

 $SUPPLEMENTARY\ Table\ S1:\ Participant\ characteristics\ of\ adult\ participants\ over\ 30\ years\ of\ age\ by\ prediabetes\ from\ the\ National\ Health\ and\ Nutritional\ Examination\ Survey\ (NHANES)\ 2009-2010*$

				Analytic su Predial	_	
Characteristics	Total		Present	110010	Absent	
	N	%	N	% 54.92	N 552	% 45.00
Unweighted sample	1369	87.43	817	54.92		45.08
Weighted sample Age categories (%)	118 980 564		65 340 787		53 639 777	
Age \geq 30 to \leq 45 years						
(R)	530	41.2	245	32.1	285	52.4
Age \geq 45 and $<$ 65 years	584	44.0	376	48.0	208	39.1
Age ≥ 65 years	255	14.8	196	20.0	59	8.50
Sex (%)	200	10	1,0	20.0		0.00
Male (R)	637	47.3	443	55.5	194	37.4
Female	732	52.7	374	44.5	358	62.6
	132	32.1	374	44.5	336	02.0
Race/ethnicity (%) Non-Hispanic white (R)	664	70.3	375	67.3	289	74.0
1 ' '						
Non-Hispanic Black Total Hispanic including	223	10.5	150	12.2	73	8.4
multiracial	482	19.2	292	20.5	190	17.7
Education (%)	102	17.2	2,2	20.3	170	17.7
Some College or higher						
(R)	716	62.2	390	56.6	326	69.0
High school diploma	301	22.1	188	24.6	113	19.1
Less than high school	348	15.7	236	18.8	112	12.0
Health Insurance (%)	340	15.7	230	10.0	112	12.0
Yes (R)	1010	80.7	588	78.4	422	83.5
` '						
No	359	19.3	229	21.6	130	16.5
Poverty income ratio, PIR (%)						
$PIR \ge 350\% = PIR \ge$						
3.50 (R)	419	44.3	235	41.9	184	47.2
$130\% \le PIR < 350\% =$						
$1.30 \le PIR < 3.50$	452	32.8	263	32.1	189	33.7
PIR < 130% = PIR < 1.30	272	15.0	240	17.0	122	12.6
	373 125	15.9 7.0	240 79	17.8 8.2	133 46	13.6 5.5
Did not answer (missing) Body mass index, BMI	123	7.0	19	8.2	40	3.3
categories (%)						
Normal BMI $< 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$						
(R)	370	30.1	165	21.3	205	40.7
Overweight BMI ≥ 25 to					-0.	
$<30 \text{ kg/m}^2$	506	35.5	305	36.8	201	34.0
Obese BMI $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$	488	34.4	343	41.9	145	25.4
Physical activity (%)						
Active, vigorous-to- moderate (R)	804	63.9	466	61.5	338	66.9
Sedentary	565	36.1	351	38.5	214	33.1
•	303	30.1	331	36.3	214	33.1
Smoking status (%) Former or never smoker						
(R)	1114	83.5	651	81.6	463	85.9
Current smoker	255	16.5	166	18.4	89	14.1
Serum vitamin D3 [25(OH)D3] status (%)	233	10.5	100	10.4	07	14.1
Sufficient levels (R)	904	72.1	530	70.7	374	73.8
Insufficient levels (<50		*			÷ · ·	
nmol/L)	465	27.9	287	29.3	178	26.2
Serum vitamin						
[25(OH)D] status (%) †						
Sufficient levels (R)	960	76.6	560	73.8	400	80.0

409	23.4	257	26.2	152	20.0
760	61.1	432	58.8	328	64.0
609	38.9	385	41.3	224	36.0
782	63.6	407	56.7	375	72.1
587	36.4	410	43.4	177	27.9
	609 782	760 61.1 609 38.9 782 63.6	760 61.1 432 609 38.9 385 782 63.6 407	760 61.1 432 58.8 609 38.9 385 41.3 782 63.6 407 56.7	760 61.1 432 58.8 328 609 38.9 385 41.3 224 782 63.6 407 56.7 375

Missing values: education (n=4; 0.14%); BMI (n=5; 0.32%).

^{*} NHANES survey analytic guidelines recommend the relative standard error is not larger than 30%, all estimates for each subgroup were less than 30%.

 $[\]dagger$ Serum vitamin D [25(OH)D], and vitamin D3 [25(OH)D3] insufficiency is defined as levels (< 50 nmol/L or < 20 ng/ml).

[‡] Case Definitions for Periodontitis based on the definition from the Division of Oral Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP).

[§] Prediabetes based on level of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) of 5.7-6.4% (39 to 47 mmol/mol), fasting plasma glucose level of 100-125 mg/dL or adults who reported having been told by a health professional that they have any of the following: prediabetes, impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance, or borderline diabetes. Prediabetes excluded those with diagnosed and undiagnosed type 2 diabetes.

