



**Supplementary Fig. 2.** Subgroup analysis of time to initial treatment failure. Hazard ratios (HRs) and the associated confidence intervals (CIs) and *P* values were obtained from a Cox proportional hazards model containing terms for treatment approach, geographical region, and baseline glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c). Significance was established on the basis of a two-sided 0.05 significance level. The treatment-by-subgroup interaction *P* values are provided for tests of homogeneity of between-group differences among subgroups, with no adjustment for multiple testing. BMI, body mass index; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; NE, not evaluable. <sup>a</sup>The analysis was performed for patients who had received at least one randomized medication and one post-randomization efficacy parameter assessed, <sup>b</sup>Two patients were of Korean mixed race, so were not included in the predominant race category and were denoted as ‘others’, <sup>c</sup>GFR was estimated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula. Baseline GFR is calculated using the serum creatinine and body weight value at the Day 1 measurement, or the value obtained at an earlier visit (scheduled or unscheduled) which was closest to Day 1, if the Day 1 measurement is missing. Age is the value at screening. The *P* value for treatment comparison in the overall population is also provided.