

Supplements Index

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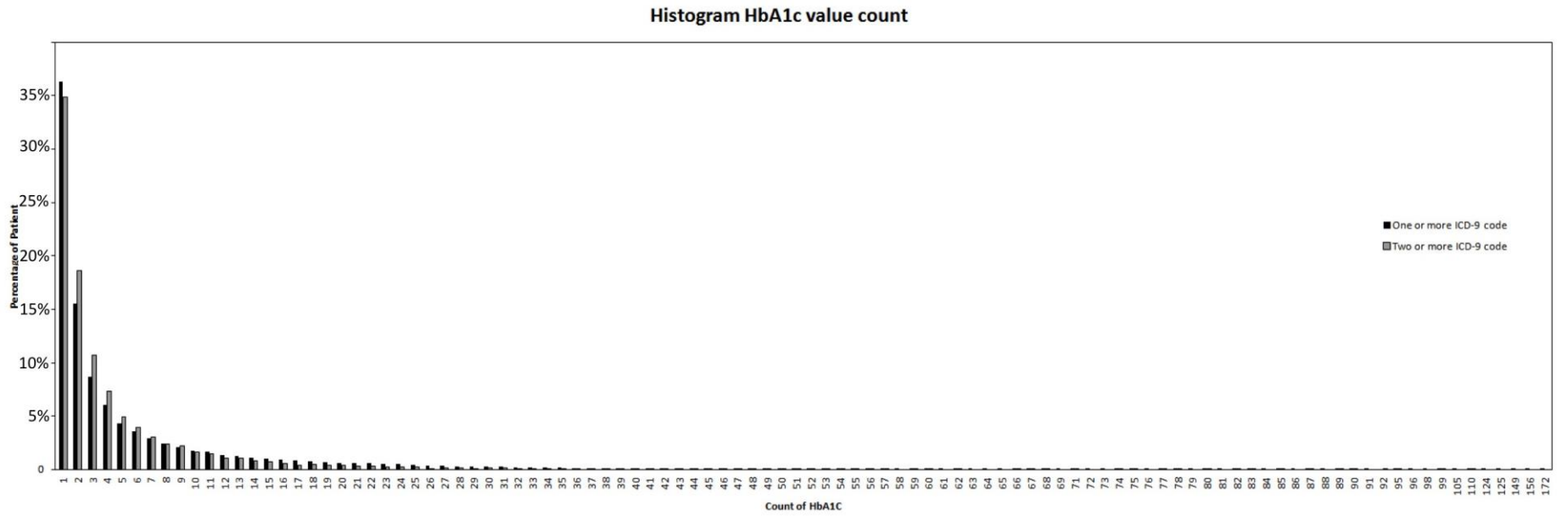
Supplement 1: Type 2 Diabetes Medication List Used for this Study

insulin
chlorpropamide [Diabinese] [diabanase][diabinase];
glipizide [glucotrol] [glucotrol XL][glucatorl];
glyburide [Micronase] [Glynase] [Diabetamide] [Diabeta];
glimepiride [Amaryl];
repaglinide [Prandin];
nateglinide [Starlix];
metformin [Glucophage];
rosiglitazone [Avandia];
pioglitazone [ACTOS];
acarbose [Precose];
miglitol [Glyset];
sitagliptin [Januvia];
exenatide [Byetta];
tolazamide [tolinase];
acetohexamide [dymelor];
troglitazone [rezulin];
tolbutamide [Orinase · Orinase Diagnostic · Tol-Tab]
Metaglip;
Glucovance;
Actoplus Met [Actoplusmet];
Avandamet;
Janumet;
Avandaryl;
Fortamet;
Glumetza;
Riomet;
glucophage xr;
prandimet

