Supplementary Table 1. Association of baseline HbA1c levels with the primary composite outcome[a] and the secondary outcomes

HbA1c	Model 1		Model 2	
	HR (95% CI)	*P* value	HR (95% CI)	*P* value
Composite outcome				
Categorical model				
<7.0%	Reference		Reference	
7.0%–7.9%	1.45 (0.81–2.60)	0.20	1.29 (0.82–2.04)	0.26
≥8.0%	1.73 (0.97–3.09)	0.06	2.03 (1.31–3.13)	0.001
Continuous model				
Per 1.0% increase	1.18 (1.04–1.34)	0.01	1.17 (1.03–1.33)	0.02
MACE[b]				
Cox proportional hazards model				
Categorical model				
<7.0%	Reference		Reference	
7.0%–7.9%	1.51 (0.85–2.71)	0.16	1.33 (0.73–2.42)	0.35
≥8.0%	1.74 (0.97–3.11)	0.06	1.88 (1.06–3.43)	0.03
Continuous model				
Per 1.0% increase	1.12 (0.95–1.33)	0.17	1.14 (0.96–1.35)	0.13
Cause-specific hazard model[c]				
Categorical model				
<7.0%	Reference		Reference	
7.0%–7.9%	1.85 (1.01–3.39)	0.04	1.72 (0.90–3.29)	0.10
≥8.0%	2.12 (1.17–3.82)	0.01	2.39 (1.28–4.47)	0.01
Continuous model				
Per 1.0% increase	1.21 (1.01–1.44)	0.03	1.24 (1.03–1.48)	0.02
All-cause mortality				
Categorical model				
<7.0%	Reference		Reference	
7.0%–7.9%	1.01 (0.54–1.88)	0.97	0.92 (0.50–91.71)	0.80
≥8.0%	2.51 (1.45–4.36)	<0.01	2.09 (1.20–3.64)	<0.01
Continuous model				
Per 1.0% increase	1.20 (1.02–1.42)	0.02	1.19 (1.03–1.10)	0.04
Renal outcome[d]				
Categorical model				
<7.0%	Reference		Reference	
7.0%–7.9%	1.38 (1.05–1.81)	0.02	1.23 (0.90–1.67)	0.19
≥8.0%	1.23 (0.80–1.45)	0.18	0.97 (0.72–1.31)	0.90
Continuous model				
Per 1.0% increase	1.03 (0.93–1.14)	0.57	0.99 (0.88–1.11)	0.82

Model 1: Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, Charlson comorbidity index, socioeconomic status, smoking status and systolic blood pressure; Model 2: Model 1+estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), urine protein/creatinine ratio, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, albumin, renin angiotensin aldosterone system inhibitors and statins.
HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events.
[a]Primary composite outcome included MACE, cardiac death or all-cause death, whichever came first, [b]MACE included nonfatal myocardial infarction, unstable angina, percutaneous coronary intervention, coronary artery bypass graft, nonfatal stroke, and cardiac death, [c]In this cause-specific model, non-cardiac deaths that occurred before MACE were treated as a competing risk, [d]Renal outcome included a ≥50% decline in eGFR or the onset of end-stage kidney disease, whichever came first.