

**Unmet Needs of Glycemic Control and Risk Factors of Residual
Hyperglycaemia in Chinese Population with Type 2 Diabetes Initiating
Basal Insulin: A Post-hoc Analysis Of FPG GOAL Study**

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Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics by week-24 residual hyperglycaemia status

	Residual hyperglycemia (N=202)	Without residual hyperglycemia (N=661)	P-value
Age, years	56.0 (51.0-61.0)	54.0 (49.0-60.0)	0.0174
Men, n (%)	108 (53.5)	376 (56.9)	0.3916
Body weight, kg	70.0 (61.0-76.6)	69.5 (62.4-77.5)	0.4081
BMI, kg/m ²	25.3 (23.5-27.0)	25.2 (23.5-27.6)	0.5074
Duration of diabetes, years	8.0 (5.0-11.0)	7.0 (4.0-10.0)	0.0992
Medical history, n (%)	37 (18.3)	110 (16.6)	0.5793
OAD count, n (%) ^a			0.2969
1	28 (13.9)	97 (14.7)	
2	139 (68.8)	417 (63.3)	
3	35 (17.3)	145 (22.0)	
AGI use, n (%)	72 (35.6)	255 (38.6)	0.4518
Biguanides use, n (%)	162 (80.2)	533 (80.6)	0.8907
DPP-4 inhibitors use, n (%)	7 (3.5)	49 (7.4)	0.0462
Sulfonylureas use, n (%)	130 (64.4)	407 (61.6)	0.4752
Thiazolidinediones use, n (%)	13 (6.4)	46 (7.0)	0.7964
Glinides use, n (%)	26 (12.9)	76 (11.5)	0.5967
HbA1c, %	8.6 (7.9-9.4)	8.5 (7.8-9.4)	0.2224
FPG, mmol/L	10.0 (8.5-11.7)	10.2 (8.9-11.9)	0.0487
PPG, mmol/L ^b	13.8 (11.5-15.8)	13.4 (11.0-16.3)	0.7396
PPG excursion, mmol/L ^c	4.5 (2.4-6.3)	3.9 (2.0-6.0)	0.0506

All values are given as median (interquartile range) unless otherwise stated. Categorical variables were compared between groups using chi-square test and continuous variables were compared using Mann-Whitney U test due to the skew distributions.

^a Residual hyperglycaemia n=202, without residual hyperglycaemia n=659.

^b Residual hyperglycaemia n=192, without residual hyperglycaemia n=626.

^c Residual hyperglycaemia n=189, without residual hyperglycaemia n=609.

AGI, alpha glucosidase inhibitors; BMI, body mass index; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase 4; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; OAD, oral anti-hyperglycaemic drugs; PPG, postprandial glucose

Supplementary Figure 1. Proportions of participants by glycaemic control categories at week 12 and week 24 among individuals randomised to a fasting blood glucose (FBG) target of (A) >3.9 to ≤ 5.6 mmol/L; (B) >3.9 to ≤ 6.1 mmol/L; or (C) >3.9 to ≤ 7.0 mmol/L. At week 12 and 24, the proportions did not add up to 100% as data were not available for some participants (6 [4.8%] and 7 [5.6%] participants randomised to a FBG >3.9 to ≤ 5.6 mmol/L, respectively; 25 [6.4%] and 26 [6.6%] participants randomised to a FBG >3.9 to ≤ 6.1 mmol/L, respectively; and 21 [5.3%] and 18 [4.6%] participants randomised to a FBG >3.9 to ≤ 7.0 mmol/L, respectively).



