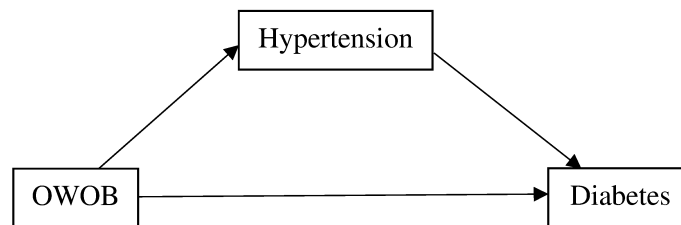
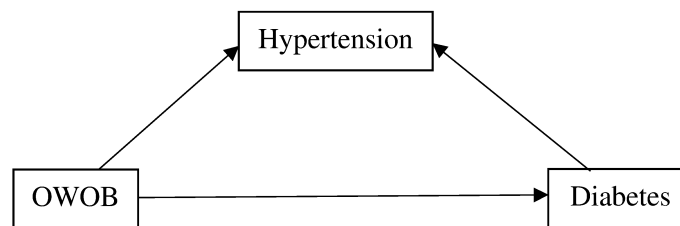


**Appendix “Role of hypertension in the association of overweight and obesity with diabetes among adults in Bangladesh: a population-based cross-sectional nationally representative survey”**



**Figure S1:** Diagram showing the hypothesized relationship of overweight and obesity (OWOB) with diabetes. Here, the hypertension variable is considered as a mediator in the OWOB-diabetes relationship (OWOB → hypertension → diabetes).



**Figure S2:** Diagram showing the hypothesized relationship of overweight and obesity (OWOB) with diabetes. Here, the hypertension variable is the effect of both OWOB and diabetes and thus considered as a collider in the OWOB-diabetes relationship (OWOB → hypertension ← diabetes).

**Table S1:** Sensitivity analysis of total, direct, and hypertension-mediated <sup>1</sup> effect of OWOB <sup>2</sup> on diabetes in Bangladesh

Group	Total effect	NDE	NIE	Mediation effect, %
	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	
Overall	1.51 (1.29-1.78)	1.40 (1.19-1.66)	1.08 (1.05-1.11)	18.84
Poor	1.71 (1.27-2.38)	1.63 (1.20-2.28)	1.05 (0.99-1.11)	8.38
Non-poor	1.60 (1.34-1.97)	1.47 (1.23-1.83)	1.09 (1.06-1.14)	19.11
Rural	1.56 (1.26-1.90)	1.44 (1.16-1.76)	1.08 (1.05-1.12)	17.18
Urban	1.45 (1.10-1.95)	1.33 (1.00-1.78)	1.09 (1.04-1.16)	22.70

OWOB: overweight and obesity; AOR: adjusted odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; NDE: natural direct effect; NIE: natural indirect effect;

<sup>1</sup> Individuals with average systolic blood pressure  $\geq 130$  mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 80$  mmHg, or taking antihypertensives were categorized as hypertensive;

<sup>2</sup> The reference was individuals without OWOB.