Table S1. Characteristics of the most common variants of MODY-monogenic diabetes [14].

MODY variant	Gene mutation	Prevalence (% of MODY)	Age of onset and diagnosis	Treatment	Complications
MODY3	HNF1A	69%	teenager	1. Non-pregnant women: - first-line therapy: sulfonylureas; - second-line therapy: meglitinides; GLP-1 receptor agonists 2. Pregnant women: insulin therapy	- the earlier onset of diabetes in children and young adults - micro- and macrovascular complications (long-term complication for pregnant women)
MODY2	GCK	20%	newborn/teenager	1. Non-pregnant/ pregnant women: diet; in selected cases, insulin therapy	- mutation inherited: fetal growth restriction - mutation not inherited: large for gestational age
MODY5	HNF1B	5%	newborn/teenager	1.Non-pregnant/ pregnant women: insulin therapy	- small for gestational age
MODY1	HNF4A	3%	early adulthood	1. Non-pregnant women: sulfonylureas 2. Pregnant women: insulin therapy	- fetal macrosomia - neonatal hyperinsulinemic hypoglycaemia
MODY4	PDX1	<1%	newborn/early adulthood	1.Non-pregnant/ pregnant women: insulin therapy	- small for gestational age

GCK – glucokinase; GLP-1 – glucagon-like peptide-1; HNF1A – hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha; HNF1B – hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-beta; HNF4A – hepatocyte nuclear factor 4-alpha; MODY – maturity-onset diabetes of the young; PDX1 – pancreatic and duodenal homeobox 1

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