

Supplementary Table 2. Baseline characteristics of types of prescription drugs according to improvement of glycosylated hemoglobin

Characteristic	Total	Improvement ^a		P value
		-	+	
Type of insulin				0.262
Insulin glargine	171 (41.8)	118 (44.7)	53 (36.6)	
NPH	75 (18.3)	48 (18.2)	27 (18.6)	
Mixed insulin	180 (44.0)	109 (41.9)	715 (49.0)	
Rapid/short-acting insulin	52 (12.7)	37 (14.0)	15 (10.3)	
Type of oral antidiabetic drug				0.126
Metformin	306 (74.8)	204 (77.3)	102 (70.3)	
Sulfonylurea	178 (43.5)	126 (47.7)	52 (35.9)	
DPP4 inhibitor	96 (23.5)	60 (22.7)	36 (24.8)	
GLP-1 agonist	1 (0.2)	1 (0.4)	0	
SGLT2 inhibitor	15 (3.7)	5 (1.9)	10 (6.9)	
Thiazolidinedione	12 (2.9)	11 (4.2)	1 (0.7)	
α -Glucosidase inhibitor	11 (2.7)	6 (2.3)	5 (3.4)	
Use of antihypertensive drug	308 (75.3)	198 (75.0)	110 (75.9)	0.847
ACE inhibitor	256 (62.6)	167 (63.3)	89 (61.4)	0.707
β -Blocker	95 (23.2)	62 (23.5)	33 (22.8)	0.868
Use of statin	331 (80.9)	223 (84.5)	108 (74.5)	0.014

Values are presented as number (%).

NPH, neutral protamine Hagedorn; DPP4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; SGLT2, sodium/glucose cotransporter 2; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme.

^aDefined as absolute reduction of HbA1c \geq 0.6% or HbA1c level at follow-up < 7%.