

Appendix 2 (as supplied by the authors): Crude proportion and adjusted relative risk of DKA at diagnosis (effect of age by UPC categories)

Covariate	DKA Crude proportion		adjusted RR (95% CI) *
	N	%	
Age-group (by UPC category) **			
None	1527	29.7	
1-4 y.o.	114	29.0	1.12 (0.82, 1.52)
5-11 y.o.	589	35.0	1.34 (1.15, 1.57)
12-17 y.o.	824	26.1	1.00
Family Physician	1437	24.6	
1-4 y.o.	337	29.4	1.64 (1.29, 2.08)
5-11 y.o.	505	29.1	1.63 (1.31, 2.08)
12-17 years	595	18.0	1.00
Pediatrician	740	25.5	
1-4 y.o.	215	27.0	1.67 (1.15, 2.44)
5-11 y.o.	309	31.1	1.92 (1.36, 2.72)
12-17 y.o.	216	16.2	1.00

Note: CI= confidence interval, RR=relative risk

* Adjusted for UPC, age group, UPC*age group (interaction term), sex, SES, rurality

** Interaction term from the final model in Table 2 demonstrating the effect of age group by UPC category. For example, among those with a family physician, children < 12 years of age had a greater risk of DKA compared to those > 12 years of age.