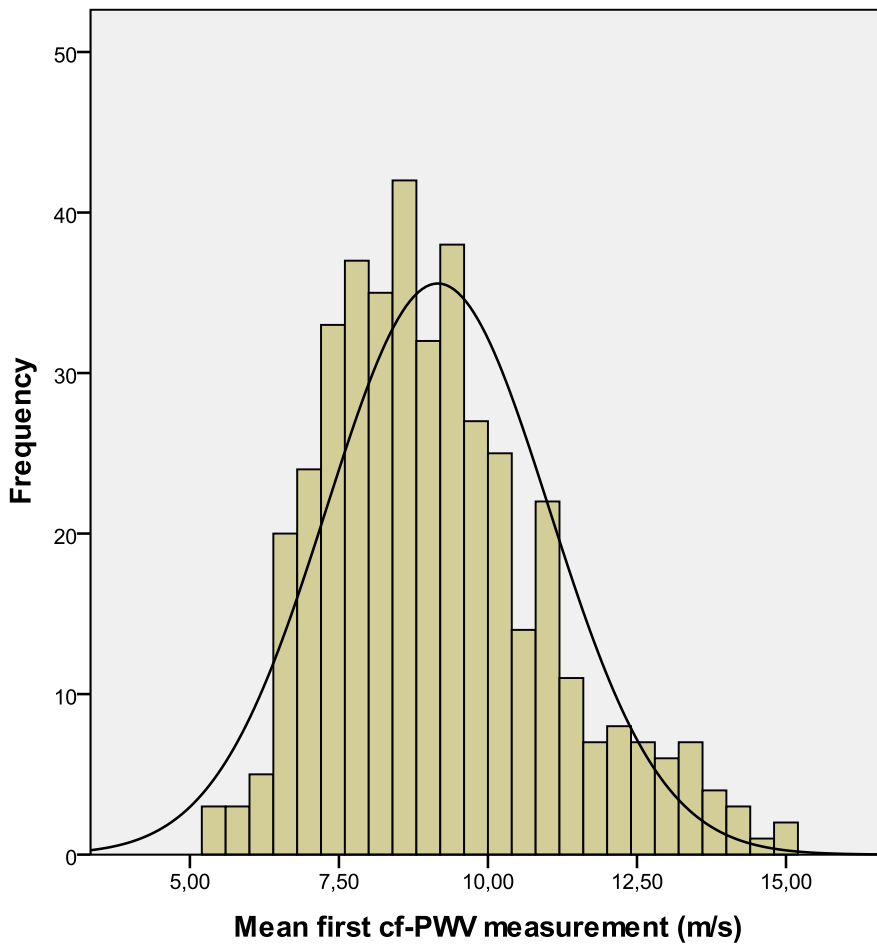


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Title:** Correlates of Aortic Stiffness Progression in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: Importance of Glycemic Control. The Rio de Janeiro Type 2 Diabetes Cohort Study.

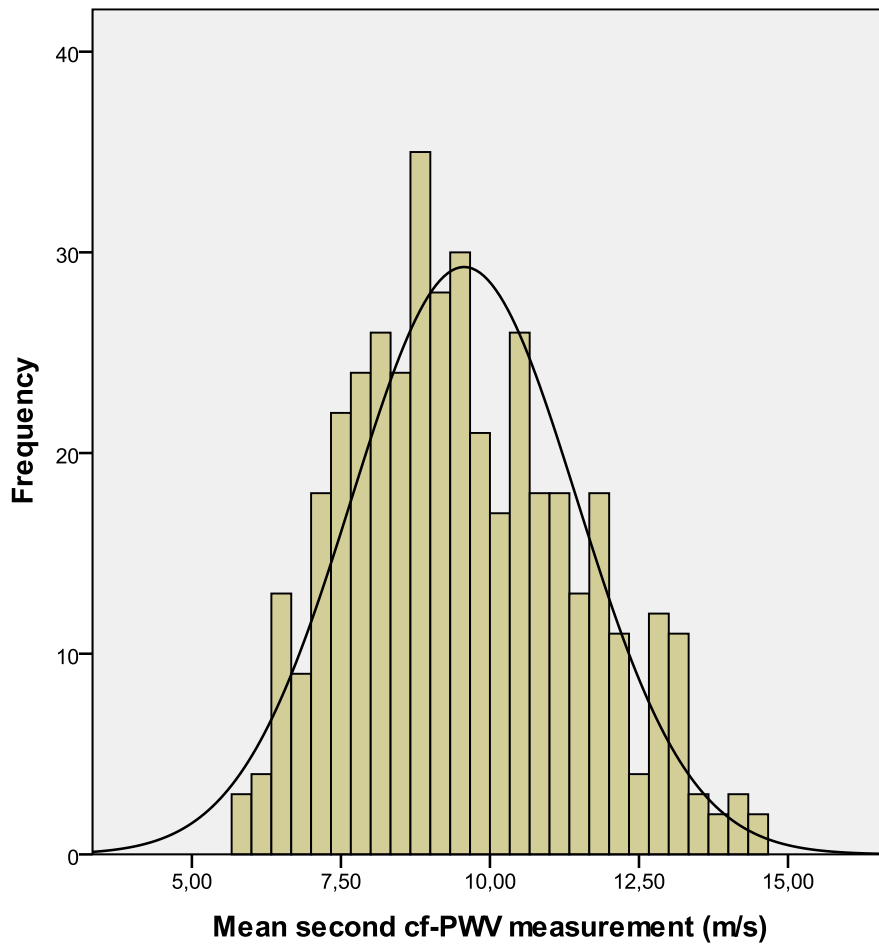
**Authors:** Marcel T Ferreira, MD, PhD; Nathalie C Leite, MD, PhD; Claudia R L Cardoso, MD, PhD; Gil F Salles, MD, PhD.

