




Renal hyperfiltration is independently associated with increased all-cause mortality in individuals with type 2 diabetes: a prospective cohort study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction In addition to favoring renal disease progression, renal ‘hyperfiltration’ has been associated with an increased risk of death, though it is unclear whether and how excess mortality is related to increased renal function. We investigated whether renal hyperfiltration is an independent predictor of death in patients with type 2 diabetes from the Renal Insufficiency And Cardiovascular Events Italian multicenter study.

Research design and methods This observational, prospective cohort study enrolled 15 773 patients with type 2 diabetes consecutively attending 19 Italian diabetes clinics in 2006–2008. Serum creatinine, albuminuria, cardiovascular risk factors, and complications/comorbidities were assessed at baseline. Vital status on 31 October 2015 was retrieved for 15 656 patients (99.26%). Patients were stratified (A) by absolute estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) values in eGFR deciles or Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) categories and (B) based on age-corrected thresholds or age and gender-specific 95th and 5th percentiles in hyperfiltration, hypofiltration, and normofiltration groups.

Results The highest eGFR decile/category and the hyperfiltration group included (partly) different individuals with similar clinical features. Age and gender-adjusted death rates were significantly higher in deciles 1, 9, and 10 (≥ 103.9 , 50.9–62.7, and < 50.9 mL/min/1.73 m², respectively) versus the reference decile 3 (92.9–97.5 mL/min/1.73 m²). Mortality risk, adjusted for multiple confounders, was also increased in deciles 1 (HR 1.461 (95% CI 1.175 to 1.818), $p=0.001$), 9 (1.312 (95% CI 1.107 to 1.555), $p=0.002$), and 10 (1.976 (95% CI 1.673 to 2.333), $p<0.0001$) versus decile 3. Similar results were obtained by stratifying patients by KDIGO categories. Death rates and adjusted mortality risks were significantly higher in hyperfiltering and particularly hypofiltering versus normofiltering individuals.

Conclusions In type 2 diabetes, both high-normal eGFR and hyperfiltration are associated with an increased risk of death from any cause, independent of confounders that may directly impact on mortality and/or affect GFR estimation. Further studies are required to clarify the nature of this relationship.

Trial registration number NCT00715481.

Significance of this study

What is already known about this subject?

- Previous reports have shown that, in addition to favoring renal disease progression, renal ‘hyperfiltration’ is associated with increased mortality.
- However, it is unclear whether (and how) the increased risk of death is related to increased renal function or to confounders that may directly impact on mortality and/or affect assessment of estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR).

What are the new findings?

- This large, observational, prospective cohort study showed that the highest eGFR decile/category (above ~ 105 mL/min/1.73 m²) and the age (and gender-) corrected hyperfiltration groups included partly different individuals, though with similar clinical features (ie, younger age, more frequently male and current smoker, more favorable cardiovascular risk profile, lower prevalence of comorbidities).
- In addition to low eGFR/hypofiltration, both high-normal eGFR and hyperfiltration were associated with an increased risk of death from any cause.
- Increased mortality risk was independent of confounders that may directly impact on mortality and/or affect GFR estimation.

How might these results change the focus of research or clinical practice?

- In individuals with type 2 diabetes, not only reduced, elevated eGFR, either in the high-normal or in the hyperfiltration range, should be considered a risk factor for increased mortality.
- Further studies are required to establish whether the increased mortality risk is directly related to eGFR and to clarify the mechanisms underlying this relationship.

INTRODUCTION

Renal (ie, whole-kidney) hyperfiltration is commonly defined as a glomerular filtration

rate (GFR) that exceeds 2 SD above mean GFR in healthy individuals,¹ corresponding to values ranging from 130 to 140 mL/min/1.73 m².² An elevated GFR has been reported in the early stage of both type 1 and type 2 diabetes, with prevalence values of 10%–67% and 6%–73%³ and average increases of approximately 27%⁴ and 16%,⁵ respectively. Hyperfiltration has been reported also in non-diabetic obese individuals, though in most, but not all studies it was no longer observed when GFR was adjusted for body size.³ However, this definition of renal hyperfiltration does not consider a number of factors that impact on GFR variability, such as nephron endowment at birth, ethnicity, gender, and especially age.³ Indeed, after the age of 40 years, the threshold for hyperfiltration should be corrected for the annual GFR decline of 1 mL/min/1.73 m².⁶ Moreover, identification of hyperfiltration is complicated by the inaccuracy of serum creatinine-based GFR-estimating equations,³ which systematically underestimate GFR, especially in the normal or increased range, in individuals with type 2 diabetes.⁷

Renal hyperfiltration occurring in early diabetes and obesity is the result of an increased single-nephron GFR (SNGFR), the so-called glomerular hyperfiltration, which is caused by multiple mechanisms affecting the determinants of glomerular ultrafiltration.⁸ Increased SNGFR may also occur despite normal or reduced whole-kidney GFR, as it represents an adaptive response for maintaining renal function in several renal disorders. A supra-physiological GFR elevation is considered a risk factor for adverse renal outcomes in diabetic individuals.³ Though not consistently, epidemiological surveys have in fact reported an association with subsequent GFR loss and development of microalbuminuria or macroalbuminuria in patients with type 1 and 2 diabetes.³ Likewise, under conditions of reduced renal mass, hyperfiltration in the residual nephrons is considered the main mechanism leading to further nephron loss and progression toward end-stage renal disease.⁹

In addition to favoring renal disease progression, renal hyperfiltration has been associated with increased mortality. A meta-analysis of general population and high-risk cohorts has shown an increased risk of death from any cause, but not from cardiovascular disease (CVD), in individuals with an estimated GFR (eGFR) ≥ 105 mL/min/1.73 m² and normoalbuminuria,¹⁰ a finding subsequently confirmed in people with and without diabetes or hypertension.^{11 12} However, this increased mortality risk has been interpreted as an effect of conditions such older age and severe comorbidities, which are characterized by low creatinine values due to reduced muscle mass rather than to increased renal function.^{10 12} A recent systematic review has suggested that renal hyperfiltration is indeed associated with a higher risk of death and CVD.¹³ Unfortunately, the studies considered in this review were mostly retrospective and included individuals from either the general population or selected disease groups of various size and different risk, and only some of them reported

measurements of albuminuria/proteinuria or were specifically focused on hyperfiltration. More importantly, most of these studies did not evaluate ‘hyperfiltering’ individuals, but only those falling in the highest eGFR category, which included people with high-normal eGFR values below the hyperfiltration threshold, at variance with older patients falling in other categories, who may have exceeded the age-corrected threshold.

The present analysis aimed at assessing whether renal hyperfiltration at baseline, defined as either the highest eGFR decile/category or age (and gender-) corrected hyperfiltration, is an independent predictor of subsequent death from any cause in the large cohort of individuals with type 2 diabetes from the Renal Insufficiency And Cardiovascular Events (RIACE) Italian multicenter study.

