SUPPLEMENT DATA

"The evaluation for the number of patients in whom mean HbA1c could be assessed"

On the needed sample size, the sample size calculation before initiation of the study (prior sample size calculation) could not be performed because of this study having been additional one. Therefore, we attempted to assess the needed number of patients (n) by using a test for statistical significance of correlation coefficient (test for zero correlation), using next formula: $t = r(n-2)^{1/2} / (1-r^2)^{1/2}$. In this study, if r were 0.25, the correlation appears to be significant based on the results on TG (n =68, r =-0.2436, P =0.0453). Therefore, we estimated the needed number of patients when r is 0.25. In this case, 2 would be applied to t as 5% of significance (two sided), and n (the needed number of patients) would be estimated as 62. Therefore, we concluded that the number of patients in whom mean HbA1c were measured (n =16) was very small.