28·21	
Bahrain	Emr	High	***183·2***	***221·0***	***271·4***	280·3	339·7	***347·0***	***372·2***	12·60	9·68	15·53	
Bangladesh	Sear	Lower	52·7	72·0	101·3	112·7	104·6	120·3	118·5	4·52	2·98	6·07	
Belarus	Eur	Upper	119·0	164·1	224·2	269·3	284·4	314·4	344·5	15·03	15·03	15·03	
Belgium	Eur	High	812·7	923·4	1090·9	1155·2	1174·3	1223·6	1268·6	30·41	25·52	35·30	
Belgium, Dutch spoken	Eur	High	806·4	913·8	1072·7	1163·5	1184·6	1222·7	1257·9	30·96	25·85	36·08	
Belgium, French spoken	Eur	High	819·0	933·0	1109·0	1146·8	1164·0	1224·4	1279·3	29·86	24·33	35·39	
Benin	Afr	Low	6·6	***10·5***	27·2	***28·3***	***28·6***	***29·3***	30·0	1·69	0·89	2·50	
Bolivia	Amr	Lower	***60·2***	***98·9***	133·0	153·1	***187·8***	245·1	***271·1***	13·60	9·57	17·64	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eur	Upper	***298·9***	432·4	657·4	738·6	711·5	748·9	751·3	31·56	18·99	44·12	
Botswana	Afr	Upper	***3·6***	***7·2***	18·4	***36·7***	***46·2***	***73·5***	110·0	6·49	3·11	9·86	
Brazil	Amr	Upper	***291·3***	338·1	466·0	467·1	671·2	771·1	832·5	36·99	22·29	51·68	
Brunei	Wpr	High	***437·3***	***616·1***	***894·8***	***1157·4***	***1261·7***	***1481·5***	1673·1	82·65	72·31	92·98	
Bulgaria	Eur	Upper	***277·4***	***323·3***	***397·5***	***463·7***	***488·2***	540·9	592·8	21·01	18·66	23·35	
Burkina Faso	Afr	Low	0·9	***1·3***	***1·6***	***5·2***	***7·3***	***11·4***	15·5	0·93	0·41	1·45	
Burundi	Afr	Low	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·5	0·06	-0·05	0·16	n
Cambodia	Wpr	Low	***3·6***	3·8	***20·4***	***27·6***	22·3	***34·8***	***39·7***	2·51	1·75	3·26	
Cameroon	Afr	Lower	2·0	***5·0***	11·0	***15·7***	***17·2***	***20·3***	23·9	1·48	1·36	1·59	
Canada	Amr	High	807·6	933·1	1071·1	1174·2	1200·1	1261·6	1314·0	33·75	31·15	36·35	
Chad	Afr	Low	***1·3***	***1·9***	***3·2***	***4·7***	***5·4***	***7·0***	9·2	0·50	0·34	0·67	
Chile	Amr	High	611·5	772·8	754·0	1161·1	1235·7	1293·8	1336·7	52·78	33·23	72·34	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
China	Wpr	Upper	*756·7*	891·7	1033·5	1122·1	1146·1	1187·9	*1280·6*	33·36	29·68	37·04	
Colombia	Amr	Upper	*218·6*	*323·0*	985·7	544·1	536·3	611·3	623·9	23·48	-21·07	68·02	n
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Afr	Low	*0·1*	*0·1*	*0·3*	*0·6*	*0·8*	*1·3*	2·2	0·12	0·05	0·20	
Congo, Rep.	Afr	Lower	*4·1*	*10·4*	*23·0*	*32·8*	*36·0*	*42·4*	50·0	3·09	2·85	3·32	
Costa Rica	Amr	Upper	*150·4*	174·3	*262·8*	338·8	*334·3*	400·9	*270·0*	13·71	2·66	24·76	
Côte d'Ivoire	Afr	Lower	*14·6*	*18·1*	24·1	*29·9*	*32·1*	*37·0*	42·7	1·84	1·52	2·16	
Croatia	Eur	High	620·2	789·7	879·4	941·2	1013·5	799·5	744·9	10·61	-14·29	35·51	n
Cuba	Amr	Upper	*171·1*	*216·9*	*286·3*	303·9	*315·4*	347·6	*364·5*	12·77	10·92	14·61	
Cyprus	Eur	High	*597.0*	*954.2*	*1582.0*	*1865.3*	*1911.1*	1165.9	*1218.1*	49.56	-36.03	135.14	n
Czech Republic	Eur	High	620·9	707·7	499·9	970·1	953·5	1008·0	1062·8	32·89	5·70	60·08	
Denmark	Eur	High	639·6	739·4	826·0	846·7	850·5	876·9	904·2	16·41	11·45	21·38	
Dominicana Rep	Amr	Upper	*73·0*	*99·7*	*141·1*	165·0	*175·1*	278·9	*307·2*	15·05	8·48	21·62	
Ecuador	Amr	Upper	*118·7*	122·6	*253·3*	405·9	*431·2*	550·2	*692·4*	38·61	27·14	50·07	
Egypt	Emr	Lower	*330·3*	374·8	434·2	478·7	*493·6*	538·1	624·4	17·90	13·46	22·34	
El Salvador	Amr	Lower	*91·4*	125·8	489·2	562·4	*559·3*	594·7	*349·4*	29·50	-0·23	59·23	n
Eritrea	Afr	Low	0·0	0·0	0·0	*7·6*	*10·6*	*20·8*	*48·0*	2·56	0·31	4·81	
Estonia	Eur	High	192·0	313·8	445·6	530·6	532·8	572·1	660·6	29·60	25·37	33·84	
Eswatini	Afr	Lower	*4·2*	*8·3*	20·0	*41·0*	*51·5*	*81·3*	151·0	8·26	2·78	13·75	
Ethiopia	Afr	Low	0·1	*0·4*	5·4	*2·3*	*2·9*	*5·0*	3·9	0·28	-0·03	0·59	n
Finland	Eur	High	582·3	658·2	745·5	790·9	802·7	825·9	853·9	17·92	14·94	20·89	
France	Eur	High	*780·2*	898·2	1011·5	1055·4	1085·5	1175·1	1246·4	29·11	24·74	33·49	
Gabon	Afr	Upper	*81·3*	*90·1*	100·7	*114·4*	*118·3*	*126·7*	148·9	4·12	2·91	5·32	
Gambia, The	Afr	Low	0·0	0·0	*6·1*	*9·2*	*11·4*	*17·5*	28·2	1·71	0·88	2·54	
Georgia	Eur	Lower	*219·7*	263·4	335·7	*402·6*	545·8	385·2	626·6	23·64	8·65	38·63	
Germany	Eur	High	870	948·5	*1130·4*	*1247·1*	*1285·9*	*1363·7*	*1441·4*	39·13	36·69	41·57	
Ghana	Afr	Lower	*0·8*	*1·5*	3·3	*6·4*	*7·8*	*11·9*	18·2	1·05	0·51	1·59	
Greece	Eur	High	797·6	880·1	1009·4	1080	1103·1	1172·1	1234·6	28·81	27·31	30·31	
Guatemala	Amr	Lower	*89·7*	*149·8*	*250·3*	123·3	*128·9*	433·0	*479·0*	21·20	-2·08	44·49	n
Guinea	Afr	Low	*0·4*	*0·6*	*1·8*	*2·8*	*3·4*	*5·3*	8·5	0·48	0·21	0·74	
Honduras	Amr	Lower	*33·1*	*34·0*	*155·8*	187·2	*183·6*	209·6	*249·3*	15·23	11·07	19·40	
Hong Kong	Wpr	High	718·0	877·7	1031·4	1145·8	1159·1	1216·7	1283·5	36·92	32·06	41·78	
Hungary	Eur	High	*242·5*	438·5	*578·1*	889·9	904·7	929·6	968·2	51·71	38·03	65·39	
Iceland	Eur	High	362·7	493·9	512	597·4	664·5	685·7	659·0	20·73	13·19	28·27	
India	Sear	Lower	*817·1*	*848·9*	*891·1*	*922·9*	*933·4*	*954·6*	*975·7*	10·57	10·57	10·57	
Indonesia	Sear	Lower	*6·4*	11·7	*18·6*	37·3	40·1	105·7	206·1	10·56	1·19	19·93	

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	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Iran	Emr	Upper	*351·5*	*409·5*	*486·8*	544·4	564·2	603·4	634·9	19·10	18·64	19·56	
Iraq	Emr	Upper	*21·0*	*31·3*	*53·4*	*79·8*	71·0	*119·1*	*155·6*	8·26	4·61	11·91	
Ireland	Eur	High	*639·1*	604·0	724·4	801·6	825·2	862·2	923·4	21·01	14·69	27·33	
Israel	Eur	High	526·0	896·3	671	723·6	730·8	734·7	1183·3	22·16	-14·01	58·33	n
Italy	Eur	High	*852·9*	955·1	1061·8	1064·6	1091·5	1124·3	1049·8	14·96	5·09	24·82	
Japan	Wpr	High	1616·2	1795·2	2058·1	2277·4	2313·8	2495·4	2528·7	64·00	57·76	70·24	
Jordan	Emr	Upper	*232·1*	311·0	*462·0*	577·3	*661·8*	627·4	709·1	33·19	26·19	40·20	
Kazakhstan	Eur	Upper	*45·2*	*63·3*	*101·5*	*129·2*	*136·3*	*168·2*	211·2	10·48	7·98	12·97	
Kenya	Afr	Lower	7·0	*9·2*	10·0	*27·6*	*32·2*	*44·1*	75·7	4·00	1·46	6·53	
Kuwait	Emr	High	*457·6*	549·3	671·5	763·2	793·8	953·5	750·2	26·93	10·88	42·98	
Lao PDR	Wpr	Lower	544·7	578·9	624·4	658·6	670·0	692·8	*715·6*	11·39	11·39	11·39	
Latvia	Eur	High	*261·9*	*328·0*	391·2	440·6	517·8	600·3	639·6	25·18	18·79	31·57	
Lebanon	Emr	Upper	*567·0*	*639·0*	735·0	*807·0*	*831·0*	*879·0*	*927·0*	24·00	24·00	24·00	
Lesotho	Afr	Lower	*10·4*	*12·5*	*16·0*	*19·2*	*20·4*	*23·1*	*26·1*	1·03	0·88	1·19	
Liberia	Afr	Low	*4·6*	*5·7*	*7·7*	*9·5*	*10·2*	*11·7*	*13·6*	0·58	0·48	0·69	
Libya	Emr	Upper	*116·0*	200·0	350·0	*629·6*	635·1	646·3	*655·7*	41·67	27·88	55·46	
Lithuania	Eur	High	*313·7*	*377·9*	*468·6*	*527·7*	620·2	719·0	754·2	30·17	22·86	37·48	
Luxembourg	Eur	High	214·0	200·0	245·0	*310·1*	*326·8*	*360·1*	*393·5*	13·21	8·79	17·62	
Macedonia	Eur	Upper	*446·9*	*540·3*	667·7	731	758·2	*765·2*	790·3	23·54	17·88	29·20	
Madagascar	Afr	Low	*3·2*	*3·5*	3·9	*4·2*	*4·3*	*4·6*	*4·8*	0·11	0·10	0·11	
Malawi	Afr	Low	*0·3*	*0·5*	*1·0*	*1·6*	*1·8*	*2·5*	3·4	0·19	0·12	0·27	
Malaysia	Wpr	Upper	338·4	476·8	692·5	895·8	976·5	1146·6	1294·9	63·97	55·97	71·96	
Mali	Afr	Low	*0·1*	*0·2*	*1·0*	*3·2*	*4·7*	*10·0*	21·4	1·14	0·16	2·12	
Mauritania	Afr	Lower	20·0	*32·9*	75·0	*133·7*	*163·3*	*243·7*	375·0	21·36	10·44	32·29	
Mexico (Jalisco)	Amr	Upper	270·3	394·4	986·2	1332·3	1381·5	1653·5	1557·8	100·24	75·63	124·86	
Montenegro	Eur	Upper	372·6	491·2	318·4	332·3	274·2	304·8	*476·6*	-2·90	-20·68	14·88	n
Morocco	Emr	Lower	*84·7*	*122·3*	*199·6*	288·2	333·2	400·1	540·7	28·62	19·59	37·64	
Mozambique	Afr	Low	*1·5*	*1·6*	1·8	*2·0*	*2·0*	*2·2*	2·3	0·06	0·05	0·06	
Myanmar	Sear	Lower	*17·2*	19·0	*101·7*	*137·9*	*149·9*	*174·1*	*198·2*	13·13	10·65	15·61	
Namibia	Afr	Upper	*12·4*	*17·5*	28·9	*39·2*	*44·0*	*55·4*	61·8	3·38	2·74	4·02	
Nepal	Sear	Low	*11·6*	*14·2*	*17·8*	*20·5*	*21·4*	95·0	41·9	3·40	-1·53	8·32	n
Netherlands	Eur	High	623·5	677·6	803·5	925·8	961·4	945·4	989·6	26·58	20·02	33·14	
New Zealand	Wpr	High	610·6	719·1	793·2	880·8	884·4	937·8	950·4	22·81	19·04	26·57	
Nicaragua	Amr	Lower	*9·4*	*21·2*	*36·8*	37·0	*50·5*	257·1	*342·1*	19·14	1·10	37·19	
Niger	Afr	Low	*1·8*	*2·7*	*4·6*	*6·7*	*7·7*	*10·0*	13·1	0·72	0·48	0·95	

	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Nigeria	Afr	Lower	2·5	2·5	7·9	7·0	7·0	7·0	9·0	0·42	0·17	0·68	
Norway	Eur	High	576·9	665·3	784·0	858·0	874·0	900·3	932·0	24·14	20·18	28·10	
Oman	Emr	High	372·7	411·3	462·8	623·7	649·3	656·9	670·1	22·89	15·43	30·35	
Pakistan	Emr	Lower	45·2	47·9	51·5	54·3	55·2	62·0	45·2	0·53	-0·62	1·68	n
Panamá	Amr	Upper	209·2	290·7	346·7	517·3	495·0	696·0	634·3	31·87	20·75	42·98	
Paraguay	Amr	Upper	83·5	95·3	111·0	148·7	162·9	189·6	235·0	9·59	6·04	13·14	
Perú	Amr	Upper	201·0	166·0	255·0	335·3	343·4	378·5	430·8	17·14	11·29	22·99	
Philippines	Wpr	Lower	48·4	46·0	84·6	147·0	174·8	241·2	318·5	17·63	9·81	25·45	
Poland	Eur	High	218·0	299·6	650·1	727	706·7	822·4	805·9	43·38	29·06	57·70	
Portugal	Eur	High	978·5	1128·2	1371·9	1579·7	1661·9	1749·3	1824·4	59·24	53·91	64·58	
Puerto Rico	Amr	Upper	954·3	894·0	1159·5	1355·2	1547·7	1846·7	2005·1	74·98	45·69	104·26	
Qatar	Emr	High	329·9	578·0	624·0	601·2	627·9	649·1	720·4	19·64	6·42	32·86	
Rep· of Korea	Wpr	High	584·5	794·5	972·8	1144·4	1224·8	1441·5	1688·6	68·32	52·70	83·94	
Romania	Eur	Upper	141·1	216·6	367·5	563·7	624·1	816·9	967·4	55·16	41·49	68·83	
Russia	Eur	High	64·8	90·9	145·7	185·5	195·7	241·4	303·0	15·03	11·46	18·60	
Rwanda	Afr	Low	3·7	4·0	4·5	4·9	5·0	5·2	5·5	0·12	0·12	0·12	
Saudi Arabia	Emr	High	540·6	631·4	798·4	763·9	753·0	727·8	751·3	12·95	0·70	25·21	
Senegal	Afr	Lower	2·5	3·7	10·9	16·5	20·4	31·3	50·4	2·82	1·27	4·37	
Serbia	Eur	Upper	372·6	491·2	608·8	736·7	726·7	839·1	799·5	30·96	23·75	38·16	
Singapore	Wpr	High	1103·0	1271·6	1441·8	1578·9	1662·9	1809·6	1971·5	55·35	46·98	63·72	
Slovakia	Eur	High	477·5	493·0	535·7	572·7	574·9	609·0	615·0	9·89	8·49	11·29	
Slovenia	Eur	High	826·3	869·8	940·5	987·5	985·5	1008·3	1044·0	14·38	12·66	16·09	
Somalia	Emr	Low	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	10·8	0·40	-0·33	1·14	n
South Africa	Afr	Upper	50·4	86·5	110·6	133·0	141·4	166·8	188·5	8·66	7·45	9·86	
Spain	Eur	High	993·4	916·0	939·0	1036·6	1077·9	1125·8	1208·7	15·95	3·61	28·30	
Sri Lanka	Sear	Lower	437·6	454·6	477·3	494·3	499·9	511·2	522·6	5·66	5·66	5·66	
Sudan	Emr	Lower	32·7	48·7	83·7	123·0	140·4	183·0	239·3	13·11	8·84	17·38	
Sweden	Eur	High	716·4	776·3	871·1	909·0	929·9	939·5	961·4	16·71	13·23	20·18	
Switzerland	Eur	High	366·6	365·6	364·3	363·2	362·9	381·6	931·4	21·48	-16·51	59·47	n
Syria	Emr	Lower	122·2	163·8	243·3	304·0	348·5	330·4	373·4	17·48	13·79	21·17	
Taiwan	Sear	High	1526·3	1899·8	2285·1	2811·7	2923·4	3136·1	3316·9	123·08	111·35	134·81	
Tanzania	Afr	Low	0·1	0·2	0·5	1·2	1·5	2·7	5·3	0·29	0·08	0·50	
Thailand	Sear	Upper	98·4	237·9	419·8	639·3	749·8	1096·6	1484·6	85·26	51·51	119·01	
Togo	Afr	Low	8·4	8·7	9·1	9·4	9·5	9·7	9·9	0·10	0·10	0·10	
Tunisia	Emr	Upper	473·4	619·2	713·3	747·2	753·8	767·0	778·2	19·14	10·85	27·42	

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	WHO region	Income	2000	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	Yearly change rate (slope)	95% confidence interval		No change
Turkey	Eur	Upper	271·2	433·5	718·7	847·4	868·2	278·3	935·5	30·26	-19·92	80·45	n
Uganda	Afr	Low	1·6	1·8	1·7	2·3	2·4	2·6	3·2	0·10	0·05	0·15	
Ukraine	Eur	Lower	35·4	50·7	85·0	123·6	130·8	159·0	178·0	9·86	8·44	11·27	
United Arab Emirates	Emr	High	232·9	272·0	343·9	329·1	324·4	313·5	323·7	5·58	0·30	10·86	
United Kingdom^	Eur	High	475·1	610·5	756·9	820·5	857·7	885·7	929·8	29·90	24·26	35·54	
United States	Amr	High	1356·4	1509·5	1708·5	1873·0	1921·4	2030·0	2137·7	52·04	51·09	52·99	
Uruguay	Amr	High	737·1	845·5	963·9	1033·2	1074·9	1127·1	1078·4	25·31	17·57	33·04	
Venezuela	Amr	High	266·2	328·6	399·0	457·4	467·6	565·9	513·5	18·69	13·04	24·34	
Vietnam	Wpr	Lower	698·8	742·7	801·2	845·0	859·7	888·9	918·1	14·62	14·62	14·62	
Yemen	Emr	Lower	200·9	265·9	348·7	403·5	420·9	454·4	486·5	19·10	17·88	20·31	
Zambia	Afr	Lower	0·8	1·9	3·4	3·4	3·4	3·4	3·0	0·15	0·03	0·28	
Zimbabwe	Afr	Low	7·6	6·6	5·4	9·1	11·0	16·2	18·4	0·74	0·13	1·35	

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Supplementary figure 4. ESRD prevalence in 2015 and 2000 in people per million population (pmp).