METHODS

Design

The RIACE is an observational, prospective cohort study on the impact of eGFR on morbidity and mortality in individuals with type 2 diabetes.¹⁴

Patients

The study population included 15 773 Caucasian patients (after excluding 160 individuals with missing or implausible values), consecutively attending 19 hospital-based, tertiary referral diabetes clinics of the National Health Service throughout Italy in 2006–2008. Exclusion criteria were dialysis or renal transplantation.

All-cause mortality

The vital status of study participants on 31 October 2015 was verified by interrogating the Italian Health Card database (<http://sistemats1.sanita.finanze.it/wps/portal/>), which provides updated and reliable information on all current Italian residents.¹⁵

Baseline measurements

Baseline data were collected using a standardized protocol across participating centers.¹⁴

Participants underwent a structured interview in order to collect the following information: age, smoking status, known diabetes duration, comorbidities, and current glucose, lipid, and blood pressure (BP)-lowering treatments.

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated from weight and height, whereas waist circumference was estimated from log-transformed BMI values¹⁶; BP was measured with a sphygmomanometer with the patients seated with the arm at the heart level.

Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) was measured by high-performance liquid chromatography using Diabetes Control and Complications Trials-aligned methods; triglycerides and total and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol were determined in fasting blood samples by colorimetric enzymatic methods; low-density

lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol was calculated by the Friedewald formula.

The presence of diabetic kidney disease (DKD) was assessed by measuring albuminuria and serum creatinine, as previously detailed.^{14 17} Albumin excretion rate was obtained from 24 hours of urine collections or calculated from albumin-to-creatinine ratio in early-morning, first-voided urine samples, using a conversion formula developed in patients with type 1 diabetes and preliminarily validated in a subgroup of RIACE participants. Albuminuria was measured in fresh urine samples by immunonephelometry or immunoturbidimetry, in the absence of interfering clinical conditions. One to three measurements for each patient were obtained; in cases of multiple measurements, the geometric mean of 2–3 values was used for analysis. In individuals with multiple measurements, the concordance rate between the first value and the geometric mean was >90% for all albuminuria categories.¹⁷ Serum (and urine) creatinine was measured by the modified Jaffe method, traceable to Isotope-Dilution Mass Spectrometry, and eGFR was calculated by the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration equation.¹⁵

In each center, the presence of diabetic retinopathy (DR) was assessed by an expert ophthalmologist by dilated funduscopy. Patients with mild or moderate non-proliferative DR were classified as having non-advanced DR, whereas those with severe non-proliferative DR, proliferative DR, or maculopathy were grouped into the advanced DR category. DR grade was assigned based on the worse eye.¹⁸

Previous major acute CVD events, including myocardial infarction, stroke, foot ulcer/gangrene/amputation, and coronary, carotid, and lower limb revascularization, were adjudicated based on hospital discharge records by an ad hoc committee in each center.¹⁹

Categorization of patients

For the purpose of the current analysis, the RIACE participants were either stratified by absolute eGFR levels or categorized based on age (and gender-) adjusted eGFR threshold for hyperfiltration (and hypofiltration), as shown in online supplementary table S1. First, the cohort was divided into deciles of baseline eGFR values, from the highest (>104 mL/min/1.73 m²) to the lowest (<51 mL/min/1.73 m²). As the highest decile approximately corresponds to the high-normal G1 subcategory, patients were also stratified according to the following Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) eGFR categories and subcategories (mL/min/1.73 m²): G1a (≥105), G1b (90–104), G2 (60–89), G3a (45–59), G3b (30–44), G4–5 (<30).²⁰ Then, participants were classified as hyperfiltrating if their baseline eGFR value was above an age-adjusted hyperfiltration threshold calculated according to the formula 130 mL/min/1.73 m²–1.0 mL/min/1.73 m² per year after 40 years of age.²¹ The remaining individuals were classified as normofiltrating or hypofiltrating based on whether their baseline eGFR value was above

or below 60 mL/min/1.73 m². According to previous studies,^{22 23} hyperfiltrating and hypofiltrating patients were also defined as individuals with eGFR values above the 95th and below the 5th age and gender-specific percentiles, respectively, whereas normofiltrating individuals were those falling in between. As shown in online supplementary figure S1, both percentiles were virtually identical in men and women; in addition, while there was a high concordance between the two definitions for hyperfiltration, the 5th percentile threshold for hypofiltration was well below 60 mL/min/1.73 m² for patients aged ≥60 years, consistent with the view that both the upper and the lower limits of the normal range decrease with ageing.²⁴

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean±SD or median (IQR) for continuous variables, and number of cases and percentage for categorical variables. Comparisons among groups were performed by one-way analysis of variance or Kruskal-Wallis test, according to the parametric or non-parametric distribution of continuous variables, and by Pearson's χ^2 test for categorical variables.

Crude mortality rates were described as events per 1000 patient-years, with 95% exact Poisson CIs and adjusted for age and gender by a Poisson regression model. Kaplan-Meier survival probabilities for all-cause mortality were estimated according to the above categorizations and differences were analyzed using the log-rank statistic. The HRs and their 95% CIs were estimated by Cox proportional hazards regression, using the 'normal eGFR' group (ie, the third decile and the G1b category) or the normofiltrating group as reference. These analyses were adjusted for age and gender (model 1), plus albuminuria (model 2), plus CVD risk factors, that is, smoking, diabetes duration, HbA1c, BMI, triglycerides, total and HDL cholesterol, systolic and diastolic BP, and antihyperglycemic, lipid-lowering, antihypertensive, and renin-angiotensin system (RAS) blocker treatment (model 3), and plus other complications, that is, DR grade and any CVD, and presence of severe comorbidity(ies), that is, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic liver disease and/or cancer (model 4).

All p values were two sided, and p<0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS V.13.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

Valid information on vital status was retrieved for 15 656 participants (99.3% of the cohort). At the time of the census, 3602 (23.0%) individuals had died; death rate was 31.0 per 1000 person-years (95% CI 30.0 to 32.0) over a mean follow-up of 7.4±2.1 years.^{25 26}

Clinical features of participants by eGFR deciles/KDIGO categories

The clinical features of the RIACE participants stratified by eGFR deciles are shown in table 1. From the first (highest) to the 10th (lowest) eGFR decile, the proportion of male patients and current smokers and the levels

Table 1 Baseline clinical features in the RIACE participants with valid information on vital status on 31 October 2015, stratified by eGFR deciles

