

Supplementary material

Table S1:
Logistic regression of CCTA outcomes for the subgroup with combined HbA1c and OGTT-prediabetes

	CAC=0	CAC>0	CAC>400	Plaque presence	Significant stenosis	Plaque characteristics	
						Soft	Calcified
HbA1c + OGTT							
HbA1c<39 (<5.7%) or NGS (ref)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Model 1	0.6 (0.4;0.9)	1.7 (1.1;2.8)	2.2 (1.3;3.6)	1.5 (0.9;2.4)	1.9 (1.1;3.1)	1.1 (0.7;1.8)	1.4 (0.9;2.1)
Model 2	0.7 (0.4;1.1)	1.5 (0.9;2.5)	1.9 (1.1;3.3)	1.5 (0.9;2.4)	1.7 (1.0;2.9)	1.0 (0.6;1.8)	1.3 (0.9;2.0)

Logistic regression analysis was used to estimate OR and 95% confidence interval (CI).

Model 1 adjusted for age and sex.

Model 2 adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, antihypertensive- and lipid-lowering medication.

CAC= Coronary Artery Calcium, HbA1c= HemoglobinA1c, OGTT= Oral Glucose Tolerance Test, NGS= Normal glycemic status.

Table S2:
Sensitivity analysis with assumptions of plaque and stenosis presence when coronary artery calcium exceeds >1000

	Plaque presence	Significant stenosis
HbA1c		
HbA1c<39 (ref)	...	...
Model 1	1.6 (1.1;2.5)	1.9 (1.2;3.0)
Model 2	1.6 (1.0;2.4)	1.8 (1.1;2.9)
OGTT		
NGS (ref)	...	...
Model 1	1.3 (0.9;2.0)	1.9 (1.0;3.3)
Model 2	1.3 (0.9;2.0)	1.7 (0.9;3.1)

Logistic regression analysis was used to estimate OR and 95% confidence interval (CI).

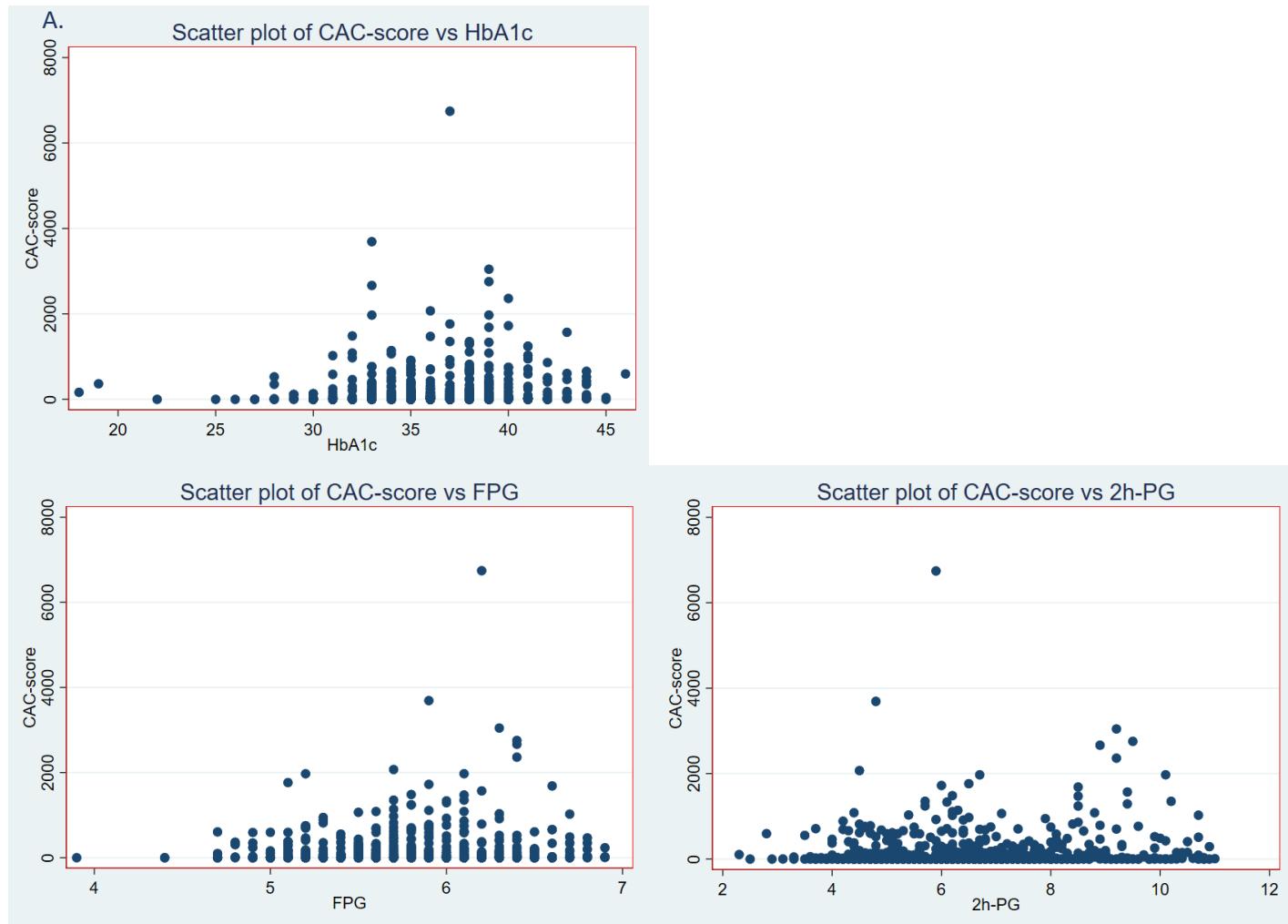
Model 1 adjusted for age and sex.

Model 2 adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, antihypertensive- and lipid-lowering medication.

HbA1c= HemoglobinA1c, OGTT=Oral Glucose Tolerance Test, NGS= Normal glycemic status.

Figure S3

Scatter plot of CAC-score vs glycemic values



B.

Figure 5 displays the scatter plots of CAC-score vs the various glycemic given in mmol/mol. Values for PG given in mmol/L. HbA1c=

FPG= Fasting Plasma Glucose, 2h-PG= 2 hour Plasma Glucose, IFG= Impaired Fasting Glucose, IGT= Impaired Glucose Tolerance

C.

values. A. HbA1c, B. FPG, C. 2h-PG. Values for HbA1c HemoglobinA1c, OGTT= Oral Glucose Tolerance Test,