SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Algorithm for insulin use: Neutral protamine Hagedorn insulin (NPH, given as Novolin N) was added for patients did not achieve a targeted glucose control level (For both group, the targeted glycated hemoglobin level was <7.0%, the FBG concentration was <7mmol/L, and the PBG concentration was <10mmol/L) after reaching the maximum dose of study drug in either group. The initial insulin dose was 4U and was gradually added on the basis of the morning fasting blood glucose concentration. If the NPH insulin reached 24U and the targeted fasting glucose level still exceed 7mmol/L for one week, then the insulin dose was added and switched to regimens in which the mix of regular and NPH insulin was given twice daily (given as Novolin 30R) at the same time of study drug administration.

Supplementary Table 1. Glucose-lowering drugs and dosages at Baseline

Characteristic	**Baseline**		
	Glipizide (N=148)	Metformin (N=156)	*P* value*
Glucose-lowering drug	no·(%)	no·(%)	
Sulfonylurea no·(%)	80 (54·1%)	76 (48·7%)	0·349
Tolbutamide no·(%)	1(0.7%)	0	0.304
Dosage (g)	1.5		NA
Glibenclamide no·(%)	1(0.7%)	2(1.3%)	0.593
Dosage (mg)	7.5	11.3±5.3	0.667
Gliquidone no·(%)	5(3.4%)	6(3.8%)	0.620
Dosage (mg)	102±45	73±22	0.167
Glipizide no·(%)	35(23.6%)	36(23%)	0.459
Dosage (mg)	10.3±6.8	9.6±4.4	0.587
Gliclazide no·(%)	33(22.3%)	28(17.9%)	0.607
Dosage (mg)	173±68	179±70	0.773
Glimepiride no·(%)	5(3.4%)	4(2.6%)	0.940
Dosage (mg)	1.4±0.8	3.5±1.0	0.014
Metformin no·(%)	81 (54·7%)	74 (47·4%)	0·201
Dosage (mg)	1.0±0.4	1.1±0.4	0.644
Thiazolidinedione no·(%)	3 (2·0%)	3 (1·9%)	0·948
Rosiglitazone no·(%)	2(1.3%)	3(1.9%)	0.695
Dosage (mg)	4±0	4±0	NA
Pioglitazone no·(%)	1(0.7%)	0	0.304
Dosage (mg)	15		NA
Acarbose no·(%)	30 (20·3%)	37 (23·7%)	0·469
Dosage (mg)	135±32	147±51	0.319
Glinide (Repaglinide) no·(%)	4 (2·7%)	5 (3·2%)	0·797
Dosage (mg)	2.5±0.8	2.8±0.4	0.532
Insulin no·(%)	15 (10·1%)	13 (8·3%)	0·586
Dosage (U)	22.3±6.6	20.8±7.2	0.581
None	24 (16·2%)	37 (23·7%)	0·103

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Data were means ± SD for data normally distributed, n (%). Statistical significances were determined using a Student's t-test (for data normally distributed) or a Mann-Whitney test (for data not normally distributed) and x^2 test (for data that was categorical variables).
*P values are for the difference between the groups at baseline.

Supplementary Table 2. Baseline Characteristics of the Patients with primary end points

Characteristic	**Baseline**		
	Glipizide (N=52)	Metformin (N=39)	P value*
Age (yr)	63.0±9.4	62.2±8.4	0.676
Sex — no·(%)			0.485
Male	41(78.8%)	33(84.6%)	
Female	11(21.2%)	6(15.4%)	
Time since diagnosis of diabetes (yr)	5.0±4.6	5.3±4.9	0.952
Time since diagnosis of CAD (yr)	2.8±5.1	2.8±4.4	0.759
History of myocardial infarction — no·(%)	33(63.5%)	18(46.2%)	0.135
History of arterial revascularization — no·(%)	34(65.4%)	25(64.1%)	0.899
History of nonfatal stroke — no·(%)	7(13.5%)	5(12.8%)	0.929

