

Supplementary table 1. Basic anthropometric, biochemical characteristics and medical prescription in the T2DM patients*

	Females (n = 60)	Males (n = 43)	p value
Age (years)	68.8 [63.2; 72.6]	67.5 [60.3; 71.4]	0.164
BMI (kg/m ²)	25.0 [21.9; 27.2]	26.1 [23.5; 29.8]	0.066
Waist-to-hip ratio	0.94 [0.89; 1.01]	0.98 [0.92; 1.04]	0.032*
Systolic BP (mmHg)	134 [123; 146]	134 [123; 145]	0.807
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	74 [67; 81]	79 [72; 83]	0.095
Fasting glucose (mg/dL)	129 [105; 153]	131 [112; 147]	0.896
HbA1c (%)	7.5 [6.6; 8.2]	7.1 [6.6; 8.1]	0.388
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	91 [71; 105]	80 [69; 102]	0.360
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	108 [77; 136]	101 [76; 155]	0.960
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.7 [0.6; 0.8]	1.0 [0.9; 1.2]	<0.001**
ALT (U/L)	18 [15; 25]	20 [13; 26]	0.804
Years of diabetes	10 [6; 20]	10 [5; 19]	0.719
Smoking % (n)	0 % (0)	30.2 % (13)	<0.001**
Alcohol drinking % (n)	1.7 % (1)	32.6 % (14)	<0.001**
Statin % (n)	81.7 % (49)	74.4 % (32)	0.376
Metformin % (n)	73.3 % (44)	83.7 % (36)	0.212
AGI % (n)	8.3 % (5)	14 % (6)	0.362
SU or glinide % (n)	51.7 % (31)	62.8 % (27)	0.262
TZD % (n)	6.7 % (4)	14 % (6)	0.218
SGLT2i % (n)	26.7 % (16)	44.2 % (19)	0.064
DPP4i % (n)	33.3 % (20)	27.9 % (12)	0.557
GLP1RA % (n)	13.3 % (8)	11.6 % (5)	0.797
Insulin % (n)	35 % (21)	27.9 % (12)	0.447

Continuous variables were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U-test and are presented as median values and [quartiles]; Categorical variables were analyzed using the Chi-square test and are presented as percentages (number). Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; BP, blood pressure; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin; LDL, low density lipoprotein; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AGI, alpha glucosidase inhibitor; SU, sulfonylurea; TZD, thiazolidinedione; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor; DPP4i, dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor; GLP1RA, glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.001$

*The baseline demographic and clinical data for this cohort were previously reported in Lu et al. (2023) [1] and are presented here for the reader's convenience to support the current analysis of sarcopenia-related outcomes.

1. Lu, C.H., et al., *Gender-specific impacts of thigh skinfold thickness and grip strength for predicting osteoporosis in type 2 diabetes*. Diabetol Metab Syndr, 2023. **15**(1): p. 103.