Supplementary

Supplementary Table 1 - Proportions of hospitalisations with antidiabetes medications on hospital admission and at discharge by study year

Intensity of antidiabetes treatment	Admission				P for trend 2019-2022	Discharge				P for trend 2019-2022
	Study Year					Study year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022		2019	2020	2021	2022	
Number of Hospitalisations	1208	1148	1191	1148		1208	1148	1191	1148	
User										
Any antidiabetes medication, No. (%)	937 (77.6)	948 (82.6)	964 (80.9)	896 (78.0)	0.97	966 (80.0)	968 (84.3)	1001 (84.0)	918 (80.0)	0.98
Use of 1 antidiabetes medication [a]	329 (35.1)	285 (30.1)	327 (33.9)	291 (32.5)	0.59	319 (33.0)	283 (29.2)	321 (32.1)	272 (29.6)	0.31
Use of ≥2 antidiabetes medications [a]	608 (64.9)	663 (69.9)	637 (66.1)	605 (67.5)	0.62	647 (67.0)	685 (70.8)	680 (67.9)	646 (70.4)	0.36
Antidiabetes medication classes, No. (%)[b]										
Use of short-acting insulin	325 (26.9)	366 (31.9)	344 (28.9)	276 (24.0)	0.06	323 (26.7)	365 (31.8)	345 (29.0)	279 (24.3)	0.10
Use of long-acting insulin	458 (37.9)	466 (40.6)	458 (38.5)	443 (38.6)	1.00	454 (37.6)	466 (40.6)	457 (38.4)	444 (38.7)	0.85
Use of metformin	486 (40.2)	511 (44.5)	525 (44.1)	486 (42.3)	0.34	493 (40.8)	511 (44.5)	527 (44.2)	479 (41.7)	0.67
Use of GLP-1 RA	49 (4.1)	55 (4.8)	70 (5.9)	88 (7.7)	<0.01	55 (4.6)	73 (6.4)	77 (6.5)	100 (8.7)	<0.01
Use of SGLT-2 inhibitors	89 (7.4)	136 (11.8)	195 (16.4)	250 (21.8)	<0.01	131 (10.8)	171 (14.9)	271 (22.8)	337 (29.4)	<0.01
Use of DPP-4 inhibitors	337 (27.9)	335 (29.2)	318 (26.7)	287 (25.0)	0.06	375 (31.0)	353 (30.7)	336 (28.2)	297 (25.9)	<0.01
Use of sulfonylurea	138 (11.4)	123 (10.7)	110 (9.2)	83 (7.2)	<0.01	138 (11.4)	123 (10.7)	110 (9.2)	83 (7.2)	<0.01
Incident user										
Any antidiabetes medication, No. (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	192 (15.9)	172 (15.0)	205 (17.2)	214 (18.6)	0.03
Antidiabetes medication classes, No. (%)[c]										
Incident use of short-acting insulin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (0.5)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	5 (2.3)	0.09
Incident use of long-acting insulin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.4)	0.10
Incident use of metformin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87 (45.3)	76 (44.2)	82 (40.0)	78 (36.4)	0.06
Incident use of GLP-1 RA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 (5.7)	26 (15.1)	20 (9.8)	20 (9.3)	0.49
Incident use of SGLT-2 inhibitors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50 (26.0)	55 (32.0)	93 (45.4)	120 (56.1)	<0.01
Incident use of DPP-4 inhibitors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 (41.7)	58 (33.7)	63 (30.7)	52 (24.3)	<0.01
Incident use of sulfonylurea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	N/A
No use, No. (%)	271 (22.4)	200 (17.4)	227 (19.1)	252 (22.0)	0.97	242 (20.0)	180 (15.7)	190 (16.0)	230 (20.0)	0.98

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2

[a] Percentages are calculated by the number of users with a certain amount of antidiabetes medication divided by the number of any users.

[b] Percentages are calculated by the number of any users of a specific medication class divided by the number of cases.

[C] Percentages are calculated by the number of incident users of a specific medication class divided by the number of incident antidiabetes medication users.

Supplementary Table 2 - Percentages of hospitalisations with cardiovascular disease and antidiabetes medications on admission and at discharge by study year