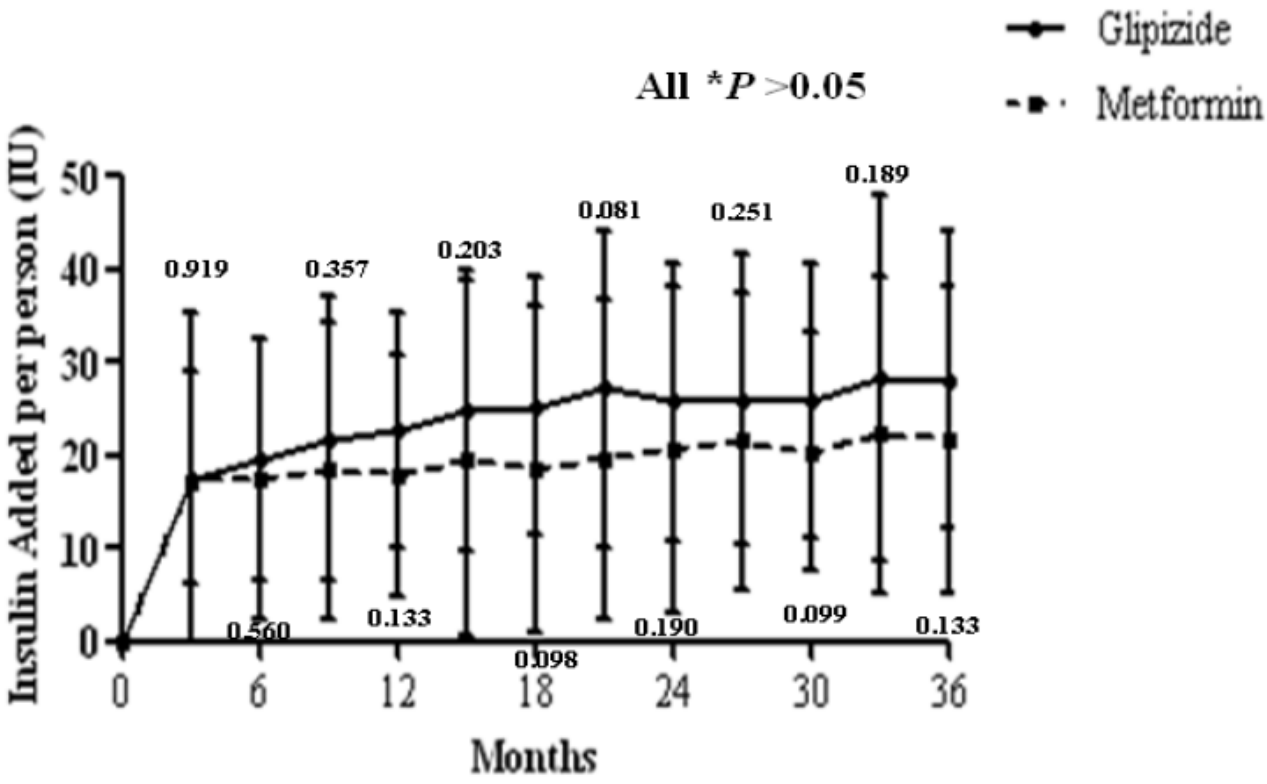
Data were means ± SD for data normally distributed, or n (%). Statistical significances were determined using a Student's t-test (for data normally distributed) or a Mann-Whitney test (for data not normally distributed) and x^2 test (for data that was categorical variables).
*P values are for the difference between the groups at baseline or at the end of follow-up.

Supplementary Table 3. Multivariate Proportional Means Regression Analysis

Variable	Hazard Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Medications		
Glipizide	1.00	
Metformin	0.54	0.30 – 0.90
Age	1.03	1.00 – 1.06
Male	0.73	0.27 – 1.93
Duration of diabetes	0.98	0.86 – 1.08
Duration of CAD	0.98	0.92 – 1.05
Smoking history	1.07	0.81 – 1.40

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. Mean Daily dose of Insulin per Person Who were Added With Insulin



* *P* value refers to comparison between the glipizide and the metformin group at each visit