Supplementary Files

Supplementary Table 1. Association between Group-Wise Concurrent Oral Drugs (OADs) and Reaching HbA1c < 7.0% with Add-On Treatment with Lobeglitazone (0.5 mg) (N = 364)

Cohort	Δ HbA1c (95% CI)	OR	Lowest 95% CI	Higher 95% CI	p-value
Group I (N = 51)	Reference	—	—	—	—
Group II (N = 136)	1.07 (0.00– 2.24)	1.497	0.39	6.71	0.531
Group III (N = 96)	1.26 (1.23–1.54)	0.931	0.18	5.23	0.892
Group IV (N = 81)	1.33 (1.29–1.61)	0.864	0.21	5.31	0.794

Data presented as mean ± SD or number (%); CI — confidence interval; HbA1c — glycated hemoglobin

Supplementary Table 2. Proportion of Subjects Achieved HbA1c Target < 7% among Categories of Baseline Characteristics Post Administration of Lobeglitazone as Add-On to Existing Glucose Lowering Therapy at 12 Weeks (N = 364)

Demographic and clinical parameters	N (%)	Patients achieved target HbA1c < 7%, N (%)	p-value	Patients achieved target FPG < 120 mg/dL, N (%)	p-value
Age group [years]					
< 60	238 (65.4%)	99 (41.6%)	0.462	117 (49.2%)	0.561
≥ 60	126 (34.6%)	69 (54.8%)		78 (61.9%)	
Gender					
Male	187 (51.4%)	87 (46.5%)	0.948	99 (52.9%)	0.894
Female	177 (48.6%)	81 (45.8%)		96 (54.2%)	
BMI [kg/m^2]					
23–25	21 (5.8%)	13 (61.9%)	0.04	17 (80.9%)	0.03
25.1–30	164 (45%)	94 (57.3%)	0.02	97 (59%)	0.04
> 30	179 (49.2%)	61 (34%)	0.01	81 (45.3%)	0.02
Duration of diabetes [years]					
≤ 5	146 (40.1%)	58 (39.7%)	0.211	64 (43.8%)	0.371
> 5	218 (59.9%)	110 (50.4%)		131 (60.09%)	

Data presented as mean ± SD or number (%)
BMI — body mass index; FBG — fasting blood glucose; HbA1c — glycated hemoglobin

Supplementary Table 3. Change in Effectiveness Endpoint from Baseline Post Administration of Lobeglitazone as Add-On to Existing Glucose Lowering Therapy at 12 Weeks (N = 364)

Concomitant glucose lowering agent	Effectiveness endpoint post administration of lobeglitazone as add-on											
	Body weight			Systolic BP			Diastolic BP			S. Cr. (mg/dL)		
	Baseline	Δ	P-value	Baseline	Δ	P-value	Baseline	Δ PPPG	P-value	Baseline	Δ	P-value
Overall (N = 364)	80.78 ± 9.36	–1.01 ± 0.94	0.934	146 ± 10	–7.65 ± 5.6	0.063	92 ± 8	–3.18 ± 1.8	0.121	0.67 ± 0.2	–0 ± 0.2	NS
Group I (N = 51)	81.93 ± 9.73	–0.85 ± 0.3	0.753	145 + 9.7	–5.6 ± 4.7	0.097	90 ± 7.8	–3.1 ± 1.8	0.231	0.67 ± 0.3	–0 ± 0.5	NS
Group II (N = 136)	80.87 ± 8.16	–0.77 ± 0.25	0.571	146 ± 12	–7.9 ± 5.8	0.081	93 ± 8.5	–3.7 ± 1.8	0.342	0.67 ± 0.2	–0 ± 0.3	NS
Group III (N = 96)	79.98 ± 9.87	–0.80 ± 1.7	0.694	146 ± 10	–8.3 ± 5.8	0.007	91 ± 8.7	–4.2 ± 1.7	0.152	0.67 ± 0.2	–0 ± 0.5	NS
Group IV (N = 81)	81.13 ± 10.21	–1.38 ± 0.93	0.023	146 ± 10	–6.9 ± 5.4	0.068	93 ± 9.2	–3.4 ± 1.5	0.214	0.67 ± 0.1	–0 ± 0.4	NS

Data presented as mean ± SD or Number (%); BP — blood pressure; PPPG — postprandial plasma glucose; S. Cr — serum creatinine.

