Supplementary Table 5. Associations between per log increment of all the biomarkers and risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus[a]

Variable	OR (95% CI) per log increment		β Coefficient from model 2[c]
	Model 1[b]	Model 2[c]	
TG-to-HDL ratio	3.14 (2.31–4.27)	2.06 (1.45–2.94)	0.72
ALT	3.32 (2.26–4.86)	1.64 (1.05–2.54)	0.49
hs-CRP	1.40 (1.20–1.64)	1.19 (0.99–1.42)	0.17
Ferritin	1.59 (1.30–1.95)	1.32 (1.05–1.67)	0.28
Adiponectin	0.18 (0.11–0.30)	0.40 (0.23–0.70)	−0.91
Fetuin-A	1.63 (1.03–2.57)	1.11 (0.66–1.87)	0.11
RBP4	1.81 (0.98–3.35)	1.09 (0.54–2.22)	0.09

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; TG-to-HDL ratio, the ratio of triglycerides to high density lipoprotein cholesterol; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; RBP4, retinol-binding protein 4.

[a]The sample size for all the biomarkers was 485 type 2 diabetes mellitus cases and 485 controls. Cases and controls were matched on age at blood taken (±3 years), sex, dialect, and date of blood collection (±6 months), [b]Model 1 was calculated using conditional logistic regression model with adjustment for age at blood taken (continuous), smoking (never, ever smoker), alcohol intake (never, weekly, or daily), weekly activity (<0.5, 0.5 to 3.9, and ≥4.0 hr/wk), education level (primary school and below, secondary or above), history of hypertension (yes, no), body mass index (continuous), and fasting status (yes, no), [c]Model 2: model 1 plus adjustment for all the other biomarkers (per log increment; continuous).