

## APPENDIX 1

Each patient contributed one (if the patient did not experience a hypoglycemic event, or dropped out of the study after the first hypoglycemic event) or several episodes to the analysis. Each episode was split into intervals of one week, with  $Y_{e,j}$  indicating whether a hypoglycemic event occurred ( $Y_{e,j}=1$ ) during the  $j$ -th week of the  $e$ -th episode, or not ( $Y_{e,j}=0$ ). The probability  $h(j, X_{e,j}) = \text{Prob}(Y_{e,j}=1)$  to experience an event was modeled as function of time ( $j$ ) and covariates ( $X_{e,j}$ ) using a log-log link function. More precisely, the model is  $\ln(-\ln(1-h(j, X_{e,j}))) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 j + \alpha_2 j^2 + \beta_1 \text{HbA}_{1c, ej} + \beta_2 \text{HbA}_{1c, ej}^2 + \beta_3 1\{\text{trt}_e = \text{glim}\} + \beta_3 1\{\text{sex}_e = \text{m}\}$

where  $\text{HbA}_{1c, ej}$  is the last measured  $\text{HbA}_{1c}$  value during week  $j$  and episode  $e$ , where  $1\{\text{trt}_e = \text{glim}\}$  indicates whether the patient providing the data for episode  $e$  was treated with glimepiride (1) or vildagliptin (0), and  $1\{\text{sex}_e = \text{m}\}$  indicating whether the patient was male. Parameter estimates for the  $\alpha$ 's and  $\beta$ 's were obtained using all available data. The function  $h(j, X_{e,j})$  was then plotted separately for the two treatment groups and week  $j=24$  in Figure 1 for male patients. The third function for the glimepiride 2mg/day group in Figure 1 (and the functions in Figure 2) are obtained correspondingly, but now including separate indicators for glimepiride 2mg/day, glimepiride 6mg/day, and 'other' in the model. The hazard rate (HR) to compare vildagliptin with glimepiride was estimated as  $\exp(\beta_3)$ , and the corresponding unadjusted hazard rates were obtained using a model with  $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$ .

Parameter estimates were obtained using a covariance matrix with common correlation coefficient for all indicators  $Y_{e,j}$  belonging to the same subject (irrespective of episode). We also explored additional covariates (e.g. age) and other models (with additional interaction terms) but none of these richer models provided a better fit to the data or indicated that the conclusions reported below would change with a different model.