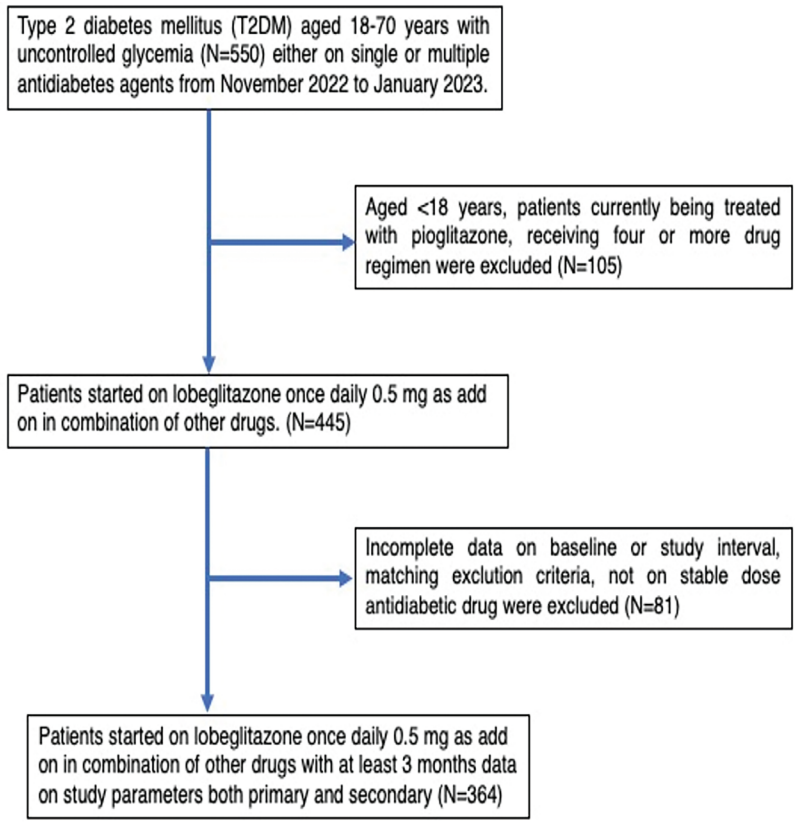
Supplementary Table 4. Change in Lipid Profile from Baseline Post Administration of Lobeglitazone as an Add-On to Existing Glucose-Lowering Therapy at 12 Weeks (N = 364)

Concomitant glucose-lowering agent	Effectiveness endpoint post administration of lobeglitazone as an add-on											
	LDL-C (mg/dL)			HDL-C (mg/dL)			Triglycerides (mg/dL)			Total cholesterol (mg/dL)		
	Baseline	Δ	P-value	Baseline	Δ	P-value	Baseline	Δ	P-value	Baseline	Δ	P-value
Overall (N = 364)	131 ± 17	–8 ± 6	0.02	59 ± 9	–0 ± 5	NS	218 ± 143	–34 ± 19	0.07	221 ± 39	–13 ± 7	0.112
Group I (N = 51)	130 ± 19	–10 ± 5	0.08	57 ± 6	–0 ± 7	NS	215 ± 118	–30 ± 17	0.08	228 ± 56	–12 ± 5	0.172
Group II (N = 136)	132 ± 16	–6 ± 4	0.06	60 ± 9	–0 ± 4	NS	221 ± 121	–36 ± 21	0.05	217 ± 42	–15 ± 6	0.148
Group III (N = 96)	131 ± 18	–9 ± 11	0.02	59 ± 7	–0 ± 8	NS	217 ± 133	–33 ± 21	0.04	223 ± 58	–11 ± 4	0.162
Group IV (N = 81)	131 ± 14	–7 ± 8	0.04	58 ± 8	–0 ± 4	NS	218 ± 123	–34 ± 16	0.06	220 ± 33	–13 ± 7	0.151

Data presented as mean ± SD or number (%); HDL — high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL — low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

Supplementary Table 5. Adverse Reactions Linked to Lobeglitazone

Event	Number of patients (%)
Dizziness	5 (1.4%)
Edema	16 (4.4%)
Fatigue (asthenia, lethargy, malaise)	7 (1.9%)
Dry mouth	2 (0.5%)
Urinary infection	3 (0.8%)
Genital mycotic infection	33 (9%)
Dry Skin	4 (1%)



Supplementary Figure 1. Patient Flow Chart