

Table S1. Proportion[†] of patients with different blood glucose parameters monitored in 2018 among those with past (2015–2016) or newly recorded diabetes (2017)

Clinical parameters monitored	Patients monitored among those with past recorded diabetes (n=101,875) % (95% CI)	Patients monitored among those with newly recorded diabetes (n=9,236) % (95% CI)
Number of different blood glucose tests monitored[§]		
0	39.8 (37.5–42.0)	45.5 (43.2–47.9)
1	23.8 (22.4–25.2)	21.7 (20.3–23.1)
2	27.5 (25.7–29.2)	25.2 (23.5–27.0)
3	9.0 (7.9–10.1)	7.5 (6.4–8.6)

95%CI: 95% Confidence interval

[†] Results adjusted for differences between these two groups in terms of practice characteristics (remoteness, IRSAD quintiles), patient sociodemographics (gender, age), and clinical characteristics (smoking status, history of hypertension, CVD, CKD, dyslipidaemia, liver disease, or depressive symptoms using logistic regression models.

[§] Considering either HbA1c, fasting blood glucose and/or random blood glucose.

Table S2. Adjusted odds ratio[†] of patients who had all three parameters (HbA1c, blood pressure, and total cholesterol) monitored, among those with past (2015–2016) or newly recorded diabetes (2017), according to sociodemographic and clinical characteristics

All three parameters monitored	Patients monitored among those with past recorded diabetes (n=101,875) Odds ratio (95% CI)	Patients monitored among those with newly recorded diabetes (n=9,236) Odds ratio (95% CI)
Practice characteristics		
Geographical area of GP		
Major cities	Ref	Ref
Inner regional	1.04 (0.79–1.37)	1.11 (0.86–1.44)
Outer regional/remote/very remote	1.64 (1.22–2.19)	1.64 (1.22–2.20)
GP IRSAD		
More disadvantaged	Ref	Ref
Middle	0.96 (0.72–1.28)	0.81 (0.62–1.05)
More advantaged	0.90 (0.70–1.17)	0.95 (0.74–1.22)
Patient's characteristics		
Gender		
Female	Ref	Ref
Male	1.08 (1.04–1.12)	1.26 (1.13–1.40)
Age group (years)		
18–39	Ref	Ref
40–64	2.72 (2.50–2.97)	3.15 (2.60–3.82)
65+	3.05 (2.76–3.38)	3.87 (3.15–4.76)
Smoking status		
Non-smoker or ex-smoker	Ref	Ref
Smoker	0.91 (0.86–0.96)	0.97 (0.82–1.12)
History of hypertension		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.11 (1.04–1.18)	1.17 (1.04–1.30)
History of CVD		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.97 (0.92–1.02)	0.98 (0.84–1.13)
History of dyslipidaemia		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.26 (1.18–1.35)	1.23 (1.09–1.39)
History of CKD		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.91 (0.81–1.02)	0.84 (0.62–1.14)
History of liver disease		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.02 (0.85–1.22)	0.93 (0.53–1.63)
History of depressive syndrome		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.89 (0.84–0.94)	0.91 (0.81–1.03)

GP: General practice; Ref: Reference group; 95%CI: 95% Confidence interval; IRSAD: Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage; CVD: Cardiovascular disease (including heart failure, ischemic heart disease, and stroke); CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

[†] Adjusted odds ratio of patients who had all three parameters (HbA1c, blood pressure, and total cholesterol) monitored based on logistic regression models that considered differences among patients with past or newly recorded diabetes adjusted for practice characteristics (remoteness, IRSAD quintiles), patient sociodemographics (gender, age), and clinical characteristics (smoking status, history of hypertension, CVD, CKD, dyslipidaemia, liver disease, or depressive symptoms).

Table S3. Adjusted proportion[†] of the combination of clinical parameters controlled in 2018 among patients with past (2015-2016) or newly recorded diabetes (2017) and available results for all three parameters (HbA1c, blood pressure, and LDL-C)

	Past recorded diabetes (n= 34,476)		Newly recorded diabetes (n= 2,521)		Adjusted [†] odds ratio (95%CI)
	n	% (95% CI)	N	% (95% CI)	
None controlled	2,784	8.1 (7.6–8.6)	117	4.6 (3.8–5.4)	0.33 (0.27–0.40)
Only HbA1c controlled	3,223	9.3 (8.9–9.8)	428	16.9 (15.3–18.6)	1.05 (0.92–1.20)
Only BP controlled	5,373	15.6 (15.0–16.2)	231	9.2 (8.0–10.3)	0.34 (0.29–0.39)
Only LDL-C controlled	2,224	6.5 (6.1–6.8)	50	2.0 (1.5–2.5)	0.18 (0.13–0.23)
HbA1c and BP controlled	6,867	19.9 (19.2–20.6)	871	34.5 (32.5–36.6)	base outcome
HbA1c and LDL-C controlled	2,518	7.3 (6.9–7.7)	173	6.9 (5.7–8.0)	0.54 (0.44–0.65)
BP and LDL-C controlled	5,144	14.9 (14.4–15.4)	131	5.2 (4.2–6.2)	0.20 (0.16–0.24)
All controlled	6,343	18.4 (17.7–19.1)	520	20.6 (18.9–22.4)	0.64 (0.56–0.72)

95%CI: 95% Confidence interval; HbA1c: Haemoglobin A1c; BP: Blood pressure; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; IRSAD: Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage; CVD: Cardiovascular disease (including heart failure, ischemic heart disease, and stroke); CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

[†] Adjusted proportion of the most frequent combination of clinical parameters controlled in 2018 based on multinomial logistic regression models adjusted for practice characteristics (remoteness, IRSAD quintiles), patient sociodemographics (gender, age), and clinical characteristics (smoking status, history of hypertension, CVD, CKD, dyslipidaemia, liver disease, or depressive symptoms).