Intensity of antidiabetes treatment	Admission				P for trend 2019-2022	Discharge				P for trend 2019-2022
	Years					Years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022		2019	2020	2021	2022	
Number of Hospitalisations	659	561	575	619		659	561	575	619	
User										
Any antidiabetes medication, No. (%)	498 (75.6)	470 (83.8)	467 (81.2)	490 (79.2)	0.20	512 (77.7)	477 (85.0)	500 (87.0)	507 (81.9)	0.02
Use of 1 antidiabetes medication [a]	162 (32.5)	111 (23.6)	132 (28.3)	157 (32.0)	0.52	156 (30.5)	106 (22.2)	132 (26.4)	141 (27.8)	0.92
Use of ≥2 antidiabetes medications [a]	336 (67.5)	359 (76.4)	335 (71.7)	333 (68.0)	0.63	356 (69.5)	371 (77.8)	368 (73.6)	366 (72.2)	0.10
Antidiabetes medication classes, No. (%)[b]										
Use of short-acting insulin	207 (31.4)	222 (39.6)	197 (34.3)	173 (27.9)	0.08	208 (31.6)	223 (39.8)	197 (34.3)	177 (28.6)	0.11
Use of long-acting insulin	261 (39.6)	249 (44.4)	251 (43.7)	244 (39.4)	0.93	260 (39.5)	250 (44.6)	251 (43.7)	245 (39.6)	1.00
Use of metformin	242 (36.7)	248 (44.2)	221 (38.4)	245 (39.6)	0.66	235 (35.7)	240 (42.8)	231 (40.2)	248 (40.1)	0.19
Use of GLP-1 RA	23 (3.5)	28 (5.0)	26 (4.5)	42 (6.8)	0.01	29 (4.4)	31 (5.5)	37 (6.4)	54 (8.7)	<0.01
Use of SGLT-2 inhibitors	47 (7.1)	65 (11.6)	108 (18.8)	153 (24.7)	<0.01	79 (12.0)	92 (16.4)	177 (30.8)	236 (38.1)	<0.01
Use of DPP-4 inhibitors	175 (26.6)	180 (32.1)	159 (27.7)	143 (23.1)	0.08	196 (29.7)	186 (33.2)	174 (30.3)	142 (22.9)	<0.01
Use of sulfonylurea	81 (12.3)	59 (10.5)	44 (7.7)	40 (6.5)	<0.01	81 (12.3)	59 (10.5)	44 (7.7)	40 (6.5)	<0.01
Incident user										
Any antidiabetes medication, No. (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	109 (16.5)	89 (15.9)	137 (23.8)	141 (22.8)	<0.01
Antidiabetes medication classes, No. (%)[c]										
Incident use of short-acting insulin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (0.9)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (2.8)	0.30
Incident use of long-acting insulin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.4)	0.32
Incident use of metformin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41 (37.6)	30 (33.7)	47 (34.3)	40 (28.4)	0.18
Incident use of GLP-1 RA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 (7.3)	9 (10.1)	14 (10.2)	14 (9.9)	0.50
Incident use of SGLT-2 inhibitors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38 (34.9)	38 (42.7)	74 (54.0)	97 (68.8)	<0.01
Incident use of DPP-4 inhibitors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42 (38.5)	31 (34.8)	40 (29.2)	22 (15.6)	<0.01
Incident use of sulfonylurea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	N/A
No use, No. (%)	161 (24.4)	91 (16.2)	108 (18.8)	129 (20.8)	0.20	147 (22.3)	84 (15.0)	75 (13.0)	112 (18.1)	0.02

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2; CVD, cardiovascular disease (composite of heart failure, one or more myocardial infarctions, ischemic heart disease, and coronary atherosclerosis)

[a] Percentages are calculated by the number of users with a certain amount of antidiabetes medication divided by the number of any users.

[b] Percentages are calculated by the number of any users of a specific medication class divided by the number of cases.

[C] Percentages are calculated by the number of incident users of a specific medication class divided by the number of incident antidiabetes medication users.

Supplementary Table 3 - Percentages of hospitalisations with chronic kidney disease and antidiabetes medications on admission and at discharge by study year

Intensity of antidiabetes treatment	Admission				P for trend 2019-2022	Discharge				P for trend 2019-2022
	Years					Years				
	2019	2020	2021	2022		2019	2020	2021	2022	
Number of Hospitalisations	502	437	446	436		502	437	446	436	
User										
Any antidiabetes medication, No. (%)	383 (76.3)	361 (82.6)	382 (85.7)	350 (80.3)	0.05	391 (77.9)	363 (83.1)	387 (86.8)	355 (81.4)	0.05
Use of 1 antidiabetes medication [a]	137 (35.8)	102 (28.3)	112 (29.3)	115 (32.9)	0.86	140 (35.8)	106 (29.2)	107 (27.6)	108 (30.4)	0.26
Use of ≥2 antidiabetes medications [a]	246 (64.2)	259 (71.7)	270 (70.7)	235 (67.1)	0.08	251 (64.2)	257 (70.8)	280 (72.4)	247 (69.6)	0.01
Antidiabetes medication classes, No. (%)[b]										
Use of short-acting insulin	158 (31.5)	171 (39.1)	166 (37.2)	125 (28.7)	0.39	158 (31.5)	171 (39.1)	166 (37.2)	130 (29.8)	0.60
Use of long-acting insulin	237 (47.2)	225 (51.5)	205 (46.0)	205 (47.0)	0.60	236 (47.0)	225 (51.5)	204 (45.7)	208 (47.7)	0.77
Use of metformin	104 (20.7)	122 (27.9)	149 (33.4)	110 (25.2)	0.03	81 (16.1)	91 (20.8)	125 (28.0)	94 (21.6)	<0.01
Use of GLP-1 RA	17 (3.4)	24 (5.5)	21 (4.7)	40 (9.2)	<0.01	19 (3.8)	23 (5.3)	25 (5.6)	48 (11.0)	<0.01
Use of SGLT-2 inhibitors	22 (4.4)	41 (9.4)	78 (17.5)	96 (22.0)	<0.01	25 (5.0)	45 (10.3)	113 (25.3)	139 (31.9)	<0.01
Use of DPP-4 inhibitors	145 (28.9)	126 (28.8)	153 (34.3)	115 (26.4)	0.87	171 (34.1)	149 (34.1)	162 (36.3)	108 (24.8)	0.01
Use of sulfonylurea	42 (8.4)	30 (6.9)	33 (7.4)	24 (5.5)	0.13	42 (8.4)	30 (6.9)	33 (7.4)	24 (5.5)	0.13
Incident user										
Any antidiabetes medication, No. (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	74 (14.7)	54 (12.4)	88 (19.7)	83 (19.0)	0.01
Antidiabetes medication classes, No. (%)[c]										
Incident use of short-acting insulin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (1.4)	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	5 (6.0)	0.10
Incident use of long-acting insulin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.6)	0.10
Incident use of metformin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18 (24.3)	8 (14.8)	16 (18.2)	15 (18.1)	0.50
Incident use of GLP-1 RA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 (5.4)	2 (3.7)	8 (9.1)	11 (13.3)	0.04
Incident use of SGLT-2 inhibitors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 (12.2)	16 (29.6)	44 (50.0)	51 (61.4)	<0.01
Incident use of DPP-4 inhibitors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48 (64.9)	35 (64.8)	35 (39.8)	15 (18.1)	<0.01
Incident use of sulfonylurea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	N/A
No use, No. (%)	119 (23.7)	76 (17.4)	64 (14.3)	86 (19.7)	0.05	111 (22.1)	74 (16.9)	59 (13.2)	81 (18.6)	0.05

