

Supplemental Table 1. Effect of canagliflozin versus glimepiride on albuminuria and annual eGFR decline according to baseline use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers

Albuminuria (%)		
	Change (95% CI)	P-interaction
<i>Canagliflozin 100 mg vs glimepiride</i>		
ACEi/ARB	-9.7 (-19.9 to 1.7)	0.227
No ACEi/ARB	-1.9 (-12.3 to 9.8)	
<i>Canagliflozin 300 mg vs glimepiride</i>		
ACEi/ARB	-8.7 (-19.1 to 3.0)	0.112
No ACEi/ARB	-13.5 (-22.7 to -3.2)	
Annual eGFR decline (mL/min/1.73 m²)		
<i>Canagliflozin 100 mg vs glimepiride</i>		
ACEi/ARB	3.2 (2.2 to 4.1)	0.246
No ACEi/ARB	2.3 (1.2 to 3.5)	
<i>Canagliflozin 300 mg vs glimepiride</i>		
ACEi/ARB	2.1 (1.2 to 3.1)	0.542
No ACEi/ARB	2.7 (1.5 to 3.8)	

eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; CI, confidence interval; ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker.