

**Supplementary Table 1.** Prevalence of metabolic syndrome and its components in patients with typical and atypical T1DM according to national preventive health care database in 2013

	In patients with prevalent typical T1DM	In patients with prevalent atypical T1DM
Prevalence of metabolic syndrome		
Total, unadjusted	2,156 (66.28)	1,157 (69.82)
Men	1,200 (61.19)	624 (65.00)
Women	956 (73.99)	533 (76.47)
Total, age and sex-adjusted, % <sup>a</sup>	53.57	57.73
Prevalence of individual components of metabolic syndrome		
Abdominal obesity <sup>b</sup>	1,260 (38.73)	688 (41.52)
Men	586 (29.88)	300 (31.25)
Women	674 (52.17)	388 (55.67)
BP $\geq$ 130/85 mm Hg or medication use	2,195 (67.48)	1,154 (69.64)
Men	1,356 (69.15)	676 (70.42)
Women	839 (64.94)	478 (68.58)
Triglyceride $\geq$ 150 mg/dL or medication use <sup>c</sup>	1,796 (55.21)	980 (59.14)
Men	1,018 (51.91)	544 (56.67)
Women	778 (60.22)	436 (62.55)
HDL-C	1,823 (56.04)	1,026 (61.92)
Men <40 mg/dL or medication use <sup>c</sup>	962 (49.06)	538 (56.04)
Women <50 mg/dL or medication use <sup>c</sup>	861 (66.64)	488 (70.01)

Values are presented as number (%).

T1DM, type 1 diabetes mellitus; BP, blood pressure; HDL-C, high density lipoprotein cholesterol.

<sup>a</sup>Direct age and sex-adjustment was performed for the Korean population in the year 2010, <sup>b</sup>Waist circumference >90 cm in men and >80 cm in women using Asian-specific cut-off for abdominal obesity, <sup>c</sup>Statins, fibrates, and ezetimibes were included.