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2; CKD, chronic kidney disease

[a] Percentages are calculated by the number of users with a certain amount of antidiabetes medication divided by the number of any users.

[b] Percentages are calculated by the number of any users of a specific medication class divided by the number of cases.

[C] Percentages are calculated by the number of incident users of a specific medication class divided by the number of incident antidiabetes medication users

Supplementary Table 4 - Percentages of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes and antidiabetes medications on admission and at discharge overall

Outcome	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value
Use of any antidiabetes medication	79.8 / 82.1	<0.01
Use of 1 antidiabetes medication	26.2 / 25.5	0.12
Use of ≥2 antidiabetes medications	53.5 / 56.6	<0.01
Antidiabetes medication classes		
Short-acting insulin	27.9 / 27.9	1.00
Long-acting insulin	38.9 / 38.8	0.39
Metformin	42.8 / 42.8	0.97
GLP-1 RA	5.6 / 6.5	<0.01
SGLT-2 inhibitors	14.3 / 19.4	<0.01
DPP-4 inhibitors	27.2 / 29.0	<0.01
Sulfonylurea	9.7 / 9.7	1.00
No use of antidiabetes medications	20.2 / 17.9	<0.01

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2

Supplementary Table 5 - Percentages of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes and antidiabetes medication classes on admission and at discharge by study year

	Year							
	2019		2020		2021		2022	
Outcome	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value
Short-acting insulin	26.9 / 26.7	0.63	31.9 / 31.8	1.00	28.9 / 29.0	1.00	24.0 / 24.3	0.45
Long-acting insulin	37.9 / 37.6	0.13	40.6 / 40.6	1.00	38.5 / 38.4	1.00	38.6 / 38.7	1.00
Metformin	40.2 / 40.8	0.64	44.5 / 44.5	1.00	44.1 / 44.2	0.94	42.3 / 41.7	0.64
GLP-1 RA	4.1 / 4.6	0.21	4.8 / 6.4	<0.01	5.9 / 6.5	0.30	7.7 / 8.7	0.04
SGLT-2 inhibitors	7.4 / 10.8	<0.01	11.8 / 14.9	<0.01	16.4 / 22.8	<0.01	21.8 / 29.4	<0.01
DPP-4 inhibitors	27.9 / 31.0	<0.01	29.2 / 30.7	0.09	26.7 / 28.2	0.10	25.0 / 25.9	0.35
Sulfonylurea	11.4 / 11.4	1.00	10.7 / 10.7	1.00	9.2 / 9.2	1.00	7.2 / 7.2	1.00

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2

Supplementary Table 6 - Percentages of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and antidiabetes medications on admission and at discharge overall

Outcome	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value
Use of any antidiabetes medication	79.7 / 82.7	<0.01
Use of 1 antidiabetes medication	23.3 / 22.2	0.11
Use of ≥2 antidiabetes medications	56.5 / 60.5	<0.01
Antidiabetes medication classes		
Short-acting insulin	33.1 / 33.3	0.03
Long-acting insulin	41.6 / 41.7	1.00
Metformin	39.6 / 39.5	0.96
GLP-1 RA	4.9 / 6.3	<0.01
SGLT-2 inhibitors	15.5 / 24.2	<0.01
DPP-4 inhibitors	27.2 / 28.9	<0.01
Sulfonylurea	9.3 / 9.3	1.00
No use of antidiabetes medications	20.3 / 17.3	<0.01

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2

Supplementary Table 7 - Percentages of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes, chronic kidney disease and antidiabetes medications on admission and at discharge overall

Outcome	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value
Use of any antidiabetes medication	81.1 / 82.2	0.08
Use of 1 antidiabetes medication	25.6 / 25.3	0.78
Use of ≥2 antidiabetes medications	55.5 / 56.8	0.04
Antidiabetes medication classes		
Short-acting insulin	34.0 / 34.3	0.18
Long-acting insulin	47.9 / 47.9	1.00
Metformin	26.6 / 21.5	<0.01
GLP-1 RA	5.6 / 6.3	0.05
SGLT-2 inhibitors	13.0 / 17.7	<0.01
DPP-4 inhibitors	29.6 / 32.4	<0.01
Sulfonylurea	7.1 / 7.1	1.00
No use of antidiabetes medications	18.9 / 17.8	0.08

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2

Supplementary Table 8 - Percentages of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and antidiabetes medication classes on admission and at discharge by study year

