

## **SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

Although elevated BP is strongly associated with CKD incidence, whether longitudinal BP trajectories in early life are associated with CKD in later life is unclear. Using group-based trajectory models to analyze longitudinal data from a large cohort of children and adolescents, the authors confirm that systolic BP trajectories in early age are closely related to urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratios and sub-clinical renal damage in later life. They also report that mean arterial pressure and diastolic BP trajectories in early life can similarly help predict renal function status in middle age. Fitting BP trajectories from childhood to middle age may help identify individuals at higher risk for subclinical renal damage who might benefit from preventive measures, even if they do not fulfill clinical diagnostic criteria for hypertension.