Table S1. Relative and absolute efficacy of rivaroxaban in patients with and without diabetes mellitus

Rivaroxaban vs. Placebo*	Diabetes, aHR (95%CI)	Diabetes, aARR (%)	No Diabetes, aHR (95%CI)	No Diabetes, aARR (%)
Primary efficacy outcome [†]	1.00 (0.85–1.18)	0.07%	0.90 (0.77–1.04)	1.31%
CV death, MI or stroke	0.96 (0.81–1.14)	0.06%	0.87 (0.74–1.03)	1.41%
All-cause death or HF hospitalization	1.07 (0.93–1.21)	2.06%	0.97 (0.86–1.10)	0.70%
CV death or HF hospitalization	0.93 (0.78–1.12)	1.46%	0.96 (0.82–1.12)	0.99%
All-cause death	1.08 (0.91–1.28)	1.07%	0.91 (0.77–1.07)	0.98%
CV death	1.04 (0.86–1.26)	0.50%	0.88 (0.74–1.05)	1.05%
MI	0.78 (0.54–1.13)	0.75%	0.89 (0.61–1.32)	0.20%
Stroke	0.66 (0.38–1.12)	0.61%	0.68 (0.42–1.09)	0.47%
Sudden cardiac death	0.98 (0.73–1.31)	0.09%	0.82 (0.63–1.06)	0.77%
HF death	1.13 (0.84–1.53)	0.58%	0.95 (0.71–1.27)	0.15%
HF hospitalization	1.02 (0.88–1.20)	0.68%	0.97 (0.84–1.11)	0.66%
Non-HF CV hospitalization	0.93 (0.78–1.12)	0.91%	0.96 (0.82–1.12)	0.60%
Principal safety outcome [‡]	0.81 (0.32–2.06)	0.09%	0.76 (0.33–1.74)	0.11%
ISTH Major Bleeding [¶]	1.79 (1.03–3.09)	0.85%	1.56 (0.99–2.47)	0.56%

Abbreviations. CV: Cardiovascular; DM: Diabetes Mellitus; HF: Heart failure; HR: Hazard ratio; ISTH: International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis; MI: myocardial infarction; aARR: annualized absolute risk reduction

^{*} Adjusted for age, sex, race, body mass index, NYHA class, blood pressure, history of myocardial infarction, history of stroke, history of coronary revascularization, region.

[†] Composite outcome of all-cause death, non-fatal MI, or non-fatal stroke,

[‡] Composite outcome of fatal bleeding or bleeding into a critical space with a potential for causing permanent disability

[¶]ISTH definition: composite of fatal bleeding, or decrease in haemoglobin level of ≥2 g/dL, or transfusion of ≥2 units of packed red cells or whole blood, or critical site bleeding)