

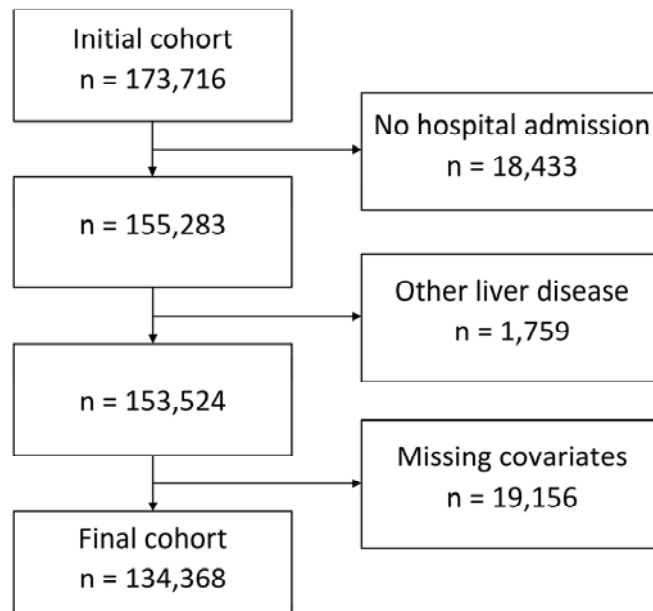
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Online-only supplementary material for “Cardiovascular disease, cancer and mortality among people with type 2 diabetes and alcoholic or non-alcoholic fatty liver disease hospital admission” Wild et al

Supplementary Table 1. Results (hazard ratios with 95% confidence limits) from sensitivity analysis of incident outcomes (for comparison to estimates for incident/recurrent outcomes reported in table 4).

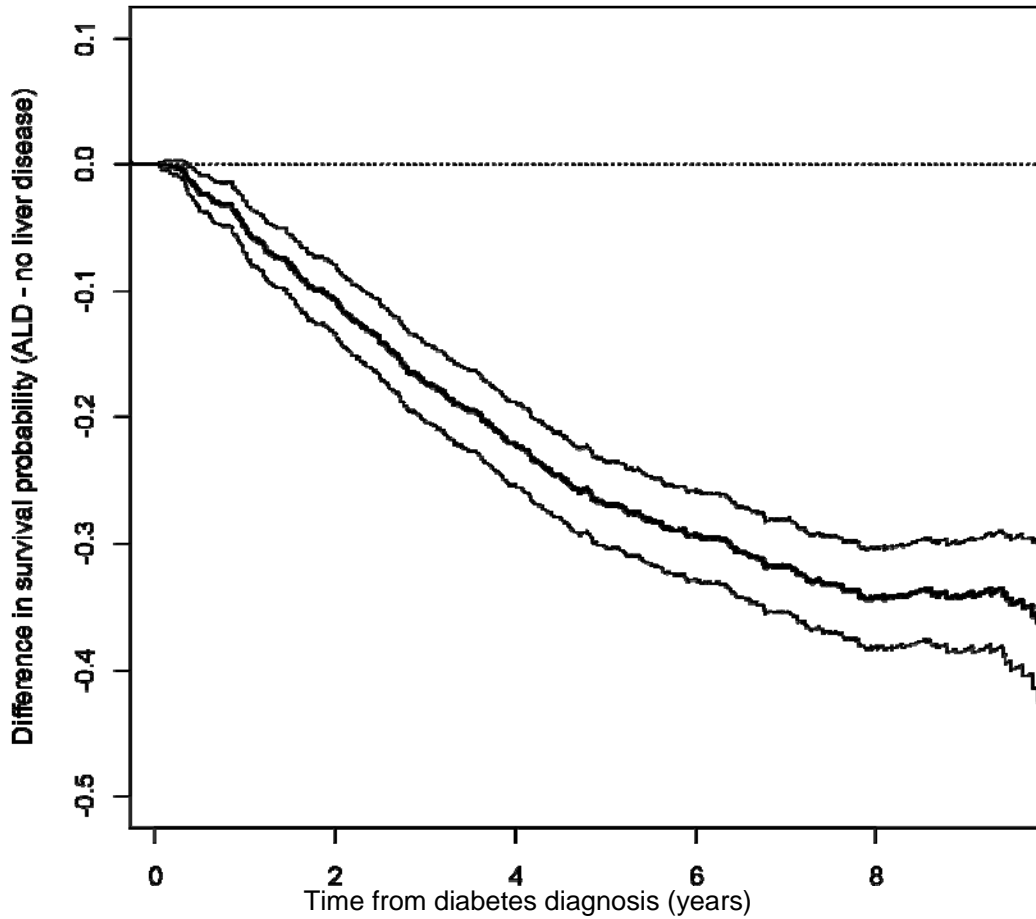
INCIDENT CVD	
(ALD: n = 1,392; NAFLD: n = 1,176; no liver disease: n = 106,201)	
ALD	NAFLD / NASH
1.75 (1.54, 1.99)	1.55 (1.33, 1.80)
INCIDENT HCC	
(ALD: n = 1,699; NAFLD: n = 1,451; no liver disease: n = 131,204)	
ALD	NAFLD / NASH
40.99 (29.40, 57.14)	18.46 (11.19, 30.47)
INCIDENT CANCER EXCLUDING HCC	
(ALD: n = 1,526; NAFLD: n = 1,193; no liver disease: n = 110,523)	
ALD	NAFLD / NASH
1.33 (1.13, 1.55)	1.11 (0.91, 1.35)

Supplementary Figure 1. Selection of cohort of people with type 2 diabetes of 40-89 years of age diagnosed in Scotland 2004-2013 who had a record of at least one hospital admission, no record of any of viral hepatitis, auto-immune hepatitis, haemochromatosis or liver disease of unspecified cause and who had complete data for socio-economic status, smoking status, hypertension/treatment status, high cholesterol/treatment status and HbA1c.



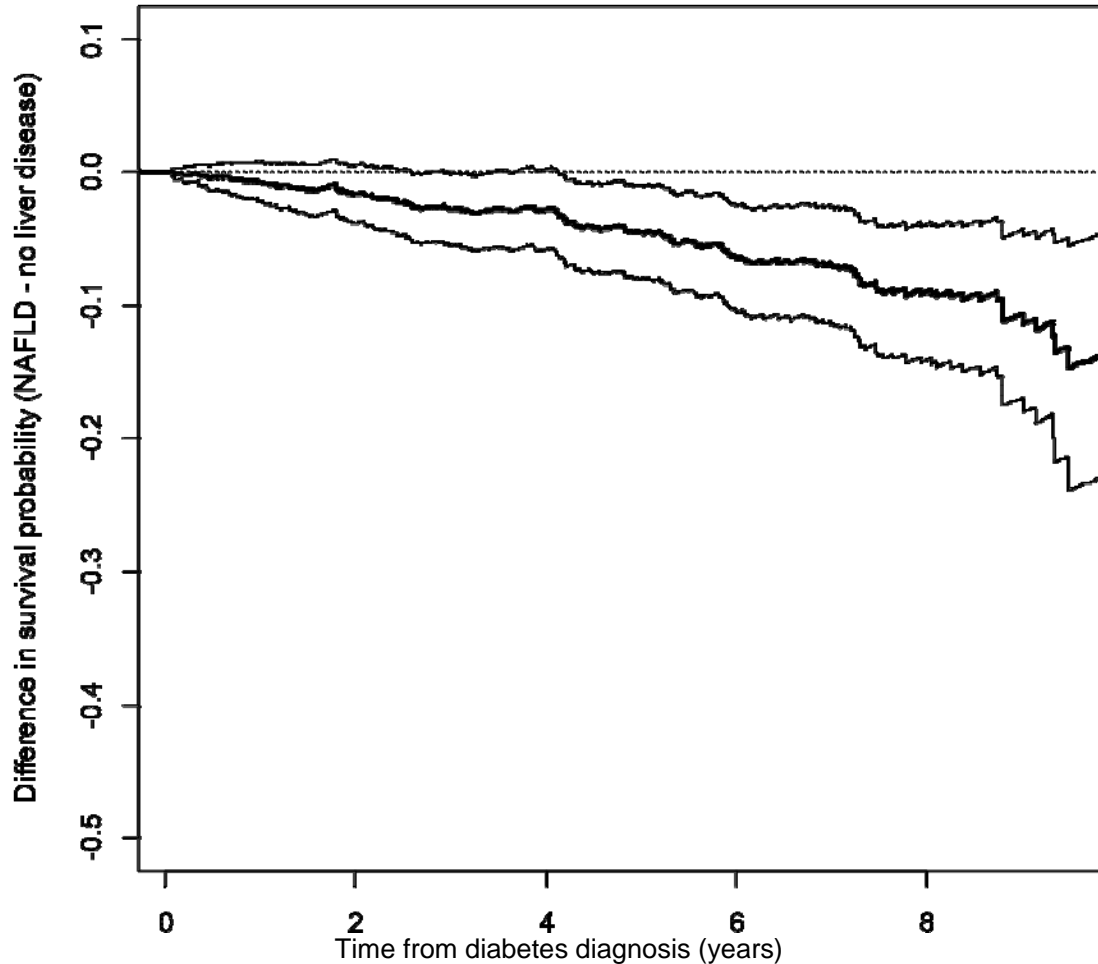
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Supplementary Figure 2. Difference in direct adjusted survival (outcome: all-cause mortality) between those with alcoholic liver disease (ALD) and those with no liver disease, with 95% confidence band. Cohort is people diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in Scotland aged 40-89 years between 2004 and 2013, restricted to those with complete data available. Values < 0 indicate reduced survival probability in group with ALD.



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 3. Difference in direct adjusted survival (outcome: all-cause mortality) between those with NAFLD and those with no liver disease, with 95% confidence band. Cohort is people diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in Scotland aged 40-89 years between 2004 and 2013, restricted to those with complete data available. Values < 0 indicate reduced survival probability in group with NAFLD.



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