2015

2000

Legend	
■	>2000
■	1500-2000
■	1000-1500
■	500-1000
■	250-500
■	100-250
■	20-100
■	0-20
■	ND
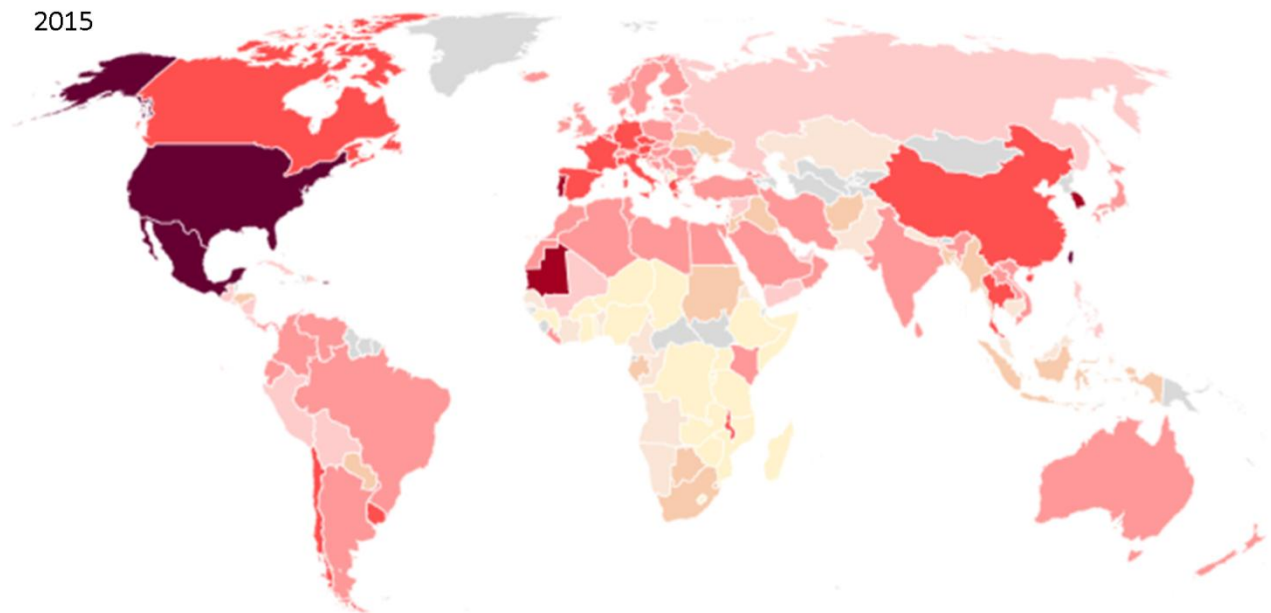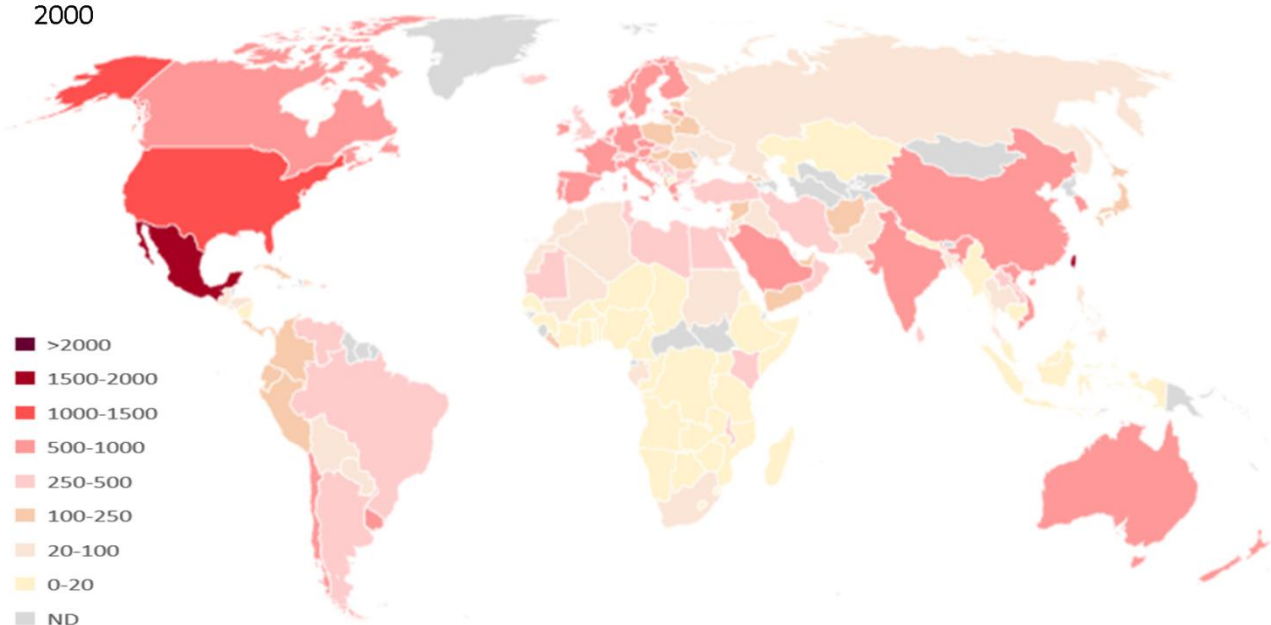
Supplementary table 19. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2012 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those in 2012 reported in the literature (Reported), or those estimated by the model in this study (Estimated). The reported data and the estimated data in 2012 are the average between those in 2011 and 2013. The data in 2012 are regarded as "estimated" if both data in 2011 and 2013 are estimated. The cells in the columns for the FMC data (By FMC) are left empty if they are not provided. Digits in bold Italian denote data by estimation.

ESRD prevalence in 2012	By FMC	Reported	Difference in counts	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Country	Kolmogorov-Smirnov test 0·381, p=0·999 (n=85)				Kolmogorov-Smirnov test 0·619, p=0·839 (n=44)			
Albania	255·1	312·3	57·2	22·4%				
Algeria	478·6	496·1	17·5	3·6%				
Angola					46·5	*32·7*	-13·8	-29·7%
Argentina	793·3	817·4	24·1	3·0%				
Australia	938·0	911·1	-26·9	-2·9%				
Austria	1,059·5	1027·6	-31·9	-3·0%				
Bahrain	628·5	343·3	-285·2	-45·4%				
Bangladesh	35·7	112·5	76·7	214·8%				
Belarus	385·8	299·4	-86·4	-22·4%				
Belgium	1,077·0	1198·9	122·0	11·3%				
Belize								
Benin					24·0	*29·0*	4·9	20·5%
Bhutan								
Bolivia	197·4	216·4	19·0	9·6%				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	661·5	730·2	68·7	10·4%				
Botswana					75·3	*59·9*	-15·4	-20·4%
Brazil	672·0	721·2	49·2	7·3%				
Brunei Darussalam					1,479·7	*1371·6*	-108·1	-7·3%
Bulgaria					483·6	*514·5*	30·9	6·4%
Burkina Faso					7·1	*9·3*	2·2	30·9%
Cambodia	11·5	28·6	17·1	148·6%				
Cameroon					22·6	*18·7*	-3·9	-17·2%
Canada	1,213·5	1230·9	17·4	1·4%				
Chad					1·8	*6·2*	4·4	244·5%
Chile	1,250·1	1264·8	14·7	1·2%				
China	225·9	1167·0	941·1	416·7%				
Colombia	652·8	573·8	-79·0	-12·1%				
Democratic Republic of Congo					1·1	*1·0*	-0·1	-7·8%
Costa Rica	389·4	367·6	-21·8	-5·6%				
Cote d'Ivoire					18·7	*34·5*	15·8	84·5%
Croatia	967·6	906·5	-61·1	-6·3%				
Cuba	337·3	331·5	-5·8	-1·7%				
Curacao								
Cyprus					1,341·3	*1538·5*	197·2	14·7%
Czech Republic	1,017·5	980·8	-36·7	-3·6%				

ESRD prevalence in 2012	By FMC	Reported	Difference in counts	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Denmark	866·5	863·7	-2·8	-0·3%				
Dominican Republic	276·1	227·0	-49·2	-17·8%				
East Timor								
Ecuador	576·1	490·7	-85·5	-14·8%				
Egypt					456·3	*515·8*	59·6	13·1%
El Salvador	561·8	577·0	15·1	2·7%				
Eritrea						*15·7*		
Estonia	593·4	552·5	-41·0	-6·9%				
Eswatini (Swaziland)					43·7	*66·4*	22·7	51·9%
Ethiopia					10·4	*4·0*	-6·5	-62·0%
Finland	851·9	814·3	-37·6	-4·4%				
France	1,170·1	1130·3	-39·8	-3·4%				
Gabon					88·7	*122·5*	33·8	38·2%
Gambia						*14·5*		
Georgia	358·9	465·5	106·6	29·7%				
Germany					1,466·2	*1324·8*	-141·4	-9·6%
Ghana					9·3	*9·9*	0·5	5·8%
Greece	1,160·5	1137·6	-22·9	-2·0%				
Guatemala	524·7	281·0	-243·8	-46·5%				
Honduras	281·2	196·6	-84·6	-30·1%				
Hong Kong	1,192·8	1187·9	-4·9	-0·4%				
Hungary	981·6	917·2	-64·5	-6·6%				
Iceland	709·7	675·1	-34·6	-4·9%				
India					70·2	*944·0*	873·8	1243·8%
Indonesia	101·4	72·9	-28·5	-28·1%				
Iran	575·2	583·8	8·6	1·5%				
Iraq					65·3	*95·1*	29·8	45·6%
Ireland	818·9	843·7	24·8	3·0%				
Israel	1,184·6	732·8	-451·9	-38·1%				
Italy	1,080·4	1107·9	27·5	2·5%				
Japan	2,587·0	2404·6	-182·4	-7·1%				
Jordan	584·4	644·6	60·2	10·3%				
Kazakhstan					117·1	*152·3*	35·2	30·1%
Kenya					23·9	*38·2*	14·2	59·5%
Kosovo								
Kuwait	414·1	873·6	459·5	111·0%				
Kyrgyzstan								
Laos								
Latvia	475·1	559·1	84·0	17·7%				
Lebanon					923·9	*855·0*	-68·9	-7·5%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					717·6	*640·7*	-77·0	-10·7%
Lithuania	617·2	669·6	52·4	8·5%				
Luxembourg					1,015·7	*343·5*	-672·2	-66·2%
Macau China								
Macedonia		761·7						
Madagascar					4·9	*4·5*	-0·5	-9·5%
Malawi						*2·2*		
Malaysia	1,037·8	1061·6	23·8	2·3%				
Maldives								
Mali					8·3	*7·3*	-0·9	-11·1%
Malta								

ESRD prevalence in 2012	By FMC	Reported	Difference in counts	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Mauritania					123·9	*203·5*	79·6	64·3%
Mauritius								
Mexico	783·7	1517·5	733·8	93·6%				
Mongolia								
Montenegro	436·4	289·5	-146·9	-33·7%				
Morocco	437·8	366·7	-71·2	-16·3%				
Mozambique					2·6	*2·1*	-0·5	-19·4%
Myanmar					19·6	*162·0*	142·5	728·5%
Namibia					44·2	*49·7*	5·6	12·6%
Nepal	42·0	58·2	16·2	38·6%				
Netherlands	921·4	953·4	32·0	3·5%				
New Zealand	900·7	911·1	10·4	1·2%				
Nicaragua	175·8	153·8	-22·0	-12·5%				
Niger					7·5	*8·8*	1·3	17·3%
Nigeria					20·1	*7·0*	-13·1	-65·2%
Norway	920·3	887·2	-33·1	-3·6%				
Oman	386·0	653·1	267·1	69·2%				
Pakistan	80·9	58·6	-22·3	-27·6%				
Palestine								
Panama	712·1	595·5	-116·6	-16·4%				
Papua New Guinea								
Paraguay	281·4	176·3	-105·1	-37·4%				
Peru	365·7	360·9	-4·8	-1·3%				
Philippines	185·6	208·0	22·4	12·1%				
Poland	749·5	764·6	15·0	2·0%				
Portugal	1,634·9	1705·6	70·7	4·3%				
Qatar	336·5	638·5	302·0	89·7%				
Republic of Korea	1,368·3	1333·2	-35·2	-2·6%				
Republic of Moldova								
Romania	631·1	720·5	89·4	14·2%				
Russia	235·9	218·6	-17·3	-7·3%				
Rwanda					7·3	*5·1*	-2·2	-30·4%
Saudi Arabia	627·2	740·4	113·2	18·1%				
Senegal					25·3	*25·8*	0·5	2·2%
Serbia	762·0	782·9	20·9	2·7%				
Seychelles								
Singapore	1,233·4	1736·3	502·8	40·8%				
Slovakia	798·3	592·0	-206·3	-25·8%				
Slovenia	1,014·2	996·9	-17·3	-1·7%				
South Africa	186·3	154·1	-32·2	-17·3%				
Spain	1,138·3	1101·9	-36·4	-3·2%				
Sri Lanka					84·3	*505·6*	421·3	499·8%
Sudan	207·3	161·7	-45·7	-22·0%				
Sweden	931·9	934·7	2·8	0·3%				
Switzerland	795·3	372·3	-423·0	-53·2%				
Syria					241·8	*339·4*	97·6	40·4%
Taiwan	3,055·9	3029·8	-26·1	-0·9%				
Tajikistan								
Tanzania					5·0	*2·1*	-2·8	-56·8%
Thailand	820·8	923·2	102·4	12·5%				
Togo					11·3	*9·6*	-1·8	-15·5%
Trinidad and								