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Histogram showing the distribution of baseline carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV) measurement, with the corresponding normal curve distribution.



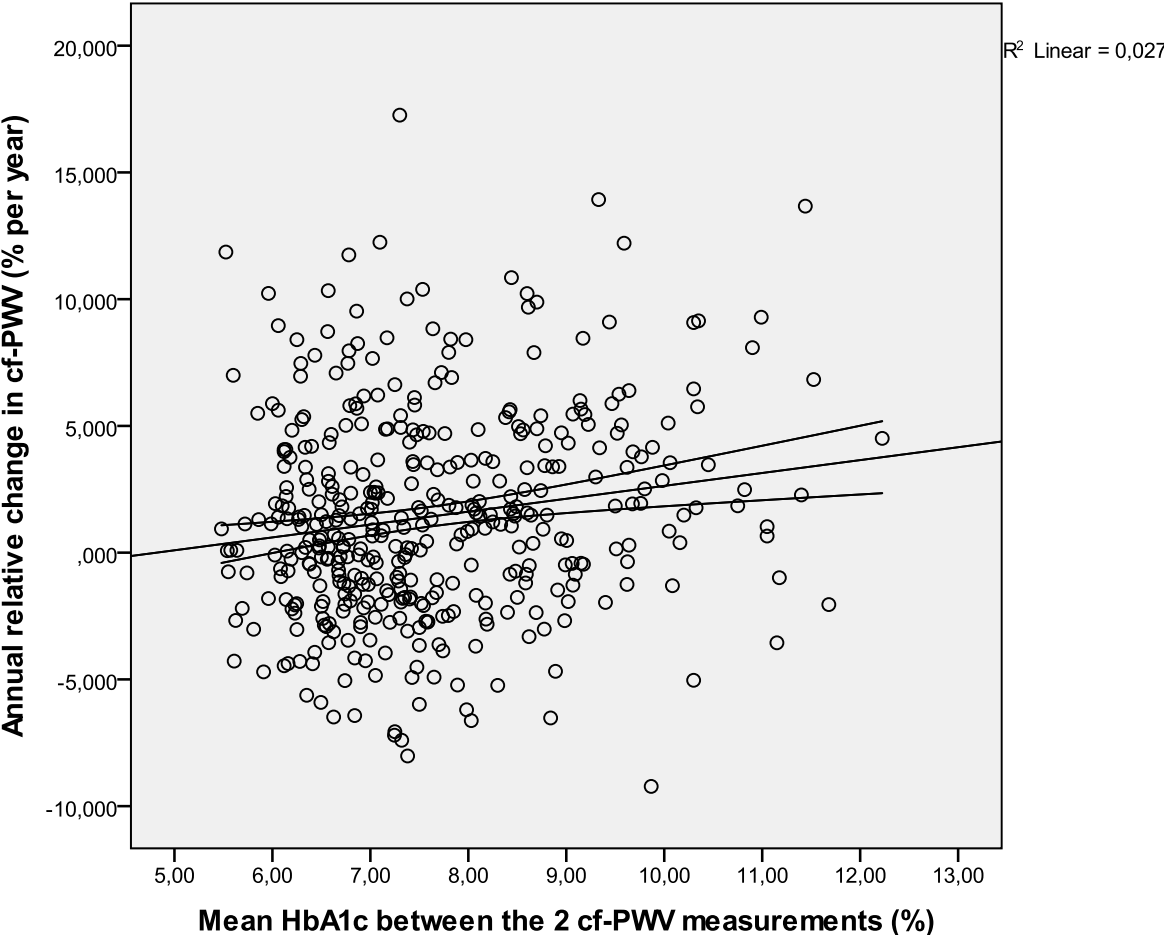
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Histogram showing the distribution of second carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV) measurement after a mean 4.2 years of follow-up, with the corresponding normal curve distribution.



