S2 Table. Primary endpoint (HbA1c) among all randomized participants using intention-to-treat analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Vegan diet | | |  | Conventional diet recommended by the Korean Diabetes Association | | |  | p-  value for group\*time interaction1) |
|  | n=53 | | |  | n=53 | | |  |
| Clinical outcome | Week 0  (baseline) | Week 4 | Week 12  (final) | Change  (Week12-Week0) | Week 0  (baseline) | Week4 | Week 12  (final) | Change  (Week12-Week0) |
| Primary endpoint |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HbA1c (%) | 7.7±1.3 | 7.3±1.1 | 7.2±1.2 | -0.5±0.8‡ | 7.5±1.1 | 7.3±1.0 | 7.3±1.1 | -0.2±0.7† | 0.026  (0.054)2)  (0.058)3) |

1) p values for the group\*time interaction were calculated via repeated measures analysis of variance or MANOVA (Wilks' lambda)

2) p values for the group\*time interaction after adjusting for the mean energy intake (kcal) over the 12-week period

3) p values for the group\*time interaction after adjusting for waist circumference at 0, 4, and 12 weeks

†p<0.05, ‡p<0.01; p values represent the values of the paired t-test that assessed whether the changes from baseline to the final week were significantly different from zero.