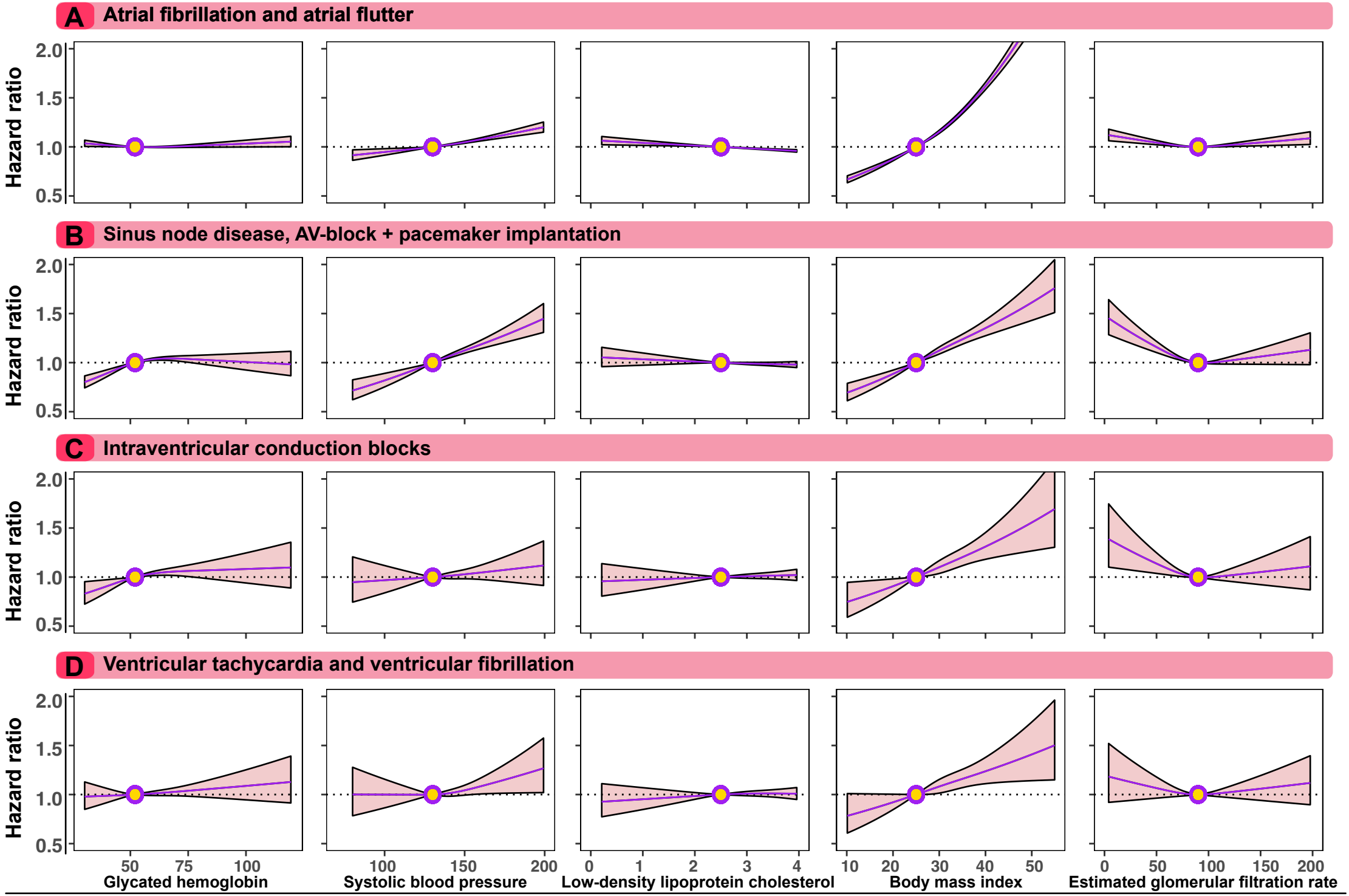

Figure 2. Association between levels of cardiometabolic risk factors for cardiac arrhythmias in patients with type 2 diabetes. Legend: We constructed a Cox model for each outcome and applied a prediction function to assess the relationship between selected risk factors and outcomes (Panel A to Panel D). The dark lines indicate the hazard function and the shaded areas 95% confidence intervals. Continuous variables were modeled with restricted cubic splines. The following cut-of levels were used for risk factors: glycated hemoglobin (≥ 7.0% [≥ 53 mmol/mol]), SBP (≥ 130 mmHg), LDL–C (≥ 2.5 mmol/L [97 mg per deciliter]), BMI ≥ 25 kg/m2 and eGFR ≥ 90 mL/min/1.73m2.