



Supplementary Fig. 2. Calibration curves of the diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) incidence risk prediction nomogram in the array and decision curve analysis of the incidence risk nomogram of DPN. (A) Training set analyzed using model A, (B) model B, (C) model C, and (D) model D. The x-axis represents the predicted incidence risk. The y-axis represents the actual diagnosis of DPN. The diagonal dotted line represents a perfect prediction by an ideal model. The solid line represents the performance of the nomogram; a closer fit to the diagonal dotted line represents a better prediction. (E) Validation set analyzed using model A, (F) model B, (G) model C, and (H) model D. The x-axis represents the predicted incidence risk. The y-axis represents the actual diagnosis of DPN. The diagonal dotted line represents a perfect prediction by an ideal model. The solid line represents the performance of the nomogram; a closer fit to the diagonal dotted line represents a better prediction. (I) Training set and (J) validation set. The x-axis represents the threshold probability. The y-axis indicates the net benefit. The thin solid line represents the assumption that all patients are diagnosed with DPN. The thick solid line represents the assumption that no patients are diagnosed with DPN. The black dotted line represents the incidence risk nomogram of DPN in model A, and the red dotted line represents the incidence risk nomogram of DPN in model B. The green dotted line represents the incidence risk nomogram of DPN in model C, and the blue dotted line represents the incidence risk nomogram of DPN in model D.