

Comparison of Demographic and Clinical Parameters between HD and PD Groups

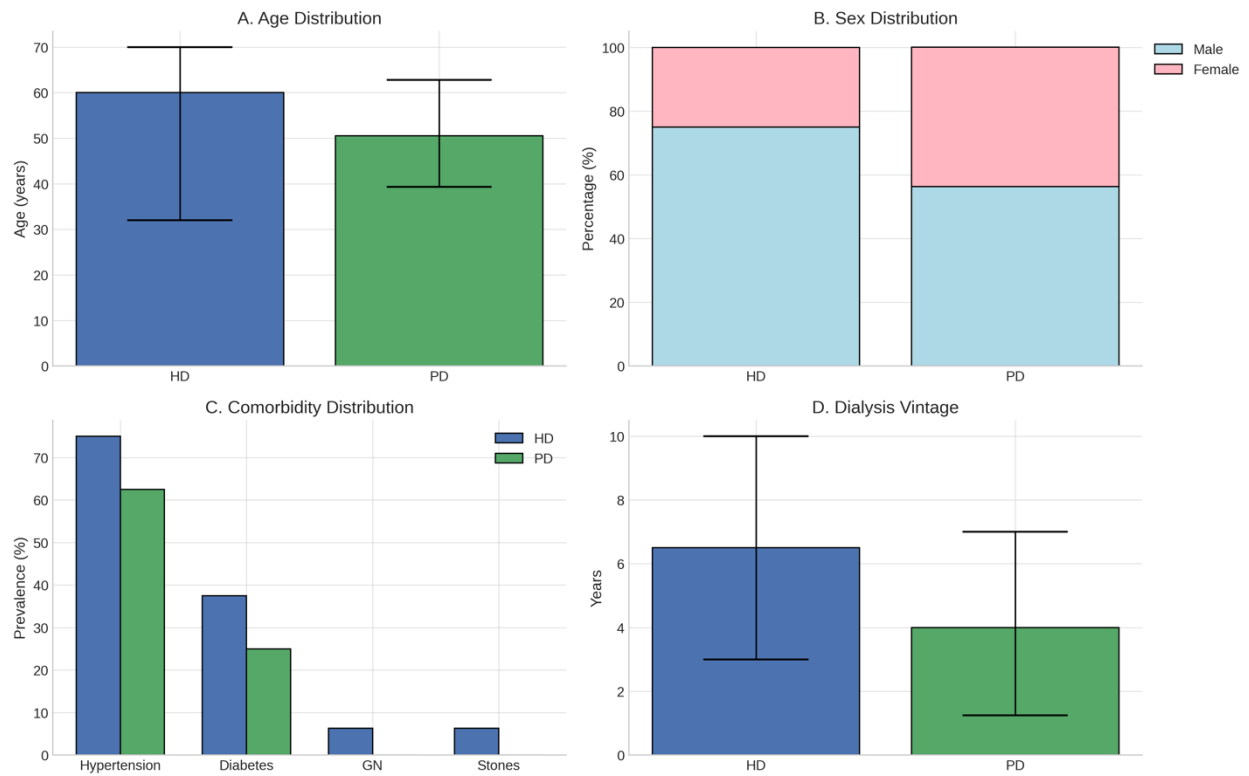


Figure S1. Comparative analysis of demographic and clinical characteristics in patients undergoing hemodialysis (HD) and peritoneal dialysis (PD). (A) Median age with interquartile range (IQR). (B) Sex distribution by dialysis modality. (C) Prevalence of major comorbidities including hypertension, diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis (GN), and nephrolithiasis. (D) Dialysis vintage (duration on dialysis) presented as median and IQR. No statistically significant differences were observed across groups.

