

Table S5. Associations between diet quality scores and risk of prediabetes among US adults after excluding participants with missing covariates in NHANES 2007–2016.

	T1	T2	T3	P _{trend}
HEI-2015				
Median score (range)	37.450(9.500-44.323)	50.681(44.324-56.943)	65.100(56.944-95.997)	
Model1	1	0.83(0.73,0.94)	0.71(0.62,0.81)	<0.001
Model2	1	0.84(0.74,0.95)	0.73(0.63,0.83)	<0.001
Model3	1	0.89(0.78,1.01)	0.81(0.71,0.93)	0.003
aMED index				
Median score (range)	2(0-2)	3(3-4)	5(5-9)	
Model1	1	0.92(0.83,1.03)	0.74(0.65,0.85)	<0.001
Model2	1	0.94(0.84,1.04)	0.76(0.67,0.87)	<0.001
Model3	1	0.99(0.89,1.10)	0.86(0.75,0.99)	0.02

Model 1 was adjusted for age (years), sex (female, male), race (Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Mexican American, other race), education (less than high school, high school or equivalent, college or above), marital status (married, previously married, never married), PIR (≤ 1.0 , $>1.0-3.0$, >3.0), and total energy intake (kcal/d). Model 2 was adjusted for covariates in the model 1 plus smoking status (never, former, current), drinking status (never, former, non-excessive, excessive, only for HEI-2015), and physical activity (low, moderate, high). Model 3 was adjusted for covariates in the model 2 and was additionally adjusted for body mass index. HEI, Healthy Eating Index; aMED, alternate Mediterranean diet; Odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were estimated using multivariable logistic regression models taking into account the complex sampling design; P for trend values were calculated by assigning the median value to each tertile of diet quality score as a continuous variable.