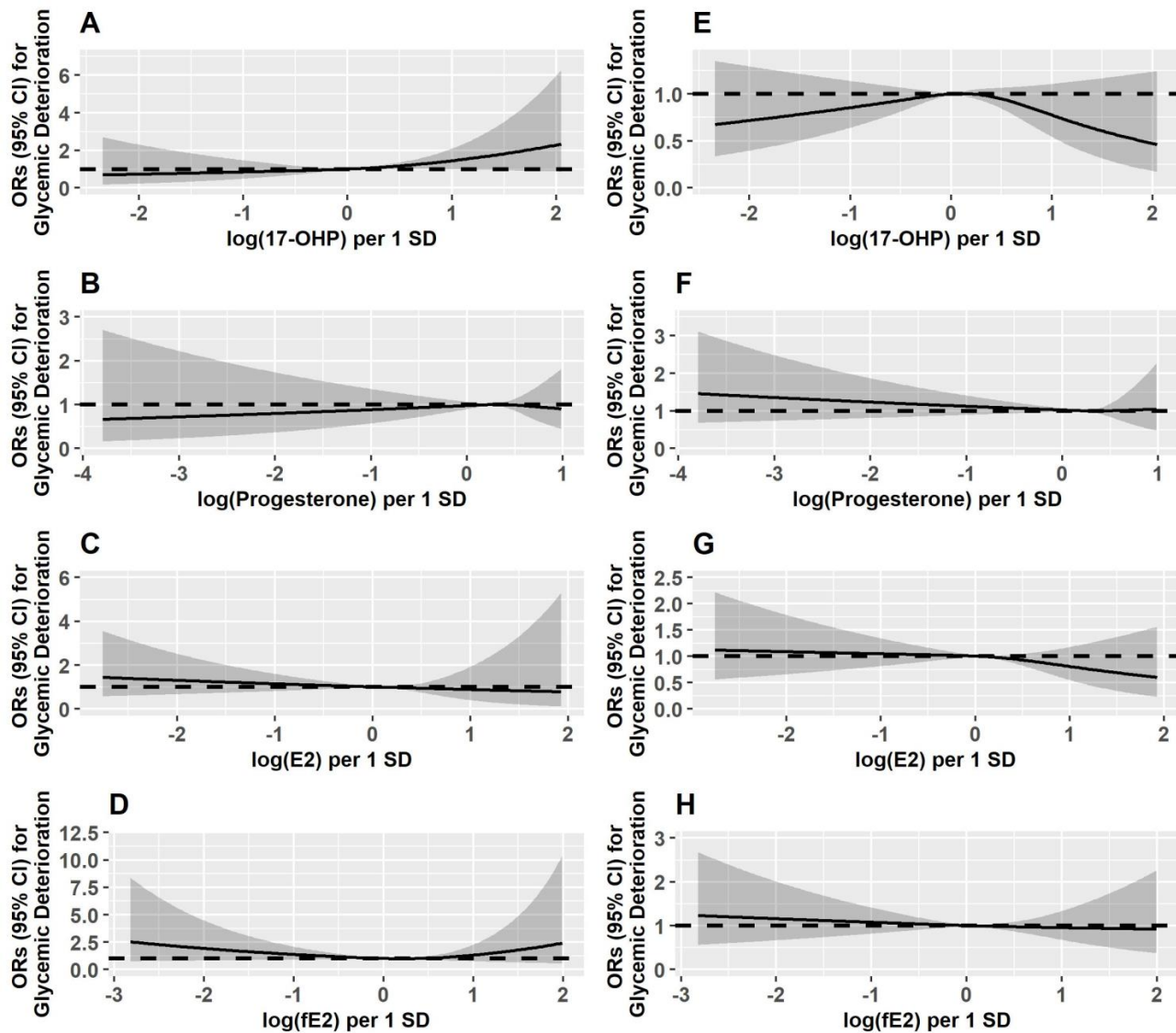


Supplementary Figure 2 – Non-linear associations of endogenous progestogens and estrogens with glycemic deterioration in men and women of KORA F4/FF4.



Non-linear relationships between sex hormones and glycemic deterioration in men (A, B, C, and D) and women (E, F, G, and H). Multivariate adjusted* logistic regression models exploring sex hormone levels and associations with glycemic deterioration were entered into the model as a restricted cubic spline. Knots were placed at the 30th, 60th, and 90th percentiles. The shaded grey area represents the 95% CI of the spline estimation. *Adjusted for baseline age, waist circumference, height, triglycerides, total cholesterol/HDL-cholesterol ratio, hypertension, statin use, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, CRP, eGFR (creatinine-based), TSH, and parental diabetes history. Additionally, models for progesterone are adjusted for albumin, and models for E2 are adjusted for SHBG. Abbreviations: 17-OHP: 17 α -hydroxyprogesterone, CRP: C-reactive protein, eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate, SHBG: Sex hormone-binding globulin, TSH: Thyroid-stimulating hormone. P-values for spline fit are described in Supplementary Table 5.