Biochemical Marker Distributions in HD and PD Patients

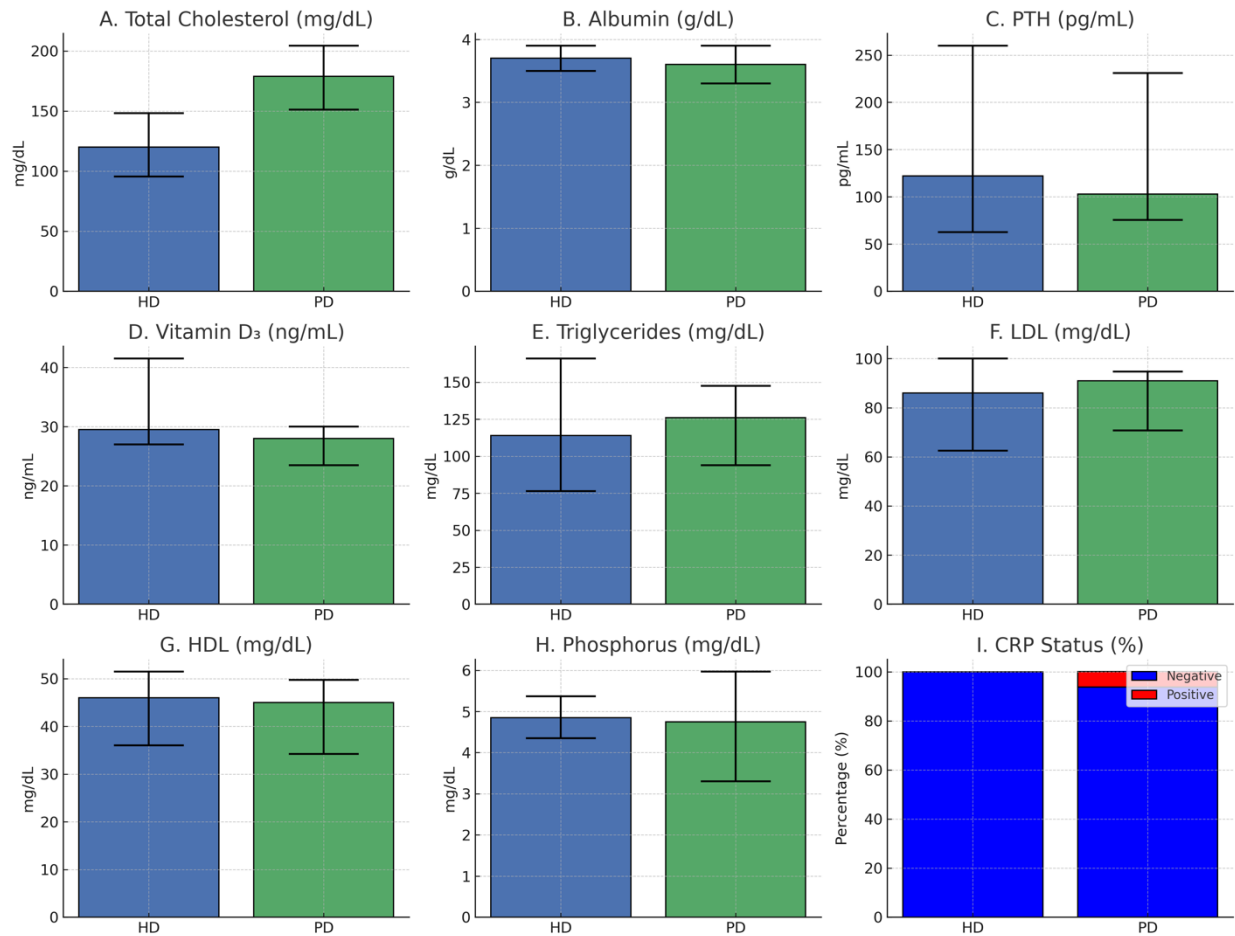


Figure S2. Distributions of biochemical markers in patients undergoing hemodialysis (HD) and peritoneal dialysis (PD). Panels A–H show median values and interquartile ranges for total cholesterol, albumin, PTH, vitamin D₃, triglycerides, LDL, HDL, and phosphorus. Panel I displays the proportion of patients with positive and negative C-reactive protein (CRP) levels. Significant elevation in total cholesterol was found in the PD group compared to the HD group ($P < 0.001$). All other parameters demonstrated comparable distributions between groups.