

Table S4. Risk of heart failure hospitalization and composite cardiovascular endpoint associated with canagliflozin versus comparators in unadjusted analyses

	Cohort Canagliflozin vs. DPP-4i		Cohort Canagliflozin vs. GLP-1 RA		Cohort Canagliflozin vs. Sulfonylureas	
Analysis:	Canagliflozin	DPP-4i	Canagliflozin	GLP-1 RA	Canagliflozin	Sulfonylureas
No. Patients	21,431	77,463	25,806	32,676	18,924	115,435
Mean follow-up in years (SD)	0.6 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	0.6 (0.5)	0.7 (0.6)	0.6 (0.5)	0.8 (0.6)
Heart failure hospitalization						
No. Events (IR per 1000 person-years)	105 (8.2)	1470 (27.5)	105 (6.8)	332 (15.6)	81 (7.0)	2433 (27.8)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	0.29 (0.24-0.35)	Ref.	0.44 (0.35-0.54)	Ref.	0.24 (0.19-0.30)	Ref.
Composite cardiovascular endpoint¹						
No. Events (IR per 1000 person-years)	111 (8.7)	817 (15.2)	136 (8.9)	187 (8.8)	100 (8.6)	1501 (17.0)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	0.57 (0.46-0.69)	Ref.	1.00 (0.80-1.24)	Ref.	0.49 (0.40-0.61)	Ref.

DPP-4i: DPP-4 inhibitors; GLP-1 RA: GLP-1 receptor agonists; SD: standard deviation; IR: incidence rate; CI: confidence intervals; Ref.: reference; PS: propensity score

¹Composite cardiovascular outcome was defined as a hospitalization for myocardial infarction or stroke