²⁵⁽OH)D, 25-hydroxyvitamin D; 25(OH)D3, 25-hydroxyvitamin D3; BMI, body mass index; PIR, poverty income ratio; R, reference category.

SUPPLEMENTARY Table S3: Logistic regression models assessing the joint effect of serum vitamin D3 [25(OH)D3] concentrations and periodontitis with HOMA-IR, prediabetes, and type 2 diabetes among overweight and/or obese adults over 30 years of age from the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES) 2009-2010

Outcomes		HOMA-IR*		Prediabetes†		Type 2 diabetes‡	
		With/without outcome§ (n)	Odds Ratio; (95% CI)	With/without outcome§ (n)		With/wit	
G = 0 (periodontitis none or mild)	E = 0 [25(OH)D3] sufficiency	105/254	reference (1.00)	213/146	reference (1.00)	40/359	reference (1.00)
	E = 1 [25(OH)D3] insufficiency¶	77/136	1.25; (0.86, 1.82)	124/89	0.77; (0.47, 1.25)	39/213	1.21; (0.55, 2.68)
G = 1 (periodontitis moderate or	E = 0 [25(OH)D3] sufficiency	82/184	1.01; (0.63, 1.61)	193/73	1.04; (0.52, 2.07)	72/266	1.29; (0.72, 2.31)
severe) ††	E = 1 [25(OH)D3] insufficiency¶	60/96	1.51; (0.95, 2.42)	118/38	1.24; (0.61, 2.53)	75/156	2.95; (1.40, 6.19) **
P value ‡‡			0.55		0.30		0.14
		With/without outcome§§ (n)		With/without outcome§§ (n		With/wit	
G = 0 (periodontitis none or mild	E = 0 [25(OH)D3] sufficiency	105/254	reference (1.00)	213/146	reference (1.00)	40/359	reference (1.00)
	E = 1 [25(OH)D3] insufficiency¶	77/136	1.28; (0.90, 1.84)	124/89	0.79; (0.50, 1.28)	39/213	1.22; (0.56, 2.64)
G = 1 (periodontitis moderate or	E = 0 [25(OH)D3] sufficiency	82/184	1.04; (0.61, 1.78)	193/73	0.97; (0.48, 1.92)	72/266	1.34; (0.75, 2.41)
severe) ††	E = 1 [25(OH)D3] insufficiency¶	60/96	1.50; (0.89, 2.54)	118/38	1.13; (0.56, 2.28)	75/156	3.16; (1.59, 6.27) **
P value ‡‡			0.68		0.36		0.13

^{*} Homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) \geq 4.17 (population specific 75th percentile) established using fasting glucose and insulin levels by the following formula: HOMA-IR = [glucose (mmol/L)*insulin (μ U/mL) / 22.5]. HOMA-IR, excluded those with diagnosed and undiagnosed type 2 diabetes

[†] Prediabetes based on level of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) of 5.7- 6.4% (39-47 mmol/mol), fasting plasma glucose level of 100-125 mg/dL or adults who reported having been told by a health professional that they have any of the following: prediabetes, impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance, or borderline diabetes. Prediabetes excluded those with diagnosed and undiagnosed type 2 diabetes.

[‡] Type 2 diabetes based on self-report of a previous diagnosis by a physician or other health professional; or based on level of hemoglobin A1c of (HbA1c) of 6.5% (48 mmol/mol) or greater, fasting plasma glucose level of 126 mg/dL or greater.

[§] Minimally adjusted model for age, sex, race/ethnicity, PIR, season, smoking, physical activity.

[¶] Serum vitamin D3 [25(OH)D3] insufficiency defined as levels (< 50 nmol/L or < 20 ng/ml).

^{**} Significance (p< 0.05). Statistically significant values are shown in bold.

^{††}Case Definitions for Periodontitis based on the definition from the Division of Oral Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP).

^{‡‡} Represents multiplicative interaction p value results from adjusted survey logistic models

^{§§} Fully adjusted model for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, insurance, season, smoking, physical activity, body mass index.

SUPPLEMENTARY Table S4: Logistic regression models assessing the joint effect of serum vitamin D [25(OH)D] concentrations and periodontitis with HOMA-IR, prediabetes, and type 2 diabetes among overweight and/or obese adults over 30 years of age from the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES) 2009-2010

