

**Supplementary Table 1 – Treatment goal attainment, knowledge and subjective levels of information**

| <b>Goal attainment</b>                        | <b>Total<br/>(n=204)</b> | <b>DM<br/>(n=84)</b> | <b>Without DM<br/>(n=120)</b> | <b>p-value</b>  |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| LDL-C                                         | 53 (26.0%)               | 33 (39.3%)           | 20 (16.7%)                    | <b>&lt;0.01</b> |
| BP overall                                    | 147 (72.1%)              | 60 (71.4%)           | 87 (72.5%)                    | 0.87            |
| BP systolic                                   | 156 (76.5%)              | 5 (6.0%)             | 92 (76.7%)                    | 0.94            |
| BP diastolic                                  | 181 (88.7%)              | 75 (89.3%)           | 106 (88.3%)                   | 0.83            |
| HbA1c (<7.0%)                                 | 158 (77.5%)              | 41 (48.8%)           | 117 (97.5%)                   | -               |
| HbA1c (<8.0 when ≥65 years)                   | 177 (86.6%)              | 58 (69.0%)           | 119 (99.2%)                   | -               |
| <b>Goal Knowledge</b>                         |                          |                      |                               |                 |
| LDL-C                                         | 16 (7.8%)                | 5 (2.5%)             | 11 (9.2%)                     | 0.83            |
| BP overall                                    | 67 (32.8%)               | 31 (36.9%)           | 36 (30.0%)                    | 0.30            |
| BP systolic                                   | 113 (55.4%)              | 49 (58.3%)           | 64 (53.3%)                    | 0.48            |
| BP diastolic                                  | 79 (38.7%)               | 36 (42.9%)           | 43 (35.8%)                    | 0.31            |
| HbA1c                                         | 47 (23.0%)               | 45 (53.6%)           | 2 (1.7%)                      | -               |
| <b>Summed subjective level of information</b> |                          |                      |                               |                 |
| Topics of CAD                                 | 17.5 ±3                  | 17.3 ±3              | 17.6 ±3                       | 0.44            |

Supplementary Table 1: Attainment and patient knowledge of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), blood pressure (BP), and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) treatment goals; summed subjective level of information on topics of CAD. Results of all included patients (n=204). Additionally, results of patients with (n=84) and without diabetes mellitus (DM, n=120) are reported separately. Data presented as n (%).

**Supplementary Table 2 – Medical specialties: Risk factor management**

| <b>Risk factor management</b> | <b>Total<br/>(n=204)</b> | <b>DM<br/>(n=84)</b> | <b>Without DM<br/>(n=120)</b> | <b>p-value</b>  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Measurement of LDL-C          | 195 (95.6%)              | 81 (96.4%)           | 114 (95.0%)                   | 0.62            |
| General physician             | 166 (85.1%)              | 72 (88.9%)           | 94 (82.5%)                    | 0.21            |
| Cardiologist                  | 22 (11.2%)               | 5 (6.2%)             | 17 (14.9%)                    | 0.06            |
| Other specialty               | 7 (3.6%)                 | 4 (4.9%)             | 3 (2.6%)                      | 0.45            |
|                               |                          |                      |                               |                 |
| Measurement of HbA1c          | 117 (57.3%)              | 80 (95.2%)           | 37 (30.8%)                    | <b>&lt;0.01</b> |
| General physician             | 90 (76.9%)               | 60 (75.0%)           | 30 (81.1%)                    | -               |
| Cardiologist                  | 10 (8.6%)                | 3 (3.8%)             | 7 (18.9%)                     | -               |
| Other specialty               | 17 (14.5%)               | 17 (21.3%)           | -                             | -               |

