

Appendix Table
Characteristics of Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

	All	SGLT2i as preferred agent[2]	GLP1-RA as preferred agent[3]	Either agent recommended[4]	No comorbid conditions[5]
Demographic Characteristics					
Number	13,350	1,788 (13.4%)	226 (1.7%)	2,421 (18.1%)	8,415 (63.0%)
Age, years	65.2±13.2	69.8±11.5	74.3±11.6	71.1±11.3	61.6±12.8
Female	6,274 (47.0%)	721 (40.3%)	118 (52.2%)	1,241 (51.3%)	4,000 (47.5%)
Self-identified Race					
Black	1,652 (12.4%)	152 (8.5%)	22 (9.7%)	221 (9.1%)	1229 (14.6%)
Hispanic	1,326 (9.9%)	70 (3.9%)	17 (7.5%)	143 (5.9%)	1078 (12.8%)
Other	372 (2.8%)	20 (1.1%)	6 (2.7%)	33 (1.4%)	306 (3.6%)
White	8,857 (66.3%)	1473 (82.4%)	168 (74.3%)	1910 (78.9%)	4873 (57.9%)
Asian	1,075 (8.1%)	67 (3.7%)	13 (5.8%)	101 (4.2%)	880 (10.5%)
Unknown	68 (0.5%)	6 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	13 (0.5%)	49 (0.6%)
Comorbid Conditions and Health Status					
Charlson comorbidity score	4.8±2.9	5.8±3.0	8.2±2.8	5.7±3.0	4.1±2.5
Hypertension	10,579 (79.2%)	1,679 (93.9%)	193 (85.4%)	2,181 (90.1%)	6,060 (72.0%)
Heart Failure	1,639 (12.3%)	1,239 (69.3%)	29 (12.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Chronic Kidney Disease	3,067 (23.0%)	895 (50.1%)	225 (99.6%)	1,455 (60.1%)	0 (0%)
Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease	2,955 (22.1%)	1,300 (72.7%)	59 (26.1%)	1,201 (49.6%)	0 (0%)
Coronary Artery Disease	2,949 (22.1%)	1,294 (72.4%)	59 (26.1%)	1,201 (49.6%)	0 (0%)
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,121 (8.4%)	722 (40.4%)	15 (6.6%)	12 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
Peripheral Vascular Disease	1,231 (9.2%)	821 (45.9%)	19 (8.4%)	17 (0.7%)	0 (0%)
Pancreatitis	694 (5.2%)	321 (18.0%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
Treated with Statin	8,964 (67.1%)	1,173 (65.6%)	182 (80.5%)	1,834 (75.8%)	5,678 (67.5%)
Treatment with Ace inhibitor or ARB	8,754 (65.6%)	1,285 (71.9%)	143 (63.3%)	1,786 (73.8%)	5,284 (62.8%)
Recent Blood Pressure (mmHg)	130.6/73.9	132.1/72.8	134.6/69.6	131.6/72.8	129.8/74.9
Body Mass Index (kg/m ²)	31.9±6.7	32.1±6.9	32.6±7.0	32.4±6.6	31.8±6.7
<25	1,677 (12.6%)	240 (13.4%)	28 (12.4%)	270 (11.2%)	1,066 (12.7%)
25-30	3,901 (29.2%)	503 (28.1%)	62 (27.4%)	682 (28.2%)	2,496 (29.7%)
30-35	3,801 (28.5%)	533 (29.8%)	60 (26.5%)	703 (29.0%)	2,360 (28.0%)
35-40	2,115 (15.8%)	307 (17.2%)	38 (16.8%)	437 (18.1%)	1,257 (14.9%)
>40	1,443 (10.8%)	192 (10.7%)	32 (14.2%)	306 (12.6%)	872 (10.4%)
Missing	413 (3.1%)	13 (0.7%)	6 (2.7%)	23 (1.0%)	364 (4.3%)
Recent LDL (mg/dL)	84.9±33.2	80.8±32.6	75.6±32.7	80.9±31.3	87.8±33.7
eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²) [1]					
>60	10,075 (75.5%)	1,151 (64.4%)	0 (0.0%)	985 (40.7%)	7,939 (94.3%)
45-60	1,620 (12.1%)	377 (21.1%)	0 (0.0%)	917 (37.9%)	326 (3.9%)
30-44	808 (6.1%)	252 (14.1%)	0 (0.0%)	512 (21.1%)	44 (0.5%)
15-29	249 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	226 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	12 (0.1%)
<15	136 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Kidney Failure	353 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Urine Albumin-to-Creatinine Ratio					
<30 mg/dL	7,591 (56.9%)	630 (35.2%)	23 (10.2%)	1,252 (51.7%)	5,516 (65.5%)
30 - 300 mg/dL	2,453 (18.4%)	257 (14.4%)	70 (31.0%)	720 (29.7%)	1,316 (15.6%)
>300 mg/dL	788 (5.9%)	614 (34.3%)	94 (41.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Missing	2,518 (18.9%)	287 (16.1%)	39 (17.3%)	449 (18.5%)	1,583 (18.8%)
Hemoglobin A1c					
<7% (<8.6 mmol/L)	6,916 (51.8%)	894 (50.0%)	115 (50.9%)	1,301 (53.7%)	4,299 (51.1%)
7- 8% (8.6 - 10.1 mmol/L)	3,114 (23.3%)	407 (22.8%)	51 (22.6%)	587 (24.2%)	1,957 (23.3%)
8-9% (10.1 - 11.7 mmol/L)	1,544 (11.6%)	215 (12.0%)	37 (16.4%)	273 (11.3%)	971 (11.5%)
>9% (>11.7 mmol/L)	1,658 (12.4%)	258 (14.4%)	23 (10.2%)	249 (10.3%)	1,099 (13.1%)
Missing	118 (0.9%)	14 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (0.5%)	89 (1.1%)

Numeric variables shown as mean ± standard deviation. Categorical variables displayed as count (percent of total).

[1] eGFR is estimated GFR calculated by the abbreviated MDRD equation:

$$186 \times (\text{Creatinine}/88.4) - 1.154 \times (\text{Age}) - 0.203 \times (0.742 \text{ if female}) \times (1.210 \text{ if Black})$$

[2] Patients with diagnosis of HF, eGFR >30 ml/min/1.73m² or diagnosis of CKD with urinary albumin to creatinine ratio (UACR) >300 mg/g.

[3] Patients with a history of HF or CKD with eGFR less than 30 and greater than 14 ml/min/1.73m² and without history of pancreatitis.

[4] Patients without diagnosis of HF, with diagnosis of CKD and with UACR 30-300 mg/g, or diagnosis of ASCVD.

[5] Patients without diagnosis of HF, CKD, or ASCVD.