

Table S1. Method of the database search strategy using PubMed, Scopus, Web of Sciences and Google Scholar

Database (Search conducted up to June 2023)	Search terms	Number of studies searched
PubMed	((((((((((((((((((((Kidney Diseases[MeSH Terms]) OR (Kidney Diseases[Title/Abstract])) OR (acute kidney injury[Title/Abstract])) OR (Uremia[Title/Abstract])) OR (Azotemia[Title/Abstract])) OR (nephrotic syndrome[Title/Abstract])) OR (diabetic nephropathy[Title/Abstract])) OR (chronic kidney disease[Title/Abstract])) OR (kidney failure[Title/Abstract])) OR (Urea[MeSH Terms])) OR (Blood Urea Nitrogen[MeSH Terms])) OR (Creatinine[MeSH Terms])) OR (Creatinine[Title/Abstract])) OR (Blood Urea Nitrogen[Title/Abstract])) OR (Urea[Title/Abstract])) OR (glomerular filtration rate[Title/Abstract])) OR (glomerular filtration rate[MeSH Terms])) OR (diabetic kidney disease[Title/Abstract])) OR (Proteinuria[MeSH Terms])) OR (Proteinuria[Title/Abstract])) OR (Albuminuria[Title/Abstract])) OR (end stage kidney disease[Title/Abstract]) and (((((((((((((((Phospholipids[MeSH Terms]) OR (Phospholipid[Title/Abstract])) OR (Glycerophospholipid[Title/Abstract])) OR (Glycerolphosphorylcholine[Title/Abstract])) OR (Phosphatidylcholine[Title/Abstract])) OR (phosphatidylcholines[MeSH Terms])) OR (1 2 dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine[Title/Abstract])) OR (Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine[Title/Abstract])) OR (Lecithins[Title/Abstract])) OR (glycerol[Title/Abstract])) OR (Phosphatidylethanolamines[Title/Abstract])) OR (Phosphatidylglycerols[Title/Abstract])) OR (Phosphatidylinositols[Title/Abstract])) OR (Phosphatidylserines[Title/Abstract])) OR (serum phospholipid[Title/Abstract])) OR (Lysophosphatidylcholine[Title/Abstract])	11,284
SCOPUS	(TITLE-ABS-KEY (phospholipid) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (glycerophospholipid) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (glycerylphosphorylcholine) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (phosphatidylcholine) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (lecithins) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (glycerol) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (phosphatidylethanolamine) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (phosphatidylglycerol) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (phosphatidylinositols) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (phosphatidylserine) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (serum AND phospholipid) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (lysophosphatidylcholine)) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY (kidney AND diseases) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (acute AND kidney AND injury) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (uremia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (azotemia) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (nephrotic AND syndrome) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (diabetic AND nephropathy) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (chronic AND kidney AND disease) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (kidney AND failure) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (renal AND failure) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (urea) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (blood AND urea AND nitrogen) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (creatinine) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (glomerular AND filtration AND rate) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (diabetic AND kidney	16,405

AND disease) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (proteinuria) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (albuminuria) OR
TITLE-ABS-KEY (end AND stage AND kidney))

Web of Sciences	(TS=(kidney diseases) OR TS=(acute kidney injury) OR TS=(chronic kidney disease) OR TS=(kidney failure) OR TS=(end stage kidney disease)) AND (TS=(phospholipid) OR TS=(phosphatidylcholine) OR TS=(phosphatidylethanolamine) OR TS=(phosphatidylinositol) OR TS=(phosphatidylserine) OR TS=(lysophospholipid))	1,288
Google Scholar	Kidney Diseases OR acute kidney injury OR chronic kidney disease OR end stage kidney disease AND Phospholipids OR Phosphatidylcholine OR Phosphatidylethanolamine OR Phosphatidylinositols OR Phosphatidylserine OR serum phospholipid OR Lysophosphatidylcholine OR Lysophosphatidylethanolamine	0
Total		28,977

Table S2. PRISMA framework for systematic review.

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	1
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	2
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	3
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	4
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	-
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	5
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	6-7
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	Supplementary Table 1
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	6

Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	6
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	Tables 1 and 2
Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	6-7
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	-
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis.	-
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	6-7
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	-
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	7, Figure 1
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	7-8, Tables 1-2
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	8, Figure 2,3
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	9-11, Tables 1-2
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	-
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	-

Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	-
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	11-13
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	13
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	13
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	13