Variable	eGFR deciles										P value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
n	1565	1566	1566	1566	1566	1566	1566	1566	1566	1566	1565
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	111.5±7.8 (103.9–176.0)	100.4±1.9 (97.5–103.9)	95.1±1.3 (92.9–97.5)	90.8±1.2 (88.6–92.9)	86.3±1.4 (83.8–88.6)	80.9±1.8 (77.7–83.8)	74.4±1.9 (71.1–77.7)	67.1±2.5 (62.7–71.1)	57.3±3.4 (50.9–62.7)	38.9±9.6 (4.1–50.9)	38.9±9.6 (4.1–50.9)
Deaths, n (%)	148 (9.5)	170 (10.9)	196 (12.5)	261 (16.7)	330 (21.1)	347 (22.2)	333 (21.3)	408 (26.1)	545 (34.8)	864 (55.2)	<0.0001
Age (years)	52.8±9.3	59.1±7.2	63.4±7.0	66.6±7.1	68.9±8.3	68.5±9.5	68.8±8.5	70.6±8.2	72.8±8.2	74.4±8.7	<0.0001
Gender, n (%)											<0.0001
Females	656 (41.9)	656 (41.9)	668 (42.7)	634 (40.5)	656 (41.9)	616 (39.4)	632 (40.4)	685 (43.7)	761 (48.6)	790 (50.5)	
Males	909 (58.1)	910 (58.1)	898 (57.3)	931 (59.5)	910 (58.1)	949 (60.6)	934 (59.6)	881 (56.3)	805 (51.4)	775 (49.5)	
Smoking status, n (%)											<0.0001
Never	816 (52.1)	838 (53.5)	880 (56.2)	886 (56.6)	934 (59.6)	867 (55.4)	879 (56.1)	913 (58.3)	924 (59.0)	912 (58.3)	
Former	343 (21.9)	389 (24.8)	417 (26.6)	433 (27.7)	427 (27.3)	484 (30.9)	472 (30.1)	478 (30.5)	476 (30.4)	488 (31.2)	
Current	406 (25.9)	339 (21.6)	269 (17.2)	246 (15.7)	205 (13.1)	214 (13.7)	215 (13.7)	175 (11.2)	166 (10.6)	165 (10.5)	
Diabetes duration (years)	7.9±7.2	9.4±7.9	11.5±9.0	12.7±9.5	13.6±10.1	13.9±10.4	13.7±10.2	14.9±10.4	16.5±11.1	17.7±11.1	<0.0001
Age at diagnosis (years)	44.9±9.9	49.6±9.4	51.9±10.1	53.9±10.4	55.3±11.1	54.6±11.1	55.2±11.2	55.7±10.8	56.3±11.4	56.7±12.3	<0.0001
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	60.4±19.9	58.7±16.6	58.6±16.0	56.9±14.6	58.0±15.4	58.0±15.4	58.7±15.3	58.9±15.8	60.2±16.6	60.4±19.9	<0.0001
Antihyperglycemic Tx, n (%)											<0.0001
Lifestyle	269 (17.2)	216 (13.8)	228 (14.6)	201 (12.8)	212 (13.5)	245 (15.7)	226 (14.4)	203 (13.0)	173 (11.0)	140 (8.9)	
Non-insulin	931 (59.5)	1015 (64.8)	1004 (64.1)	1048 (67.0)	1031 (65.8)	987 (63.1)	969 (61.9)	967 (61.7)	910 (58.1)	757 (48.4)	
Insulin	365 (23.3)	335 (21.4)	334 (21.3)	316 (20.2)	323 (20.6)	333 (21.3)	371 (23.7)	396 (25.3)	483 (30.8)	668 (42.7)	
BMI (kg/m ²)	29.8±6.2	29.2±5.3	29.0±5.3	28.7±4.8	28.5±4.8	28.5±4.8	28.9±4.8	28.9±5.0	29.0±4.9	29.2±5.2	<0.0001
Waist circumference (cm)	104.2±12.6	102.9±10.7	102.7±10.7	101.9±9.8	101.5±9.8	101.7±9.7	102.3±9.8	102.4±10.2	102.3±9.9	102.9±10.3	<0.0001
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.64±1.36	1.56±1.05	1.51±0.92	1.46±0.83	1.43±0.85	1.51±0.90	1.53±0.87	1.57±0.93	1.61±0.91	1.89±1.13	<0.0001
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.85±1.03	4.77±1.00	4.80±0.95	4.78±0.96	4.76±0.96	4.75±0.96	4.78±0.98	4.78±0.96	4.78±0.98	4.80±1.09	0.279
HDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.27±0.35	1.28±0.34	1.31±0.35	1.32±0.35	1.33±0.35	1.30±0.34	1.30±0.35	1.30±0.36	1.28±0.35	1.21±0.37	<0.0001
Non-HDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	3.58±1.00	3.49±0.97	3.49±0.93	3.45±0.93	3.43±0.93	3.45±0.93	3.48±0.94	3.49±0.92	3.51±0.92	3.58±1.03	<0.0001
LDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	2.86±0.86	2.78±0.85	2.80±0.82	2.79±0.82	2.79±0.86	2.77±0.83	2.79±0.83	2.78±0.83	2.78±0.84	2.73±0.89	0.030
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	1202 (76.8)	1260 (80.5)	1310 (83.7)	1282 (81.9)	1249 (79.8)	1316 (84.1)	1305 (83.3)	1321 (84.4)	1311 (83.7)	1300 (83.1)	<0.0001
Lipid-lowering Tx, n (%)	477 (30.5)	665 (42.5)	728 (46.5)	705 (45.0)	690 (44.1)	757 (48.4)	771 (49.2)	770 (49.2)	797 (50.9)	878 (56.1)	<0.0001
Systolic BP (mm Hg)	131.9±16.2	135.7±17.0	137.6±17.5	138.1±16.8	139.3±18.2	138.9±18.4	139.7±17.9	139.1±18.0	140.5±18.6	139.7±19.7	<0.0001
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)	79.4±9.5	79.7±9.2	79.4±9.2	79.0±8.9	78.8±9.5	78.5±9.4	78.7±9.3	78.7±9.2	78.2±9.6	77.3±10.2	<0.0001

