**Supplemental Table 2.** Logistic regression for the potentially related factors of vitamin B12 deficiencya among patients with type 2 diabetes

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Risk factors | OR (95% CI) | p-value |
| Age (per year) | 1.03 (1.00- 1.06) | .027 |
| Male  | 0.70 (0.41- 1.21) | .206 |
| Diabetes duration | 1.03 (0.96- 1.09) | .443 |
| Alcohol > 98 g/week  | 2.06 (1.16- 3.63) | .013 |
| Anemiab | 1.78 (1.00- 3.23) | .049 |
| Multivitamin agents | 0.27 (0.10- 0.69) | .006 |
| ALT (IU/L) | 0.98 (0.96- 1.00) | .027 |
| Metformin duration  |  | .890 |
|  < 10 (years) | 1 |  |
|  10 - < 20  | 1.18 (0.58- 2.39) | .646 |
|  ≥ 20 | 1.20 (0.29- 4.97) | .804 |
| Metformin dose  |  | < .001 |
| < 1,000 (mg/day) | 1 |  |
| 1,000 - < 1,500 | 1.87 (0.68- 5.15) | .226 |
| 1,500 - < 2000 | 3.69 (1.50- 9.13) | .005 |
| ≥ 2,000 |  7.25 (2.72- 19.29) | < .001 |

a= vitamin B12 deficiency was defined as serum B12 < 300 pg/mL, accompanied serum homocysteine > 13.7 μmol/L; b = Hemoglobin < 13 g/dL for men, < 12 g/dL for women (WHO guidelines); OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; ALT, alanine aminotransferase.