



Supplementary Figure 3: Prediction plot obtained from the multiple regression model (ANOVA II), illustrating the significant association between glucose variability on the x-axis and peroneal nerve conduction velocity (NCV) on the y-axis, modulated by body height. The figure shows that, as glucose variability increases, peroneal NCV decreases, but the strength of this negative relationship decreases with increasing body height, here visualized for 3 discrete values of body height (quartiles of the observed values): the lowest quartile of body height around 154.2 cm (red regression line), the median quartile of body height around 164.5 cm (green regression line), and the upper quartile of body height around 173.0 cm (blue regression line). The same coloured shaded areas next to regression lines represents the 95% confidence intervals. The black dots represent our diabetes group participants.