Online Appendix Table A1- Number of patients with HbA1c and FPG data at randomization and month 4

	All Patients		No Diabetes		Diabetes	
	Placebo (n=2679)	Ranolazine (n=2565)	Placebo (n=1787)	Ranolazine (n=1723)	Placebo (n=892)	Ranolazine (n=842)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
HbA1c	2198 (82%)	2108 (82%)	1428 (80%)	1401 (81%)	770 (86%)	707 (84%)
FPG	932 (35%)	922 (36%)	604 (34%)	612 (36%)	328 (37%)	310 (37%)

Online Appendix Table A2- Effect of ranolazine between month 0 and 4 for patients without a history of DM and possible new or undiagnosed DM

Patients with possible new DM at randomization (FPG≥126-400)

	FPG Month 0 (mg/dl)	Change in FPG 0 to month 4 (mg/dl)
Placebo	148.0 (95%CI: 140.5, 155.6, n=60)	-44.2 (95%CI: -53.8, -34.6, n=60)
Ranolazine	151.7 (95%CI: 143.5, 159.9, n=68)	-48.1 (95%CI: -56.7, -39.5, n=68)
		*p=0.523

Patients with possible new DM at randomization (HbA1c ≥6.5-10%)

|	HbA1c Month 0 (%)	Change in HbA1c 0 to month 4 (%)
Placebo	7.3 (95%CI: 7.2, 7.4, n=185)	-0.54 (95%CI: -0.74, -0.34, n=185)
Ranolazine	7.2 (95%CI: 7.1, 7.4, n=178)	-0.93 (95%CI: -1.12, -0.73, n=178)
		Δ -0.39%, *p=0.007

*Paired t-test
Mean, 95% Confidence interval and n

Online Appendix Table A3- HbA1c at randomization for patients with diabetes subgrouped by treatment for diabetes
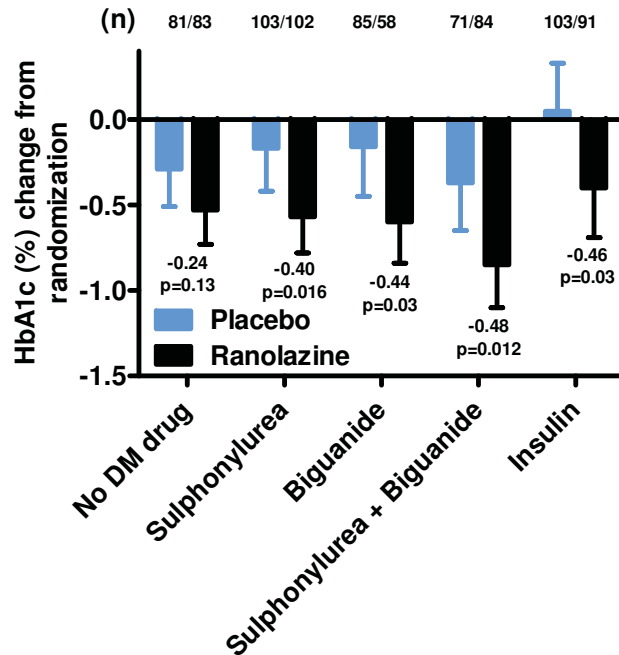
	Placebo		Ranolazine	
	n (%)	HbA1c (%)	n (%)	HbA1c (%)
Patients with diabetes	770	7.4 (7.2,7.5)	707	7.5 (7.3,7.6)
Subgroups				
No anti-diabetic drugs	128 (16.6%)	6.4 (6.2,6.7)	134 (19.0%)	6.5 (6.2,6.8)
OHA	425 (55.2%)	7.4 (7.2,7.6)	380 (53.7%)	7.4 (7.3,7.6)
Insulin +/- OHA	217 (28.2%)	7.9 (7.7,8.2)	193 (27.3%)	8.2 (7.9,8.5)

All patients had HbA1c values at 0 and 4 months
Mean HbA1c % (95% Confidence Interval)
OHA- Oral hypoglycemic agents
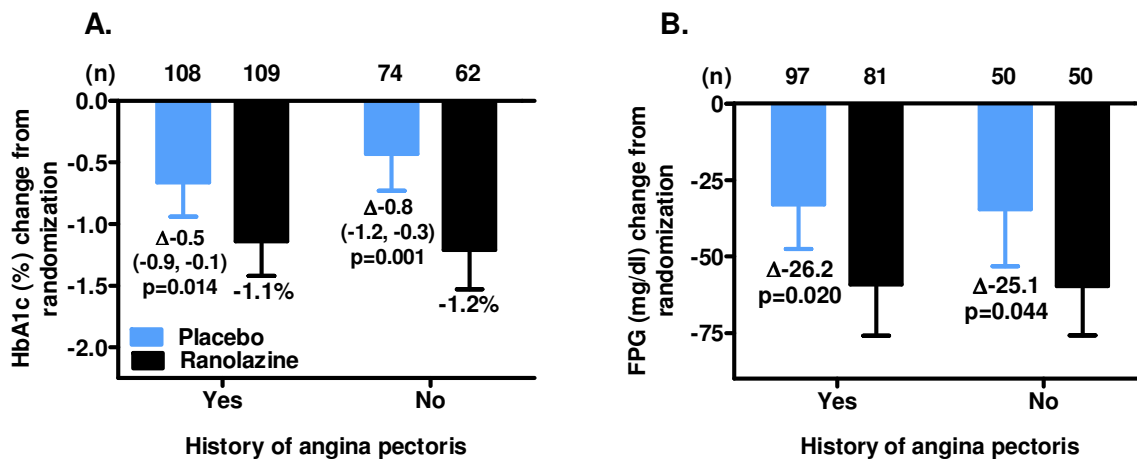
Online Appendix Figure 1- Effect of ranolazine on HbA1c and FPG in patients with DM, hyperglycemia and with (yes) or without (no) a history of angina pectoris.

(A).The placebo-adjusted effect of ranolazine on HbA1c in patients with hyperglycemia (HbA1c ≥ 8-10% at randomization) and a history of angina was -0.5% (95%CI: -0.9 to -0.1, p=0.014) and -0.8% (95%CI: -1.2 to -0.3, p<0.001) for patients with no history of angina. The placebo corrected effect of ranolazine on HbA1c was independent of a history of angina (p=0.213). The absolute HbA1c reduction in ranolazine treated patients with and without angina was 1.1% (95%CI: -1.4 to -0.9) and 1.2% (95%CI: -1.5 to -0.9) respectively. (B.) The placebo-adjusted effect of ranolazine on FPG in hyperglycemic patients (FPG ≥ 150-400 mg/dl at randomization) with a history of angina was -26.2 mg/dl (95%CI: -48.2 to -4.3, p=0.020) and -25.1 mg/dl (95%CI: -49.5 to -0.7, p=0.044) for patients with no history of angina. The placebo corrected effect of ranolazine on FPG was independent of a history of angina (p=0.408). The absolute FPG reduction in ranolazine treated patients with and without angina was -59.2 mg/dl (95%CI: -75.9 to -42.4) and -59.6 mg/dl (95%CI: -75.8 to -59.6) respectively. Changes in HbA1c and FPG at month 4 are summarized by mean, associated 95%CI and number of patients (n).

Online Appendix Figure 2- Change in HbA1c from month 0 to 4 for patients with a history of DM by major concomitant hypoglycemic agent(s).

(**A**).The placebo-adjusted effect of ranolazine on HbA1c for patients with DM and an HbA1c at randomization of ≥6-10% by major concomitant hypoglycemic agent were as follows: No DM drug -0.24% (95%CI: -0.54, 0.07, p=0.13); sulphonylurea only -0.40%, (95%CI: -0.72, -0.07, p=0.016); biguanide only (metformin) -0.44%, (95%CI: -0.84, -0.04, p=0.0326); sulphonylurea and biguanide -0.48%, (95%CI: -0.86, -0.11, p=0.012); insulin (any form) -0.46%, (95%CI: -0.86, -0.05, p=0.027). Changes in HbA1c and FPG at month 4 are summarized by mean, 95% confidence interval, p-value (paired t-test) and n.