ESRD prevalence in 2012	By FMC	Reported	Difference in counts	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Tobago								
Tunisia					931·3	*760·4*	-170·9	-18·4%
Turkey	893·4	573·3	-320·1	-35·8%				
Turkmenistan								
Uganda					2·5	*2·5*	0·0	0·5%
Ukraine	139·1	144·9	5·8	4·1%				
United Arab Emirates					230·2	*319·0*	88·7	38·5%
United Kingdom	866·4	871·7	5·3	0·6%				
United States	2,023·3	1975·7	-47·6	-2·4%				
Uruguay	1,038·7	1101·0	62·3	6·0%				
Uzbekistan								
Venezuela	611·7	516·7	-95·0	-15·5%				
Vietnam	145·4	874·3	728·9	501·2%				
Yemen					157·4	*437·6*	280·2	178·0%
Zambia					4·3	*3·4*	-0·9	-20·6%
Zimbabwe					19·5	*13·6*	-5·9	-30·4%

Supplemental table 20. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2007 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those in 2007 reported in the literature (Reported), or those estimated by the model (Estimated) in this study. The cells in the columns for the FMC data are left empty if they are not provided.

ESRD prevalence in 2007	By FMC	Reported	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Country	Kolmogorov-Smirnov test 0·322, p=1·000 (n=77)				Kolmogorov-Smirnov test 0·900, p=0·393 (n=50)			
Albania					79·2	*195·8*	116·6	147·2%
Algeria					312·7	*306·7*	-6·0	-1·9%
Angola	23·7	20·6	-3·1	-13·1%				
Argentina	741·9	615·4	-126·5	-17·0%				
Australia	802·6	801·3	-1·3	-0·2%				
Austria	960·7	934·4	-26·3	-2·7%				
Bahrain					793·3	*271·4*	-522·0	-65·8%
Bangladesh	11·9	101·3	89·4	753·5%				
Belarus	223·7	224·2	0·5	0·2%				
Belgium	863·4	1090·9	227·4	26·3%				
Belize								
Benin	17·8	27·2	9·4	52·4%				
Bhutan								
Bolivia	135·0	133·0	-2·0	-1·5%				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	557·7	657·4	99·7	17·9%				
Botswana	18·0	18·4	0·4	2·0%				
Brazil	523·5	466·0	-57·5	-11·0%				
Brunei Darussalam					1,399·6	*894·8*	-504·8	-36·1%
Bulgaria					446·7	*397·5*	-49·3	-11·0%
Burkina Faso					2·3	*1·6*	-0·7	-31·5%
Cambodia					7·3	*20·4*	13·1	180·1%
Cameroon	12·0	11·0	-1·0	-8·7%				
Canada	1,032·1	1071·1	39·0	3·8%				
Chad						*3·2*		
Chile	1,007·3	754·0	-253·3	-25·1%				
China	63·9	1033·5	969·6	1516·6%				
Colombia	442·6	985·7	543·1	122·7%				
Democratic Republic of Congo					·5	*0·3*	-0·2	-37·4%
Costa Rica					298·3	*262·8*	-35·5	-11·9%
Cote d'Ivoire	23·0	24·1	1·1	4·6%				
Croatia	865·9	879·4	13·5	1·6%				
Cuba					293·6	*286·3*	-7·3	-2·5%
Curacao								
Cyprus					1,253·6	*1582·0*	328·4	26·2%
Czech Republic	806·1	499·9	-306·2	-38·0%				
Denmark	820·1	826·0	5·9	0·7%				
Dominican Republic					122·4	*141·1*	18·7	15·3%
East Timor								
Ecuador					243·3	*253·3*	10·1	4·1%

ESRD prevalence in 2007	By FMC	Reported	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Egypt					415·3	*434·2*	18·8	4·5%
El Salvador					191·7	*489·2*	297·5	155·2%
Eritrea						*0·0*		
Estonia	475·7	445·6	-30·1	-6·3%				
Eswatini (Swaziland)	15·9	20·0	4·1	25·7%				
Ethiopia	6·0	5·4	-0·6	-9·6%				
Finland	730·7	745·5	14·8	2·0%				
France	987·3	1011·5	24·2	2·5%				
Gabon	102·0	100·7	-1·3	-1·3%				
Gambia						*6·1*		
Georgia					165·1	*335·7*	170·6	103·3%
Germany					1,231·0	*1130·4*	-100·6	-8·2%
Ghana	4·1	3·3	-0·8	-19·5%				
Greece	1,033·9	1009·4	-24·5	-2·4%				
Guatemala					308·2	*250·3*	-57·9	-18·8%
Honduras					142·2	*155·8*	13·7	9·6%
Hong Kong	1,031·9	1031·4	-0·5	-0·1%				
Hungary					812·3	*578·1*	-234·2	-28·8%
Iceland	593·8	512·0	-81·8	-13·8%				
India					34·8	*891·1*	856·4	2464·4%
Indonesia					52·1	*18·6*	-33·5	-64·3%
Iran					428·4	*486·8*	58·4	13·6%
Iraq					80·4	*53·4*	-27·0	-33·5%
Ireland	799·6	724·4	-75·3	-9·4%				
Israel	704·8	671·0	-33·8	-4·8%				
Italy	1,099·4	1061·8	-37·6	-3·4%				
Japan	2,302·9	2058·1	-244·8	-10·6%				
Jordan					434·7	*462·0*	27·3	6·3%
Kazakhstan					84·4	*101·5*	17·1	20·2%
Kenya	11·5	10·0	-1·5	-12·9%				
Kosovo								
Kuwait					297·5	*671·5*	374·0	125·7%
Kyrgyzstan								
Laos						*624·4*		
Latvia	404·9	391·2	-13·7	-3·4%				
Lebanon	776·2	735·0	-41·2	-5·3%				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	463·0	350·0	-113·0	-24·4%				
Lithuania					515·4	*468·6*	-46·8	-9·1%
Luxembourg	819·7	245·0	-574·7	-70·1%				
Macau China								
Macedonia		667·7						
Madagascar	5·1	3·9	-1·2	-23·0%				
Malawi						*1·0*		
Malaysia	710·8	692·5	-18·3	-2·6%				
Maldives								
Mali					2·9	*1·0*	-1·9	-64·4%
Malta								
Mauritania	72·3	75·0	2·7	3·7%				
Mauritius								
Mexico	474·2	986·2	512·0	108·0%				
Mongolia								
Montenegro	368·3	318·4	-49·9	-13·6%				

ESRD prevalence in 2007	By FMC	Reported	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Morocco					168·6	*199·6*	31·0	18·4%
Mozambique	·6	1·8	1·2	216·4%				
Myanmar					6·2	*101·7*	95·4	1528·3%
Namibia	22·6	28·9	6·3	27·8%				
Nepal					20·2	*17·8*	-2·4	-11·8%
Netherlands	779·4	803·5	24·1	3·1%				
New Zealand	778·7	793·2	14·5	1·9%				
Nicaragua					69·4	*36·8*	-32·6	-47·0%
Niger					2·4	*4·6*	2·1	86·8%
Nigeria	9·8	7·9	-1·9	-19·0%				
Norway	797·0	784·0	-13·0	-1·6%				
Oman					221·8	*462·8*	241·0	108·6%
Pakistan					59·5	*51·5*	-8·0	-13·4%
Palestine								
Panama					326·1	*346·7*	20·6	6·3%
Papua New Guinea								
Paraguay					195·4	*111·0*	-84·4	-43·2%
Peru					246·7	*255·0*	8·3	3·4%
Philippines	127·6	84·6	-43·0	-33·7%				
Poland	580·2	650·1	69·9	12·0%				
Portugal	1,367·7	1371·9	4·2	0·3%				
Qatar					439·1	*624·0*	184·9	42·1%
Republic of Korea	1,043·2	972·8	-70·4	-6·7%				
Republic of Moldova								
Romania	345·1	367·5	22·4	6·5%				
Russia	155·0	145·7	-9·3	-6·0%				
Rwanda								
Saudi Arabia	400·0	798·4	398·4	99·6%				
Senegal	10·2	10·9	0·7	6·6%				
Serbia					557·1	*608·8*	51·7	9·3%
Seychelles								
Singapore	1,152·5	1441·8	289·3	25·1%				
Slovakia	708·4	535·7	-172·7	-24·4%				
Slovenia					955·0	*940·5*	-14·5	-1·5%
South Africa					124·7	*110·6*	-14·1	-11·3%
Spain	1,055·3	939·0	-116·3	-11·0%				
Sri Lanka					42·5	*477·3*	434·8	1022·6%
Sudan	98·3	83·7	-14·6	-14·8%				
Sweden	881·6	871·1	-10·5	-1·2%				
Switzerland					747·1	*364·3*	-382·8	-51·2%
Syria					256·6	*243·3*	-13·3	-5·2%
Taiwan	2,282·1	2285·1	3·0	0·1%				
Tajikistan								
Tanzania	·4	0·5	0·1	18·7%				
Thailand	268·3	419·8	151·5	56·5%				
Togo					6·9	*9·1*	2·2	31·2%
Trinidad and Tobago								
Tunisia	709·4	713·3	3·9	0·5%				
Turkey	725·0	718·7	-6·3	-0·9%				
Turkmenistan								
Uganda	·9	1·7	0·8	80·6%				

ESRD prevalence in 2007	By FMC	Reported	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC	Estimated	Difference in count	Difference in %
Ukraine	85·3	85·0	-0·3	-0·3%				
United Arab Emirates					225·3	*343·9*	118·7	52·7%
United Kingdom	786·7	756·9	-29·8	-3·8%				
United States	1,723·4	1708·5	-14·9	-0·9%				
Uruguay	907·1	963·9	56·8	6·3%				
Uzbekistan								
Venezuela	476·8	399·0	-77·8	-16·3%				
Vietnam					71·0	*801·2*	730·1	1027·7%
Yemen					109·1	*348·7*	239·7	219·8%
Zambia	2·9	3·4	0·5	19·2%				
Zimbabwe	3·9	5·4	1·5	36·8%				

Supplemental table 21. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2002 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those in 2003 reported in the literature (Reported), or those estimated by the model (Estimated) in this study. The cells in the columns for the FMC data are left empty if they are not provided.

