

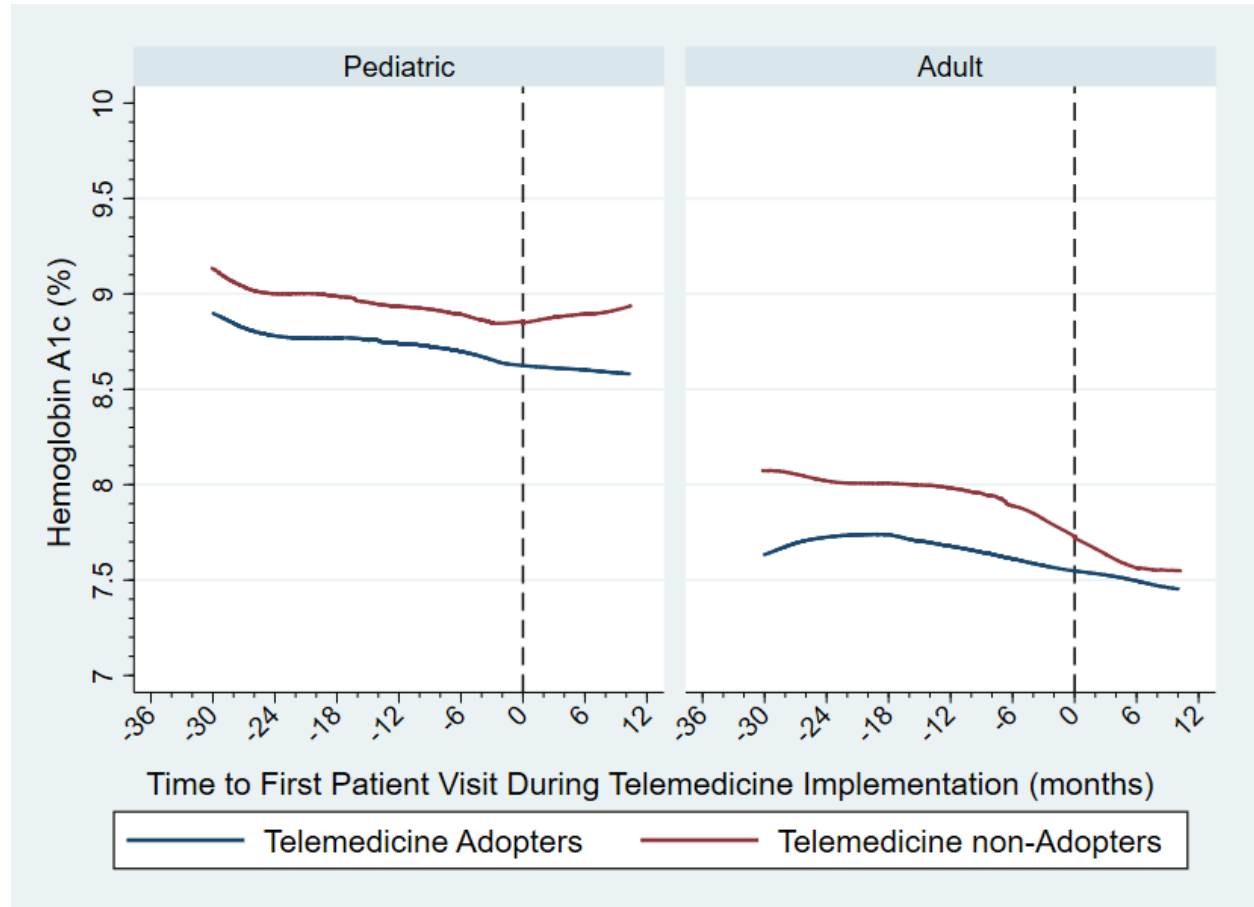
**Supplemental Materials:**

**Table S1: Completed Visits January 2020 – June 2020**

	Telemedicine Visits	In-person Visits			Telemedicine vs. Jan-Feb 2020 Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Telemedicine vs. Mar-June 2020 Adjusted OR (95% CI)	All Years In-person vs. Mar-June 2020 Adjusted OR (95% CI)
	2020 (Mar – June)	2020 (Jan – March 16)	2020 (March 17– June)	All years			
<b>Total Pediatric visits</b>	1,086	1,610	442	16,884			
<b>Age (mean, SD), years</b>	14.9 (6.15)	14.3 (4.22)	14.1 (4.20)	15.1 (4.3)			
Age <6 years	38 (3.5%)	62 (3.9%)	17 (3.9%)	511 (3.0%)	Reference	Reference	Reference
Age 6 - <10 years	149 (13.7%)	215 (13.4%)	62 (14.0%)	1,880 (11.1%)	1.15 (0.80 – 1.66)	0.95 (0.48 – 1.90)	1.27 (0.63 – 2.53)
Age 10 - <14 years	278 (25.6%)	409 (25.4%)	123 (27.8%)	3,677 (21.8%)	1.09 (0.77 – 1.55)	0.88 (0.47 – 1.64)	1.12 (0.59 – 2.13)
Age 14 - <16 years	177 (16.3%)	286 (17.8%)	78 (17.7%)	2,733 (16.2%)	1.04 (0.72 – 1.49)	1.07 (0.56 – 2.06)	0.73 (0.38 – 1.39)
Age 16 - <18 years	234 (21.6%)	309 (19.2%)	77 (17.4%)	3,451 (20.4%)	1.32 (0.93 – 1.89)	1.41 (0.75 – 2.65)	0.60 (0.32 – 1.14)
Age 18 - <20 years	148 (13.6%)	215 (13.4%)	56 (12.7%)	2,738 (16.2%)	1.14 (0.78 – 1.65)	1.21 (0.63 – 2.33)	0.51 (0.27 – 0.97)
Age over 20 years	62 (5.7%)	114 (7.1%)	29 (6.6%)	1,894 (11.2%)	0.90 (0.59 – 1.37)	0.84 (0.40 – 1.75)	0.40 (0.20 – 0.81)
Female gender	533 (49.1%)	790 (49.1%)	188 (42.5%)	8,203 (48.6%)	0.98 (0.85 – 1.12)	1.32 (1.01 – 1.75)	0.75 (0.58 – 0.96)
<b>Race</b>							
Non-Hispanic white	878 (80.9%)	1,273 (79.1%)	353 (79.9%)	13,648 (80.8%)	Reference	Reference	Reference
Non-Hispanic black	110 (10.1%)	166 (10.3%)	43 (9.7%)	1,876 (11.1%)	0.94 (0.75 – 1.18)	0.91 (0.56 – 1.50)	0.92 (0.58 – 1.46)
Hispanic	15 (1.4%)	39 (2.4%)	10 (2.3%)	374 (2.2%)	0.77 (0.47 – 1.25)	0.62 (0.18 – 2.17)	1.15 (0.35 – 3.82)