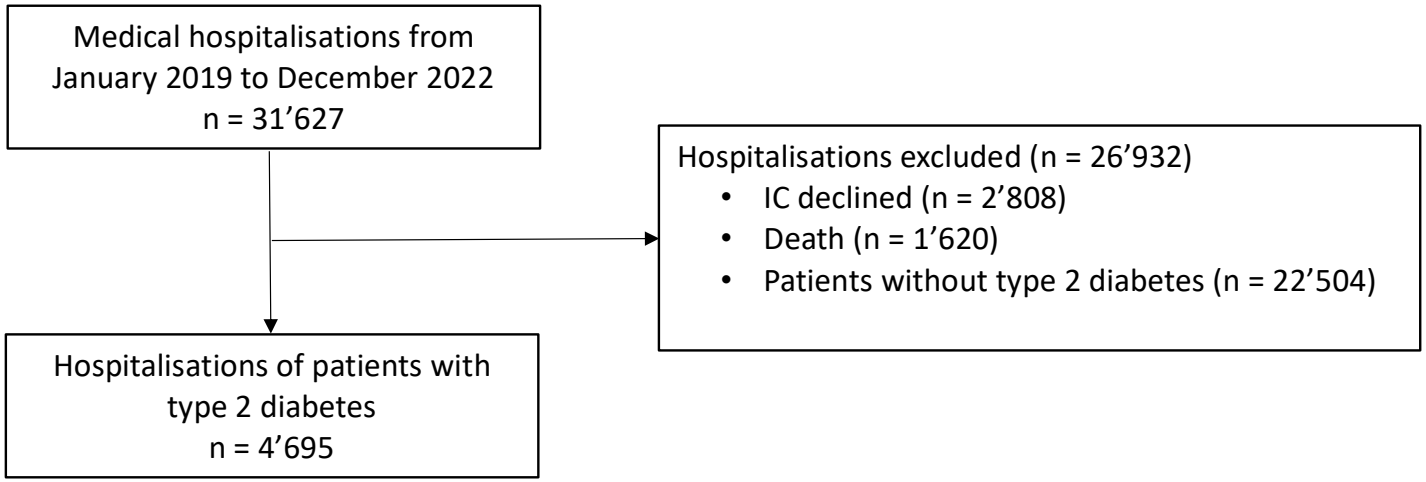
	Year							
	2019		2020		2021		2022	
Outcome	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value
Short-acting insulin	31.4 / 31.6	1.00	39.6 / 39.8	1.00	34.3 / 34.3	1.00	27.9 / 28.6	0.13
Long-acting insulin	39.6 / 39.5	1.00	44.4 / 44.6	1.00	43.7 / 43.7	1.00	39.4 / 39.6	1.00
Metformin	36.7 / 35.7	0.53	44.2 / 42.8	0.40	38.4 / 40.2	0.33	39.6 / 40.1	0.82
GLP-1 RA	3.5 / 4.4	0.11	5.0 / 5.5	0.61	4.5 / 6.4	0.01	6.8 / 8.7	<0.01
SGLT-2 inhibitors	7.1 / 12.0	<0.01	11.6 / 16.4	<0.01	18.8 / 30.8	<0.01	24.7 / 38.1	<0.01
DPP-4 inhibitors	26.6 / 29.7	0.01	32.1 / 33.2	0.50	27.7 / 30.3	0.08	23.1 / 22.9	1.00
Sulfonylurea	12.3 / 12.3	1.00	10.5 / 10.5	1.00	7.7 / 7.7	1.00	6.5 / 6.5	1.00