ESRD prevalence	By FMC 2002	Reported In 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC 2002	Estimated in 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %
Country	Kolmogorov-Smirnov test 0·756, p=0·617 (n=56)				Kolmogorov-Smirnov test 0·858, p=0·453 (n=55)			
Albania					41·2	*133·8*	92·6	224·6%
Algeria					162·0	*155·1*	-6·9	-4·3%
Angola						*12·1*		
Argentina					538·0	*532·0*	-6·1	-1·1%
Australia	653·5	688·6	35·1	5·4%				
Austria	772·7	814·8	42·1	5·4%				
Bahrain					272·0	*221·0*	-51·0	-18·8%
Bangladesh	6·3	72·0	65·7	1041·3%				
Belarus	114·6	164·1	49·5	43·2%				
Belgium	691·7	923·4	231·7	33·5%				
Belize								
Benin					8·6	*10·5*	1·9	21·6%
Bhutan								
Bolivia					85·1	*98·9*	13·8	16·2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	504·7	432·4	-72·3	-14·3%				
Botswana								
Brazil	414·4	338·1	-76·3	-18·4%				
Brunei Darussalam					1,114·3	*616·1*	-498·2	-44·7%
Bulgaria					354·9	*323·3*	-31·6	-8·9%
Burkina Faso						*1·3*		
Cambodia		3·8						
Cameroon					5·5	*5·0*	-0·5	-8·8%
Canada	857·9	933·1	75·2	8·8%				
Chad						*1·9*		
Chile	709·5	772·8	63·3	8·9%				
China	33·9	891·7	857·8	2528·9%				
Colombia					262·6	*323·0*	60·4	23·0%
Democratic Republic of Congo						*0·1*		
Costa Rica	243·2	174·3	-68·9	-28·3%				
Cote d'Ivoire					8·0	*18·1*	10·1	125·0%
Croatia	694·4	789·7	95·3	13·7%				
Cuba					213·4	*95·2*	-118·2	-55·4%
Curacao								
Cyprus					951·3	*954·2*	2·9	0·3%
Czech Republic	687·1	707·7	20·6	3·0%				
Denmark	707·2	739·4	32·2	4·5%				
Dominican Republic					97·0	*99·7*	2·7	2·8%
East Timor								
Ecuador	113·3	122·6	9·3	8·2%				

| ESRD prevalence	By FMC 2002	Reported In 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC 2002	Estimated in 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %
Egypt					381·6	*374·8*	-6·8	-1·8%
El Salvador					92·8	*125·8*	33·0	35·6%
Eritrea						*0·0*		
Estonia	261·3	313·8	52·5	20·1%				
Eswatini (Swaziland)						*8·3*		
Ethiopia						*0·4*		
Finland	647·1	658·2	11·1	1·7%				
France	793·1	898·2	105·1	13·3%				
Gabon					25·3	*90·1*	64·8	256·2%
Gambia						*0·0*		
Georgia					64·3	*263·4*	199·2	309·9%
Germany	1,001·7	948·5	-53·2	-5·3%				
Ghana					1·5	*1·5*	0·0	-1·4%
Greece	806·5	880·1	73·6	9·1%				
Guatemala					132·7	*149·8*	17·1	12·9%
Honduras					37·3	*34·0*	-3·3	-8·9%
Hong Kong	864·6	877·7	13·1	1·5%				
Hungary	580·3	438·5	-141·8	-24·4%				
Iceland	446·3	493·9	47·6	10·7%				
India					15·6	*848·9*	833·2	5336·4%
Indonesia	20·1	11·7	-8·4	-41·8%				
Iran					262·4	*409·5*	147·1	56·0%
Iraq					65·7	*31·3*	-34·4	-52·4%
Ireland	659·2	604·0	-55·2	-8·4%				
Israel	617·0	896·3	279·3	45·3%				
Italy	949·9	955·1	5·2	0·6%				
Japan	1,915·1	1795·2	-119·9	-6·3%				
Jordan	339·0	311·0	-28·0	-8·3%				
Kazakhstan					27·0	*63·3*	36·3	134·2%
Kenya					8·3	*9·2*	0·9	11·2%
Kosovo								
Kuwait					541·6	*549·3*	7·7	1·4%
Kyrgyzstan								
Laos						*578·9*		
Latvia					288·0	*328·0*	40·0	13·9%
Lebanon					589·8	*639·0*	49·2	8·3%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	489·5	200·0	-289·5	-59·1%				
Lithuania					333·1	*377·9*	44·8	13·5%
Luxembourg	749·3	200·0	-549·3	-73·3%				
Macau China								
Macedonia						*540·3*		
Madagascar						*3·5*		
Malawi						*0·5*		
Malaysia	406·5	476·8	70·3	17·3%				
Maldives								
Mali					2·2	*0·2*	-2·0	-89·7%
Malta								
Mauritania					48·8	*32·9*	-15·8	-32·4%
Mauritius								
Mexico	277·7	394·4	116·7	42·0%				
Mongolia								
Montenegro								
Morocco					105·0	*122·3*	17·3	16·5%

ESRD prevalence	By FMC 2002	Reported In 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC 2002	Estimated in 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %
Mozambique						*1·6*		
Myanmar	2·4	19·0	16·6	682·1%				
Namibia								
Nepal					9·6	*14·2*	4·7	49·2%
Netherlands	652·9	677·6	24·7	3·8%				
New Zealand	658·3	719·1	60·8	9·2%				
Nicaragua					14·0	*21·2*	7·2	51·4%
Niger						*2·7*		
Nigeria					2·5	*2·5*	0·0	0·6%
Norway	641·1	665·3	24·2	3·8%				
Oman					220·6	*411·3*	190·7	86·4%
Pakistan					32·2	*47·9*	15·7	48·7%
Palestine								
Panama					222·1	*290·7*	68·6	30·9%
Papua New Guinea								
Paraguay					143·4	*95·3*	-48·2	-33·6%
Peru	150·8	166·0	15·2	10·1%				
Philippines	83·1	46·0	-37·1	-44·6%				
Poland	388·1	299·6	-88·5	-22·8%				
Portugal	1,129·6	1128·2	-1·4	-0·1%				
Qatar	399·9	578·0	178·1	44·5%				
Republic of Korea	734·1	794·5	60·4	8·2%				
Republic of Moldova								
Romania					238·3	*216·6*	-21·7	-9·1%
Russia	82·9	90·9	8·0	9·7%				
Rwanda						*4·0*		
Saudi Arabia	356·4	631·4	275·0	77·2%				
Senegal					3·4	*3·7*	0·2	7·0%
Serbia	395·9	491·2	95·3	24·1%				
Seychelles								
Singapore	914·2	1271·6	357·4	39·1%				
Slovakia					563·6	*493·0*	-70·6	-12·5%
Slovenia					860·8	*869·8*	9·1	1·1%
South Africa					108·7	*86·5*	-22·2	-20·4%
Spain					880·4	*916·0*	35·6	4·0%
Sri Lanka					15·8	*454·6*	438·9	2783·2%
Sudan	41·7	48·7	7·0	16·7%				
Sweden	737·0	776·3	39·3	5·3%				
Switzerland					648·3	*365·6*	-282·7	-43·6%
Syria					149·8	*163·8*	14·0	9·3%
Taiwan	1,646·3	1899·8	253·5	15·4%				
Tajikistan								
Tanzania								
Thailand	113·6	237·9	124·3	109·4%				
Togo					6·5	*8·7*	2·2	33·2%
Trinidad and Tobago								
Tunisia	557·9	619·2	61·3	11·0%				
Turkey	417·4	433·5	16·1	3·9%				
Turkmenistan								
Uganda						*1·8*		
Ukraine					36·7	*50·7*	14·0	38·3%

| ESRD prevalence	By FMC 2002	Reported In 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %	By FMC 2002	Estimated in 2003	Difference in count	Difference in %
United Arab Emirates					259·6	*272·0*	12·4	4·8%
United Kingdom	610·5	610·5	0·0	0·0%				
United States	1,476·7	1509·5	32·8	2·2%				
Uruguay	838·2	845·5	7·3	0·9%				
Uzbekistan								
Venezuela					288·2	*328·6*	40·4	14·0%
Vietnam					16·4	*742·7*	726·3	4428·8%
Yemen					61·5	*265·9*	204·4	332·5%
Zambia						*1·9*		
Zimbabwe						*6·6*		