Outcomes Exposures		HOMA-IR*		Prediabetes†		Type 2 diabetes‡		
		With/without Odds Ratio; outcome§ (n) (95% CI)		With/without Odds Ratio; outcome§ (n) (95% CI)		With/without Odds Ration outcome (n) Odds CI		
G = 0 (periodontitis none or mild)	E = 0 [25(OH)D] sufficiency	116/269	reference (1.00)	228/157	reference (1.00)	47/385	reference (1.00)	
	E = 1 [25(OH)D] insufficiency¶	66/121	1.08; (0.65, 1.82)	109/78	0.97; (0.58, 1.64)	32/187	0.94; (0.38, 2.34)	
G = 1 (periodontitis moderate or severe) ††	E = 0 [25(OH)D] sufficiency	88/192	0.93; (0.60, 1.45)	202/78	1.04; (0.53, 2.02)	91/280	1.47; (0.84, 2.57)	
	E = 1 [25(OH)D] insufficiency¶	54/88	1.57; (0.89, 2.77)	109/33	1.74; (0.92, 3.32)	56/142	2.05; (1.05, 4.03)	
P value ‡‡			0.17		0.19		0.46	
			With/without outcome§§ (n)		With/without outcome§§ (n)		With/without outcome§§ (n)	
G = 0 (periodontitis none or mild)	riodontitis [25(OH)D] 116/269 reference (1		reference (1.0)	228/157	reference (1.00)	47/385	reference (1.00)	
	E = 1 [25(OH)D] insufficiency¶	66/121	1.12; (0.68, 1.85)	109/78	1.01; (0.60, 1.71)	32/187	0.97; (0.40, 2.37)	
G = 1 (periodontitis moderate or severe) ††	E = 0 [25(OH)D] sufficiency	88/192	0.96; (0.58, 1.60)	202/78	0.97; (0.50, 1.88)	91/280	1.53; (0.89, 2.62)	
Sercie)	E = 1 [25(OH)D] insufficiency¶	54/88	1.56; (0.84, 2.92)	109/33	1.58; (0.84, 2.99)	56/142	2.29; (1.27, 4.12)	
P value ‡‡			0.24		0.25		0.41	

^{*} Homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) \geq 4.17 (population specific 75th percentile) established using fasting glucose and insulin levels by the following formula: HOMA-IR = [glucose (mmol/L)*insulin (μ U/mL) / 22.5]. HOMA-IR, excluded those with diagnosed and undiagnosed type 2 diabetes.

[†] Prediabetes based on level of hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) of 5.7-6.4% (39-47 mmol/mol), fasting plasma glucose level of 100-125 mg/dL or adults who reported having been told by a health professional that they have any of the following: prediabetes, impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance, or borderline diabetes. Prediabetes excluded those with diagnosed and undiagnosed type 2 diabetes.

[‡] Type 2 diabetes based on self-report of a previous diagnosis by a physician or other health professional; or based on level of hemoglobin A1c of (HbA1c) of 6.5% (48 mmol/mol) or greater, fasting plasma glucose level of 126 mg/dL or greater.

[§] Minimally adjusted model for age, sex, race/ethnicity, PIR, season, smoking, physical activity.

[¶] Serum vitamin D [25(OH)D] insufficiency defined as levels (< 50 nmol/L or < 20 ng/ml).

^{**} Significance (p< 0.05). Statistically significant values are shown in bold.

^{††}Case Definitions for Periodontitis based on the definition from the Division of Oral Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP).

^{‡‡} Represents multiplicative interaction p value results from adjusted survey logistic models

^{§§} Fully adjusted model for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, insurance, season, smoking, physical activity, body mass index.

SUPPLEMENTARY Table S5: Additive interaction measures derived from odds ratios between vitamin D [25(OH)D3], [25(OH)D], and periodontitis on type 2 diabetes among adults \geq 30 years of age from the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES) 2009-2010

Outcome		Type 2 diabetes †					
Additive measures of interaction *		Vitamin D3 [25(OH)D3] ‡ 95% Confidence Interval (CI)		RERI	Vitamin D [25(OH)D] ‡ 95% Confidence Interval (CI)		
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	
Relative Excess Risk due to Interaction (RERI)	1.49 **	0.07	2.91	0.68	-0.54	1.90	
Attributable proportion (AP)	0.53 **	0.19	0.86	0.34	-0.19	0.88	

^{*} Estimating measures of interaction on the additive scale for vitamin D insufficiency and periodontitis (case definitions for periodontitis based on the definition from the Division of Oral Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in collaboration with the American Academy of Periodontology), reference group mild-to-no periodontitis. Relative Excess Risk due to Interaction, RERI = (OR11 - OR10 - OR01 + 1); and Attributable proportion, AP = (OR11 - OR10 - OR01 + 1)/OR11) were derived from previously shown odds ratios (ORs) point estimates from fully adjusted survey logistic procedures with appropriate sample weights and survey design variables.

[†] Type 2 diabetes based on self-report of a previous diagnosis by a physician or other health professional; or based on level of hemoglobin A1c of (HbA1c) of 6.5% (48 mmol/mol) or greater, fasting plasma glucose level of 126 mg/dL or greater.

[‡] Serum vitamin D [25(OH)D], and vitamin D3 [25(OH)D3] insufficiency defined as levels (< 50 nmol/L or < 20 ng/mL). Reference group for vitamin D [25(OH)D], and vitamin D3 [25(OH)D3] sufficiency are levels (\ge 50 nmol/L or 20 ng/mL).

^{**}Significance at p<0.05. Statistically significant values are shown in bold.