

Supplemental Table 1. Explanations of dimensions used for knowledge coding scheme.

Coding Dimensions	
Age of Onset	T1D is usually diagnosed in children and young adults. T2D most commonly develops in adulthood.
Causal Factors	T1D is an autoimmune disorder, caused by factors like genetics, virus exposure etc. that cannot be prevented. It has no known lifestyle component. T2D is caused by a combination of lifestyle factors as well as genetics and can be preventable.
Severity	T1D is typically more severe than T2D.
Prevalence	T1D is less common than T2D.
Symptom Controllability	In T1D it is harder to control blood sugar, and blood sugar needs to be monitored more frequently. In T2D, blood sugar is more easily controlled, and blood sugar can be monitored less frequently.
Pathophysiology	In T1D, the pancreas cannot produce insulin (or very little). In T2D there is either limited insulin (insulin deficiency) or the body cannot use the insulin properly (insulin resistance).
Treatment	Individuals with T1D must take insulin (insulin dependent). T2D can be treated in a variety of ways including lifestyle medications, oral medications, and insulin.
Outcome	Individuals with T2D can go into remission; those with T1D cannot.