Supplemental figure 5. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2012 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those reported by literature. The difference is presented as the count in pmp. The countries with the difference larger than 200 pmp are labeled. pmp: per million population.
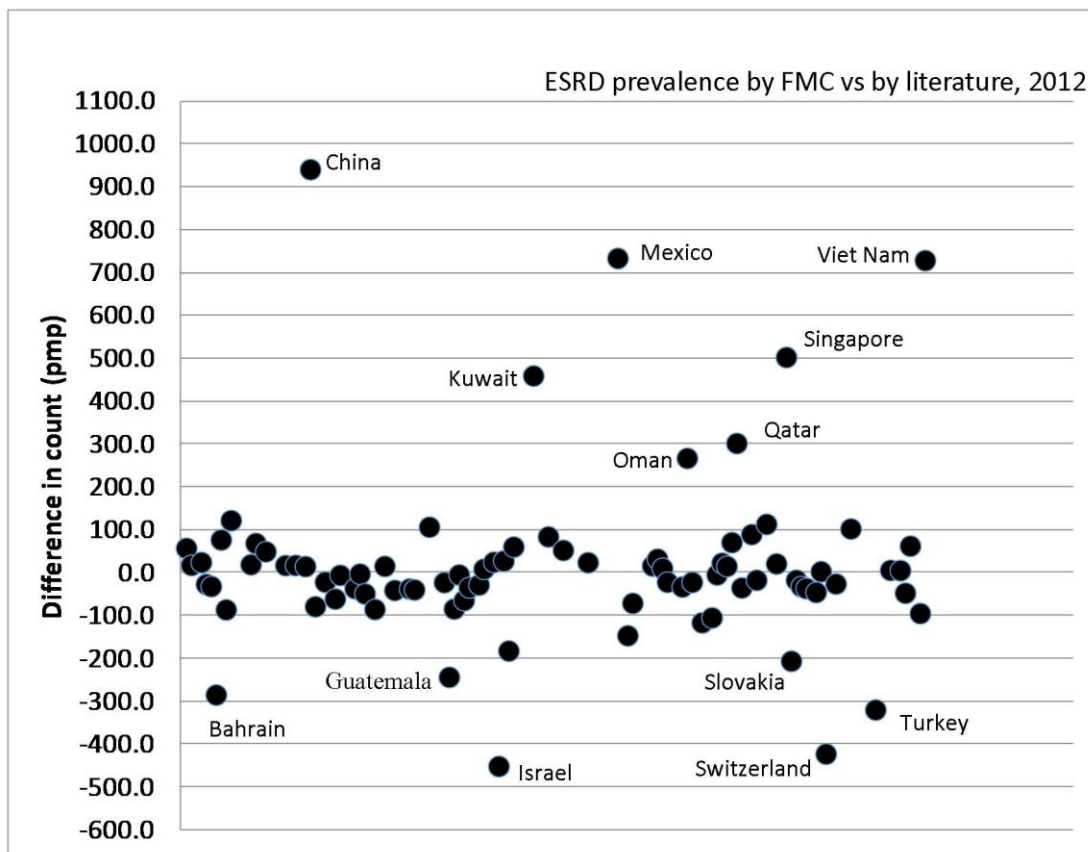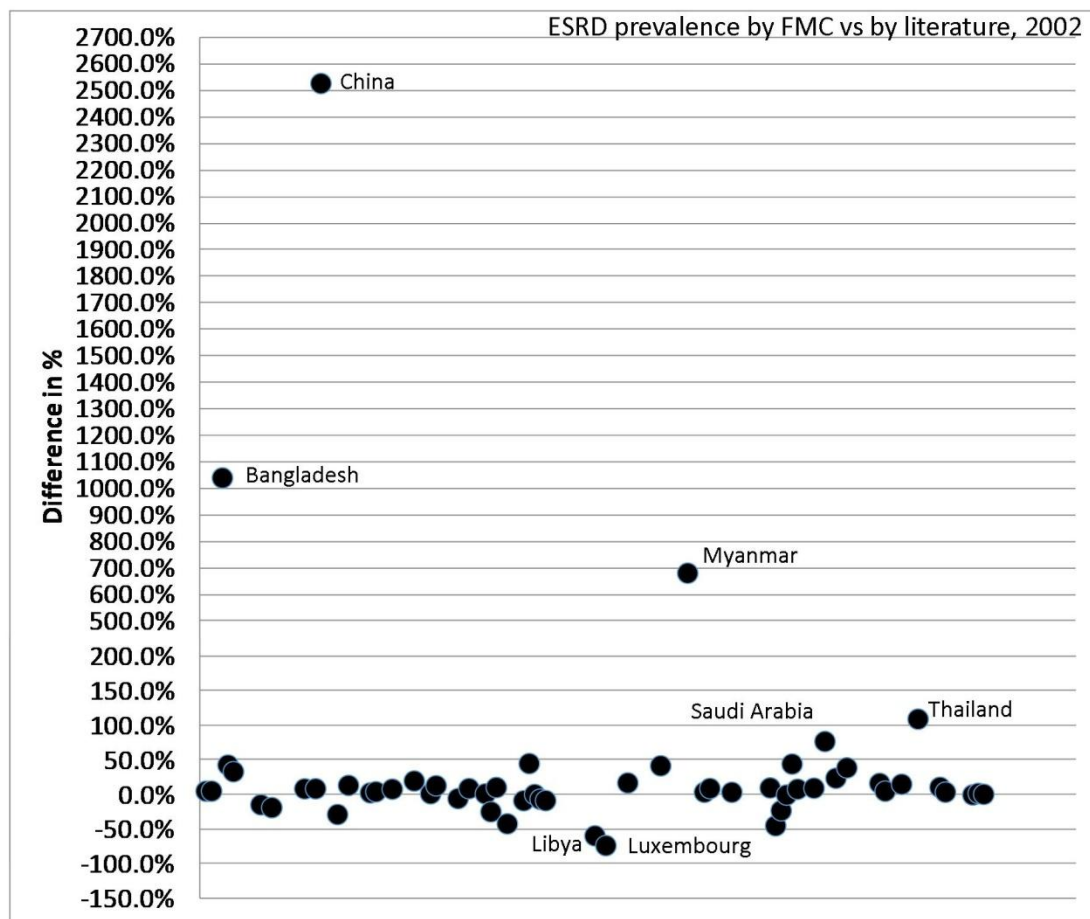
Supplemental figure 6. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2012 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those reported by literature. The difference is presented as the percentage of the FMC data. The countries with the difference larger than 50% are labeled.
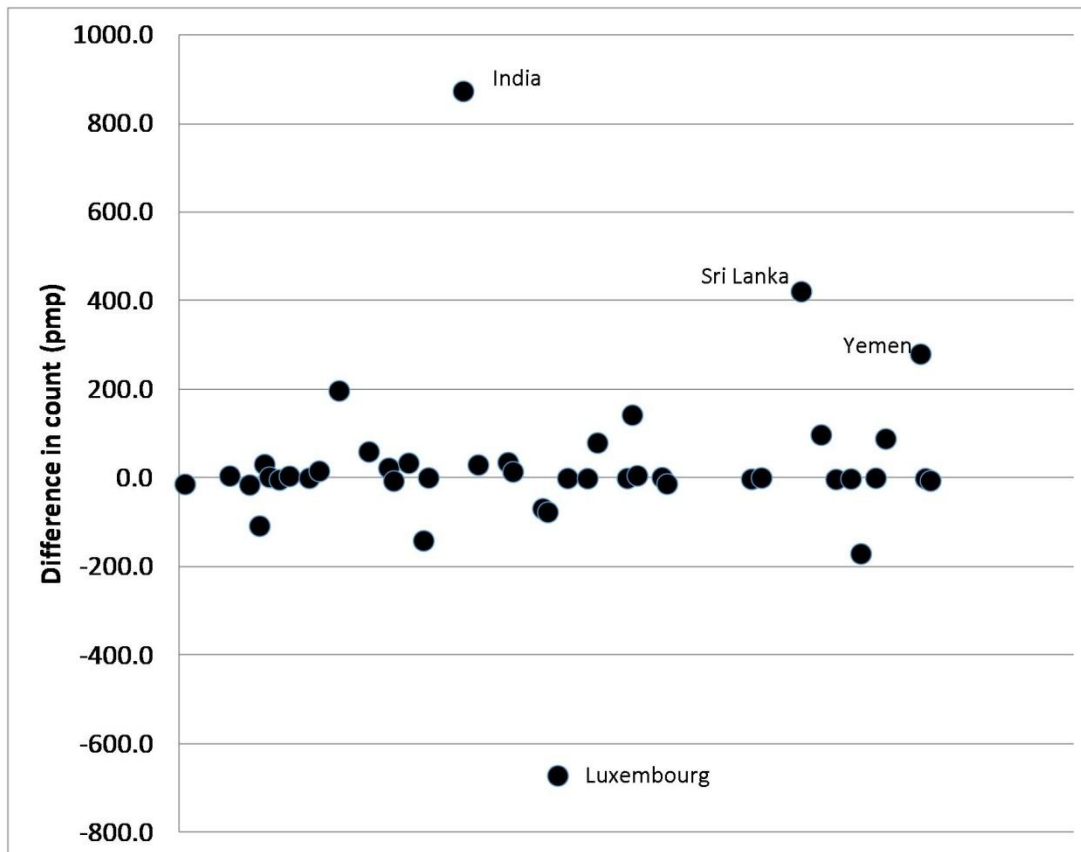

ESRD prevalence by FMC vs by literature, 2012
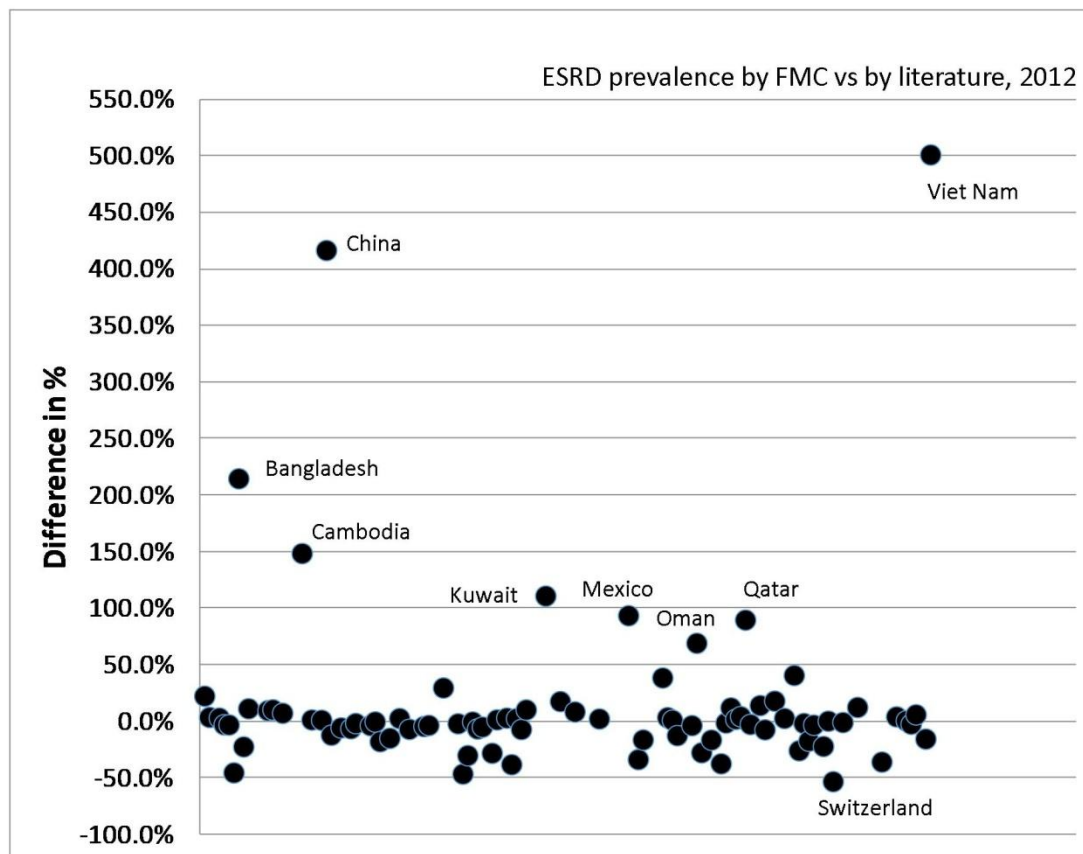
Supplemental figure 7. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2007 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those reported by literature. The difference is presented as the count in pmp. The countries with the difference larger than 200 pmp are labeled. pmp: per million population.
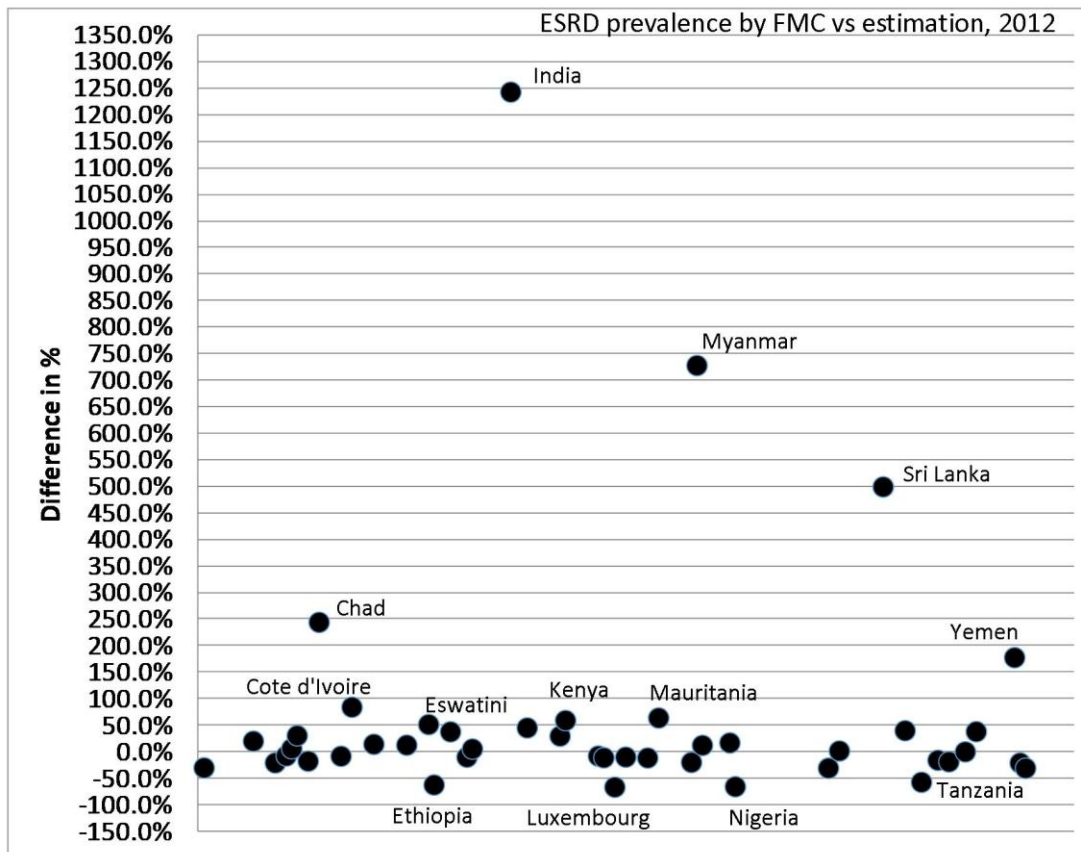