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2

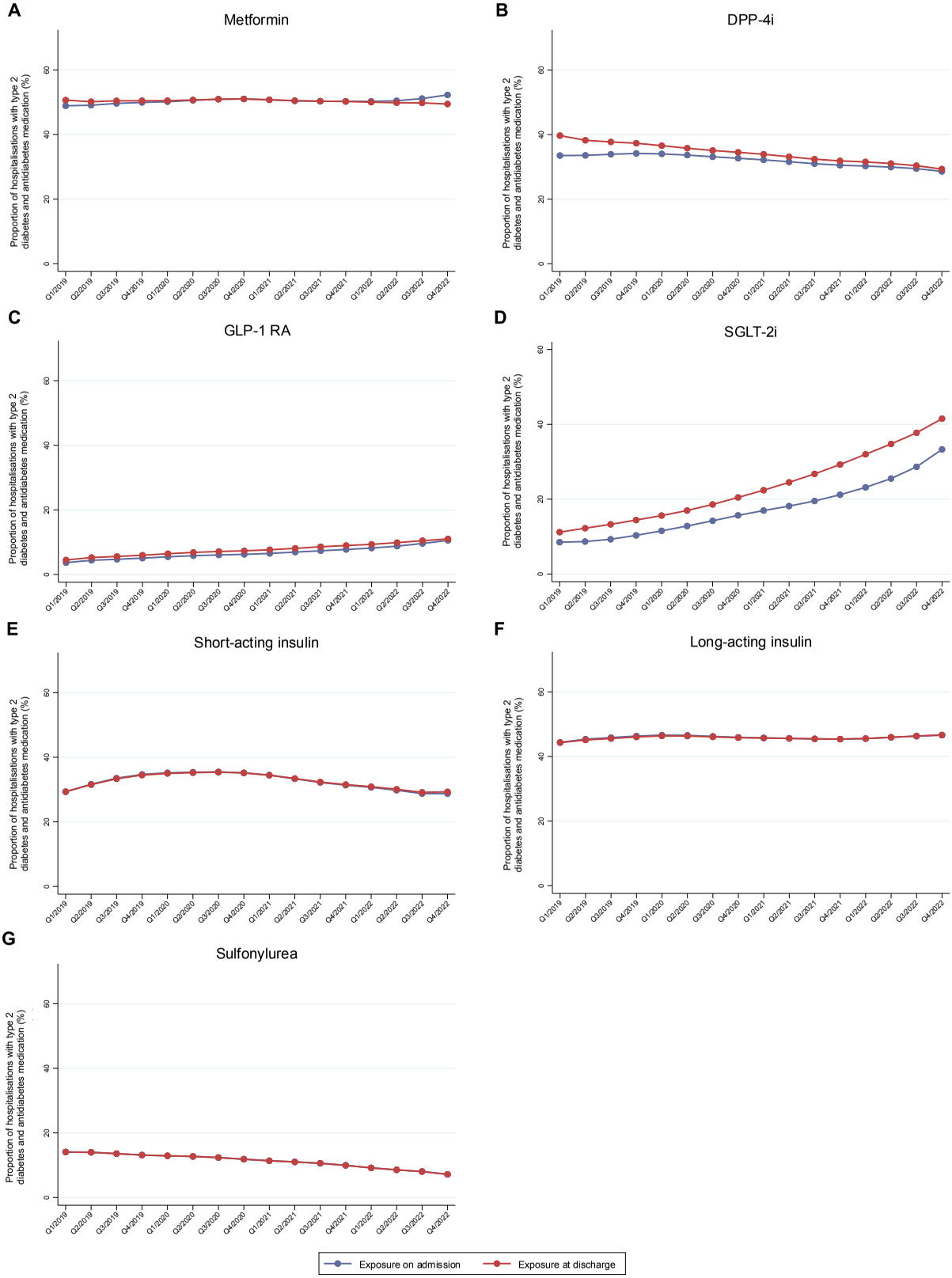
Supplementary Table 9 - Percentages of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes, chronic kidney disease, and antidiabetes medication classes on admission and at discharge by study year

	Year							
	2019		2020		2021		2022	
Outcome	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value	Admission (%) / Discharge (%)	p-value
Short-acting insulin	31.5 / 31.5	1.00	39.1 / 39.1	1.00	37.2 / 37.2	1.00	28.7 / 29.8	0.06
Long-acting insulin	47.2 / 47.0	1.00	51.5 / 51.5	1.00	46.0 / 45.7	1.00	47.0 / 47.7	0.25
Metformin	20.7 / 16.1	<0.01	27.9 / 20.8	<0.01	33.4 / 28.0	<0.01	25.2 / 21.6	0.03
GLP-1 RA	3.4 / 3.8	0.69	5.5 / 5.3	1.00	4.7 / 5.6	0.39	9.2 / 11.0	0.06
SGLT-2 inhibitors	4.4 / 5.0	0.61	9.4 / 10.3	0.57	17.5 / 25.3	<0.01	22.0 / 31.9	<0.01
DPP-4 inhibitors	28.9 / 34.1	<0.01	28.8 / 34.1	<0.01	34.3 / 36.3	0.31	26.4 / 24.8	0.32
Sulfonylurea	8.4 / 8.4	1.00	6.9 / 6.9	1.00	7.4 / 7.4	1.00	5.5 / 5.5	1.00