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Variable	eGFR deciles										P value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pulse pressure (mm Hg)	52.5±12.7	56.0±14.1	58.3±14.9	59.2±15.0	60.5±15.7	60.4±16.0	60.9±15.8	60.4±15.8	62.3±16.6	62.4±17.5	<0.0001
Hypertension, n (%)	1100 (70.3)	1218 (77.8)	1333 (85.1)	1311 (83.8)	1344 (85.8)	1385 (88.5)	1397 (89.2)	1417 (90.5)	1449 (92.5)	1496 (95.6)	<0.0001
Antihypertensive Tx, n (%)	764 (48.8)	921 (58.8)	1027 (65.6)	1044 (66.7)	1083 (69.2)	1123 (71.8)	1151 (73.5)	1225 (78.2)	1306 (83.4)	1428 (91.2)	<0.0001
RAS blocker Tx, n (%)	647 (41.3)	775 (49.5)	865 (55.2)	881 (56.3)	905 (57.8)	934 (59.7)	970 (61.9)	1031 (65.8)	1127 (72.0)	1205 (77.0)	<0.0001
Antiplatelet Tx, n (%)	372 (23.8)	467 (29.8)	538 (34.4)	577 (36.9)	615 (39.3)	654 (41.8)	673 (43.0)	676 (43.2)	780 (49.8)	896 (57.3)	<0.0001
Anticoagulant Tx, n (%)	14 (0.9)	33 (2.1)	41 (2.6)	38 (2.4)	50 (3.2)	64 (4.1)	67 (4.3)	92 (5.9)	114 (7.3)	156 (10.0)	<0.0001
Albuminuria (mg/24 hours)	55.5±455.3	41.1±239.1	45.7±167.8	34.1±89.5	43.7±189.7	47.6±177.4	53.7±169.2	55.9±337.6	105.2±365.5	240.8±571.2	<0.0001
Albuminuria categories, n (%)											<0.0001
Normoalbuminuria	1212 (77.4)	1230 (78.5)	1255 (80.1)	1238 (79.1)	1225 (78.2)	1204 (76.9)	1171 (74.8)	1170 (74.7)	1025 (65.6)	730 (46.6)	
Microalbuminuria	315 (20.1)	306 (19.5)	259 (16.5)	295 (18.8)	306 (19.5)	318 (20.3)	340 (21.7)	345 (22.0)	433 (27.7)	548 (35.0)	
Macroalbuminuria	38 (2.4)	30 (1.9)	52 (3.3)	32 (2.0)	35 (2.2)	43 (2.7)	55 (3.5)	51 (3.3)	108 (6.9)	287 (18.3)	
Serum creatinine (µmol/L)	52.6±12.0	60.8±10.6	64.1±10.6	67.8±10.4	71.4±10.5	77.5±10.3	83.0±10.3	88.9±11.7	99.1±13.6	146.1±66.0	<0.0001
DR, n (%)											<0.0001
No	1328 (84.9)	1274 (81.4)	1262 (80.6)	1251 (79.9)	1239 (79.1)	1243 (79.4)	1224 (78.2)	1213 (77.5)	1133 (72.3)	1022 (65.3)	
Non-advanced	135 (8.6)	167 (10.7)	176 (11.2)	182 (11.6)	199 (12.7)	196 (12.5)	184 (11.7)	213 (13.6)	242 (15.5)	253 (16.2)	
Advanced	102 (6.5)	125 (8.0)	128 (8.2)	132 (8.4)	128 (8.2)	126 (8.1)	158 (10.1)	140 (8.9)	191 (12.2)	290 (18.5)	
CVD, n (%)											
Any	155 (9.9)	237 (15.1)	295 (18.8)	281 (18.0)	300 (19.2)	376 (24.0)	403 (25.7)	398 (25.4)	508 (32.4)	667 (42.6)	<0.0001
Myocardial infarction	74 (4.7)	115 (7.3)	134 (8.6)	139 (8.9)	131 (8.4)	201 (12.8)	193 (12.3)	183 (11.7)	240 (15.3)	332 (21.2)	<0.0001
Coronary revascularization	67 (4.3)	104 (6.6)	141 (9.0)	134 (8.6)	123 (7.9)	169 (10.8)	161 (10.3)	181 (11.6)	214 (13.7)	285 (18.2)	<0.0001
Any coronary event	96 (6.1)	158 (10.1)	201 (12.8)	198 (12.7)	194 (12.4)	262 (16.7)	258 (16.5)	261 (16.7)	316 (20.2)	452 (28.9)	<0.0001
Stroke	15 (1.0)	28 (1.8)	37 (2.4)	35 (2.2)	39 (2.5)	51 (3.3)	67 (4.3)	59 (3.8)	75 (4.8)	107 (6.8)	<0.0001
Carotid revascularization	22 (1.4)	48 (3.1)	60 (3.8)	63 (4.0)	58 (3.7)	92 (5.9)	98 (6.3)	90 (5.7)	142 (9.1)	183 (11.7)	<0.0001
Any cerebrovascular event	37 (2.4)	71 (4.5)	93 (5.9)	96 (6.1)	94 (6.0)	135 (8.6)	152 (9.7)	142 (9.1)	205 (13.1)	267 (17.1)	<0.0001
Ulcer/gangrene/amputation	28 (1.8)	31 (2.0)	31 (2.0)	33 (2.1)	45 (2.9)	51 (3.3)	56 (3.6)	61 (3.9)	94 (6.0)	126 (8.1)	<0.0001
Lower limb revascularization	6 (0.4)	25 (1.6)	24 (1.5)	27 (1.7)	35 (2.2)	56 (3.6)	49 (3.1)	46 (2.9)	82 (5.2)	100 (6.4)	<0.0001
Any peripheral event	30 (1.9)	50 (3.2)	52 (3.3)	56 (3.6)	72 (4.6)	99 (6.3)	88 (5.6)	92 (5.9)	154 (9.8)	190 (12.1)	<0.0001
Comorbidities, n (%)											
Any	258 (16.5)	237 (15.1)	266 (17.0)	272 (17.4)	254 (16.2)	262 (16.7)	288 (18.4)	262 (16.7)	324 (20.7)	364 (23.3)	<0.0001
COPD	64 (4.1)	42 (2.7)	58 (3.7)	53 (3.4)	60 (3.8)	60 (3.8)	61 (3.9)	60 (3.8)	92 (5.9)	124 (7.9)	<0.0001

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Variable	eGFR deciles										P value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Chronic liver disease	152 (9.7)	138 (8.8)	139 (8.9)	130 (8.3)	113 (7.2)	118 (7.5)	147 (9.4)	122 (7.8)	146 (9.3)	156 (10.0)	<0.0001
Cancer	71 (4.5)	71 (4.5)	87 (5.6)	113 (7.2)	98 (6.3)	106 (6.8)	117 (7.5)	113 (7.2)	121 (7.7)	134 (8.6)	<0.0001

Values are mean±SD or median (IQR) for continuous variables, and number of cases (percentage) for categorical variables.

BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease; DR, diabetic retinopathy; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; RAS, renin-angiotensin system; RIACE, Renal Insufficiency And Cardiovascular Events; Tx, treatment.

of LDL cholesterol and diastolic BP decreased, whereas age, age at diabetes diagnosis, diabetes duration, total cholesterol, systolic BP, pulse pressure, albuminuria, and prevalence of hypertension, dyslipidemia, DR, CVD, comorbidities, and insulin, lipid-lowering, antihypertensive, and RAS blocker treatment increased from the first to the tenth decile. Similar differences were observed among the KDIGO eGFR categories (online supplementary table S2).