ESRD prevalence by FMC vs by literature, 2007
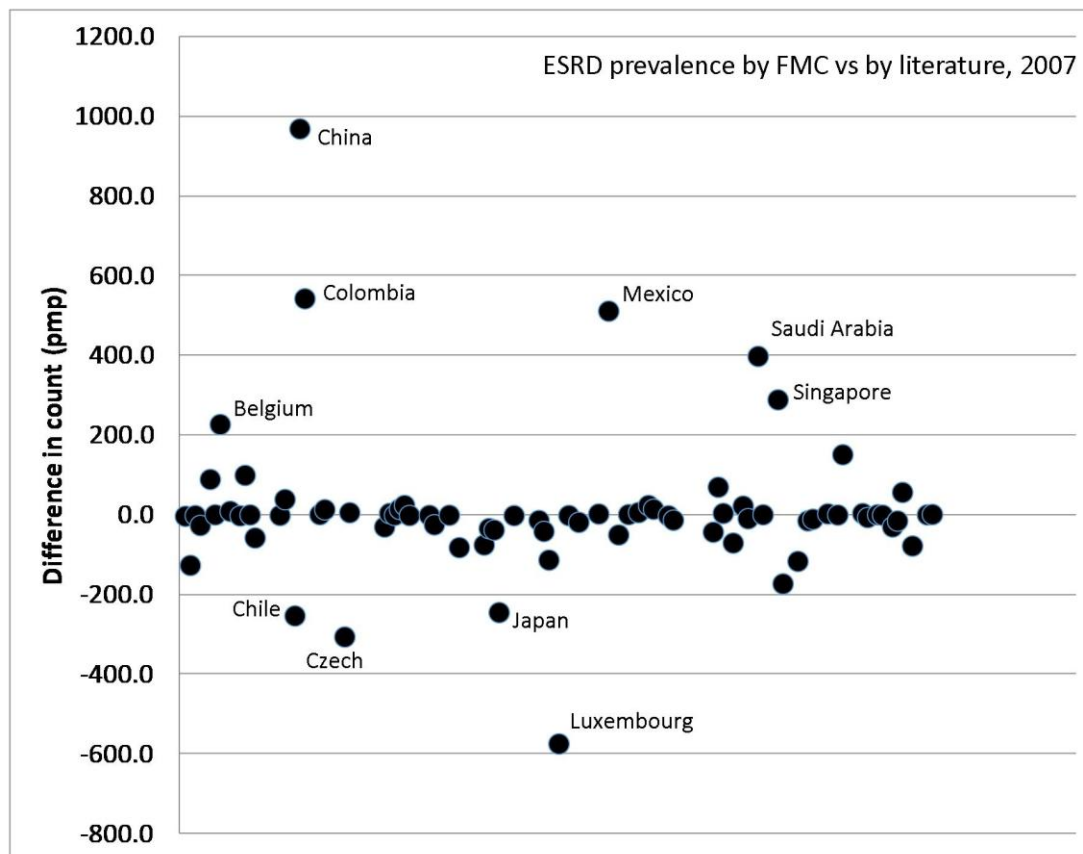
Supplemental figure 8. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2007 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those reported by literature. The difference is presented as the percentage of the FMC data. The countries with the difference larger than 50% are labeled.
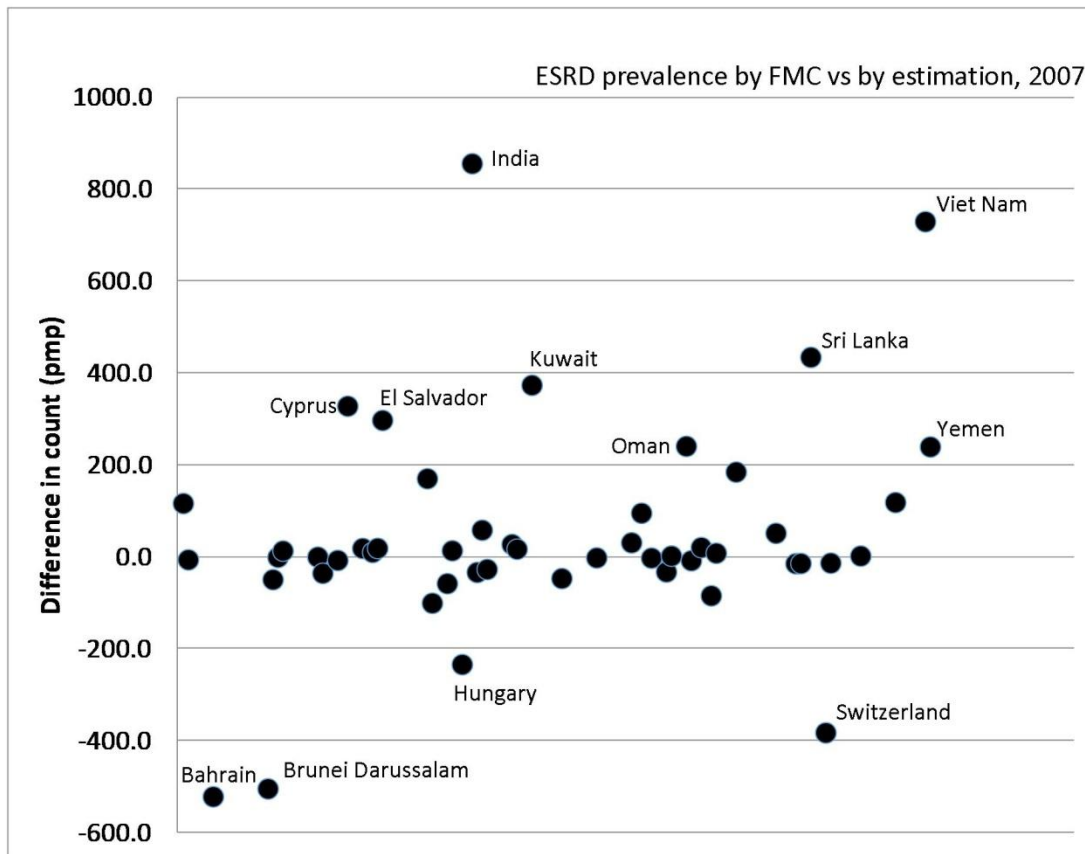

ESRD prevalence by FMC vs by literature, 2007
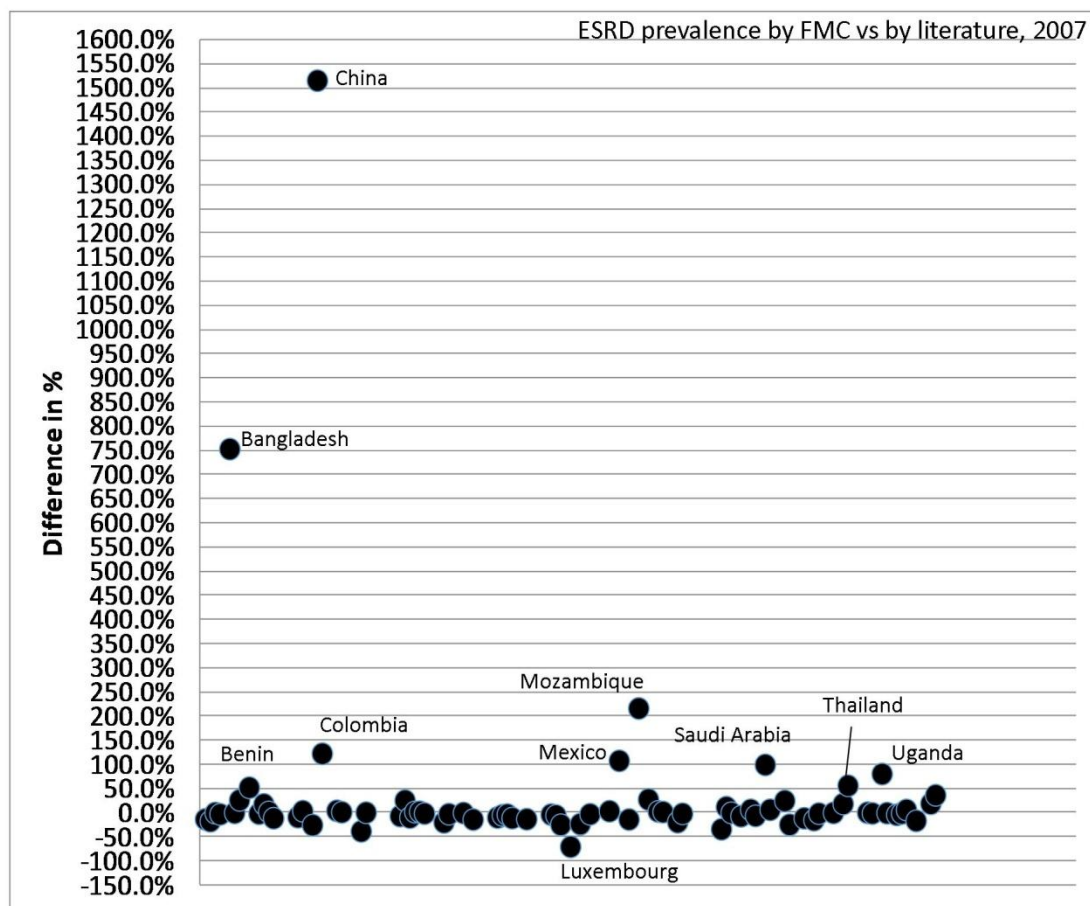
Supplemental figure 9. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2002 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and the ESRD prevalence in 2003 reported by literature. The difference is presented as the count in pmp. The countries with the difference larger than 200 pmp are labeled. pmp: per million population.
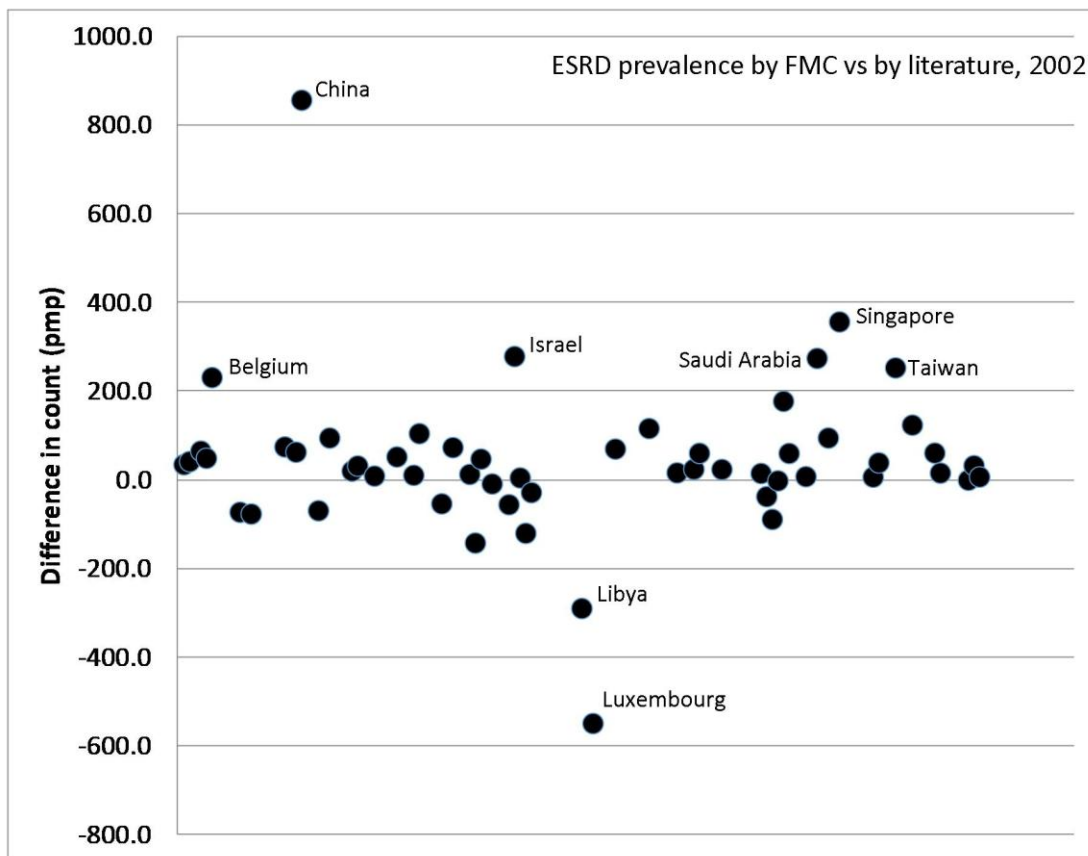
Supplemental figure 10. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2002 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and the ESRD prevalence in 2003 reported by literature. The difference is presented as the percentage of the FMC data. The countries with the difference larger than 50% are labeled.