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2



Supplementary Figure 1 - Flowchart
Abbreviation: IC, informed consent

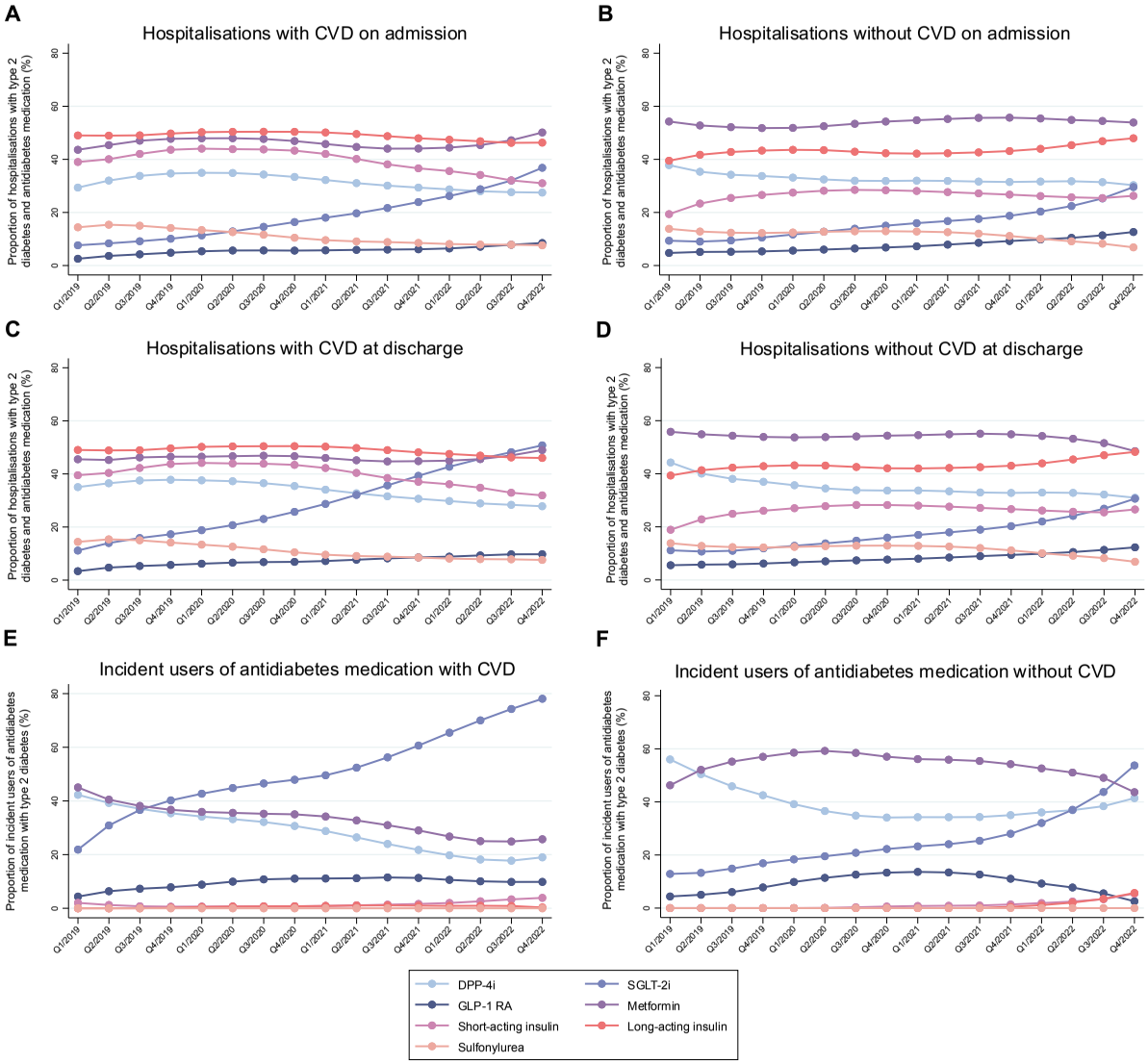


Supplementary Figure 2 – Trends in use of antidiabetes medication classes on admission and at discharge by quarters between 2019 and 2022

Proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes using a specific antidiabetes medication class on hospital admission (blue) and at discharge (red) by quarter.

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2

Meier N, *et al. BMJ Open* 2024; 14:e084526. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2024-084526

