Supplemental Material E2

Sub-analysis in patients without known type 2 diabetes

Similar to the total sample, OSA subjects had higher age, WC and NC and reported more sleep hours per night. Also they had higher BMI (47 ± 6 vs 45 ± 5 Kg/m^2, p 0.039) (Table e-1).

The prevalence of MetS and the metabolic profile tend to progressively worsens with increasing AHI categories but some metabolic parameters (TG, FBG, cLDL, cVLDL) loose statistically significance (Table e-2). Furthermore, the Framingham Cardiac Risk Score increased with OSA categories (Figure e-1).

The adjusted linear regression analysis showed that AHI was associated with SBP, cHDL and HbA1c; by contrast, Time SpO$_2$ < 90% was only associated with Hb1Ac (Table e-3).