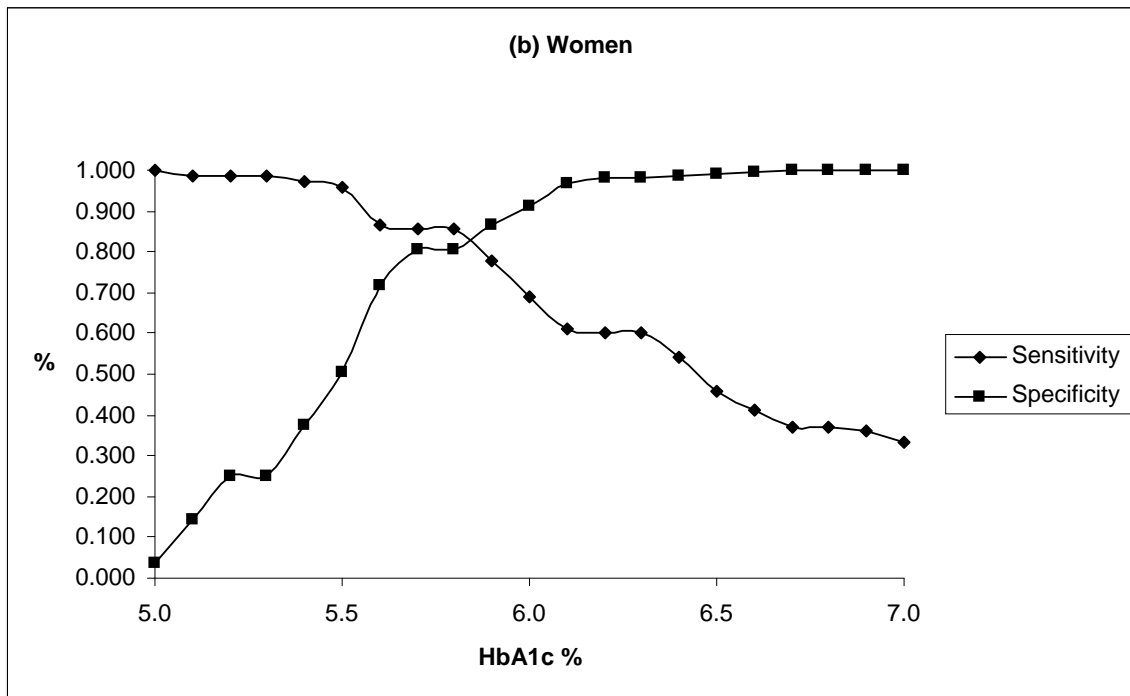
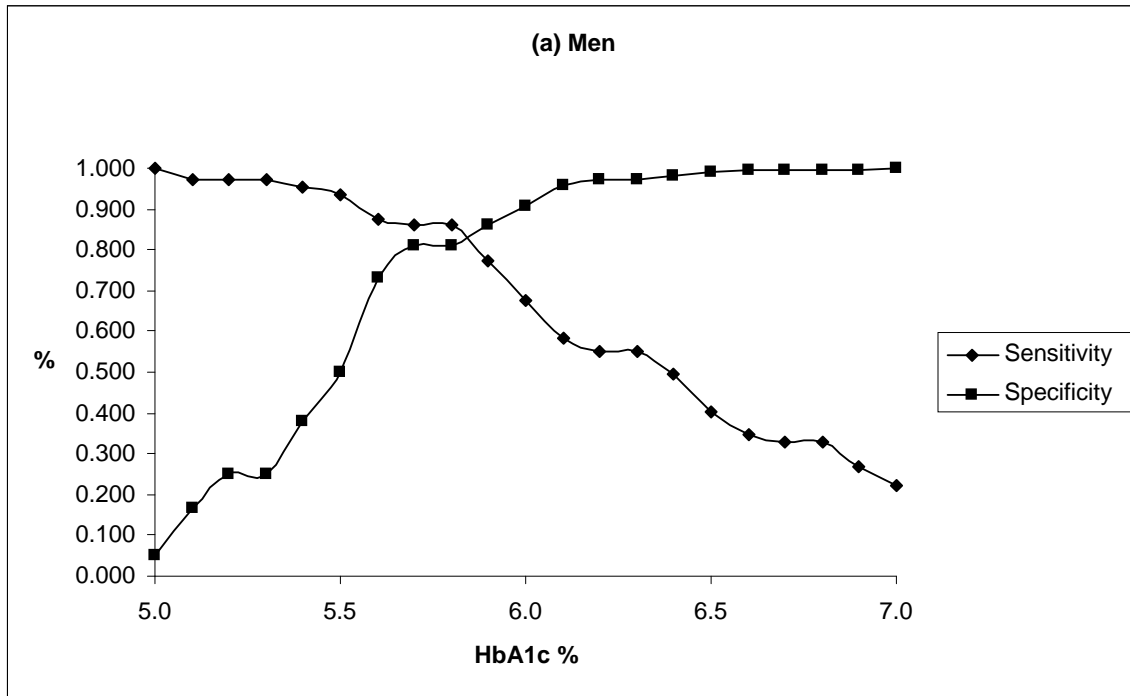
