

### Supplemental Material

List of NephSIM Cases (AKI: acute kidney injury)

Case Title	Category
<u>Post-Infectious Glomerulonephritis</u>	Glomerular
<u>Acute Interstitial Nephritis</u>	AKI/Other
<u>Urinary Tract Obstruction</u>	AKI/Other
<u>Rhabdomyolysis</u>	AKI/Other
<u>Lupus Nephritis, Membranous Nephropathy (Class V)</u>	Glomerular
<u>IgA Nephropathy</u>	Glomerular
<u>Lupus Nephritis, Proliferative Glomerulonephritis (Class IV)</u>	Glomerular
<u>Minimal Change Disease</u>	Glomerular
<u>Inflow Stenosis of Arteriovenous Fistula (AVF)</u>	Dialysis
<u>Peritonitis in a Peritoneal Dialysis Patient</u>	Dialysis
<u>Exposed Arteriovenous Graft (AVG)</u>	Dialysis
<u>Adenovirus Nephropathy in a Kidney Allograft</u>	Transplant
<u>Cisplatin-induced Salt Wasting</u>	Acid-Base/Electrolytes

<u>Conservative Management &amp; Palliative Care for End Stage Kidney Disease</u>	AKI/Other
<u>Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection</u>	Transplant
<u>Ulcer Overlying Arteriovenous Fistula (AVF) Aneurysm &amp; Rupture of AVF</u>	Dialysis
<u>Anti-Glomerular Basement Membrane (GBM) Disease or Goodpasture Disease</u>	Glomerular
<u>Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, formerly Wegener disease)</u>	Glomerular
<u>Salicylate Toxicity</u>	Acid-Base/Electrolytes
<u>BK Virus Nephropathy (BKVN)</u>	Transplant
<u>Myeloma Cast Nephropathy or Light Chain Cast Nephropathy</u>	AKI/Other
<u>Osteolytic Hypercalcemia of Malignancy</u>	Acid-Base/Electrolytes
<u>Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease</u>	AKI/Other
<u>Catheter related bloodstream infection &amp; tunnel infection of tunneled dialysis catheter</u>	Dialysis
<u>Type 1 Renal Tubular Acidosis due to Sjögren’s syndrome</u>	Acid-Base/Electrolytes
<u>Pre-Renal Acute Kidney Injury &amp; Acute Tubular Necrosis</u>	AKI/Other

<u>Pseudohyperkalemia Due to Leukocytosis and Pneumatic Tube Transport</u>	Acid-Base/Electrolytes
<u>Amyloid A (AA) Amyloidosis</u>	Glomerular
<u>Pseudohyponatremia</u>	Acid-Base/Electrolytes
<u>Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH (SIADH) due to MDMA (Ecstasy) Intoxication</u>	Acid-Base/Electrolytes
<u>Bilateral &amp; Saddle Pulmonary Embolism due to HeRO graft and Intra-Atrial Thrombus Formation</u>	Dialysis
<u>Struvite stone with urinary tract infection (UTI)</u>	AKI/Other
Calcific uremic arteriopathy (CUA or calciphylaxis)	Dialysis
Type 1 Hepatorenal Syndrome (HRS)	AKI/Other

### Survey Questions for Subscribers

My age is:

18 - 30

31 - 45

45 - 60

60+

My current field is described as:

Healthcare

Education

Advertising

Journalism

Other

If you chose Healthcare above, please select which best describes your current level of training:

Physician Assistant

Nurse or Nurse Practitioner

Nursing Student

Medical Student

Resident (Internal Medicine)

Resident (Pediatrics)

Resident (other)

Fellow (Nephrology)

Fellow (Other Specialty)

Attending (Nephrology)

Attending (General Internal Medicine or Hospital Medicine)

Farouk SS, Hilburg R, Sparks MA. Design, dissemination, and assessment of NephSIM: a mobile-optimized nephrology teaching tool. *J Grad Med Educ.* 2019;11(6):708–712.

Attending (Other)

I did not choose healthcare

Other

Please select your level of agreement with each of the following statements (Agree, Somewhat Agree, Somewhat Disagree, Disagree)

1. I use NephSIM for individual learning
2. I use NephSIM to teach others
3. NephSIM is easy to use
4. I enjoy using NephSIM
5. I plan to keep using NephSIM

Please provide any additional comments or suggestions below.