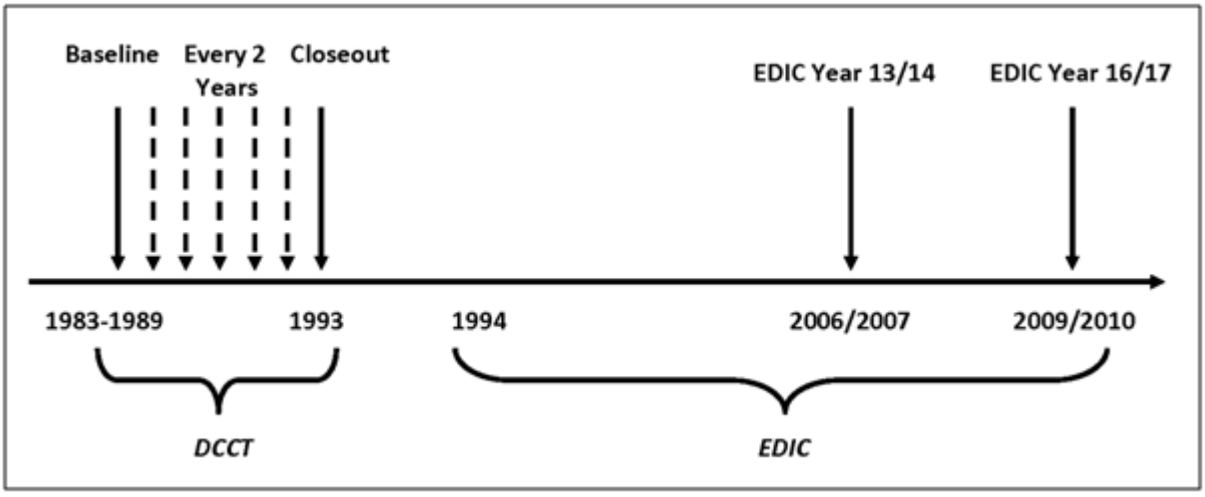
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. Timeline of CAN evaluations in DCCT and EDIC



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. The effect of autonomic neuropathy measures as time-dependent covariates on the risk of any CVD and nonfatal myocardial infarction, stroke, or death from CVD

Time-Dependent Covariate	Any CVD		MACE	
	Unadjusted	**Minimally adjusted**	**Unadjusted**	**Minimally adjusted**
	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)* p-value			
R-R variation <15 (yes vs. no)	1.62 (1.07-2.43) 0.0215	1.25 (0.83-1.88) 0.2929	1.77 (0.96-3.27) 0.0666	1.31 (0.71-2.43) 0.3929
R-R variation	0.98 (0.97-0.99) 0.0005	0.99 (0.98-1.00) 0.0495	0.98 (0.97-1.00) 0.0371	0.99 (0.98-1.01) 0.3508
Valsalva ratio ≤1.5 (yes vs. no)	1.67 (0.90-3.10) 0.1049	1.45 (0.78-2.69) 0.2456	1.77 (0.60-5.23) 0.3039	1.48 (0.50-4.39) 0.4823
Valsalva ratio	1.13 (0.81-1.58) 0.4621	1.13 (0.81-1.57) 0.4728	1.48 (0.87-2.51) 0.1497	1.41 (0.82-2.39) 0.2112
CAN (yes vs. no)	1.71 (1.15-2.54) 0.0077	1.33 (0.89-1.99) 0.1579	1.93 (1.06-3.53) 0.0313	1.43 (0.78-2.63) 0.2505

Based on N=1198 subjects who had an EDIC year 16/17 ANS visit.

* Five separate Cox proportional hazard regression models for the time to the first CVD event following DCCT baseline, unadjusted; minimally adjusted for DCCT baseline age. Each autonomic neuropathy measure was entered intothe model as a time-dependent covariate.