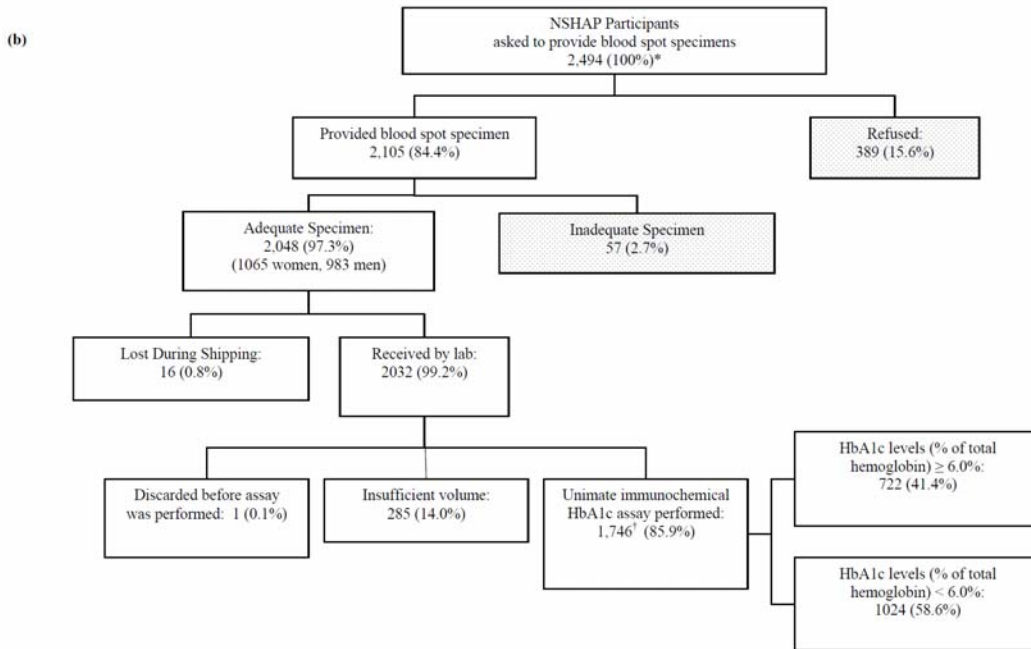
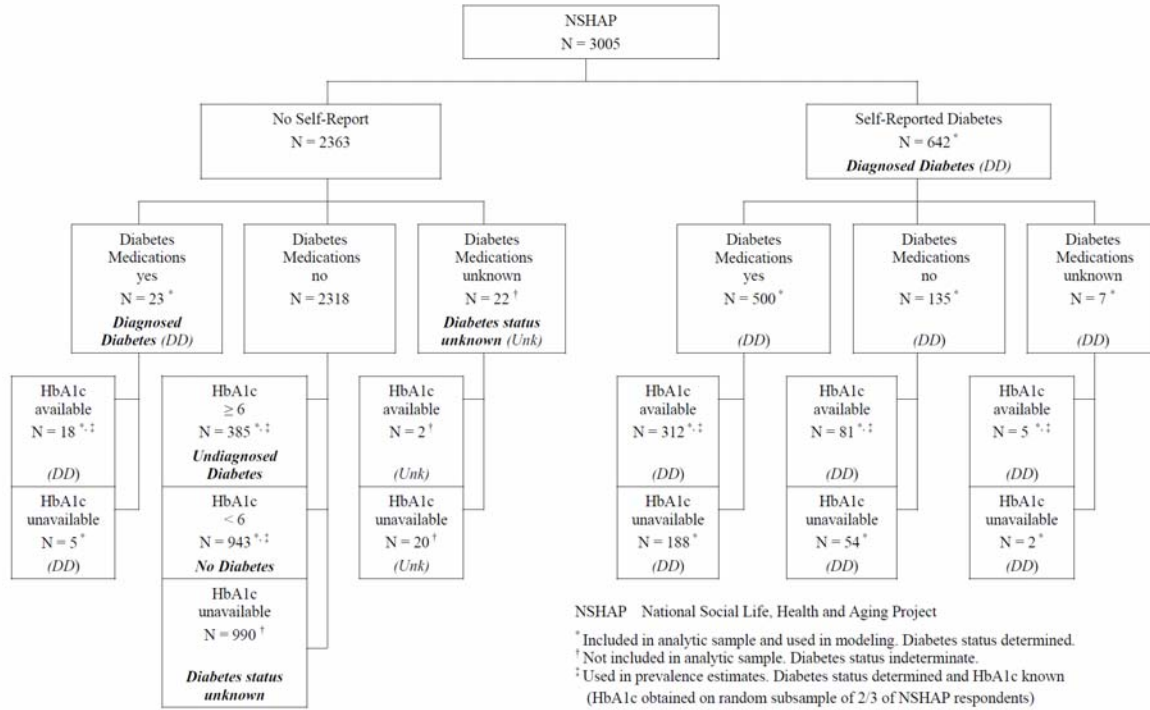


