

Supplementary Materials

Neurophysiological assessment of peripheral neuropathy through whole plantar nerve conduction in type 2 diabetes mellitus and healthy control subjects.

Dario Ricciardi^{1,‡}, Raffaele Galiero^{2,‡}, Vincenzo Todisco¹, Gioacchino Tedeschi¹, Giuseppe Loffredo², Alfredo Caturano², Luca Rinaldi², Giovanni Cirillo³, Ferdinando Carlo Sasso²

¹Division of Neurology and Neurophysiopathology, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Naples I-80138, Italy.

²Division of Internal Medicine, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Naples I-80138, Italy.

³Neuronal Networks Morphology Lab, Division of Human Anatomy, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Naples I-80138, Italy.

[#]Co-first authorship.

[§]Co-last authorship.

Correspondence to: Prof. Ferdinando Carlo Sasso, Dr. Raffaele Galiero, Division of Internal Medicine, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Piazza Luigi Miraglia 2, Naples I-80138, Italy. E-mail: ferdinandocarlo.sasso@unicampania.it; raffaele.galiero@unicampania.it

Supplementary Table 1. Linear regression analysis for WPN amplitudes according to the clinical variables

Linear regression analysis WPN amplitudes		
Overall (<i>n</i> = 85)		
Parameter	Estimate	<i>P</i>
Age	- 0.17	0.001
HbA1c	- 0.97	0.016
Sex		
<i>M</i> (ref)	1	
<i>F</i>	1.21	0.19
BMI	- 0.07	0.33

Supplementary Table 2. Linear regression analysis for WPN velocities according to the clinical variables

Linear regression analysis WPN velocities		
Overall (<i>n</i> = 85)		
Parameter	Estimate	<i>P</i>
Age	- 0.13	0.14
HbA1c	- 2.94	0.006
Sex		
<i>M</i> (ref)	1	
<i>F</i>	- 0.61	0.79
BMI	- 0.02	0.89

M: male; **F:** female; **BMI:** body mass index; **WPN:** whole plantar nerve.