

Supplementary Table S2 Association between retinal sublayer thickness and T2D risk.

	Model 1				Model 2			
	HR	[95% Conf. Interval]	<i>p</i>	FDR- <i>p</i>	HR	[95% Conf. Interval]	<i>p</i>	FDR- <i>p</i>
RNFL, μ m	0.969	0.947~0.991	0.007	0.014	0.986	0.959~1.014	0.316	0.361
GCL-IPL, μ m	0.983	0.966~1.000	0.052	0.069	0.982	0.961~1.002	0.080	0.128
INL, μ m	0.972	0.932~1.014	0.193	0.221	0.927	0.880~0.977	0.004	0.032
ISOS-RPE, μ m	0.966	0.945~0.987	0.001	0.003	0.983	0.954~1.012	0.242	0.323
ELM-ISOS, μ m	0.921	0.858~0.988	0.022	0.035	0.989	0.911~1.074	0.795	0.795
RPE, μ m	0.977	0.942~1.013	0.208	0.221	0.954	0.910~0.999	0.044	0.088
Macular Thickness, μ m	0.983	0.975~0.990	< 0.001	0.004	0.988	0.979~0.997	0.009	0.036
Macular volume, mm^3	0.417	0.279~0.624	< 0.001	0.004	0.538	0.336~0.860	0.010	0.027

Model 1 was adjusted for age and gender.

Model 2 was adjusted for age, gender, education level, ethnicity, smoking status, drinking status, health status, physical activity level, townsend index, BMI, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, blood calcium, blood uric acid.

FDR-P: False Discovery Rate-adjusted *p*-value calculated using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure.