

Supplementary Table S4 Comparison of retinal sublayer thickness results across the entire progression of T2D (excluding self-reported cases).

	Model 1				Model 2			
	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]	<i>p</i>	FDR- <i>p</i>	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]	<i>p</i>	FDR- <i>p</i>
RNFL, μm	0.968	(0.960 to 0.974)	< 0.001	0.001	0.982	(0.973 to 0.992)	< 0.001	0.003
GCL-IPL, μm	0.986	(0.980 to 0.992)	< 0.001	0.001	0.992	(0.985 to 1.000)	0.047	0.094
INL, μm	0.986	(0.971 to 1.000)	0.051	0.051	0.984	(0.967 to 1.003)	0.093	0.149
ISOS-RPE, μm	0.960	(0.952 to 0.968)	< 0.001	0.001	0.980	(0.969 to 0.990)	< 0.001	0.003
ELM-ISOS, μm	0.917	(0.894 to 0.940)	< 0.001	0.001	0.976	(0.948 to 1.005)	0.110	0.147
RPE, μm	1.022	(1.010 to 1.034)	< 0.001	0.001	1.005	(0.990 to 1.020)	0.493	0.493
Macular Thickness, μm	0.983	(0.981 to 0.986)	< 0.001	0.001	0.992	(0.989 to 0.995)	< 0.001	0.003
Macular volume, mm^3	0.682	(0.581 to 0.800)	< 0.001	0.001	0.889	(0.735 to 1.076)	0.226	0.258

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.