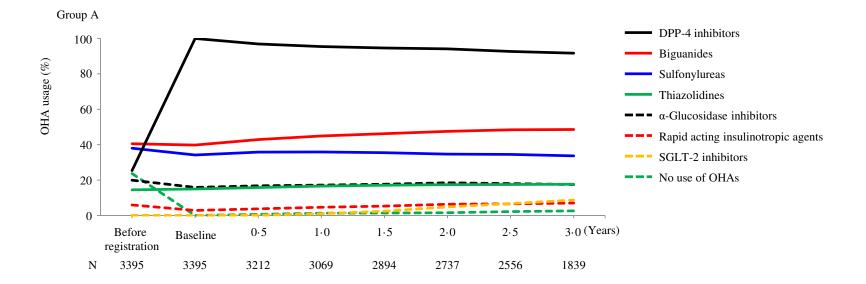
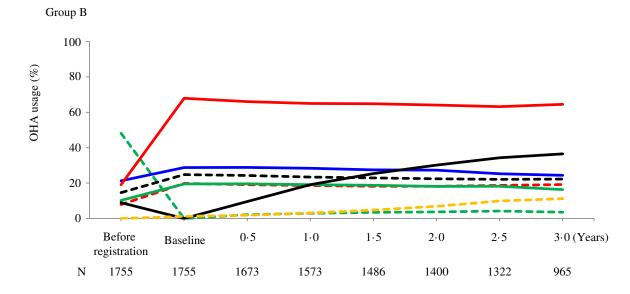
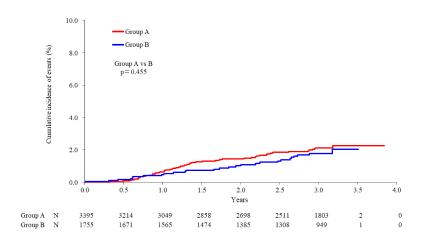
#### Online Supplementary Figure 1 Over-time profile of the usage of oral hypoglycemic agents



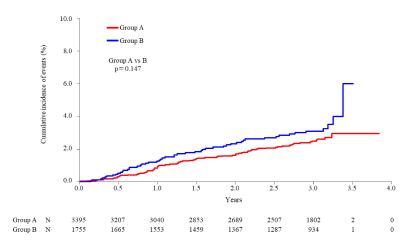


### Online Supplementary Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier analysis of microvascular complications

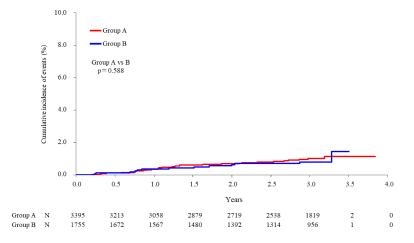
## **A** Retinopathy



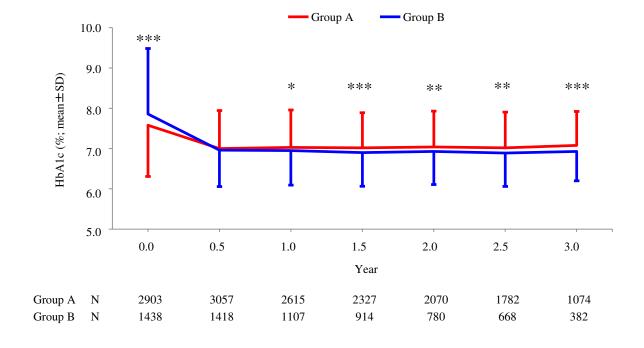
## **B** Nephropathy



# C Neuropathy



#### Online Supplementary Figure 3 Over-time changes of HbA1c



# **Legends for Online Supplementary Figures**

# Online Supplementary Figure 1 Over-time profile of the usage of oral hypoglycemic agents

OHA usage was profiled over time as the percentage (%) of individual drug class used in the patients at each visit. Note Group A patients mostly (90% or more) continued to use alogliptin (or other DPP-4 inhibitors), while in Group B, a majority (60-70%) of patients continued to use biguanides, and the use of DPP-4 inhibitors gradually increased (up to ~36%) becoming second dominant at the later stage of the study.

DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; OHA, oral hypoglycemic agent.

# Online Supplementary Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier analysis of microvascular complications

(A) Retinopathy, (B) Nephropathy and (C) Neuropathy.

A combination of 'onset' and 'progression' was analyzed. Between-group comparisons were performed by long-rank test.

# Online Supplementary Figure 3 Over-time changes of HbA1c

Measurements (mean  $\pm$  SD) were plotted against each visit. Between-group comparisons were performed by 2-sample t test, and statistical significance is represented as \*\*\*P<0.001 at baseline, and then P=0.204, \*P=0.015, \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*P=0.001, \*\*P=0.002, and \*\*\*P<0.001, respectively. SD, standard deviation.