

## Supplementary material

Gómez-Huelgas R, Mancera-Romero J, Pérez-Belmonte LM, et al. Management of type 2 diabetes in very old patients according to glycemic control and health status. *Pol Arch Intern Med.* 2019; 129: 567-570. doi:10.20452/pamw.14867

Please note that the journal is not responsible for the scientific accuracy or functionality of any supplementary material submitted by the authors. Any queries (except missing content) should be directed to the corresponding author of the article.

Supplemental Table 1. Sociodemographic, clinical and therapeutic characteristics according to glycated hemoglobin

	All patients (n=340)	<7.5% group (n=249)	7.5-8.4% group (n=39)	P-value <sup>a</sup>	≥8.5% group (n=52)	P-value <sup>b</sup>	P-value <sup>c</sup>
Age, years	84.3 (3.8)	84.3 (3.7)	83.9 (3.2)	0.31	84.2 (3.6)	0.287	0.34
Male gender	120 (35.3)	93 (37.8)	11 (28.2)	0.10	15 (28.8)	0.302	0.12
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	29.4 (4.8)	29.2 (4.9)	29.7 (3.3)	0.39	29.8 (5.4)	0.396	0.39
Obesity	61 (43.0)	43 (42.2)	8 (47.1)	0.14	10 (43.5)	0.155	0.29
Diabetes duration, years	10.6 (5.7)	9.7 (5.5)	12.5 (5.5)	<0.01	13.4 (5.7)	0.149	<0.01
SBP / DBP, mmHg	132 (19) / 72 (9)	132 (18) / 72 (10)	129 (5) / 71 (9)	0.30	138 (23) / 71 (9)	0.186	0.20
Glycaemia, mg/dL	129.8 (46.1)	118.7 (33.0)	167.9 (50.9)	<0.01	156.9 (66.0)	0.112	<0.01
HbA1c, %	7.0 (1.2)	6.4 (0.6)	7.9 (0.2)	<0.01	9.7 (1.0)	<0.01	0.08
Total cholesterol, mg/dL	181.2 (38.0)	182.9 (36.4)	175.8 (36.7)	0.17	176.6 (45.8)	0.275	0.20
LDL cholesterol, mg/dL	103.4 (31.2)	104.2 (31.2)	99.0 (27.9)	0.11	100.6 (32.3)	0.281	0.19
HDL cholesterol, mg/dL	50.2 (14.5)	51.1 (15.1)	51.8 (15.5)	0.30	45.0 (8.1)	0.201	0.04
Triglycerides, mg/dL	126.0 (27.3)	122.0 (26.4)	136.0 (32.3)	0.12	136.5 (34.1)	0.202	0.12
eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>	61.6 (20.2)	63.6 (19.9)	58.3 (20.1)	0.08	56 (19.8)	0.192	0.02
Hypertension	250 (73.5)	178 (71.5)	30 (76.9)	0.11	42 (80.8)	0.101	0.04
Dyslipidemia	132 (38.8)	93 (37.8)	18 (46.2)	0.12	20 (38.5)	0.103	0.20

Macrovascular disease	202 (59.4)	151 (60.6)	21 (53.8)	0.01	30 (57.7)	0.020	0.10
Microvascular disease	84 (24.7)	52 (20.9)	13 (33.3)	<0.01	19 (36.5)	0.176	<0.01
Depression	42 (12.4)	33 (13.4)	4 (10.3)	0.12	4 (7.7)	0.104	0.01
Moderate-severe dementia	56 (16.5)	42 (17.1)	8 (20.5)	0.15	5 (9.6)	<0.01	0.01
Moderate-severe functional dependence	99 (29.1)	76 (29.7)	9 (23.1)	0.02	14 (26.9)	0.041	0.08
Complex health status	221 (65)	165 (66.3)	25 (64.1)	0.04	31 (59.6)	0.018	0.01
Robust health status	119 (35)	84 (33.7)	14 (35.9)	0.20	21 (40.4)	0.031	0.02
Polypharmacy ( $\geq 5$ drugs)	250 (43.5)	184 (73.9)	28 (71.8)	0.30	38 (73.1)	0.197	0.21
Metformin	227 (66.8)	171 (68.7)	20 (51.3)	<0.01	31 (59.6)	0.104	0.02
Secretagogues	89 (26.2)	70 (28.1)	8 (20.5)	<0.01	11 (21.2)	0.201	0.02
DPP-4 inhibitors	84 (24.7)	53 (21.3)	14 (35.9)	<0.01	17 (32.6)	0.138	0.01
Insulin	97 (28.5)	48 (19.3)	22 (56.4)	<0.01	27 (51.9)	0.174	0.01
Insulin and/or secretagogues	166 (48.8)	100 (40.2)	29 (17.5)	<0.01	37 (22.3)	0.137	0.01

Values are shown as mean  $\pm$  standard deviations, absolute data, and percentages.

Differences were considered to be statistically significant when two-sided P-values <0.05 in the comparison analysis.

<sup>a</sup>Differences between glycated hemoglobin <7.5% and glycated hemoglobin 7.5-8.4% groups.

<sup>b</sup>Differences between glycated hemoglobin 7.5-8.4% and glycated hemoglobin  $\geq$ 8.5% groups.

<sup>c</sup>Differences between glycated hemoglobin <7.5% and glycated hemoglobin  $\geq$ 8.5% groups.

BMI: body mass index; CHS: complex health status; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; DPP-4: dipeptidyl peptidase-4, eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; SBP: systolic blood pressure.

Supplemental Table 2. Factors associated with a greater likelihood of glycated hemoglobin  $\geq 8.5\%$

Variable	OR	95%CI	P-value
Diabetes duration	0.91	0.85-0.97	<0.01
Dementia	0.19	0.04-0.91	0.04

OR and 95%CI are shown.

Stepwise multivariate logistic regression techniques were performed to identify factors independently associated with glycemic control, establishing HbA1c levels as the dependent variable and controlling for the confounding effect of other variables.

95%CI: 95% Confidence Interval; OR: Odds Ratio.