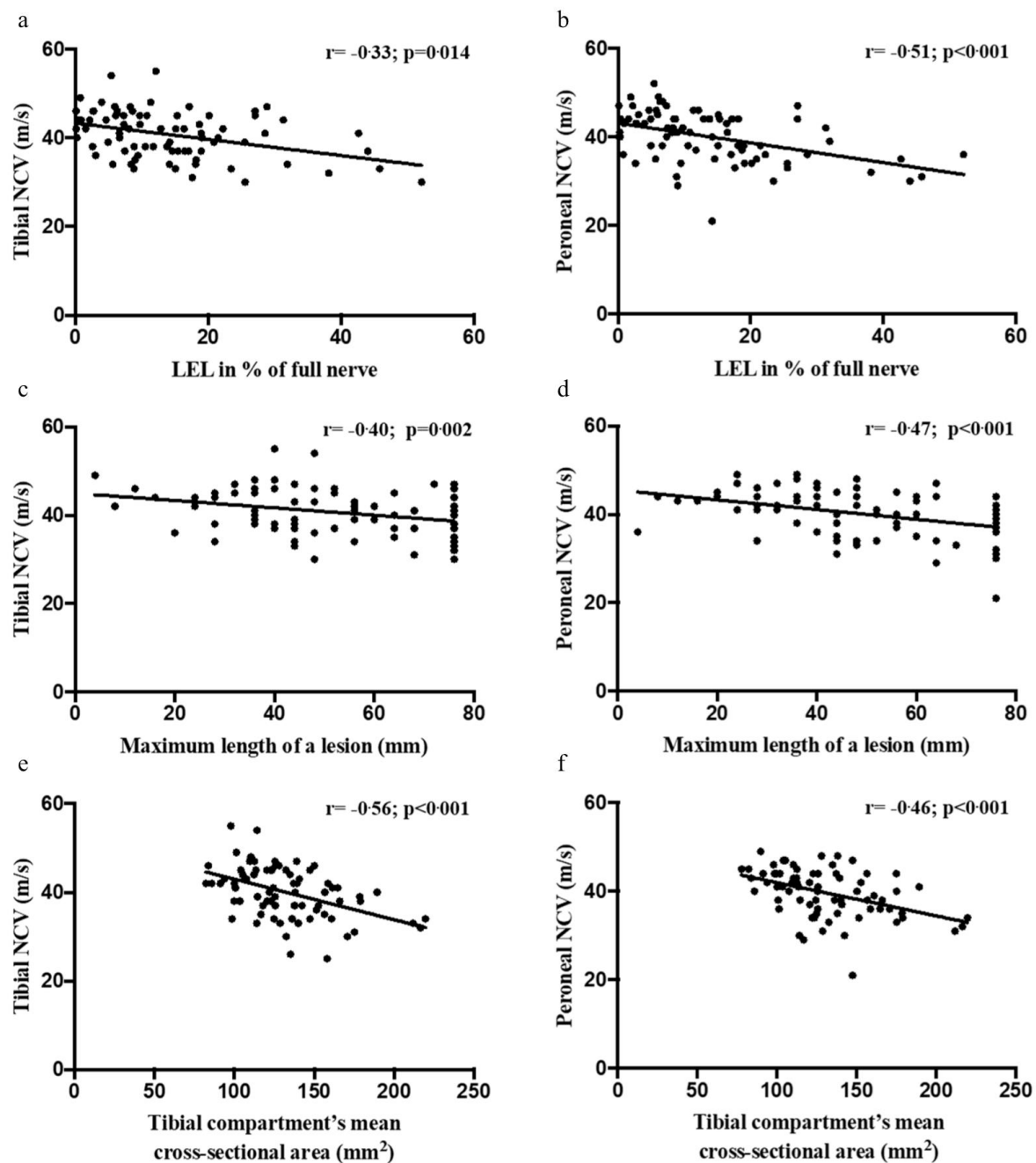


Supplementary Online Content

Jende JME, Groener JB, Rother C, et al. Association of serum cholesterol levels with peripheral nerve damage in patients with type 2 diabetes. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2019;2(5):e194798. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.4798

eFigure. Correlations of MRN Parameters and Electrophysiological Data

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.



eFigure. Correlations of MRN Parameters and Electrophysiological Data

(a) Peroneal NCV vs. LEL. NCV (in m/s) decreases linearly as a function of LEL (in % of nerve tissue) as $NCV(LEL) = -0.22 \text{ m/(s \%)} \cdot LEL + 43.12 \text{ m/s}$. (b) Tibial NCV vs. LEL. NCV (in m/s) decreases linearly as a function of LEL (in % of nerve tissue) as $NCV(LEL) = -0.18 \text{ m/(s \%)} \cdot LEL + 43.31 \text{ m/s}$. (c) Peroneal NCV vs. maximum length of a lesion (MLL). NCV (in m/s) decreases linearly as a function of MLL (in mm) as $NCV(MLL) = -0.11 \cdot 10^3/s \text{ MLL} + 45.50 \text{ m/s}$. (d) Tibial NCV vs. MLL. NCV (in m/s) decreases linearly as a function of MLL (in mm) as $NCV(MLL) = -0.08 \cdot 10^3/s \text{ MLL} + 44.98 \text{ m/s}$. (e) Peroneal NCV vs. tibial compartment mean cross-sectional area (MCA). NCV (in m/s) decreases

linearly as a function of MCA (in mm^2) as $\text{NCV}(\text{MCA}) = -0.08 \cdot 10^6 / (\text{m s}) \cdot \text{MCA} + 49.51 \text{ m/s}$. (f) Tibial NCV vs. MCA. NCV (in m/s) decreases linearly as a function of MCA (in mm^2) as $\text{NCV}(\text{MCA}) = -0.092 \cdot 10^6 / (\text{m s}) \cdot \text{MCA} + 52.17 \text{ m/s}$.