Supplementary Table 2. Calculation of a score determining diabetes type (T1DM, T2DM, or ambiguous)

Parameter	Risk for T2DM						Range of scores	
	High		Intermediate		Low			
	Range of values	Score	Range of values	Score	Range of values	Score	Maximum score	Minimum score
BMI, kg/m^2	>35.0	16	≥25.0–35.0	8	<25.0	4	16	4
Age at diagnosis, yr	>50	16	≥30–50	8	<30	4	16	4
Initiation of insulin treatment after diagnosis, yr	>4	2.6	≥2–4	1.3	<2	0.65	2.6	0.65
Family history of T2DM, yes/no	Yes	0.4	NA	NA	No	0	0.4	0
History of ketoacidosis, yes/no	No	–0.3	NA	NA	Yes	0	0	–0.3
Insulin dose, IU/kg/day	>1.1	2	≥0.6–1.1	1	<0.6	0.5	2	0.5
Severe hypoglycaemia, events/last 12 months	<0.2	–0.05	≥0.2–0.6	–0.1	>0.6	–0.2	–0.05	–0.2
Coefficient of variation of fasting plasma glucose, %	<15	–0.5	≥15–25	–1	>25	–2	–0.5	–2
High triacyl glycerol or low HDL-C, yes/no	Yes	2	NA	NA	No	0	2	0
C-peptide, nmol/L	>0.6	2	≥0.15–0.6	1	<0.15	0.5	2	0.5
GAD antibodies, positive/negative	Negative	0	NA	NA	Positive	–1	0	–1
Other autoimmune diseases, yes/no	No	0	NA	NA	Yes	–0.1	0	–0.1
Maximum possible score							40.45	
Minimum possible score								6.05

The score is related to the multiple regression equation optimized for discriminating between T1DM and T2DM (Supplementary Table 1). High triacyl glycerol was defined as >150 mg/dL; low HDL-C was defined as <45 mg/dL in women and <35 mg/dL in men. To result in a score of approximately 1.0 in T1DM subjects and of approximately 2.0 in T2DM subjects. The resulting number was divided by 14 (purely on empirical grounds). Whether the score for individual components was a positive or negative number. Depended on β from the multiple regression analysis being > or <0. The weight of the individual score was chosen to be proportional to β from the multiple regression analysis (Supplementary Table 1) multiplied by the mean value for the total population (Table 1).

T1DM, type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; BMI, body mass index; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; GAD, glutamic acid decarboxylase.