

Supplementary File

Table S1. Comparison of outcomes between type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) and each type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and non-diabetic matched propensity score matching (PSM) groups (1:1 PSM for age and gender)

| | T1DM (n = 163) | T2DM (n = 163 x 3) | Non- diabetic (n = 163 x 3) | p1 (T1DM– T2DM) | p2 (T1DM– nonDM) |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Age, years, median (IQR) | 41 (36) | 41 (36) | 41 (36) | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 1:1 matched for all groups | | | | | |
| Gender, Male, n (%) | 103 (63.2) | 103 (63.2) | 103 (63.2) | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 1:1 matched for all groups | | | | | |
| CT findings | | | | | |
| PSM 1 | 60 (39.0) | 49 (31.2) | 42 (28.2) | 0.152 | 0.047 |
| PSM 2 | | 51 (34.0) | 28 (18.4) | 0.369 | < 0.001 |
| PSM 3 | | 53 (35.3) | 40 (26.1) | 0.513 | 0.017 |
| Hospitalization, n (%) | | | | | |
| PSM 1 | 99 (60.7) | 95 (58.3) | 78 (47.9) | 0.735 | 0.020 |
| PSM 2 | | 83 (50.9) | 71 (43.6) | 0.094 | 0.002 |
| PSM 3 | | 85 (52.1) | 81 (49.7) | 0.146 | 0.045 |
| ICU admission & Intubation, n (%) | | | | | |
| PSM 1 | 31 (31.6) | 25 (26.3) | 9 (11.5) | 0.416 | 0.002 |
| PSM 2 | | 12 (14.5) | 10 (14.3) | 0.008 | 0.010 |
| PSM 3 | | 23 (27.1) | 6 (7.4) | 0.499 | < 0.001 |
| Mortality n (%) | | | | | |
| PSM 1 | 26 (16.0) | 13 (8.0) | 4 (2.5) | 0.039 | < 0.001 |
| PSM 2 | | 7 (4.3) | 6 (3.7) | 0.001 | < 0.001 |
| PSM 3 | | 14 (8.6) | 4 (2.5) | 0.062 | < 0.001 |

nonDM — non-diabetics; PSM — propensity-score matching; ICU — intensive-care unit

Table S2. Multivariable logistic regression analysis of patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) [dependent variable: from left to right, mortality, hospitalization, and the composite of intensive care unit (ICU) admission and mechanical ventilation]

| | Hospitalization | | ICU Admission and/or Mechanical Ventilation | | Mortality | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | OR, CI (95%) | p | OR, CI (95%) | p | OR, CI (95%) | p |
| Age [years] | .02 (0.98–1.06) | 0.342 | .05 (1.01–1.10) | 0.016 | 1.06 (1.01–1.12) | 0.028 |
| Gender (male) | .61 (0.17–2.21) | 0.454 | .64 (0.44–6.08) | 0.457 | 3.04 (0.56–16.6) | 0.200 |
| HbA _{1c} ≥ 8% | .47 (0.13–1.79) | 0.270 | .44 (0.35–5.86) | 0.612 | 0.66 (0.16–2.75) | 0.564 |
| CT findings of COVID-19 | .41 (1.12–17.3) | 0.033 | | | 1.21 (0.27–5.42) | 0.805 |
| Hypertension | .41 (0.08–2.19) | 0.298 | | | | |
| Asthma/COPD | | | .92 (0.22–3.84) | 0.904 | | |
| Lymphopenia, n (%) | .41 (0.28–7.20) | 0.677 | .68 (0.69–10.4) | 0.154 | 5.13 (1.04–25.5) | 0.045 |

The association between dyslipidaemia, obesity, asthma/COPD, CKD, cancer, and outcomes for individuals with type 1 diabetes is not shown for lack of statistical power as no or a few individuals with these comorbidities died from these conditions, and more than 5 events are suggested for LR [Vittinghoff E., McCulloch C.E. Relaxing the rule of ten events per variable in logistic and Cox regression. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2007 Mar 15;165(6):710-8. doi: 10.1093/aje/kwk052. Epub 2006 Dec 20.].

HbA_{1c} — glycated haemoglobin; CT — computerized tomography; COPD — chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ICU — intensive-care unit