

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

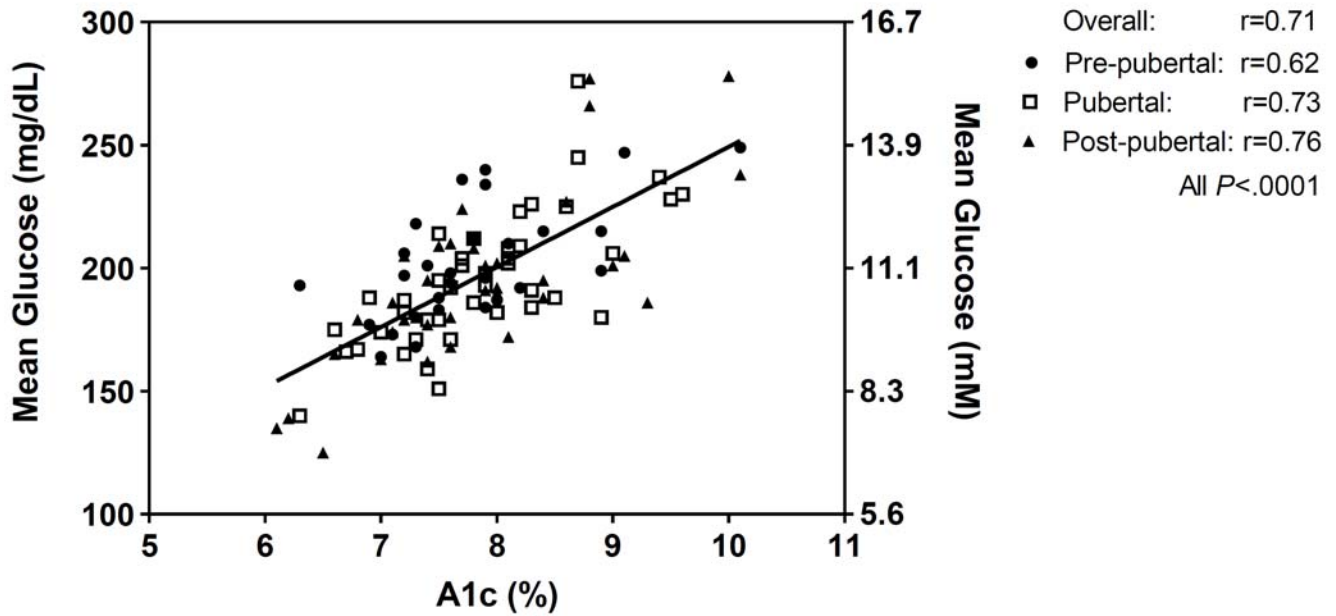
Supplementary Table S1 Metrics of glycemia according to A1c and pubertal status

A1c <7.5% (<58 mmol/mol)				
	Pre-pubertal (n=10)	Pubertal (n=12)	Post-pubertal (n=14)	<i>P</i>
A1c (%)	7.1 ± 0.3	7.0 ± 0.3	7.0 ± 0.4	.6
(mmol/mol)	54 ± 3	53 ± 3	53 ± 4	
CGM mean glucose (mg/dL)	188 ± 18	171 ± 13	169 ± 23	.049
(mM)	10.4 ± 1.0	9.5 ± 0.7	9.4 ± 1.3	
Correlation coefficient (A1c*mean glucose, r)	0.15	0.46	0.78	—
CGM glucose SD (mg/dL)	81 ± 7	69 ± 11	67 ± 11	.006
(mM)	4.5 ± 0.4	3.8 ± 0.6	3.7 ± 0.6	
CGM glucose CV (%)	43 ± 4	40 ± 4	40 ± 5	.2
%Time:				
<70 mg/dL (<3.9 mM)	4 ± 4	3 ± 1	3 ± 2	.7
70-180 mg/dL (3.9-10.0 mM)	49 ± 8	58 ± 9	58 ± 12	.06
>180 mg/dL (>10.0 mM)	47 ± 9	39 ± 9	38 ± 13	.1
>250 mg/dL (>13.9 mM)	22 ± 7	14 ± 6	14 ± 7	.01
A1c ≥7.5% (≥58 mmol/mol)				
	Pre-pubertal (n=18)	Pubertal (n=31)	Post-pubertal (n=22)	<i>P</i>
A1c (%)	8.2 ± 0.7	8.2 ± 0.6	8.4 ± 0.8	.6
(mmol/mol)	66 ± 8	66 ± 7	68 ± 9	
CGM mean glucose (mg/dL)	210 ± 22	204 ± 25	209 ± 31	.7
(mM)	11.7 ± 1.2	11.3 ± 1.4	11.6 ± 1.7	
Correlation coefficient (A1c*mean glucose, r)	0.54	0.57	0.55	—
CGM glucose SD (mg/dL)	89 ± 13	83 ± 12	83 ± 11	.2
(mM)	4.9 ± 0.7	4.6 ± 0.7	4.6 ± 0.6	
CGM glucose CV (%)	43 ± 5	41 ± 5	40 ± 5	.3
%Time:				
<70 mg/dL (<3.9 mM)	3 ± 2	3 ± 2	3 ± 2	.8
70-180 mg/dL (3.9-10.0 mM)	40 ± 8	42 ± 11	38 ± 11	.4
>180 mg/dL (>10.0 mM)	57 ± 9	55 ± 11	59 ± 12	.6
>250 mg/dL (>13.9 mM)	31 ± 10	28 ± 11	30 ± 13	.7