Association between eGFR deciles/KDIGO categories and mortality

Crude mortality rates increased from the first to the tenth decile, with lower values in decile 1 and higher values in deciles 4–10, as compared with decile 3. However, when adjusted for age and gender, mortality rates were significantly higher in deciles 1, 9, and 10 compared with decile 3 (table 2). Kaplan-Meier estimates (online supplementary figure S2A) and unadjusted HRs (not shown) also increased from the first to the tenth decile. Again, when sequentially adjusting for confounders, mortality risk became significantly higher for decile 1 (HR 1.461 (95% CI 1.175 to 1.818), $p=0.001$) and remained significantly higher for deciles 9 (1.312 (95% CI 1.107 to 1.555), $p=0.002$) and 10 (1.976 (95% CI 1.673 to 2.333), $p<0.0001$), compared with decile 3 (figure 1). Results were similar when patients were stratified by KDIGO eGFR categories. In particular, when sequentially adjusting for confounders, mortality risk increased approximately to the same extent for G1a (1.426 (1.169–1.740), $p<0.0001$) and G3a (1.332 (1.175–1.510), $p<0.0001$) and much more for G3b (1.963 (1.706–2.259), $p<0.0001$) and G4–5 (2.400 (2.001–2.878), $p<0.0001$) eGFR categories, compared with reference G1b category (online supplementary figure S3).

Clinical features of participants by age (and gender-) corrected filtration status

While individuals with an eGFR >130 mL/min/1.73 m² were only 44 (0.3%), the number of hyperfiltering individuals rose to 644 (4.1%) and 774 (4.9%) using age-adjusted eGFR thresholds and age and gender-specific 95th and 5th percentiles, respectively, for defining hyperfiltration. Though the majority of these individuals (57.9% and 66.9%, respectively) fell in the first decile, there were also hyperfiltering patients falling in other deciles; conversely, the majority of individuals in the first decile were normofiltering (76.2% and 66.9%, respectively). Yet, the clinical features of hyperfiltering patients were similar to those of patients in the highest eGFR decile/category (table 3 and online supplementary table S3).

Association between age (and gender-) corrected filtration status and mortality

In hyperfiltering patients, unadjusted and age and gender-adjusted mortality rates (table 2), Kaplan-Meier estimates (online supplementary figure S2B), and unadjusted

Table 2 Mortality rates in the RIACE participants with valid information on vital status on 31 October 2015, stratified by eGFR deciles and filtration status

eGFR deciles	n	Events	Percent events	Events per 1000 patient-years (95% CI), unadjusted	P value	Events per 1000 patient-years (95% CI), age and gender adjusted	P value
1	1565	148	9.5	11.84 (10.08 to 13.92)	0.007	14.23 (11.68 to 17.33)	<0.0001
2	1566	170	10.9	13.65 (11.74 to 15.86)	0.149	11.07 (9.18 to 13.35)	0.119
3	1566	196	12.5	15.87 (13.80 to 18.26)	Ref	9.38 (7.85 to 11.21)	Ref
4	1565	261	16.7	21.74 (19.25 to 24.54)	0.001	9.93 (8.41 to 11.73)	0.544
5	1566	330	21.1	28.17 (25.29 to 31.38)	<0.0001	10.47 (8.93 to 12.27)	0.224
6	1565	347	22.2	29.71 (26.74 to 33.00)	<0.0001	10.66 (9.08 to 12.51)	0.154
7	1566	333	21.3	28.35 (25.46 to 31.56)	<0.0001	10.24 (8.70 to 12.04)	0.336
8	1566	408	26.1	35.53 (32.25 to 39.15)	<0.0001	11.57 (9.92 to 13.49)	0.016
9	1566	545	34.8	50.32 (46.26 to 54.72)	<0.0001	14.30 (12.35 to 16.55)	<0.0001
10	1565	864	55.2	92.51 (86.54 to 98.89)	<0.0001	23.66 (20.60 to 27.17)	<0.0001
Filtration status							
Hyper	644	169	26.2	36.32 (31.24 to 42.23)	<0.0001	13.66 (11.30 to 16.51)	0.009
Normo	12 306	2160	17.6	22.93 (21.98 to 23.92)	Ref	10.81 (9.57 to 12.21)	Ref
Hypo	2706	1273	47.0	73.86 (69.91 to 78.03)	<0.0001	19.84 (17.42 to 22.59)	<0.0001

eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; RIACE, Renal Insufficiency And Cardiovascular Events.

(not shown) and adjusted HRs (figure 2) were all higher than in normofiltering and lower than in hypofiltering individuals. In model 4, mortality risk was increased in hyperfiltering (1.231 (1.049–1.444), $p=0.011$) and much more in hypofiltering (1.499 (1.387–1.620), $p<0.0001$)

patients versus the normofiltering group. When using the age and gender-specific 95th and 5th percentiles, the extent of increase in mortality risk was similar for hyperfiltering individuals (1.192 (1.021–1.391), $p=0.026$) and even more pronounced for hypofiltering patients (2.125

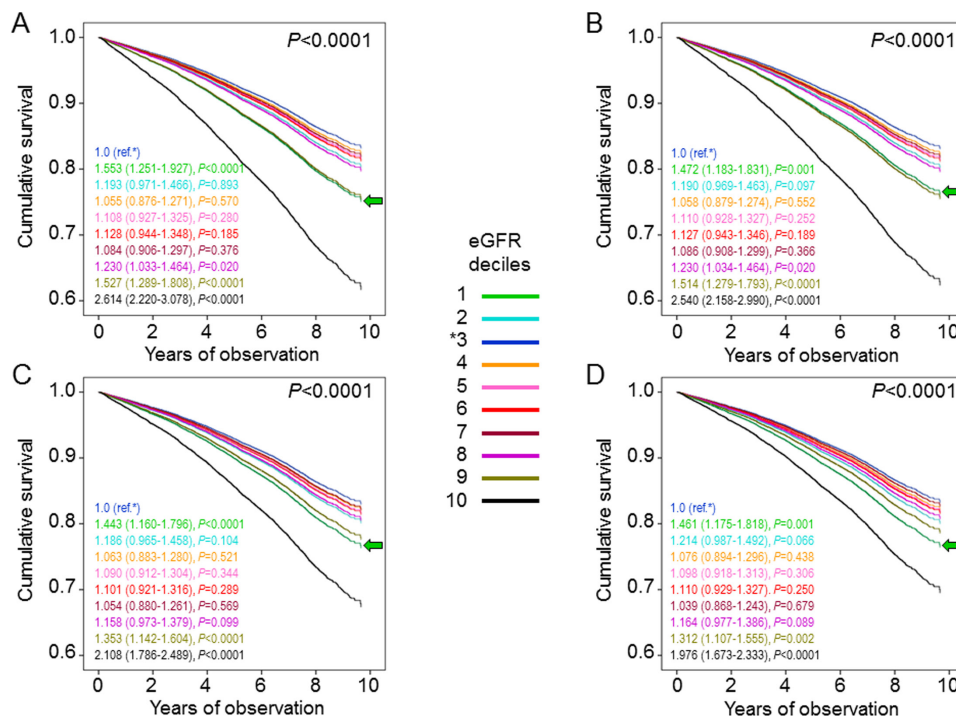


Figure 1 Cox proportional hazards regression adjusted for age and gender (A), plus albuminuria (B), plus CVD risk factors (C), plus complications/comorbidities (D), according to eGFR deciles. HRs (95% CI) for mortality are shown for each group; the green arrow indicates the first decile. CVD, cardiovascular disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Table 3 Baseline clinical features in the RIACE participants with valid information on vital status on 31 October 2015, stratified by age-adjusted filtration status