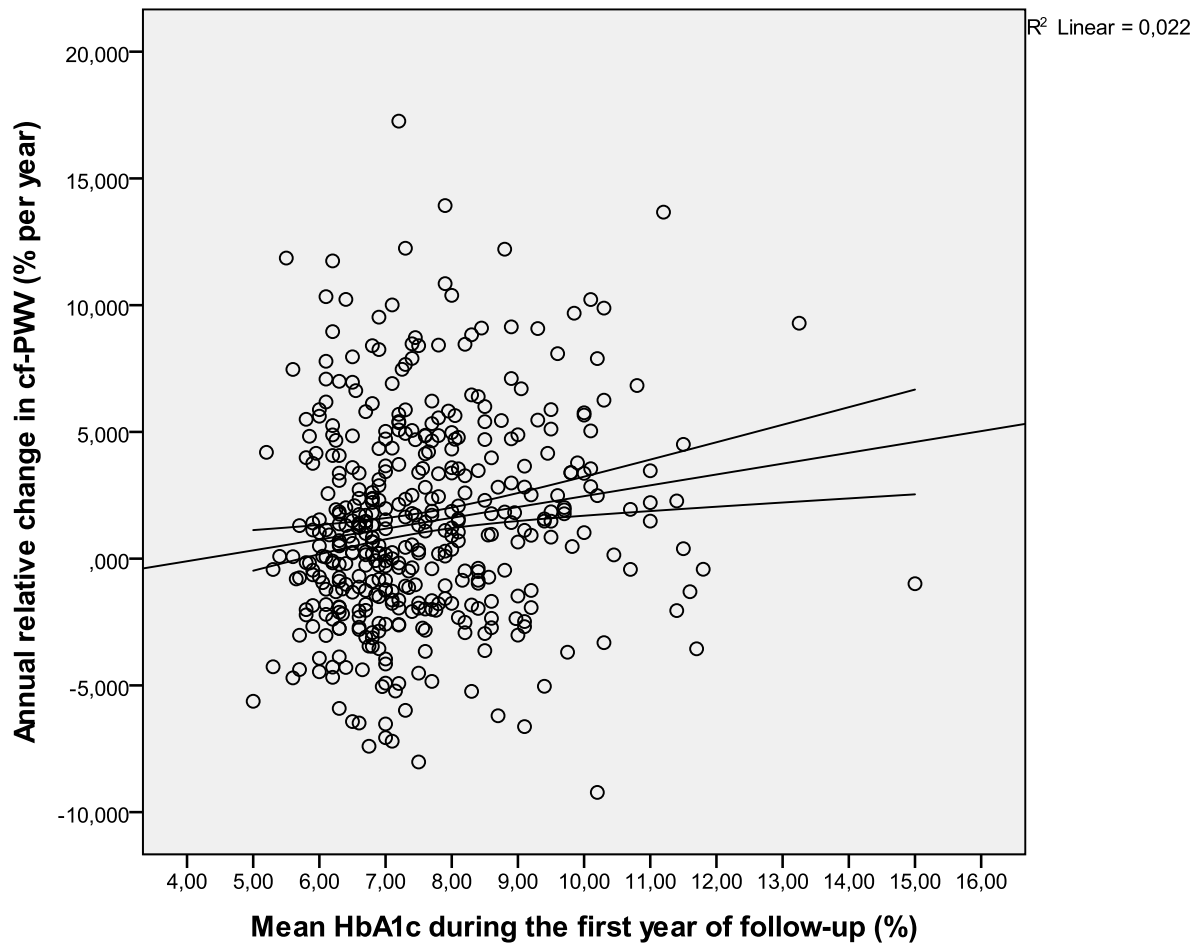
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 3.** Scatter plot with linear fitting line (and its 95% confidence interval) between mean glycated hemoglobin during follow-up and relative change in carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV).



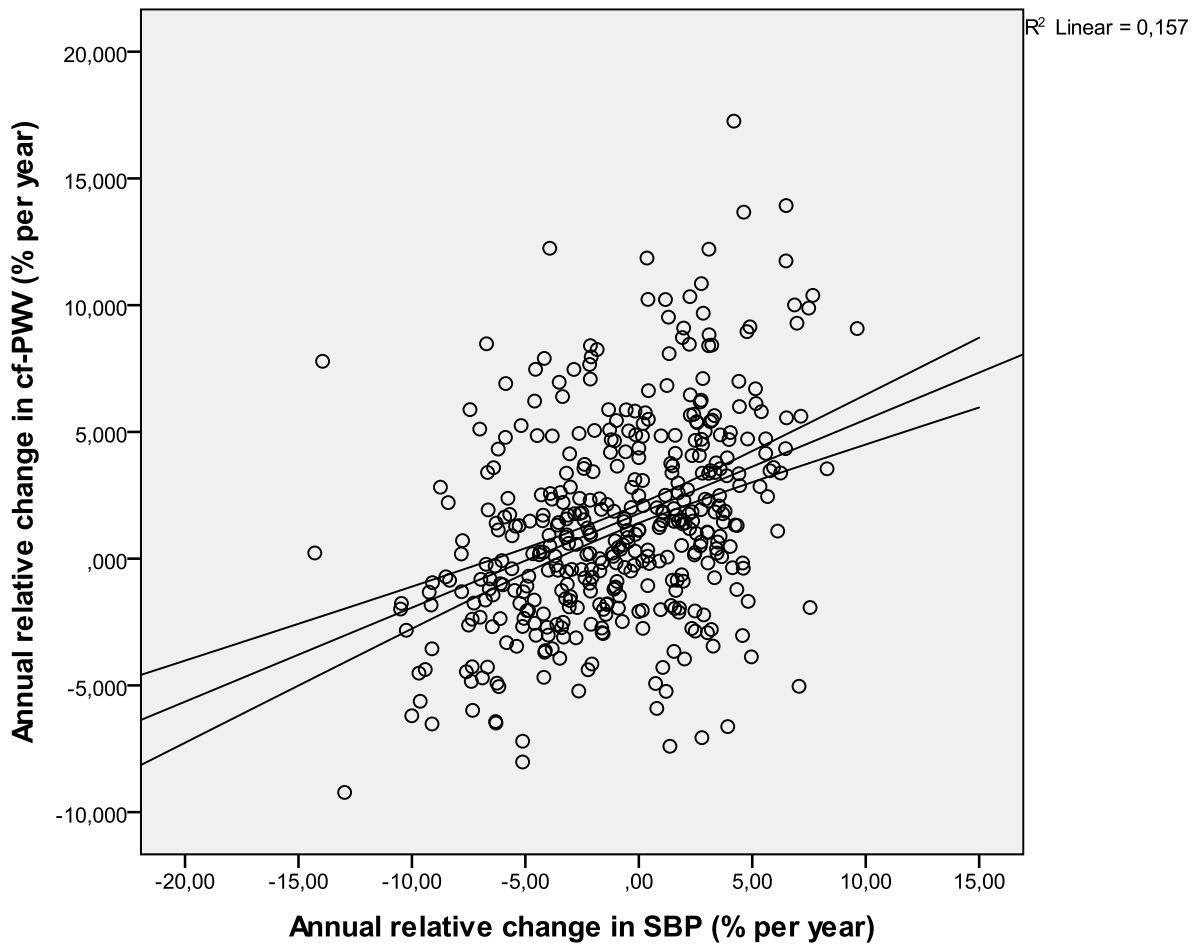
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 4.** Scatter plot with linear fitting line (and its 95% confidence interval) between mean glycated hemoglobin during the first year of follow-up and relative change in carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV).



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 5.** Scatter plot with linear fitting line (and its 95% confidence interval) between relative change in systolic blood pressure (SBP) and relative change in carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV) during follow-up.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure 6.** Scatter plot with linear fitting line (and its 95% confidence interval) between relative change in heart rate and relative change in carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV) during follow-up.