Table S4. Adjusted odds ratio[†] of distribution of patients with all three clinical parameters controlled (HbA1c, blood pressure, and total cholesterol) according to sociodemographic and clinical characteristics among those with past (2015-2016) or newly recorded diabetes (2017)

Variables	'All-controlled' among past recorded diabetes (n=40,008) Odds ratio (95% CI)	'All-controlled' among newly recorded diabetes (n=2,912) Odds ratio (95% CI)
Practice characteristics		
Geographical area of GP		
Major Cities	Ref	Ref
Inner regional	1.05 (0.93–1.20)	1.12 (0.86–1.45)
Outer/Remote/Very Remote	0.93 (0.80–1.10)	0.94 (0.70–1.27)
GP IRSAD		
More disadvantaged	Ref	Ref
Middle	1.00 (0.87–1.14)	1.08 (0.82–1.41)
More advantaged	0.99 (0.80–1.09)	0.81 (0.63–1.06)
Patient's characteristics		
Gender		
Female	Ref	Ref
Male	1.50 (1.41–1.58)	1.77 (1.44–2.16)
Age group (years)		
18–39	Ref	Ref
40–64	1.78 (1.38–2.30)	1.25 (0.76–2.05)
65+	3.31 (2.58–4.25)	2.09 (1.26–3.49)
Smoking status		
Non-smoker or ex-smoker	Ref	Ref
Smoker	0.91 (0.83–1.00)	1.10 (0.83–1.44)
History of hypertension		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.89 (0.84–0.95)	0.98 (0.81–1.19)
History of CVD		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.38 (1.28–1.47)	2.42 (1.81–3.22)
History of dyslipidaemia		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.07 (0.99–1.15)	1.16 (0.93–1.43)
History of CKD		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.97 (0.85–1.11)	0.86 (0.42–1.77)
History of liver disease		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.29 (0.92–1.80)	3.30 (1.33–8.19)
History of depressive syndrome		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.91 (0.84–1.00)	0.87 (0.67–1.11)

GP: General practitioner; Ref: Reference group; 95%CI: 95% Confidence interval; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; IRSAD: Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage; CVD: Cardiovascular disease (including heart failure, ischemic heart disease, and stroke); CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

[†] 'All-controlled' are those patients with HbA1c \leq 7.0%, BP \leq 140/90mmHg, and total cholesterol $<$ 4.0mmol/L. Adjusted odds ratio of patients who had each clinical parameter controlled based on logistic regression models adjusted for practice characteristics (remoteness, IRSAD quintiles), patient sociodemographics (gender, age), and clinical characteristics (smoking status, history of hypertension, CVD, CKD, dyslipidaemia, liver disease, or depressive symptoms).

Table S5. Adjusted odds ratio[†] of distribution of patients with all three clinical parameters controlled (HbA1c, blood pressure, and LDL-C) according to sociodemographic and clinical characteristics among those with past (2015-2016) or newly recorded diabetes (2017)

Variables	'All-controlled' among past recorded diabetes (n=34,475) Odds ratio (95% CI)	'All-controlled' among newly recorded diabetes (n=2,521) Odds ratio (95% CI)
Practice characteristics		
Geographical area of GP		
Major cities	Ref	Ref
Inner regional	1.11 (0.98–1.26)	1.14 (0.88–1.50)
Outer/remote/very remote	1.05 (0.90–1.21)	1.07 (0.77–1.49)
GP IRSAD		
More disadvantaged	Ref	Ref
Middle	1.02 (0.89–1.17)	0.80 (0.58–1.12)
More advantaged	1.03 (0.92–1.16)	0.94 (0.70–1.27)
Patient's characteristics		
Gender		
Female	Ref	Ref
Male	1.18 (1.11–1.25)	1.23 (1.00–1.51)
Age group (years)		
18-39	Ref	Ref
40-64	2.29 (1.67–3.14)	2.18 (1.13–4.19)
65+	4.38 (3.20–5.98)	3.80 (1.97–7.35)
Smoking status		
Non-smoker or ex-smoker	Ref	Ref
Smoker	0.94 (0.84–1.04)	1.15 (0.84–1.56)
History of hypertension		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.89 (0.84–0.95)	0.97 (0.80–1.17)
History of CVD		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.33 (1.22–1.43)	2.09 (1.54–2.83)
History of dyslipidaemia		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.10 (1.01–1.19)	1.40 (1.11–1.76)
History of CKD		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.05 (0.91–1.20)	1.19 (0.62–2.30)
History of liver disease		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	1.14 (0.78–1.68)	3.37 (1.08–10.57)
History of depressive syndrome		
No	Ref	Ref
Yes	0.94 (0.87–1.03)	0.87 (0.67–1.13)

HbA1c: Haemoglobin A1c; LDL-C: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; GP: General practitioner; Ref: Reference group; 95%CI: 95% Confidence interval; IRSAD: Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage; CVD: Cardiovascular disease (including heart failure, ischemic heart disease, and stroke); CKD: Chronic kidney disease.

[†] 'All-controlled' are those patients with HbA1c \leq 7.0%, BP \leq 140/90mmHg, and total cholesterol $<$ 4.0mmol/L. Adjusted odds ratio of patients who had each clinical parameter controlled based on logistic regression models adjusted for practice characteristics (remoteness, IRSAD quintiles), patient sociodemographics (gender, age), and clinical characteristics (smoking status, history of hypertension, CVD, CKD, dyslipidaemia, liver disease, or depressive symptoms).