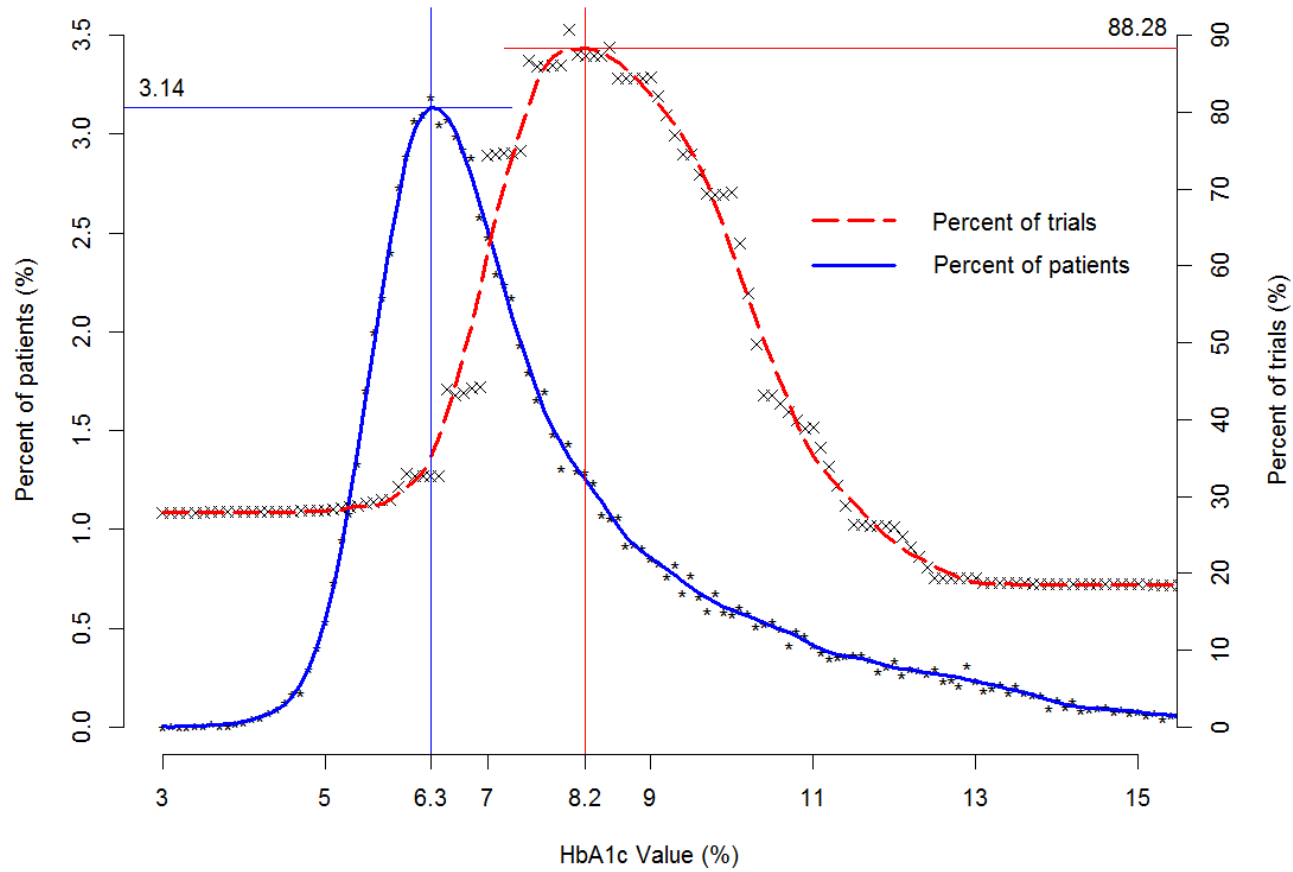
References

- Kho AN, Hayes MG, Rasmussen-Torvik L, Pacheco JA, Thompson WK, Armstrong LL, et al. Use of diverse electronic medical record systems to identify genetic risk for type 2 diabetes within a genome-wide association study. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2012;19(2):212-8.
- Ritchie MD, Denny JC, Crawford DC, Ramirez AH, Weiner JB, Pulley JM, et al. Robust replication of genotype-phenotype associations across multiple diseases in an electronic medical record. *Am J Hum Genet.* 2010;86(4):560-72.

Supplement Figure S1: Histogram for the numbers of HbA1c measures per patient



Supplement Figure S2: Histogram of HbA1c among 26,120 EHR patients and among 1,761 clinical trials



Supplement Figure S3: Histogram of age among 26,120 EHR patients and among 1,761 clinical trials

