Sitagliptin treatment at the time of hospitalization was associated with reduced mortality in patients with Type 2 Diabetes and COVID-19: a multicenter case-control retrospective observational study

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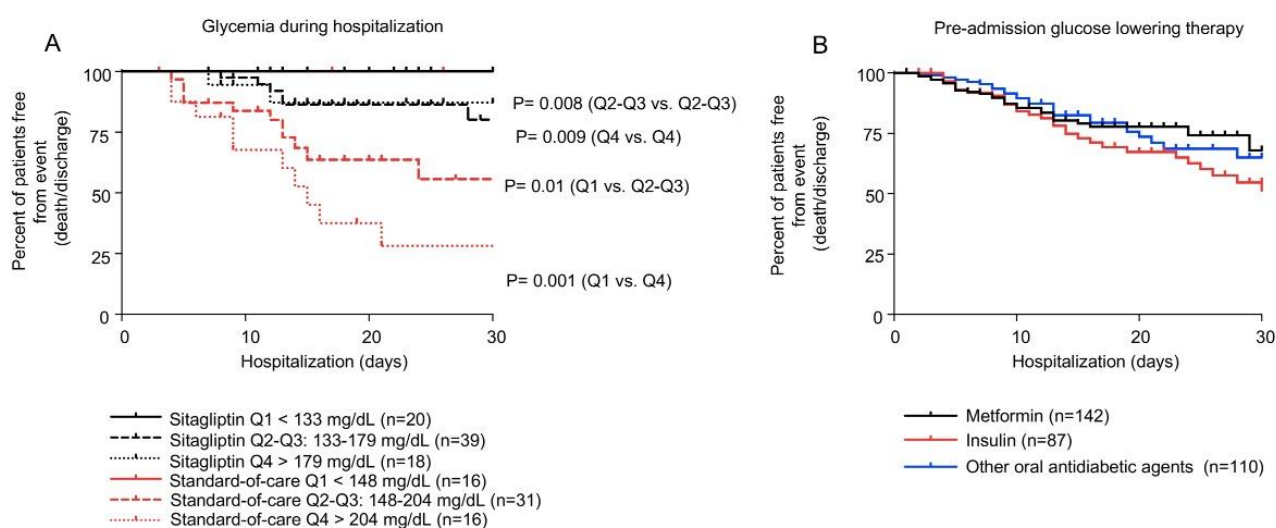[*]Corresponding author; [#]Co-first author.

SUPPLEMENTAL TEXT

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1-2

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE

Supplemental Figure 1. Sub-analysis of clinical outcomes in sitagliptin-treated patients and in the standard-of-care group.

(A) Time to clinical endpoint (death/hospital discharge) in sitagliptin-treated patients and in the standard-of-care group grouped according to mean blood glucose level quartiles calculated in each group. **(B)** Time to clinical endpoint (death/hospital discharge) in sitagliptin-treated patients and in the standard-of-care group grouped according to the pre-admission lowering glucose therapy.

Abbreviations: Q, quartile; n, number of patients.

Supplemental Figure 2. **Change in the clinical score at 30 days of follow-up in the sitagliptin-treated and standard-of-care patient groups.**
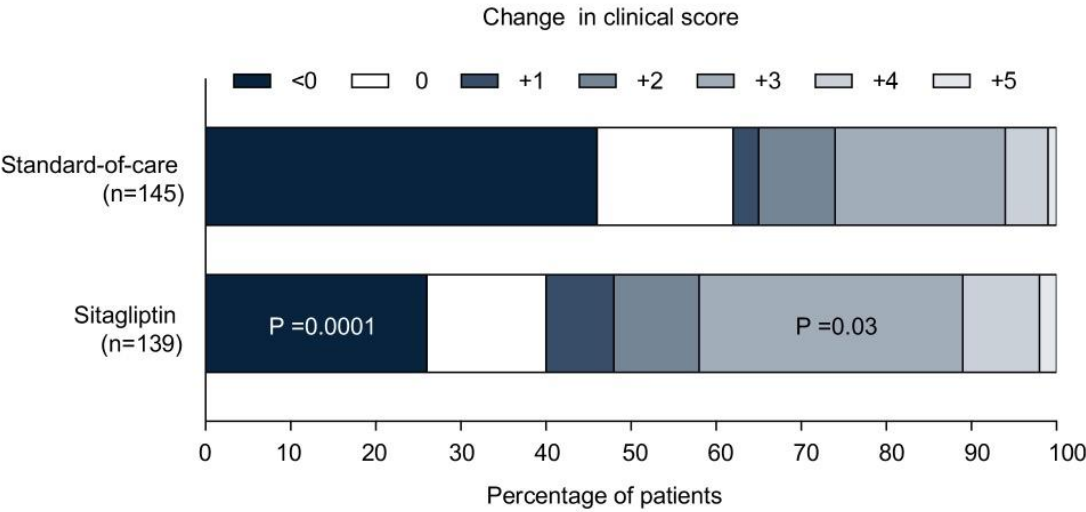
Bar graph depicting the percentages of patients assessed for clinical outcome at follow-up, grouped according to their scores of clinical improvements. Scores ranged from worsened outcome to improvement of 1-5 points as compared to baseline clinical outcome analysis. The modified seven-point ordinal scale used is described in the Methods section.