Variable	Normofiltering	Hyperfiltering	Hypofiltering	P value
n (%)	12 306 (78.6)	644 (4.1)	2706 (17.3)	
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	86.3±13.6 (60.0–129.2)	108.0±14.0 (74.5–176.0)	46.0±11.2 (4.1–59.9)	
Deaths, n (%)	2160 (17.6)	169 (26.2)	1273 (47.0)	<0.0001
Age (years)	64.9±9.9	67.5±11.4	73.8±8.6	<0.0001
Gender, n (%)				<0.0001
Females	5107 (41.5)	294 (45.7)	1353 (50.0)	
Males	7199 (58.5)	350 (54.3)	1353 (50.0)	
Smoking status, n (%)				<0.0001
Never	6891 (56.0)	368 (57.1)	1590 (58.8)	
Former	3413 (27.7)	157 (24.4)	837 (30.9)	
Current	2002 (16.3)	119 (18.5)	279 (10.3)	
Diabetes duration (years)	12.4±9.7	11.9±9.8	17.2±11.1	<0.0001
Age at diagnosis (years)	52.6±11.0	55.6±12.2	56.6±12.0	<0.0001
HbA1c (mmol/mol)	58.6±16.2	59.6±18.8	60.7±16.9	<0.0001
Antihyperglycemic Tx, n (%)				<0.0001
Lifestyle	1767 (14.4)	93 (14.4)	253 (9.3)	
Non-insulin	7791 (63.3)	405 (62.9)	1423 (52.6)	
Insulin	2748 (22.3)	146 (22.7)	1030 (38.1)	
BMI (kg/m ²)	29.0±5.1	28.5±5.7	29.1±5.1	0.021
Waist circumference (cm)	102.5±10.4	101.4±11.6	102.6±10.2	0.029
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.53±0.95	1.51±1.41	1.77±1.05	<0.0001
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.78±0.97	4.77±1.05	4.79±1.05	0.957
HDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.30±0.35	1.36±0.37	1.24±0.36	<0.0001
Non-HDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	3.49±0.94	3.41±1.02	3.55±0.99	0.001
LDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	2.80±0.84	2.74±0.84	2.75±0.87	0.012
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	10 120 (82.2)	476 (73.9)	2260 (83.5)	<0.0001
Lipid-lowering Tx, n (%)	5524 (44.9)	237 (36.8)	1477 (54.6)	<0.0001
Systolic BP (mm Hg)	137.8±17.8	136.6±16.8	139.7±19.2	<0.0001
Diastolic BP (mm Hg)	79.1±9.3	77.9±9.2	77.5±9.9	<0.0001
Pulse pressure (mm Hg)	58.7±15.4	58.7±14.4	62.2±17.1	<0.0001
Hypertension, n (%)	10 378 (84.3)	521 (80.9)	2551 (94.3)	<0.0001
Antihypertensive Tx, n (%)	8265 (67.2)	421 (65.4)	2386 (88.2)	<0.0001
RAS blocker Tx, n (%)	6968 (56.6)	341 (53.0)	2031 (75.1)	<0.0001
Antiplatelet Tx, n (%)	4507 (36.6)	260 (40.4)	1481 (54.7)	<0.0001
Anticoagulant Tx, n (%)	409 (3.3)	16 (2.5)	244 (9.0)	<0.0001
Albuminuria (mg/24 hours)	47.3±210.9	77.0±678.7	185.0±504.1	<0.0001
Albuminuria categories, n (%)				<0.0001
Normoalbuminuria	9532 (77.5)	452 (70.2)	1476 (54.5)	
Microalbuminuria	2425 (19.7)	174 (27.0)	866 (32.0)	
Macroalbuminuria	349 (2.8)	18 (2.8)	364 (13.5)	
Serum creatinine (µmol/L)	73.0±14.9	43.5±8.8	127.0±55.6	<0.0001
DR, n (%)				<0.0001
No	9827 (79.9)	518 (80.4)	1844 (68.1)	

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Variable	Normofiltering	Hyperfiltering	Hypofiltering	P value
Non-advanced	1440 (11.7)	72 (11.7)	435 (16.1)	
Advanced	1039 (8.4)	54 (8.4)	427 (15.8)	
CVD, n (%)				
Any	2453 (19.9)	110 (17.1)	1057 (39.1)	<0.0001
Myocardial infarction	1173 (9.5)	51 (7.9)	518 (19.1)	<0.0001
Coronary revascularization	1090 (8.9)	39 (6.1)	450 (16.6)	<0.0001
Any coronary event	1628 (13.2)	68 (10.6)	700 (25.9)	<0.0001
Stroke	336 (2.7)	18 (2.8)	159 (5.9)	<0.0001
Carotid revascularization	548 (4.5)	13 (2.0)	295 (10.9)	<0.0001
Any cerebrovascular event	841 (6.8)	28 (4.3)	423 (15.6)	<0.0001
Ulcer/gangrene/amputation	341 (2.8)	20 (3.1)	195 (7.2)	<0.0001
Lower limb revascularization	273 (2.2)	7 (1.1)	170 (6.3)	<0.0001
Any peripheral event	548 (4.5)	24 (3.7)	311 (11.5)	<0.0001
Comorbidities, n (%)				
Any	2053 (16.7)	130 (20.2)	604 (22.3)	<0.0001
COPD	435 (3.5)	40 (6.2)	199 (7.4)	<0.0001
Chronic liver disease	1045 (8.5)	55 (8.5)	261 (9.6)	0.154
Cancer	757 (6.2)	53 (8.2)	221 (8.2)	<0.0001

Values are mean±SD or median (IQR) for continuous variables, and number of cases (percentage) for categorical variables. BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease; DR, diabetic retinopathy; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; RAS, renin-angiotensin system; RIACE, Renal Insufficiency And Cardiovascular Events; Tx, treatment.

