

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table S1.** Risk of incident DPN by dichotomous potential risk factors for incident DPN present at the diagnosis of type 2 diabetes found by screening, the ADDITION-Denmark study

	<b>HR of incident DPN</b>
Alcohol *	0.87 (0.51;1.47)
Smoking	
Former-smoker	0.77 (0.43;1.38)
Current-smoker	0.92 (0.54;1.59)

The risk of incident DPN is expressed by HR (95%CI) from Cox proportional hazard models adjusted for trial randomization-group, sex and age.\* Alcohol: Weekly alcohol consumption exceeding recommended intake (>7 units in woman and >14 units in men). Dichotomous risk factors have as a reference group the participants without the respective risk factor. Former and current smokers are compared to participants of never-smokers.

**Supplementary Table S2.** Sensitivity analyses of the associations of potential risk factors with the risk of incident DPN by multivariate logistic regression models, the ADDITION-Denmark study

	<b>OR of incident DPN (95%</b>
HbA <sub>1c</sub> (unit=1%)	0.96 (0.82;1.14)
HbA <sub>1c</sub> (unit=10 mmol/mol)	0.97 (0.83;1.13)
Systolic BP (unit=10 mmHg)	1.04 (0.91;1.19)
Diastolic BP (unit=5 mmHg)	0.99 (0.86;1.14)
Height (unit=5 cm)	0.99 (0.84;1.16)
Weight (unit=5 kg)	1.08 (1.02;1.15) *
Waist circumference (unit=5	1.10 (1.02;1.19) *
BMI (unit=2 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.12 (1.03;1.21) *
Total cholesterol (unit=0.5	0.96 (0.86;1.07)
LDL cholesterol (unit=0.25	0.95 (0.89;1.07)
HDL cholesterol (unit=0.25	0.80 (0.64;1.00) *
Triglycerides (unit=0.5 mmol/L)	1.04 (0.99;1.09)
Log <sub>2</sub> methylglyoxal	1.10 (0.90;1.34)
Smoking	
Former smoker	0.56 (0.31;1.03)
Current smoker	0.87 (0.49;1.54)
Alcohol ‡	0.88 (0.50;1.54)

Risk of incident DPN is expressed by OR (95% CI) from multivariate logistic regression models adjusted for trial randomization-group, sex and age. \* P-value<0.05; BP: Blood pressure. † The ORs can be converted from OR per x-units (e.g., per 10 mmHg in systolic BP) to OR per y-units (e.g., per 1 mmHg in systolic BP) using the equation:  $OR^{(y/x)}$ . For example, the OR for systolic BP per 1 mmHg is  $(1.04)^{1/10} = 1.00$ . The same equation applies to the confidence intervals. The Chi-squared test and p-values are unchanged by a change of scale. Dichotomous risk factors have as a reference group participants without the respective risk factor. Former- and current smokers are compared to never-smokers. ‡ Alcohol: Weekly alcohol consumption exceeding the recommended intake (>7 units in women and >14 units in men).