Effect of aluminum hydroxide on serum phosphate and FGF-23 concentrations in young adult cats with surgically induced CKD

Supplementary Figure S1 – Renal function in CKD cats over time

Supplementary Figure S1. Median (interquartile range) serum creatinine (A), symmetric dimethylarginine (SDMA; B), and urea nitrogen concentrations (C), urine specific gravity (D), urinary protein-to-creatinine ratio (E), and hematocrit in cats with surgically induced chronic kidney
disease (CKD; n = 17) randomized to receive aluminum hydroxide (90 mg/kg/day PO) for 42 days followed by no intestinal phosphate binder treatment for another 42 days (treatment group, n = 9) or no intestinal phosphate binder treatment for 84 days (control group; n = 8). The shaded areas represent the reference interval for each parameter. For urinary protein-to-creatinine ratio (E), the dotted line represents the upper limit of normal established by the International Renal Interest Society (i.e., 0.2).