Table S1. Ethnicity distribution in the total cohort presented as n (%).

Caucasian	318 (67.7)
North African	26 (5.5)
Other African	11 (2.3)
Turkish	31 (6.6)
Hindustani	23 (4.9)
Asian	20 (4.3)
Latin-American	13 (2.8)
Other	28 (6.0)

**Ethnicity data were available for 470 of 475 participants; 5 participants had missing data.*

Table S2. Baseline medication use in the total cohort and subgroups presented as n (%).

Characteristics	Total (N = 475)	T2DM (N = 142)	T1DM (N = 78)	Non-DM (N = 255)
Metformin	102 (21.5)	90 (63.4) ***	11 (14.1) **	1 (0.4)
Statin	190 (40)	99 (69.7) ***	45 (57.7) ***	46 (18.0)
SU-derivative	27 (5.7)	26 (18.3) ***	1 (1.3)	0 (0)
GLP-1	19 (4.0)	16 (11.3) ***	1 (1.3)	2 (0.8)
SGLT2i	25 (5.3)	24 (16.9) ***	1 (1.3)	0 (0)
ACEi	53 (11.2)	30 (21.1) ***	10 (12.8)	13 (5.1)
ARB	109 (22.9)	59 (41.5) ***	20 (25.6) *	30 (11.8)
CCB	72 (15.2)	30 (21.1) *	14 (17.9)	28 (11.0)
Beta blocker	58 (12.2)	32 (22.5) ***	6 (7.7)	20 (7.8)
Diuretics	66 (13.9)	30 (21.1) **	9 (11.5)	27 (10.6)
DPP4-inhibitor	14 (2.9)	14 (9.9) ***	0 (0)	0 (0)
Alpha blocker	6 (1.3)	4 (2.8)	0 (0)	2 (0.8)

Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks *, **, and ***, corresponding to probability values of <0.05, <0.01, and <0.001, respectively. These significance levels are in relation to the non-diabetic subgroup. Abbreviations: T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; T1DM, type 1 diabetes mellitus; non-diabetics, high CV-risk non-diabetics; SU-derivative, sulfonylurea derivative; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor; ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; CCB, calcium channel blocker; DPP4-inhibitor, dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor.