

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table S1. Characteristics of patients with primary aldosteronism

variables		all patients (n=2210)
age	(y.o)	53.5 ± 11.1
Sex		M 1076 / F 1134
BMI	(kg/m ²)	24.9 ± 4.2
S-BP	(mmHg)	140 (128-152)
D-BP	(mmHg)	86 (78-95)
Na	(mEq/L)	142.0 (141.0-143.3)
K	(mEq/L)	3.8 (3.4-4.0)
Cr	(mg/dL)	0.7 (0.60-0.86)
e-GFR	(mL/min/1.73m ²)	79.4 ± 20.1
TC	(mg/dL)	191.7 ± 33.6
TG	(mg/dL)	106 (76-152)
HDL-C	(mg/dL)	52.8 (44.0-64.0)
FPG	(mg/dL)	98 (91-109)
HbA1c	(%)	5.6 (4.2-14.6)
PAC	(pg/mL)	177 (125-288)
PRA	(ng/mL/h)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
ARR		574 (328-1187)
F-1mgDST	(µg/dL)	1.2 (0.8-1.8)

Data are shown as the mean ± SD, median (25th–75th percentiles), or raw numbers.

ARR, aldosterone renin ratio; BMI, body mass index; D-BP, diastolic blood pressure; e-GFR estimate glomerular filtration rate; F-1mgDST, serum cortisol concentration after 1-mg dexamethasone suppression test; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PAC, plasma aldosterone concentration; PRA, plasma renin activity; S-BP, systolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.

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Supplementary Table S2. Prevalence of diabetes mellitus in indicated age groups of patients with PA and controls

		Total (30-69 y.o.)	30-39 y.o.	40-49 y.o.	50-59 y.o.	60-69 y.o.
Male	PA	263/998 (26.4) **	7/113 (6.2) *	55/267 (20.6) **	94/336 (28.0) **	107/282 (37.9) **
	Control	380/2845 (13.4)	5/395 (1.3)	22/583 (3.8)	75/592 (12.7)	278/1275 (21.8)
Female	PA	163/1036 (15.7) **	6/109 (5.5) **	26/272 (9.6) **	59/342 (17.3) **	72/313 (23.0) **
	Control	290/4324 (6.7)	5/679 (0.7)	17/928 (1.8)	60/980 (6.1)	208/1737 (12.0)

Data are shown as raw numbers (%). PA vs. Control, * $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.001$

Supplementary Table S3. Effects of selected variables on differences between $HbA_{1c} < 6.5\%$ and suspected ($HbA_{1c} \geq 6.5\%$) or previously diagnosed diabetes mellitus after adjusting for age, sex and BMI (n=2210)

variables	Odds ratio	95% confidence interval	p-value
Age	1.064	1.047 - 1.082	< 0.001
Sex (male =1, female =2)	0.728	0.517 - 1.026	0.070
BMI	1.085	1.042 - 1.131	< 0.001
Hypokalemia (hypokalemia=1, eukalemia =2)	1.005	0.992 - 1.017	0.478
TC	0.995	0.989 - 1.001	0.076
TG	1.003	1.000 - 1.005	0.042
HDL-C	0.987	0.973 - 1.000	0.058
PAC	1.000	0.999 - 1.001	0.774
F-1mgDST (<1.8 =1, $\geq 1.8=2$)	1.786	1.268 - 2.514	< 0.001

BMI, body mass index; F-1mgDST, serum cortisol concentration after 1-mg dexamethasone suppression test; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PAC, plasma aldosterone concentration; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.

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Supplementary Table S4. Effects of selected variables including localization of PA, on the difference between HbA_{1c}<6.5% and suspected (HbA_{1c} ≥6.5%) or previously diagnosed diabetes mellitus after adjusting for age, sex and BMI (n=1386)

variables	Odds ratio	95% confidence interval	<i>p</i> -value
Age	1.062	1.040 - 1.084	< 0.001
Sex (male =1, female =2)	0.615	0.396 - 0.954	0.030
BMI	1.098	1.043 - 1.157	< 0.001
Hypokalemia (hypokalemia=1, eukalemia =2)	1.000	0.983 - 1.018	0.986
TC	0.995	0.988 - 1.002	0.145
TG	1.002	1.000 - 1.005	0.354
HDL-C	0.992	0.973 - 1.000	0.368
PAC	1.000	0.999 - 1.001	0.442
F-1mgDST (<1.8 =1, ≥1.8=2)	1.809	1.143 - 2.866	0.011
Localization of PA (unilateral =1, Bilateral =2)	1.156	0.722 - 1.849	0.546

BMI, body mass index; F-1mgDST, serum cortisol concentration after 1-mg dexamethasone suppression test; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PAC, plasma aldosterone concentration; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.