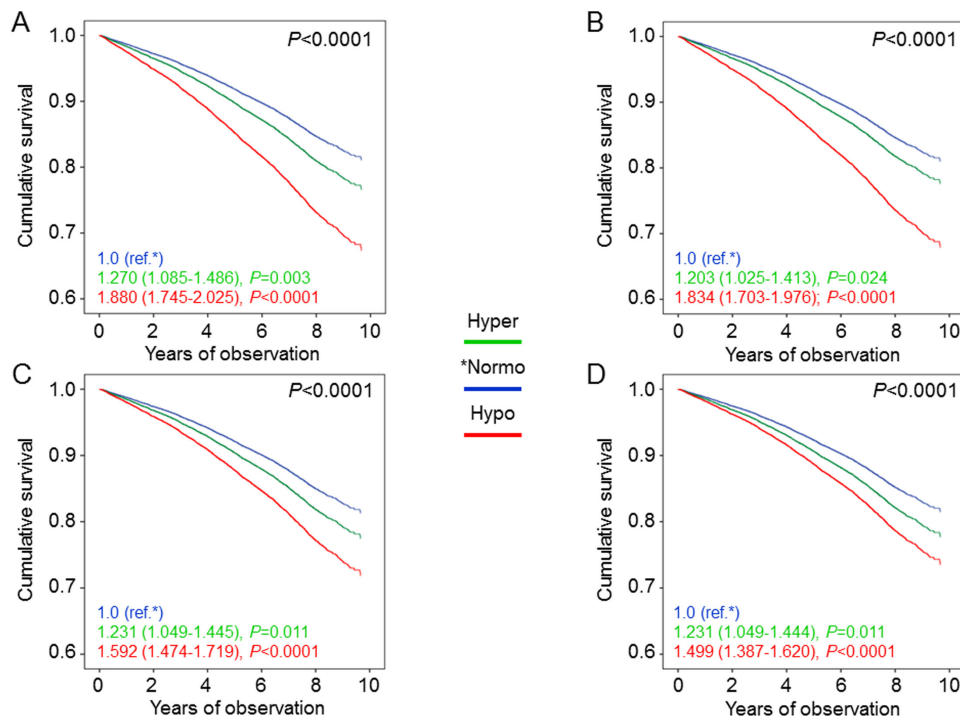


Figure 2 Cox proportional hazards regression adjusted for age and gender (A), plus albuminuria (B), plus CVD risk factors (C), plus complications/comorbidities (D), according to age-adjusted filtration status. HRs (95% CI) for mortality are shown for each group. CVD, cardiovascular disease; Hyper, hyperfiltering; Hypo, hypofiltering; Normo, normofiltering.

(1.899–2.379), $p < 0.0001$), consistent with the lower threshold for reduced eGFR levels (online supplementary figure S4).

Association between other covariates and mortality

All the other covariates included in the regression models were significantly associated with mortality, especially age (HR ~1.09 per year), male gender (HR ~1.33), current smoking (HR ~1.25), insulin treatment (HR ~1.84), history of major acute CVD events (HR ~1.51), and severe comorbidity(ies) (HR ~1.65). Diabetes duration, BMI, systolic BP and, in some cases, triglycerides and RAS blocker treatment were excluded from the models.

DISCUSSION

This analysis of patients with type 2 diabetes from the RIACE cohort shows that ‘renal hyperfiltration’, regardless of how it is defined, is an independent predictor of subsequent death from any cause, thus suggesting that not only reduced, but also elevated eGFR may be associated with increased mortality in these individuals.

Previously, only two retrospective surveys focused exclusively on patients with type 2 diabetes and reported an increase in all-cause mortality among those in the highest eGFR category.^{27,28} In particular, Luo *et al*²⁸ examined 4836 patients who had an acute stroke and found an increased risk of adverse stroke outcomes, including death, in those with an eGFR ≥ 120 and < 45 mL/min/1.73 m², as compared with individuals with an eGFR of 90–119 mL/min/1.73 m².²⁸ While these data refer to a specific subset of patients with type 2 diabetes (and were not adjusted for albuminuria), Davis *et al* studied 1296 individuals from the population-based Fremantle Diabetes Study and confirmed the J-shaped association between eGFR and mortality, with an increased risk for an eGFR ≥ 90 and particularly ≥ 120 mL/min/1.73 m², though the lowest risk was surprisingly observed among individuals with an eGFR of 45–59 mL/min/1.73 m².²⁸ In the prospective, much larger RIACE study, risk of death was significantly increased for an eGFR below ~60 mL/min/1.73 m² (deciles 9 and 10 or KDIGO categories G3–5) and above ~105 mL/min/1.73 m² (decile 1 or KDIGO category G1a), that is, starting from eGFR values in the high-normal range. Similar findings have been reported among 4201 adults with type 1 diabetes from the Finnish Diabetic Nephropathy Study.²⁹ These data are consistent with previous large meta-analyses showing a J-shaped relationship between eGFR and all-cause mortality in both non-diabetic and diabetic individuals.^{10,11}

However, the unique observation of our study is that an increased mortality risk was observed both in patients in the highest eGFR decile/category and in those above the age (and gender-) adjusted hyperfiltration thresholds, despite the fact that these two groups included different individuals, at least partly, thus raising the question whether the mechanisms involved are also different.

In fact, the detrimental effects of hyperfiltration on the kidney have been related to the increase in glomerular capillary hydraulic pressure that ensues when the increment in effective renal blood flow is lower than the increment in GFR, as indicated by an increased filtration fraction.¹ Unfortunately, as no filtration fraction data were available, the role of glomerular hypertension could not be evaluated in the RIACE cohort. Indeed, it is possible either that patients with reduced renal mass had glomerular hypertension despite eGFR values in the high-normal range but below the hyperfiltration threshold or that hyperfiltering individuals had no increase in glomerular pressure, as occurs in living kidney donors, unless other factors superimpose,³⁰ and in normal pregnancy, in which both efferent and afferent arterioles dilate and the increase in renal blood flow is greater than the increase in GFR.³¹ However, despite including different individuals, the groups of participants with high-normal eGFR and hyperfiltration had quite similar clinical features, as in both cases patients were younger and more frequently male and current smoker and had a shorter diabetes duration and a lower prevalence of dyslipidemia, hypertension, complications and severe comorbidities, as compared with patients with low eGFR/hypofiltration (and even those with normal eGFR/normofiltration). Based on these features, individuals with high-normal eGFR/hyperfiltration were apparently not at higher risk of death compared with those falling in other eGFR categories or filtration groups, a finding that has important implications for interpreting the increased mortality risk associated with increasing eGFR values.

Another important finding of our study is that the increased risk of death associated with high-normal eGFR or hyperfiltration (ie, ~1.5 \times and ~1.2 \times , respectively) remained virtually unchanged after adjustment for a wide range of confounders that may affect mortality and/or GFR estimation and was of approximately the same order of magnitude of the increase in mortality risk associated with some of these covariates, including prevalent CVD and comorbidities. Conversely, the increased mortality risk associated with low eGFR or hypofiltration was attenuated by sequential adjustment for confounders, because of the worse risk profile of these individuals, but remained higher than with high-normal eGFR (except for the ninth decile or the G3a category) or hyperfiltration, respectively. The unchanged and residual mortality risk associated with high-normal eGFR/hyperfiltration and low eGFR/hypofiltration, respectively, may be explained by unmeasured confounders or by the inability of ‘statistical’ adjustment to fully account for the impact of measured confounders. In addition, these findings raise a number of issues regarding the mechanisms underlying the relationship between high eGFR/hyperfiltration and mortality.