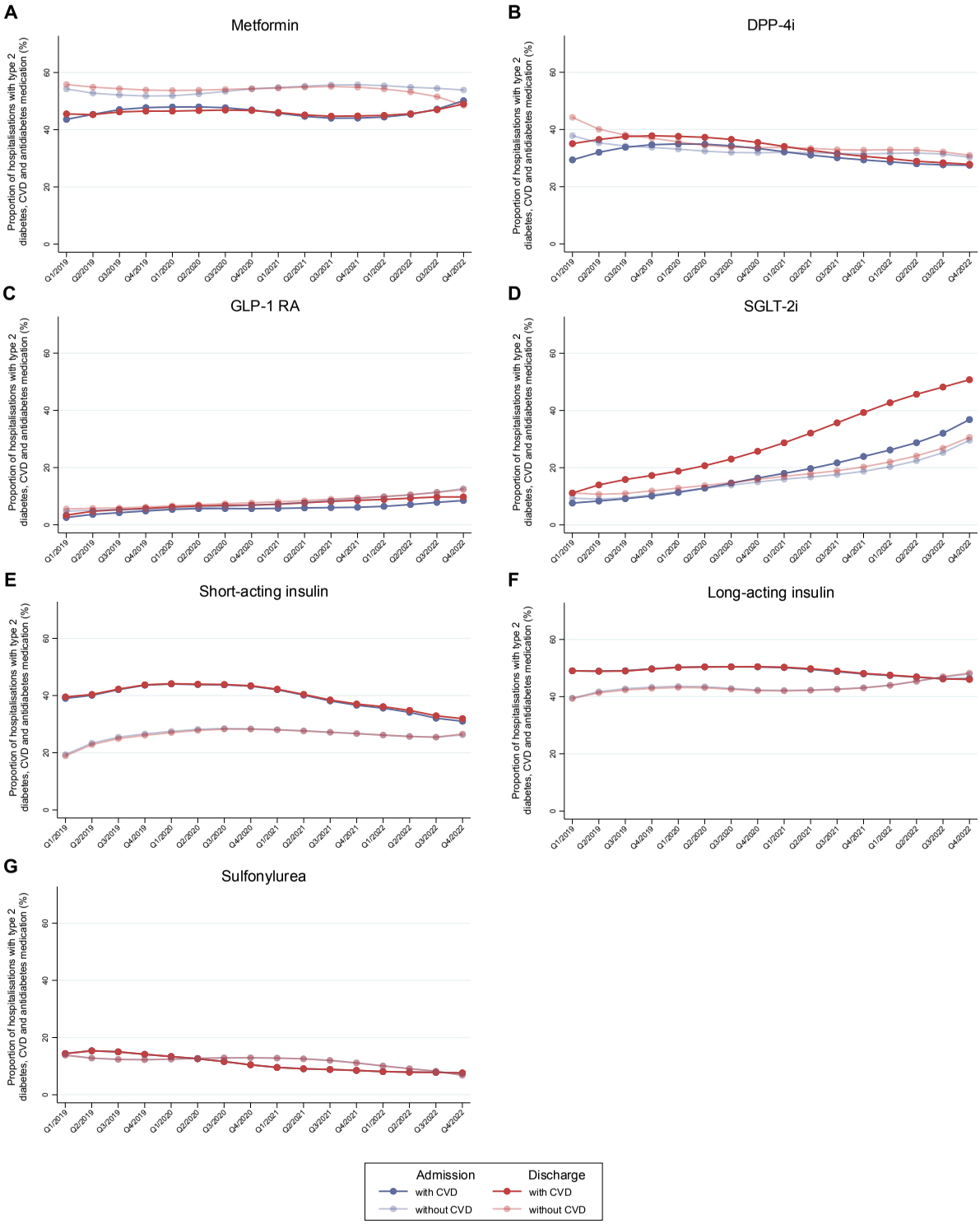


Supplementary Figure 3 - Trends in antidiabetes medication use among hospitalisations with vs. without cardiovascular disease on admission and at discharge by quarter between 2019 – 2022

Proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes and CVD using any antidiabetes medication on hospital admission (A) and at discharge (C). Proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes without CVD using any antidiabetes medication on hospital admission (B) and at discharge (D). Proportion of incident users with type 2 diabetes and CVD (E) or without CVD (F). All proportions were analyzed quarterly.

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2; CVD, cardiovascular disease (composite of heart failure, one or more myocardial infarctions, ischemic heart disease, and coronary atherosclerosis)

Meier N, *et al. BMJ Open* 2024; 14:e084526. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2024-084526



Supplementary Figure 4 – Trends in use of antidiabetes medication classes among hospitalisations with vs. without cardiovascular disease on admission and at discharge by quarters between 2019 and 2022

Proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes and CVD using a specific antidiabetes medication class on hospital admission (dark blue) and at discharge (dark red) vs. proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes without CVD using a specific anti-diabetes medication class on hospital admission (light blue) and at discharge (light red) by quarter.

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2; CVD, cardiovascular disease (composite of heart failure, one or more myocardial infarctions, ischemic heart disease, and coronary atherosclerosis)