Abbreviations: A1c, hemoglobin A1c; CGM, continuous glucose monitoring; CV, coefficient of variation; SD, standard deviation

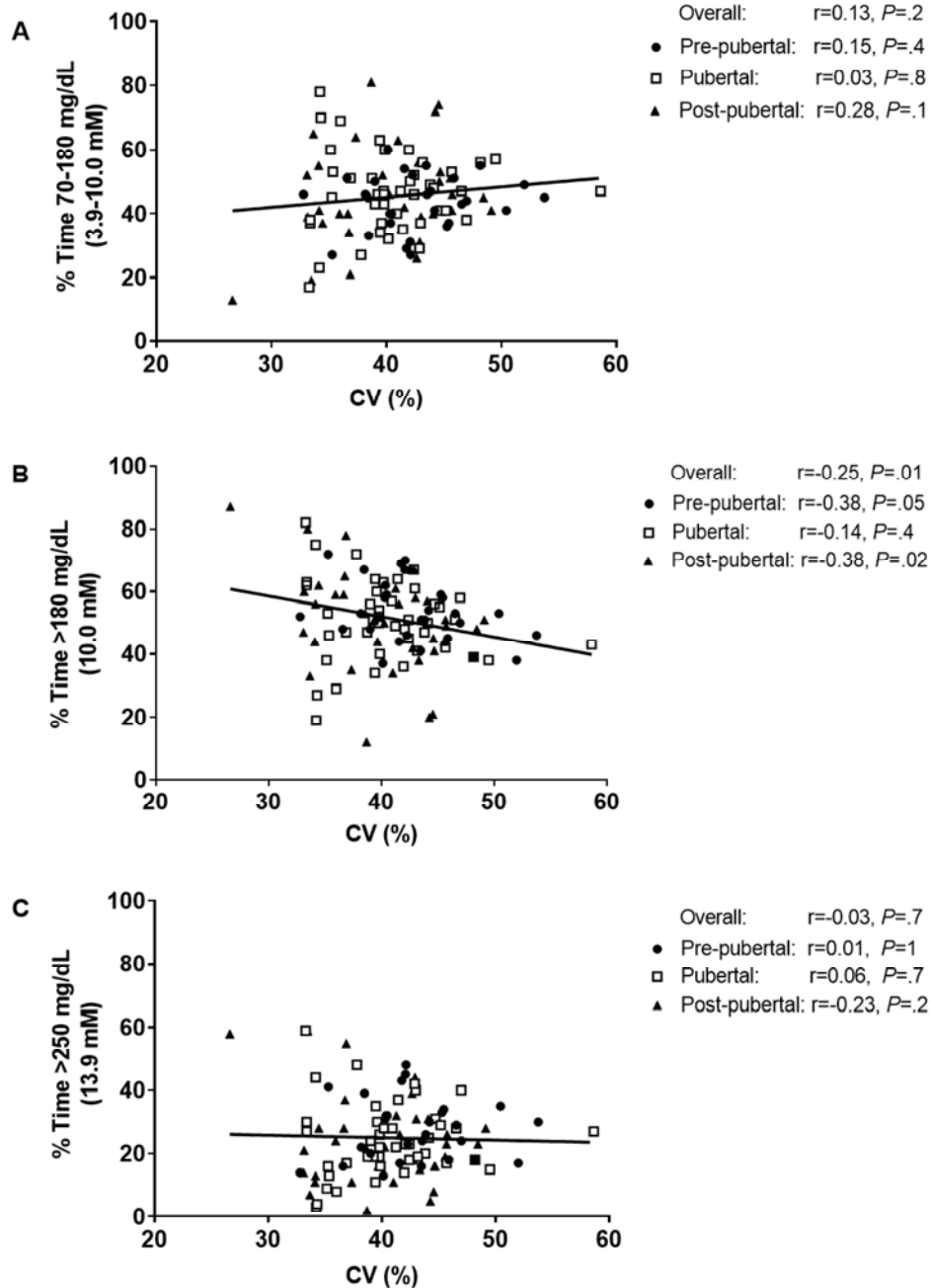
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Supplementary Figure S1. Correlation between A1c and mean glucose according to pubertal status. Pearson correlation coefficients (r) are shown for the entire sample and according to pubertal status. The black circles represent pre-pubertal youth, the white squares represent pubertal youth, and the black triangles represent post-pubertal youth.



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Supplementary Figure S2. Correlation between CV and (A) percentage time in-range 70-180 mg/dL (3.9-10.0 mM), (B) >180 mg/dL (>10.0 mM), and (C) >250 mg/dL (>13.9 mM). Pearson correlation coefficients (r) are shown for the entire sample and according to pubertal status. The black circles represent pre-pubertal youth, the white squares represent pubertal youth, and the black triangles represent post-pubertal youth.



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RATIONALE TO INCLUDE SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: The authors believe the supplemental tables and figures provide additional data from sub-analyses that further strengthen the manuscript's findings and conclusions as summarized below:

1. Pre-pubertal youth achieving a target A1c <7.5% had higher mean glucose compared with pubertal and post-pubertal groups despite similar A1c and correlations between mean glucose and A1c (Supplemental Table, Supplemental Figure 1)
2. CV was only correlated with percentage time in the hypoglycemic range and not with the percentage time in-range or above range (Supplemental Figure 2).