

**Table S1 Unadjusted and adjusted ORs of glycaemia in patients with and without DM**

	Patients with DM (n=230)				Patients without DM (n=487)				P- interaction
	Crude OR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P	Crude OR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P	DM and glycemia
Acute glyce mia	1.006(1.0 01-1.011)	0.019	1.005(0.9 99-1.011)	0.102	1.021(1.014 -1.028)	<0.00 1	1.013(1.006 -1.021)	<0.001	0.184
Chron ic glyce mia	1.000(0.9 95-1.006)	0.926			1.001(0.989 -1.013)	0.886			0.685
A/C glyce mic ratio	2.700(1.1 46-6.366)	0.023	2.568(0.9 07-7.273)	0.076	18.135(7.53 9-43.622)	<0.00 1	7.880(3.007 -20.653)	<0.001	0.202
$\Delta_{A-C}$	1.005(1.0 00-1.010)	0.041	1.004(0.9 99-1.010)	0.134	1.024(1.017 -1.032)	<0.00 1	1.017(1.009 -1.025)	<0.001	0.052

Adjusted for age, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, baseline NIHSS score, stroke subtype, ASITN/SIR, intravenous thrombolysis, number of devices passed and mTICI score

Abbreviations: AKI, acute kidney injury; OR, odds ratio; DM, diabetes mellitus; A/C, acute/chronic;  $\Delta_{A-C}$ , the difference between acute and chronic glycaemia

**Table S2 Receiver operating characteristic of glycaemia to predict AKI**

	Area under the curve	95% confidence interval	P
Acute glycaemia	0.647	0.604-0.690	<0.001
Chronic glycaemia	0.518	0.472-0.565	0.440
A/C glycaemic ratio	0.657	0.612-0.702	<0.001
$\Delta_{A-C}$	0.650	0.604-0.696	<0.001

Abbreviations: AKI, acute kidney injury; A/C, acute/chronic;  $\Delta_{A-C}$ , the difference between acute and chronic glycaemia