

Supplementary Table 2. HRs for the risks of diabetic complications according to time to reach target HbA1c according to the Cox proportional hazards model

Time to reach target HbA1c	No. of events (%)			Adjusted HR ^a		
	<3 months (n=116)	3–6 months (n=39)	≥6 months (n=39)	<3 months (n=116)	3–6 months (n=39)	≥6 months (n=39)
Composite complications	37 (31.9)	12 (30.8)	19 (48.7)	0.53 (0.25–1.16)	0.26 (0.10–0.70)	1 (Reference)
Microvascular complications	35 (30.2)	12 (30.8)	19 (48.7)	0.42 (0.18–1.02)	0.26 (0.09–0.77)	1 (Reference)
Diabetic retinopathy	23 (23.2)	6 (16.2)	10 (27.8)	0.62 (0.19–1.98)	0.26 (0.05–1.32)	1 (Reference)
Diabetic neuropathy	14 (14.4)	8 (21.6)	8 (22.2)	0.69 (0.16–2.96)	0.71 (0.14–3.57)	1 (Reference)
Diabetic nephropathy	16 (18.8)	3 (10.0)	8 (25.8)	0.29 (0.07–1.23)	0.21 (0.03–1.35)	1 (Reference)
Macrovascular complications	7 (6.0)	3 (7.7)	4 (10.3)	0.29 (0.01–7.91)	0.06 (0.01–3.65)	1 (Reference)
Ischemic heart disease	4 (4.8)	2 (6.7)	3 (9.4)	0.24 (0.01–6.10)	0.30 (0.02–5.12)	1 (Reference)
Ischemic stroke	2 (2.4)	1 (3.3)	-	-	-	-
Peripheral artery disease	1 (1.2)	1 (3.3)	1 (3.2)	-	-	-

HR, hazard ratio; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin.

^aAdjusted for age, sex, body mass index, smoking, alcohol, education, physical activity, mean low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, mean systolic blood pressure, baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate, glucose-lowering agents, antithrombotic agents, statins, antihypertensive drugs, basal C-peptide, and mean HbA1c levels.