

## Supplementary Figure S1: Results of lung function in patient groups

Different lung function patterns (% of predicted) given as mean with 95%CI within patient-groups. Forced vital capacity (FVC) is shown in (A), single breath diffusion capacity (SB-DLco) in (B), total lung capacity (TLC-B) in (C), and forced exspiratory volume in 1-sec. adjusted to vital capacity (FEV1/VC) is shown in (D). P-Values calculated by one-way-ANOVA and post-hoc analyses are given to show differences within the groups.



Supplementary Figure S2: Results of lung function depend on reported breathlessness (mMRC)

Lung function patterns (% of predicted) given as mean with 95%CI within grades of breathlessness (mMRC). Measured parameters of forced vital capacity (FVC) are shown in (A), single-breath diffusion capacity (SB-DLco) in (B), total lung capacity (TLC-B) in (C), and forced exspiratory volume in 1-sec. adjusted to vital capacity (FEV1/VC) are shown in (D). P-values calculated by one-way-ANOVA and post-hoc analyses are given to show differences within the groups.



Supplementary Figure S3: Associations between lung function and glucose metabolism

Correlation analyses of FVC, SB-DLco, and TLC-B with fasting glucose and HbA1c. Univariate correlation for fasting glucose is shown with FVC (A), with SB-DLco (B) and with TLC-B (C). Univariate correlation for HbA1c is shown with FVC (D), with SB-DLco (E) and with TLC-B (F). Pearson correlation coefficient (r) and p-values were shown additionally.

Supplementary Figure S4: Risk for restrictive lung disease related to diabetesrelated complications



Calculated odds ratios (OR with 95%CI) for restrictive lung disease plotted on x-axis for nephropathy, polyneuropathy and nephropathy. Details are given in Supplementary Table S2.