***Supplementary material***

*Batko K, Krzanowski M, Gajda M, et al. Proteoglycan/glycosaminoglycan and collagen content in the arterial wall of patients with end-stage renal disease: new indicators of vascular disease. Pol Arch Intern Med. 2019; 129: 781-789. doi:10.20452/pamw.15022*



Table S1. Treatment of the studied stage 5 CKD patients

| Characteristic | Pre-dialysis patients (n=19) | Patients on hemodialysis (n=28) | p-value |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAA system blockade, n (%) | 4 (21) | 5 (18) | 0.8 |
| Beta-blockers, n (%) | 11 (58) | 15 (54) | 0.9 |
| **Statin, n (%)** | **13 (68)** | **10 (36)** | **0.028** |
| Calcium blockers, n (%) | 10 (53) | 13 (46) | 0.9 |
| **Antiplatelet drugs, n (%)** | **13 (68)** | **6 (21)** | **0.001** |
| **Diuretics, n (%)** | **14 (74)** | **10 (36)** | **0.011** |
| Vitamin D, n (%) | 7 (37) | 11 (39) | 0.7 |
| Protone pump inhibitors, n (%) | 9 (47) | 19 (68) | 0.1 |
| Calcium, n (%) | 12 (63) | 19 (68) | 0.5 |
| **Erythropoietin analogues, n (%)** | **2 (11)** | **12 (43)** | **0.017** |

*Quantitative data are reported as median (lower quartile; upper quartile).

Statistically significant ($p<0.05$) differences are provided in bold.

Abbreviations: Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone, RAA

Figure S1. The associations between the treatment of statins and serum fibrinogen concentration (Figure S1-A); the treatment of vitamin D and serum FGF-23 concentration (Figure S1-B); the treatment of OPG and serum concentration (Figure S1-C); the treatment of vitamin D and serum HGF concentration (Figure S1-D); Data are shown as median, interquartile range (box), non-outlier range (whiskers), and outliers (dots).