



**DIABETIC STATUS
CODEBOOK**

Baseline through Visit 16

ARCHIVED DATASET 2020

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE PUBLIC-USE SWAN DIABETIC STATUS DATASET

This is a wide-format dataset of the diabetic status in all SWAN participants (n=3302). This codebook describes the algorithm that was used to identify women with diabetes along with the related SWAN visit at which diabetes may have developed.

Data from visits 00 to 16 were used for the creation of this dataset.

Created Variables

DIABETES: This variable defines women who have diabetes in all SWAN participants. A given participant was considered diabetic if she met any of the following criteria:

- A. Use of anti-diabetic medication at any visit
- B. Had a fasting glucose ≥ 126 (while not on steroids) on 50% of at least 3 attended visits OR 2 consecutive visits*
- C. Had any two visits with self-reported diabetes and at least one visit with fasting glucose ≥ 126 (while not on steroids)

Note: The self-reported diabetes question was as follows ‘Since your last study visit, has a doctor, nurse practitioner or other health care provider told you that you had any of the following conditions or treated you for them?’ Therefore, saying “no” after a “yes” does not rule out ever having self-reported diabetes.

*** Visits when data was NOT collected were:**

- Diabetes medications: 11, 14, and 16
- Fasting glucose: 02, 08, 10, 11, 14, and 16

This is relevant because these visits and their respective data did not affect the consecutiveness condition. For example, high glucose at visits 01 and 03 were considered consecutive visits with high glucose. But high glucose at visit 03, missing at visit 04, and high at visit 05 were not considered consecutive visits of high glucose.

DIABVIS: For non-diabetic women, this variable defines the last SWAN attended visit. For diabetic women, this variable defines SWAN visit at which diabetes may have developed.

For those identified as diabetic based on medication use (group A above), DIABVIS was defined as:

- The first visit before medication use a woman had a fasting glucose ≥ 126 while not on steroid; otherwise
- The first visit before medication use with self-reported diabetes; otherwise
- The first visit on anti-diabetic medication

For those identified as diabetic based on glucose ≥ 126 (while not on steroid) and/or self-reported diabetes (groups B and C above), DIABVIS was defined as:

- The first visit a woman had a fasting glucose ≥ 126 while not on steroid

DIABVISIMP: This is a flag variable that defines diabetic women for whom diabetes visit was imputed. Extensive efforts were done to identify women who need imputation for their diabetes visit based on number of visits with missing data on key variables (high fasting glucose or self-reported diabetes). The diabetes subcommittee agreed on imputing diabetes visit for women who had more than 2 missing visits (no fasting glucose or self-reported diabetes data for more than 2 visits between the first visit at which they used antidiabetic medication or had high fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL and the assigned visit via the above algorithm).

***Among the 32 women with imputed diabetes visit, 10 women had their imputed diabetes visit on a visit that they did not attend. Each analyst should make a decision of whether to include or exclude these 10 women from their respective analysis. Analysts could decide on using the closest available visit and run analysis with and without these women.**

DIABCRIT: This variable is created based on the criteria listed under the variable (DIABETES) above. It defines whether diabetic women were assigned as diabetic based on diabetes medication data (group A), glucose data alone (group B), or glucose and self-reported diabetes data (group C).

Suggested manuscript language for describing the new diabetes algorithm:

“Women were defined as having diabetes if they reported use of anti-diabetic medication at any time point during the study, had two consecutive visits with fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL while not on steroids, or had any two visits with self-reported diabetes and a visit with fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL. There were 531* women defined as diabetic, 16%* of the total SWAN cohort. The SWAN visit at which diabetes may have developed among women who used anti-diabetic medication was defined as the first visit with serum glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL before first use of anti-diabetic medication; otherwise, the first visit with self-reported diabetes before first use of anti-diabetic medication; otherwise, the first visit at which the participant reported use of anti-diabetic medication. Among women who did not use anti-diabetic medication, the SWAN visit at which diabetes may have developed was defined as the first visit with serum glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL while not on steroids. For participants [32(6%)]** who had more than 2 missing visits with no fasting glucose or self-reported diabetes data between the first visit at which they used anti-diabetic medication or had high fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL and the assigned visit as described above, diabetes visit was imputed as the mean visit between these two visits.”

** This language only applies to analyses that use the entire dataset without any exclusion. Numbers in the text should be adjusted based on exclusions made in an individual analysis.

Listing of all variables in the dataset:

Variable Name	Variable Label	Codes
ARCHID	Participant ID	
DIABETES	Diabetes Status	0: No 1: Diabetic
RACE	Participant race/ethnicity	1 = Black 2 = Chinese/Chinese American 3 = Japanese/Japanese American 4 = White Non-Hispanic 5 = Hispanic
SITE	Study site	11 = Detroit, MI 12 = Boston, MA 13 = Chicago, IL 14 = Oakland, CA 15 = Los Angeles, CA 16 = Newark, NJ 17 = Pittsburgh, PA
DIABVIS	SWAN visit when diabetes developed	Character variable: 00-16 For diabetic women, this variable defines SWAN visit when diabetes developed; for non-diabetic women, this variable defines the last SWAN attended visit
DIABVISIMP	Indicator of diabetes visit imputation	0: No imputation 1: Diabetes visit was imputed .: set to missing for non-diabetic women
DIABCRIT	Criteria used to assign diabetes status	1: Assigned as diabetic based on diabetes medication data (group A) 2: Assigned as diabetic based on glucose data (group B) 3: Assigned as diabetic based on glucose and self-reported diabetes data (group C) .: set to missing for non-diabetic women