Online Appendix Figure 1. Sensitivity and Specificity for Various HbA1c Cut-points for (a) Men and (b) Women



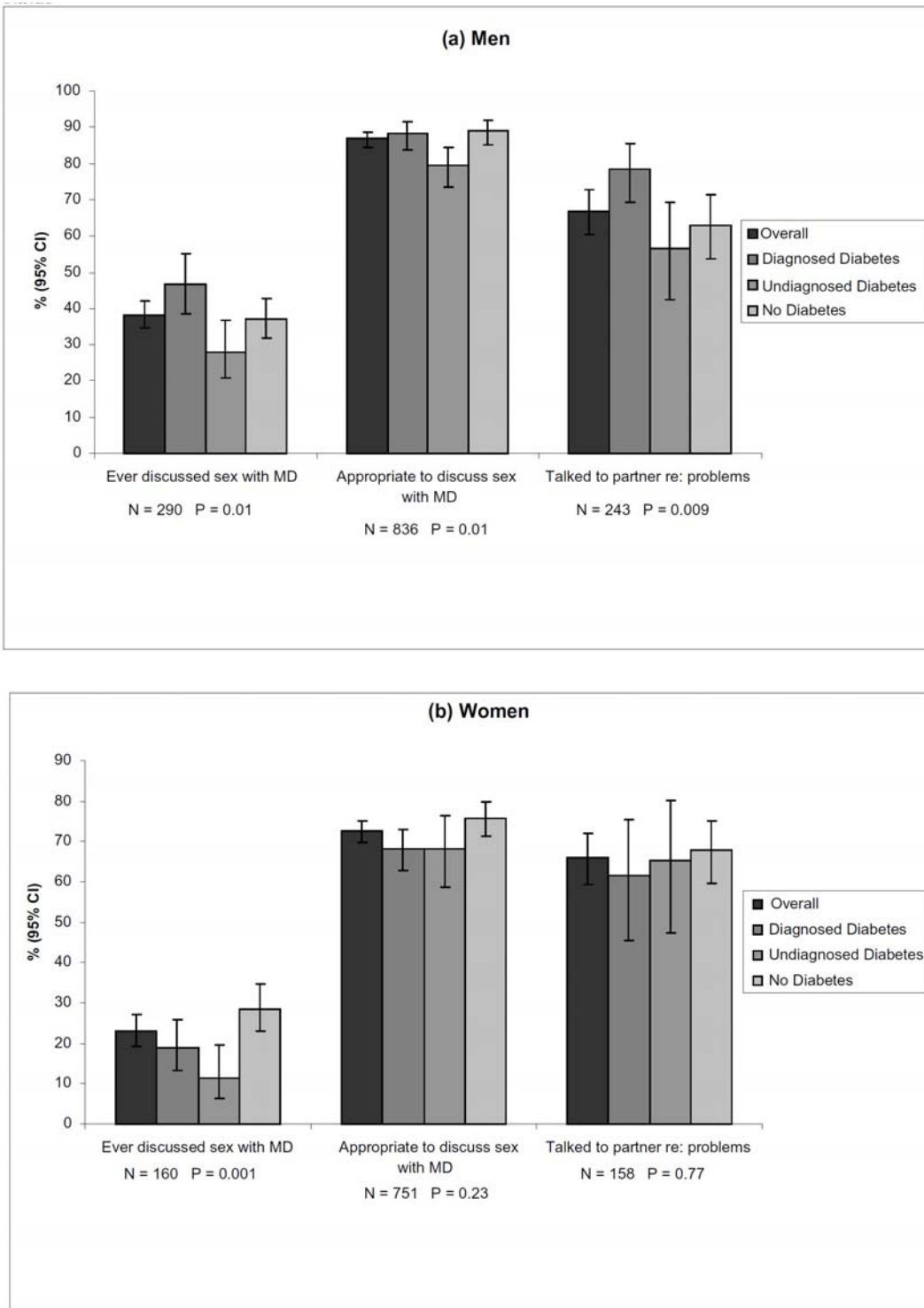
NOTE: THIS FIGURE DOES NOT CHANGE WITH SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Online Appendix Figure 2. Study Participant Flow (a) describing diabetes status classification and (b) HbA1c blood spot collection.



*2/3 of total NSHAP participants (N=3005) were asked to provide blood spot specimens
† To calculate diabetes status prevalence estimates reported in the Discussion section, 1,744 of 1,746 participants with HbA1c assay were included; 2 were excluded because diagnosed diabetes status could not be determined due to incomplete medication data.

Online Appendix Figure 3. Physician-Patient Communication for (a) men and (b) women stratified by diabetes status*



*Gender differences in the proportion of individuals reporting discussion of sex with a physician and those reporting that it is appropriate to discuss sex with a physician were significant across diabetes status groups ($p < .03$ for all comparisons). Gender differences in the proportion of individuals reporting that they had talked to their partner about sex were significant only for the diagnosed diabetes group ($p = 0.04$).