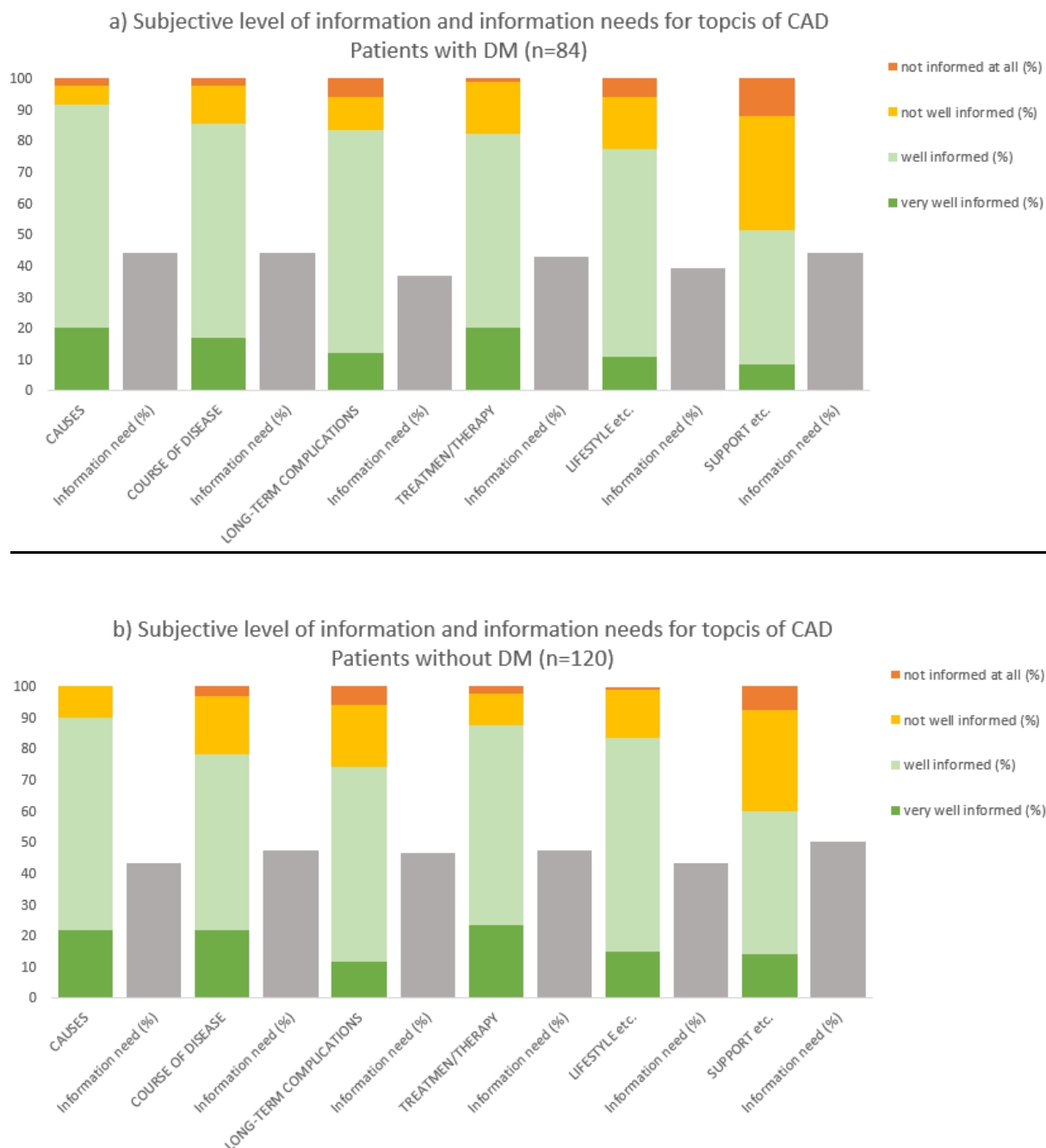
Supplementary Table 2: Risk factor management of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c). Patients were asked to state which specialty of physician predominantly performed measurements of LDL-C and HbA1c. Results of all included patients (n=204). Additionally, results of patients with (n=84) and without diabetes mellitus (DM, n=120) are reported separately. Data presented as n (%).

**Supplementary Table 3 – Medical Specialty: Patient attributed responsibility for risk factor control**

| Patient attributed responsibility | Total<br>(n=204) | DM<br>(n=84) | Without DM<br>(n=120) | p-value         |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| LDL-C                             |                  |              |                       |                 |
| General physician                 | 153 (75.0%)      | 64 (76.2%)   | 89 (74.2%)            | 0.74            |
| Cardiologist                      | 34 (16.7%)       | 11 (13.1%)   | 23 (19.2%)            | 0.25            |
| Other specialty                   | 7 (3.4%)         | 5 (6.0%)     | 2 (1.7%)              | 0.13            |
| Patient                           | 6 (2.9%)         | 3 (3.6%)     | 3 (2.5%)              | 0.69            |
| Unknown                           | 4 (2.0%)         | 1 (1.2%)     | 3 (2.5%)              | 0.64            |
|                                   |                  |              |                       |                 |
| HbA1c                             |                  |              |                       |                 |
| General physician                 | 150 (73.5%)      | 57 (67.8%)   | 93 (77.5%)            | 0.12            |
| Cardiologist                      | 12 (5.9%)        | 4 (4.8%)     | 8 (6.7%)              | 0.57            |
| Other specialty                   | 20 (9.8%)        | 19 (22.6%)   | 1 (0.8%)              | <b>&lt;0.01</b> |
| Patient                           | 3 (1.5%)         | 1 (1.2%)     | 2 (1.7%)              | 1.0             |
| Unknown                           | 19 (9.3%)        | 3 (3.6%)     | 16 (13.3%)            | <b>0.03</b>     |

Supplementary Table 3: Patient attributed responsibility for risk factor management of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), with regard to medical specialty: Patients were asked to state who is responsible for management of LDL-C and HbA1c. Results of all included patients (n=204). Additionally, results of patients with (n=84) and without diabetes mellitus (DM, n=120) are reported separately. Data presented as n (%).

## Supplementary Figure 1 - Subjective levels of disease-related information and information needs



**Supplementary Figure 1:** Graphical display of subjective levels of disease-related information and subjective needs for more disease-related information on topics of coronary artery disease (CAD) in patients **a)** with (n=84) and **b)** without diabetes mellitus (DM; n=120). Subjective level of information was measured on a 4-point Likert-scale (*very well, well, not well, and not informed at all*). Additionally, patients were asked to state a need for additional information on every topic (*yes or no*). No significant differences were detected between patients with or without DM for all topics and respective information needs.