ESRD prevalence by FMC vs by literature, 2002

Supplemental figure 11. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2012 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those estimated by the model in this study. The difference is presented as the count in pmp. The countries with the difference larger than 200 pmp are labeled. pmp: per million population.

Supplemental figure 12. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2012 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those estimated by the model in this study. The difference is presented as the percentage of the FMC data. The countries with the difference larger than 50% are labeled.
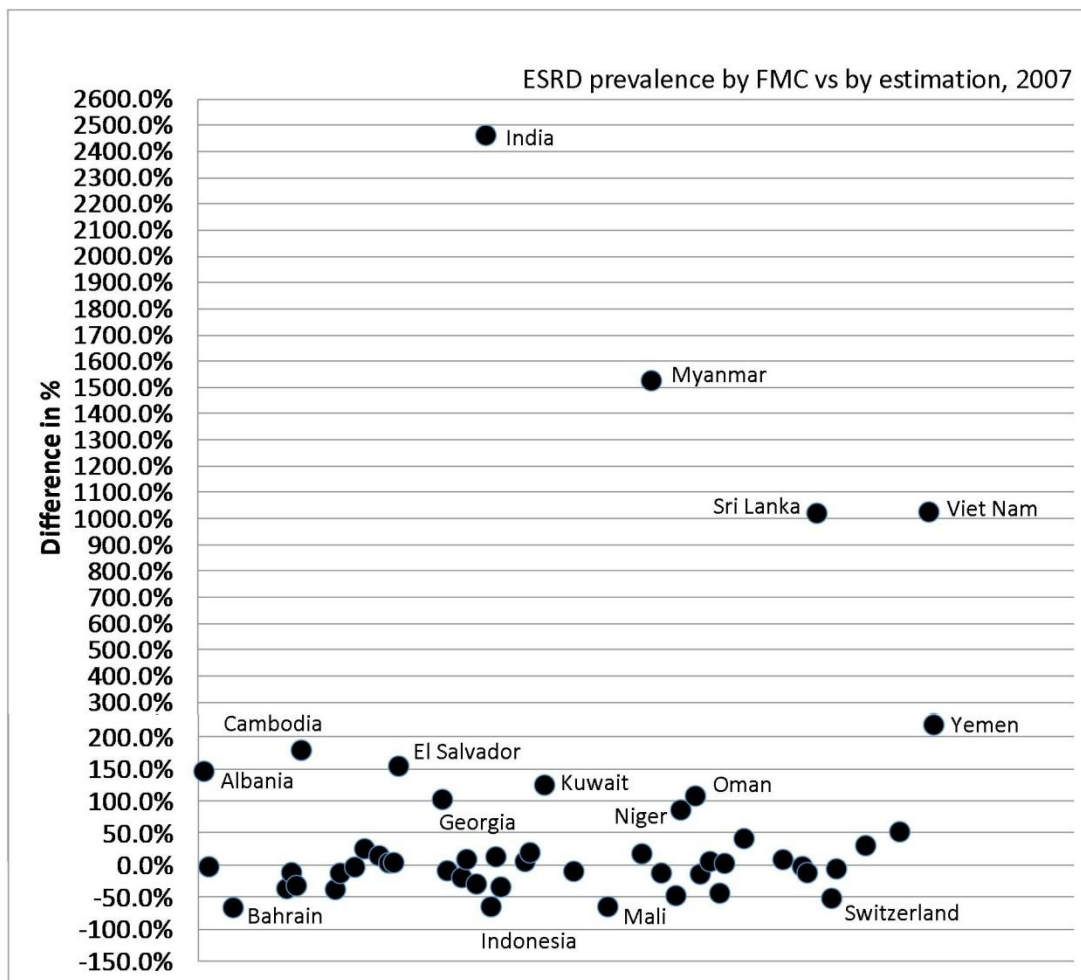
Supplemental figure 13. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2012 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those estimated by the model in this study. The difference is presented as the count in pmp. The countries with the difference larger than 200 pmp are labeled. pmp: per million population.
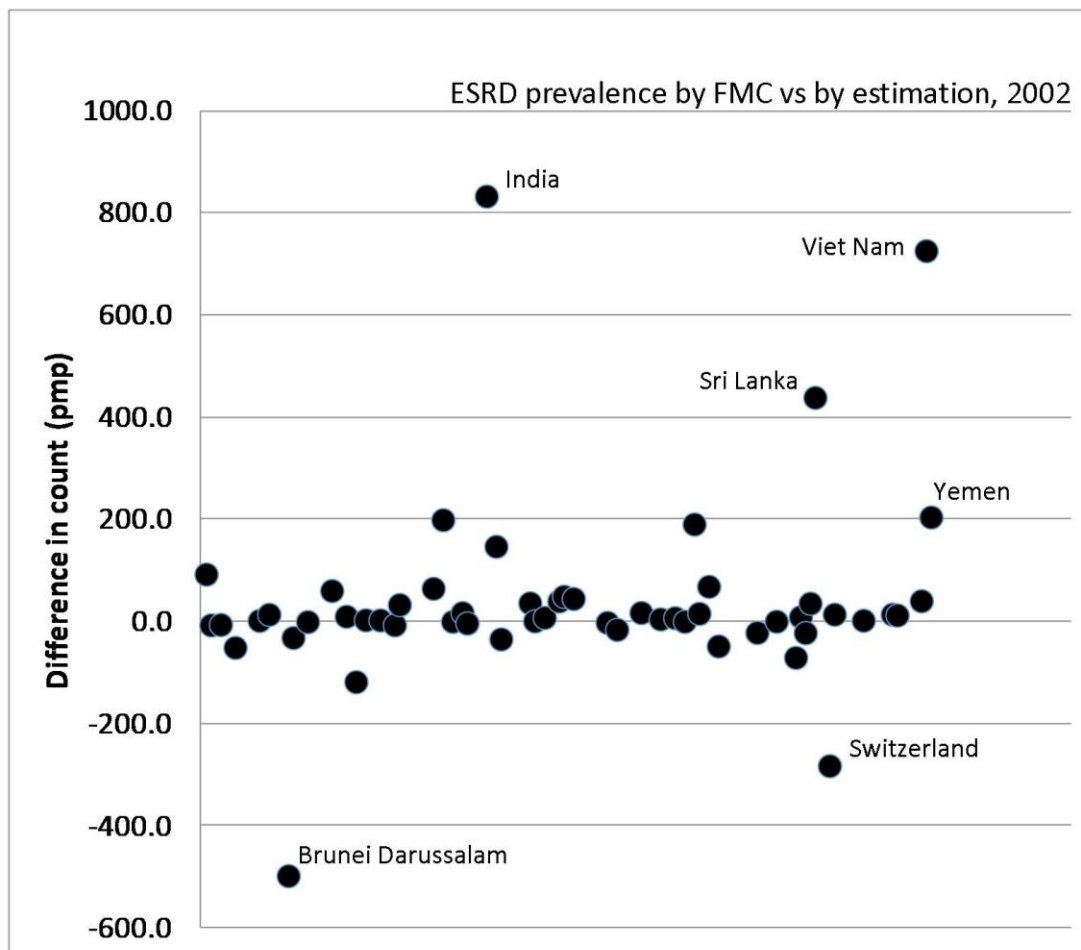

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Supplemental figure 14. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2007 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and those estimated by the model in this study. The difference is presented as the percentage of the FMC data. The countries with the difference larger than 50% are labeled.

Supplemental figure 15. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2002 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and the ESRD prevalence in 2003 estimated by the model in this study. The difference is presented as the count in pmp. The countries with the difference larger than 200 pmp are labeled. pmp: per million population.

Supplemental figure 16. Comparison between the ESRD prevalence data in 2002 provided by the Fresenius Medical Care and the ESRD prevalence in 2003 estimated by the model in this study. The difference is presented as the percentage of the FMC data. The countries with the difference larger than 50% are labeled.