Supplementary Fig. 2. Subgroup analysis of time to initial treatment failure. Hazard ratios (HRs) and the associated confidence intervals (CIs) and \( P \) values were obtained from a Cox proportional hazards model containing terms for treatment approach, geographical region, and baseline glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c). Significance was established on the basis of a two-sided 0.05 significance level. The treatment-by-subgroup interaction \( P \) values are provided for tests of homogeneity of between-group differences among subgroups, with no adjustment for multiple testing. BMI, body mass index; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; NE, not evaluable. "The analysis was performed for patients who had received at least one randomized medication and one post-randomization efficacy parameter assessed," "Two patients were of Korean mixed race, so were not included in the predominant race category and were denoted as ‘others,’ "GFR was estimated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula. Baseline GFR is calculated using the serum creatinine and body weight value at the Day 1 measurement, or the value obtained at an earlier visit (scheduled or unscheduled) which was closest to Day 1, if the Day 1 measurement is missing. Age is the value at screening. The \( P \) value for treatment comparison in the overall population is also provided.