

Supplementary Table 5. Prediabetes progression and regression on physical function over 4 years by excluding participants with data imputation^a

Binary outcomes	No. of cases/ participants	Odds ratio and 95% confidence interval		
		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Development of weak grip strength				
Prediabetes maintenance	55/495	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)
Prediabetes progression	33/206	1.53 (0.96–2.43)	1.69 (1.03–2.78)	2.31 (1.18–4.52)
Prediabetes regression	40/367	0.98 (0.64–1.51)	0.99 (0.63–1.57)	0.73 (0.39–1.38)
Development of low walking speed				
Prediabetes maintenance	87/168	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)
Prediabetes progression	29/61	0.84 (0.47–1.52)	0.84 (0.46–1.53)	0.57 (0.26–1.23)
Prediabetes regression	76/141	1.09 (0.70–1.70)	1.07 (0.68–1.70)	1.76 (0.91–3.41)
Development of poor standing balance				
Prediabetes maintenance	119/411	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)	1 (Ref)
Prediabetes progression	55/156	1.34 (0.90–1.98)	1.30 (0.86–1.95)	1.24 (0.76–2.01)
Prediabetes regression	74/288	0.85 (0.60–1.19)	0.84 (0.59–1.20)	0.89 (0.57–1.40)

Model 1: without adjustment; Model 2: adjusted for age, sex, and body mass index; Model 3: additionally adjusted for history of smoking and drinking (yes or no), taking physical exercise (yes or no), history of chronic lung disease (with or without), arthritis (with or without), and Alzheimer's disease (with or without), diastolic blood pressure, glycosylated hemoglobin, total cholesterol/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and C-reactive protein, and corresponding physical function (except standing balance) at baseline.

^aThe classifications of prediabetes, diabetes, and normoglycemia were defined based on the 2021 American Diabetes Association criteria.