Non-English speaker	18 (1.7%)	57 (3.5%)	21 (4.8%)	463 (2.7%)	0.40 (0.24 – 0.66)	0.27 (0.10 – 0.70)	1.83 (0.74 – 4.51)
Rural Home Zip Code	415 (38.2%)	628 (39.0%)	166 (37.6%)	6,616 (39.2%)	0.91 (0.79 – 1.05)	1.04 (0.79 – 1.36)	0.86 (0.67 – 1.11)
Medicaid as primary insurance	348 (32.0%)	607 (37.7%)	176 (39.8%)	6,057 (35.9%)	0.81 (0.69 – 0.95)	0.81 (0.61 – 1.09)	1.04 (0.80 – 1.35)
<b>Total Adult visits</b>	785	1,028	189	9,591			
<b>Age (mean, SD), years</b>	39.1 (28.96)	42.6 (17.1)	44.7 (18.2)	43.7 (17.0)			
Age < 30 years	248 (31.6%)	327 (31.8%)	59 (31.2%)	2,722 (28.4%)	Reference	Reference	Reference
Age 30 - <40 years	166 (21.2%)	207 (20.1%)	27 (14.3%)	2,024 (21.1%)	1.06 (0.79 – 1.41)	1.37 (0.77 – 2.44)	0.74 (0.41 – 1.35)
Age 40 - <50 years	103 (13.1%)	149 (14.5%)	31 (16.4%)	1,451 (15.1%)	0.98 (0.72 – 1.33)	0.81 (0.45 – 1.44)	1.00 (0.59 – 1.68)
Age 50 - <60 years	97 (12.4%)	140 (13.6%)	24 (12.7%)	1,332 (13.8%)	1.10 (0.81 – 1.50)	1.05 (0.53 – 2.07)	0.80 (0.43 – 1.50)
Age over 60 years	171 (21.8%)	205 (19.9%)	48 (25.4%)	2,062 (21.6%)	1.31 (1.00 – 1.71)	1.07 (0.64 – 1.79)	0.91 (0.57 – 1.45)
Female gender	437 (55.7%)	568 (55.3%)	91 (49.4%)	5,260 (54.8%)	0.95 (0.78 – 1.16)	0.85 (0.59 – 1.25)	1.09 (0.77 – 1.55)
<b>Race</b>							
Non-Hispanic White	687 (87.5%)	915 (89.0%)	159 (84.1%)	8,596 (89.6%)	Reference	Reference	Reference
Non-Hispanic Black	50 (6.4%)	61 (5.9%)	16 (8.5%)	604 (6.3%)	1.06 (0.69 – 1.65)	0.96 (0.44 – 2.06)	0.98 (0.61 – 1.58)
Hispanic	19 (2.4%)	16 (1.6%)	3 (1.6%)	138 (1.4%)	2.65 (1.07 – 6.57)	2.31 (0.52 – 10.2)	1.57 (0.76 – 3.27)
Non-English speaker visits	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.4%)	0	23 (0.3%)	0.34 (0.08 – 1.56)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate
Rural Home Zip Code	204 (26.0%)	287 (27.9%)	57 (30.2%)	2,709 (28.3%)	1.01 (0.82 – 1.25)	0.80 (0.52 – 1.23)	1.18 (0.78 – 1.79)
Medicaid as primary insurance	41 (5.2%)	70 (6.8%)	15 (7.9%)	536 (5.6%)	0.91 (0.58 – 1.42)	0.74 (0.33 – 1.65)	1.30 (0.65 – 2.60)