First, rather than the effect of supranormal renal function, with or without glomerular hypertension, this relationship may reflect the presence of confounders, which decrease serum creatinine levels, thus spuriously

increasing eGFR. Low muscle mass is usually associated with conditions such as older age, malnourishing, cancer and other severe comorbidities, which confer an increased risk of death, and sarcopenia is in fact associated with increased mortality.³² The interpretation that the increased mortality associated with high eGFR is due to GFR overestimation because of muscle wasting in high-risk individuals is supported by the findings that the J-shaped association between creatinine-based eGFR and death was observed only for all-cause mortality,^{10-12 33} which includes death because of malignancies and other chronic conditions associated with cachexia, and disappeared in younger individuals.³⁴ This view is further strengthened by the observation that the relationship between renal function and mortality was linear when using cystatin C,^{33 35 36} which is not affected by muscle mass.³⁷ However, the findings that high levels of measured GFR (by iohexol clearance) were also associated with subclinical CVD³⁸ and that hyperfiltration was related to increased mortality independent of lean body (muscle) mass³⁹ argue against this interpretation. In our study, the increased risk of death associated with high-normal eGFR/hyperfiltration remained after adjustment for age, gender, BMI, and severe comorbidities.

Second, the association between high eGFR/hyperfiltration and mortality may reflect early pathological changes occurring both in the kidney and in other vascular beds, possibly mediated by common mechanisms including RAS and sympathetic nervous system activation, which may be responsible for both hyperfiltration and premature death, with the former that may act either as a marker or a mediator of the increased mortality risk.¹³ This concept is supported by the association of high eGFR/hyperfiltration with CVD risk factors,^{38 40} subclinical CVD,^{22 38 41} and CVD events.^{22 27 42 43} However, high eGFR/hyperfiltration was not found to be associated with CVD mortality in most studies^{10-12 33 44} and also the association with CVD events was not always observed.^{44 45} Indeed, in the RIACE cohort, individuals with high eGFR/hyperfiltration had a lower, not a higher prevalence of CVD and overall CVD (and non-CVD) risk at baseline, as compared with patients in the other eGFR deciles/categories or filtration groups. Moreover, though they were more often current smokers, a condition associated with both high eGFR and mortality, the increased risk of death in individuals with high-normal eGFR/hyperfiltration remained after adjustment for smoking status, consistent with a previous report.³⁹

Third, the relationship between high eGFR/hyperfiltration and death may be mediated through the promotion of DKD, a powerful risk factor for CVD and all-cause mortality.⁴⁶ This interpretation is consistent with the concurrent renal and CVD protection with RAS blockers and particularly with sodium-glucose cotransporter (SGLT2) inhibitors or glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists.⁴⁷ In fact, hyperfiltration in diabetes has been related to increased sodium reabsorption due to the upregulation of SGLTs and sodium

hydrogen exchanger-3, the latter modulated by GLP-1.³ The resulting decreased sodium delivery to the *macula densa*, which in obese individuals may derive also from compression of the thin loops of Henle,³ inhibits tubuloglomerular feedback, thereby reducing afferent arteriole resistance and increasing glomerular plasma flow and capillary hydraulic pressure.³ Moreover, imbalances in metabolic and neurohormonal factors, including RAS activation, act directly at the vascular level by reducing afferent more than efferent (or by increasing efferent) arteriole resistance.³

The observed association between increased risk of death and high-normal eGFR/hyperfiltration, independent of confounders potentially affecting mortality and/or GFR estimation, supports the concept that absolute or relative increases in eGFR might be considered a risk factor for all-cause mortality. However, further studies are needed for clarifying whether and how excess mortality is directly related to increased renal function. Furthermore, since our study was based on eGFR rather than on SNGFR, as all previous reports on the association between hyperfiltration and mortality, it was not possible to assess the role of glomerular hyperfiltration that, in individuals with reduced nephron endowment at birth or nephron loss after birth, may be associated also with normal or even reduced whole-kidney GFR.

A major strength of this study is that it analyzed exclusively patients with type 2 diabetes comparing different criteria for defining 'hyperfiltration'. Other strengths include the large sample size, the assessment of a wide range of clinical parameters, and the completeness of baseline and follow-up data. However, this study has several limitations. First, GFR estimation and lack of filtration fraction data and causes of death did not allow identifying individuals with renal hyperfiltration and those with glomerular hypertension and also evaluating the association of high eGFR/hyperfiltration with CVD mortality. However, measuring GFR (and renal plasma flow to calculate filtration fraction) is not feasible with such a large number of patients and, to date, only one study involving 1521 participants has used GFR measurements to evaluate the association of elevated GFR with CVD events.³⁸ Furthermore, though CVD is responsible for most of the excess mortality associated with diabetes, also cancer and non-CVD/non-cancer deaths are more frequent in diabetic versus non-diabetic individuals⁴⁸ and, as discussed above, all-cause, not CVD mortality has been consistently associated with 'hyperfiltration'. Second, lack of data on SNGFR (and birth weight, which may be associated with reduced nephron endowment and increased SNGFR⁴⁹) did not allow to establish the role of glomerular hyperfiltration in the increased mortality risk. However, SNGFR measurements require invasive procedures that are not applicable to large observational studies. Third, in patients with diabetes with normal or elevated GFR, serum creatinine reflects renal function less accurately than cystatin C,⁵⁰ which, however, is not routinely measured in these individuals. Fourth, lack of

measurements of renal function over time did not allow assessing whether individuals with high eGFR/hyperfiltration developed more frequently renal disease during the follow-up. Fifth, lack of measurements of body composition did not allow to completely rule out the possibility of lower muscle mass in individuals with high-normal eGFR/hyperfiltration, though it was unlikely based on BMI and on the younger age and lower prevalence of severe comorbidities. Sixth, the study findings may not be applicable to the general ambulatory population, as only part of the individuals with type 2 diabetes attend diabetes clinics in Italy. Finally, the observational design makes causal interpretation impossible.

In conclusion, in individuals with type 2 diabetes, both high-normal eGFR and hyperfiltration are associated with an increased risk of death from any cause, independent of confounders that may directly impact on mortality and/or affect GFR estimation by reducing muscle mass. Further studies are required to establish whether the increased mortality risk is directly related to eGFR, either in the high-normal or the hyperfiltration range, and to clarify the mechanisms underlying this relationship.

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Data availability statement Data are available upon reasonable request.

Deidentified participant data will be available upon reasonable request from the corresponding author, who will make a decision after consulting with the RIACE Steering Committee.

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