Study	MS, n	Controls, n	Source of controls	Diabetes in MS	Diabetes in controls	Comparison
(year)		(matched)				
Prevalence						
Allen ⁷	9,949	19,898 (yes: sex, age,	Hospitalization from SPARCS database of non-MS	1,054/9,949 = 10.6%	3780/19,898 = 19.0%	p<0.05
(2008)		race/ethnicity,	patients			
		insurance)				
Christiansen ⁵	13,963	66,407 (yes: sex, age)	DNRP general population	178/13,963 = 1.3%	488/66,407 = 0.7%	NR
(2010)						
Dallmeijer ¹⁷	146	198 (no)	Patients with a first-ever supratentorial stroke, who	6/146 = 4.1%	23/198 = 12%	NR
(2009)			had been admitted for inpatient rehabilitation			
Edwards ²¹	658	252,538 (no)	England Midlands or general UK information from	6/658 = 0.91%	128/252,538 = 0.05%	OR
(2004)			other studies			18.14 (7.97-41.30)
Fleming ¹¹	5384	5384 (yes: sex, age)	Medicare Population without history of MS	Diabetes Uncomplicated	Diabetes Uncomplicated	Statistically
(1994)				Type II	Type II	significant difference
				3.08/100	6/100	using $X^2 (P < 0.05)$
				Diabetes Uncomplicated	Diabetes Uncomplicated	
				Type I	Type I	
				1.94/100	4.91100	
				Diabetes with	Diabetes with	
				complications Type I	complications Type I	
				NOS	NOS	
				0.86/100	2.16/100	
Fromont ²³	567	6,560,000 (no)	Population covered by the CNAMTS	23.9% (men)	9.2% (men)	P<0.01
(2013)				18.5% (women)	8.6% (women)	
Hoppenbrouwers ²⁵	48	361 (no)	First degree relatives	0/48 = 0%	First degree relatives:	NR
(2007)			General Dutch Population		2/361 = 0.55%	

Supplemental Table 3. The prevalence and incidence of diabetes in the multiple sclerosis population as compared to controls

					General Dutch Population	
					0.4%	
Jadidi ²⁸	7,664	66,215 (yes: sex, age)	Total Population Register of Sweden	105/7,664 = 1.37%	689/66,214 = 1.04%	NR
(2013)						
Kang ⁸	898	4490 (yes: sex, age,	Randomly matched patients from the NHIRD	Туре І	Туре І	OR Type I: N/A
(2010)		monthly income, level		0.3%	0.0%	-+OR Type 2: 1.5 (1.1
		of urbanization in		Type II	Type II	1.2)
		community)		8.6%	6.1%	
Khan ⁹	62	62 (no)	Caregivers of MS participants	2/62 = 3.23%	4/62 = 6.45%	NR
(2007)						
Langer-Gould ³⁰	5,296	26,478 (yes: sex, age,	KPNC electronic database	45/5,296 = 0.85%	240/26,478 = 0.9%	OR: 0.9 (0.7–1.3)
(2010)		KPNC facility, and				
		duration and timing of				
		KPNC membership)				
Laroni ³¹	245	245 (yes: sex, age)	General population controls from northeast Italy	9/245 = 3.7%	1/245 = 0.4%	P=0.02
(2006)						
LaVela ¹⁰	1,142	31,500 (no)	General Veteran U.S. Population with no history of	181/1,142 = 15.9%	4284/31,500 = 13.6%	P= 0.02
(2012)			MS			
Lindegard ³²	351	159,200 (yes: sex, age)	General Hospital in-patient hospitalization within	Young males	NR	Young males
(1985)			the city of Gothenburg, Sweden	2.9%		NA
				Older males		Older males
				6.9%		NA
				Young females		Young females
				1.4%		MS patients 4 times
				Older females		more likely than
				6.4%		controls (p<0.001)
						Older females
	1				1	

						MS patients 11 times
						more likely than
						controls (p<0.001)
Lu ³³	432	2,975 (yes: frequency-	Female patients from the BCPDR	17/432 = 4%	222/2,975 = 8%	P=0.01 X ² test
(2013)		matched sample of births				
		matched by maternal age,				
		local health authority, and				
		delivery year)				
Marrie ³⁴	430	20,940 (yes: sex, age,	Manitoba Health Population Registry	7.62% (6.63-8.61%)	8.31% (7.84–8.78%)	Lower in the MS
(2012)		region)				population in 1985
						(PR 0.61; 0.44–0.86)
						but not in 2005 (PR
						0.91; 0.81–1.03)
Marrosu ³⁶	1,090	2,180 parent of MS	Relatives of MS patients (MS Clinic in Cagliari, Italy)	20/1,090 = 3.0%	Parents:	P <0.0001 compared
(2002)		patients			17/2,180 = 1.0%	to general population
		3,300 siblings of MS			Siblings	of Oristano
		patients			13/3,300 = 1.0%	
		35,906 General			General Population:	
		Population of Oristano			92/35,906 = 0.5%	
		(yes)				
Midgard ³⁸	155	200 (yes: sex, age,	Hospital-based controls without a history of MS	0/155 = 0.0%	0/200= 0.0%	_
(1996)		place of residence)				
Ramagopalan ⁴²	5,031	2,707 spouses(yes)	Spouses and first degree relatives of MS patients	19/5,031 = 0.4%	Spouses	$\chi^2 = 1.4, 2$ degrees of
(2007)		30,259 First degree			14/2,707=0.5%	freedom, p=0.49
		relatives (yes)			First Degree Relatives	
					112/30,259 = 0.4%	
Seyfert ⁴³	101	97 (yes: sex, age)	Clinic Personnel	0/101 = 0%	0/97 = 0%	

(1990)						
Sheu ⁴⁴	326	1580 (yes: sex, age,	LHID 2000 Database of Taiwan	36/316=11.4%	140/1580= 8.9%	P=0.157
(2013)		index year)				
Tremlett ⁴⁵	320	320 (yes: sex, age,	GPMD database	0/320 = 0.0%	0/320= 0.0%	_
(2002)		GP surgery and, where				
		possible, smoking)				
Wertman ⁴⁶	334	NR	General Population of Israel in 1950	8.98/1,000 = 0.90%	0.095/1,000 = 0.95%	94.5 times greater
(1992)						than general
						population (one tail,
						p<0.001)
Incidence						
Christiansen ⁵	13,963	66,407 (yes: sex, age)	DNRP general population	At 1year	At 1year	NR
(2010)				178/13,963 = 1.3%	488/66,407 = 0.7%	
				At 2-30 years	At 2-30years	
				319/13,963 = 2.3%	2,064/66,407 = 2.3%	
Wynn ⁴⁷	191	Expected values	General population of Rochester	Diabetes	Diabetes	RR
(1990)		calculated for		9/ 2,874 person years =	Expected:	1.46 (0.67-2.78)
		Rochester-based		0.001%	6.2/2,874 person years =	
		incidence rates			0.22%	
		between 1930-1984				

NR: Not Reported, OR: Odds Ratio, RR: Relative Risk, SPARCS: New York Department of Health Statewide Planning and Research Cooperate System, CNAMTS: Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salarie's, NHIRD: National Health Insurance Research Database, BCPDR: British Columbia Perinatal Database Registry, GPMD: General Practice Morbidity Database, DNRP: Danish National Registry of Patients, LHID 2000 Database: Taiwan Longitudinal Health Insurance Database.