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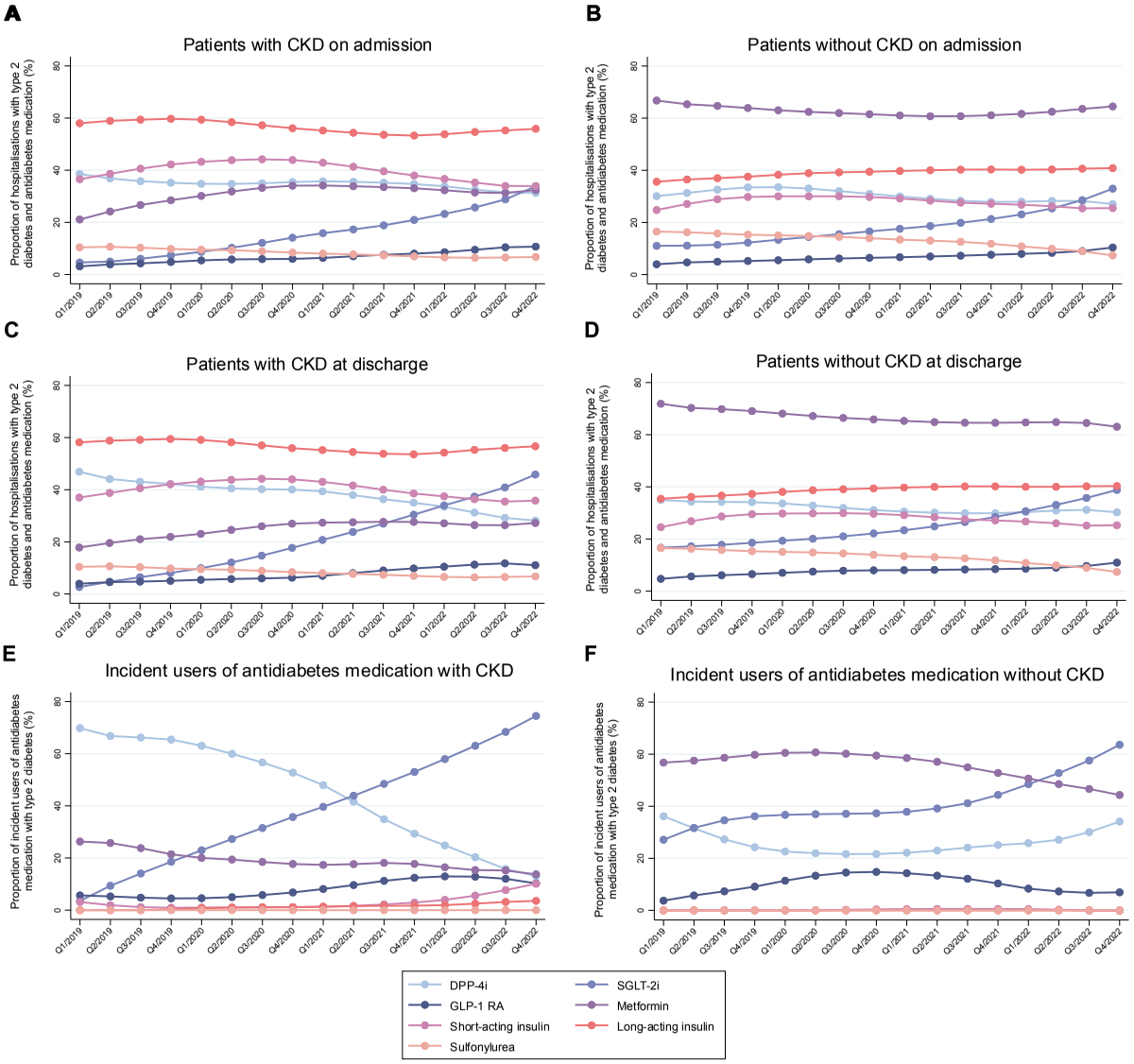
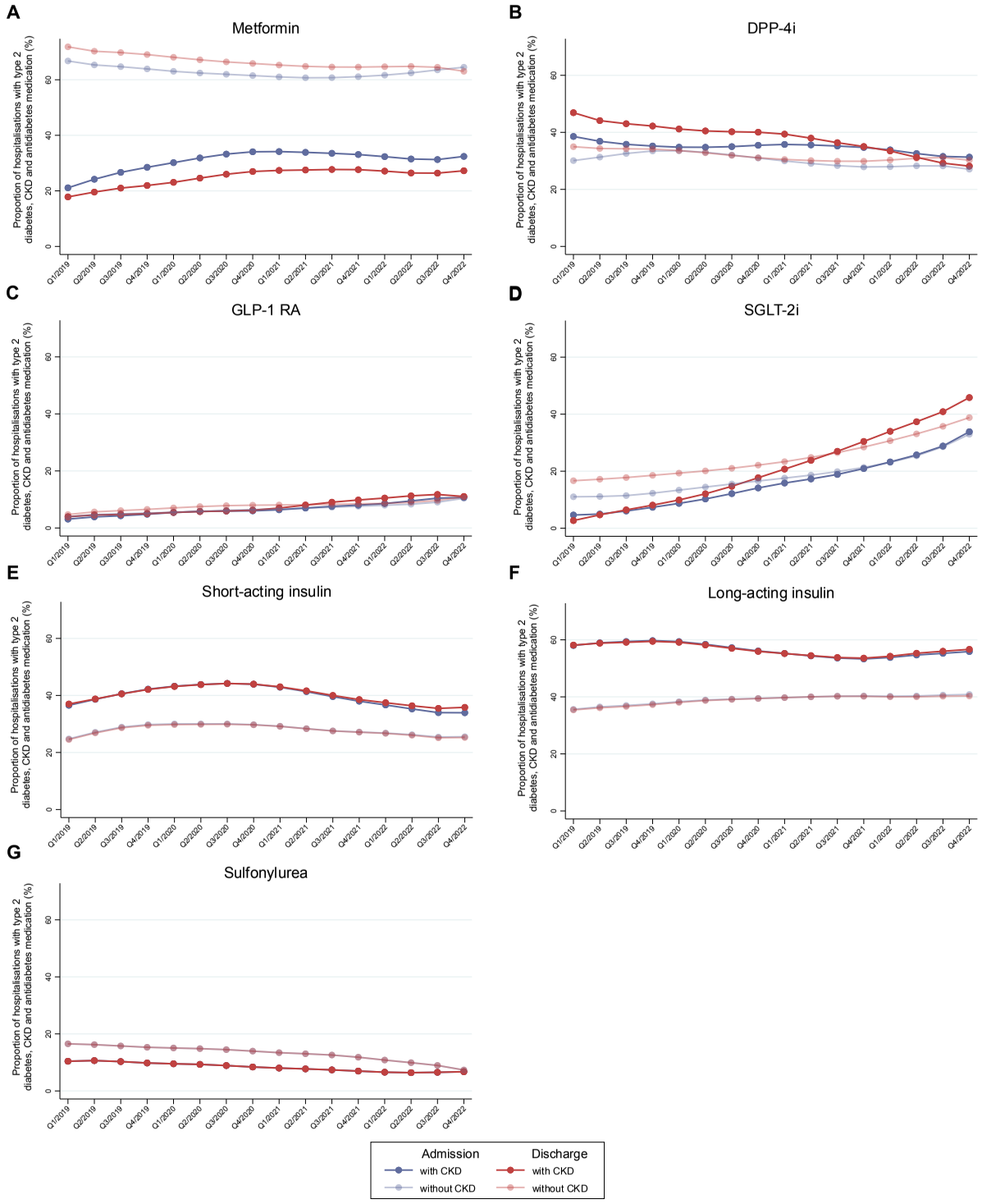


Supplementary Figure 5 - Trends in use of antidiabetes medication classes among hospitalisations with vs. without CKD on admission and at discharge by quarter between 2019 – 2022

Proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes and CKD using any antidiabetes medication on hospital admission (A) and at discharge (C). Proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes without CKD using any antidiabetes medication on hospital admission (B) and at discharge (D). Proportion of incident users with type 2 diabetes and CKD (E) or without CKD (F). All proportions were analyzed quarterly.

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2; CKD, chronic kidney disease

Meier N, *et al. BMJ Open* 2024; 14:e084526. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2024-084526



Supplementary Figure 6 – Trends in use of antidiabetes medication classes among hospitalisations with vs. without chronic kidney disease on admission and at discharge by quarters between 2019 and 2022

Proportion of hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes and CKD using a specific antidiabetes medication class on hospital admission (dark blue) and at discharge (dark red) vs. proportion of p hospitalisations with type 2 diabetes without CVD using a specific antidiabetes medication class on hospital admission (light blue) and at discharge (light red) by quarter.

Abbreviations: GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; SGLT-2, sodium–glucose cotransporter-2; CKD, chronic kidney disease