

Association between full monitoring of biomedical and lifestyle target indicators and HbA1c level in primary type 2 diabetes care: an observational cohort study (ELZHA-cohort 1)

Supplementary file

Since missing data on medication prescription might reflect absence of medication treatment but also technical errors, all patients without medication registration were excluded. As a result, in the final analyses, T2DM patients with a lower HbA1c level and subsequently no medication prescription, were excluded.

Table 1. Characteristics of study population and excluded patients.

		Included patients	Excluded patients (n = 12,103)	
		n = 12,095	Outcomes	Missing registrations
HbA1c: mean (SD)	Mmol / mol	52.55 (11.07)	50.32 (12.8)	7,535
	%	6.95 (3.16)	6.76 (3.32)	
Diabetes duration, years: median [IQR] ¹		6 [3 -10]	5 [3 – 9]	63
Age (years): median [IQR] ²		64 [56 – 71]	71 [60 – 82]	2,917
Gender: % female (n)		45 (5.477)	50 (4.251)	3,530

¹⁾ SD = standard deviation

²⁾ IQR = interquartile range