Abbreviations: OR – Odds Ratio, CI – Confidence Interval, SD – standard deviation

**Figure S1: Average trend in HgbA1c since first visit completed during the telemedicine implementation period.** 2,272 of the 4,098 patients included in the main analysis had both an A1c and a provider encounter during the telemedicine implementation period and contributed data to the figure below. Lines represent locally weighted regression curves of HgbA1c values for patients with at least one telemedicine visit (blue line) or no telemedicine visits (red line) within the implementation period.



The data presented above in Figure S1 includes HgbA1c values from 1/1/2018 – 1/31/2021 for only the subset of our population who have both a provider encounter and at least one HgbA1c lab value during the telemedicine implementation period (3/17/2020 – 6/30/2020). Across each subset of the population with available HgbA1c data, the curves show relatively stable glycemic control across the study period. Among pediatric patients, telemedicine adopters appear to continue roughly on their previous trend in glycemic control while non-adopters experienced a small increase in HgbA1c through implementation period; however, neither the small increase in non-adopters nor the relative change between the two groups appear to be clinically meaningful. Among adult patients who completed at least one telemedicine encounter, established trends in HgbA1c values remained roughly stable through telemedicine implementation. Non-adopters similarly appear to have a stably decreasing HgbA1c trend that began well before telemedicine implementation and does not change until well after the first visit in the implementation period. As with pediatric patients, the relative changes between the two groups do not appear to be clinically meaningful. While it is reassuring that receiving care via telemedicine did not appear

to have a substantial impact on HgbA1c, due to the potential for differential data availability among our study groups, additional data are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of telemedicine in diabetes care delivery.