**Supplementary Material for:**

**Short-term cost-effectiveness of switching to insulin degludec in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes receiving basal–bolus therapy**

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One Supplemental Table and Supplemental Reference

**Table S1.** Clinical outcomes for the T2D cohort of the KIDUNA study (N=135) [1]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Previous basal insulin – before switching to degludec** | **After switching to degludec** | ***p*-value**  |
| **Insulin dose, units/kg/day** | **At baseline** | **At 12 months** |  |
| Basal  | 0.203 (0.121) | 0.212 (0.159) | NS |
| Bolus | 0.311 (0.157) | 0.316 (0.202) | NS |
| **Hypoglycaemia rate†** | **-1 month to 0 month** | **3 months to 6 months** |  |
| Overall non-severe | 0.99 (1.97) | 0.46 (1.42) | <0.05 |
| Nocturnal‡ non-severe | 0.13 (0.58) | 0.02 (0.10) | <0.05 |
| Severe | 0.00 (0.00) | 0.00 (0.00) | NS |
| **Body mass index, kg/m2**  | **At baseline** | **At 12 months** |  |
| Body mass index | 25.0 (4.0) | 25.2 (4.5) | NS |

Data are mean (standard deviation). Of the participants registered, only those who completed the study were included in the analysis*. p*-values derived from paired or unpaired t-tests of clinical parameters before and after switching to degludec. Non-severe hypoglycaemia was defined as self-reported symptoms of hypoglycaemia and/or blood glucose <70 mg/dL (3.9 mmol/L) and defined as nocturnal if occurring between 00:01 and 05:59 hours (both inclusive). Severe hypoglycaemia was defined as hypoglycaemia accompanied by severe central nervous system symptoms that could not be resolved by the patient and required assistance.
†Rate in episodes per patient-month of exposure; ‡Calculated (overall minus nocturnal episodes).
NS, not significant.

**Supplemental Reference**

1. Shimoda S, Sato M, Sekigami T, et al. A 1-year, prospective, observational study of Japanese outpatients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes switching from insulin glargine or detemir to insulin degludec in basal-bolus insulin therapy (Kumamoto Insulin Degludec Observational study). J Diabetes Investig. 2016;7:703-10.