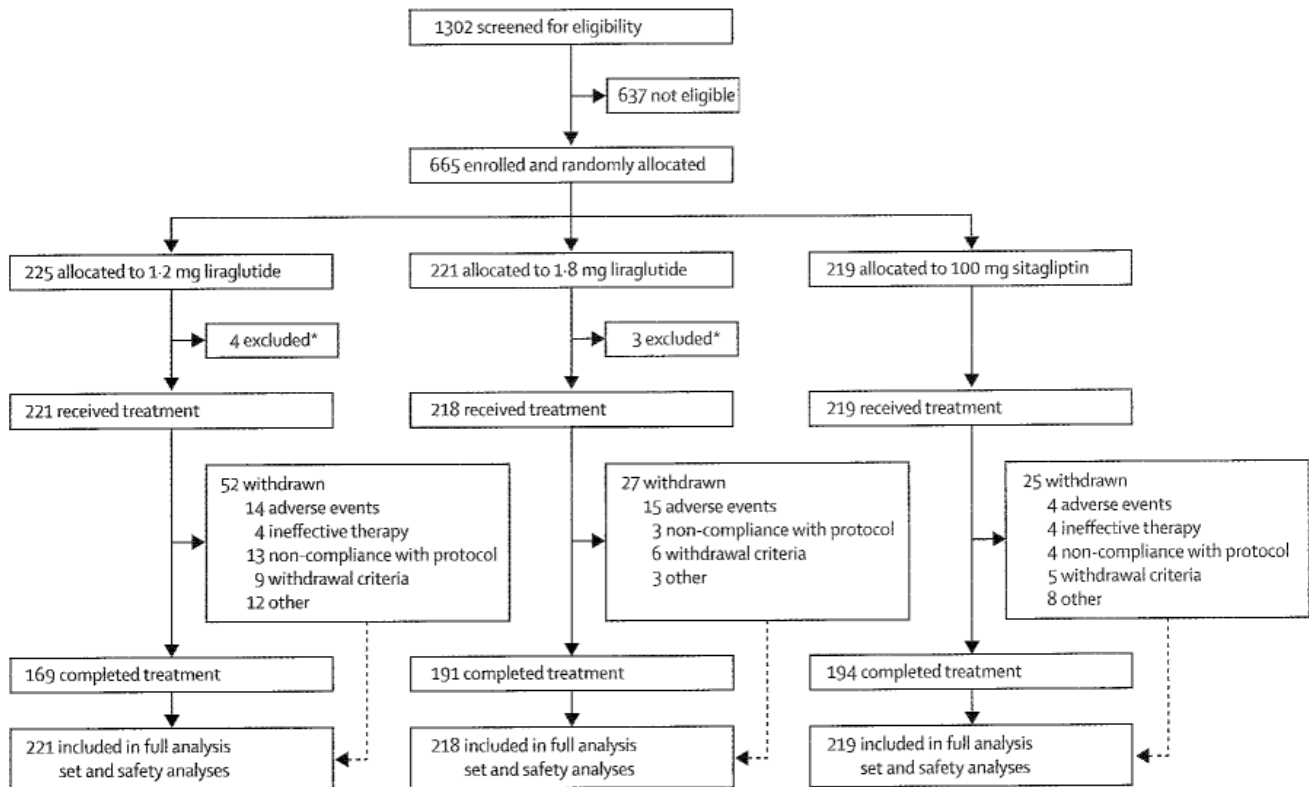


Figures

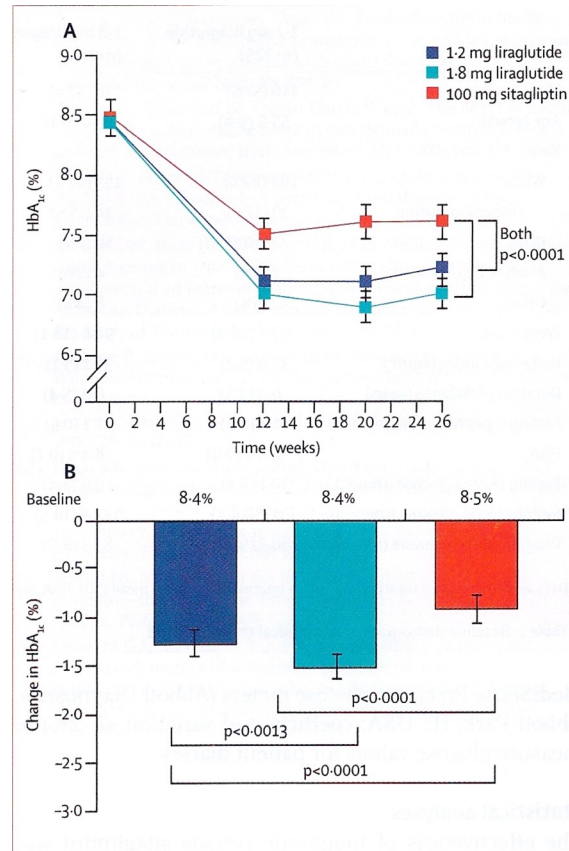
Figure 1: Trial profile



*Patients were withdrawn if they fulfilled withdrawal criteria, decided that they no longer wanted to participate, or did not attend any visit after randomisation.

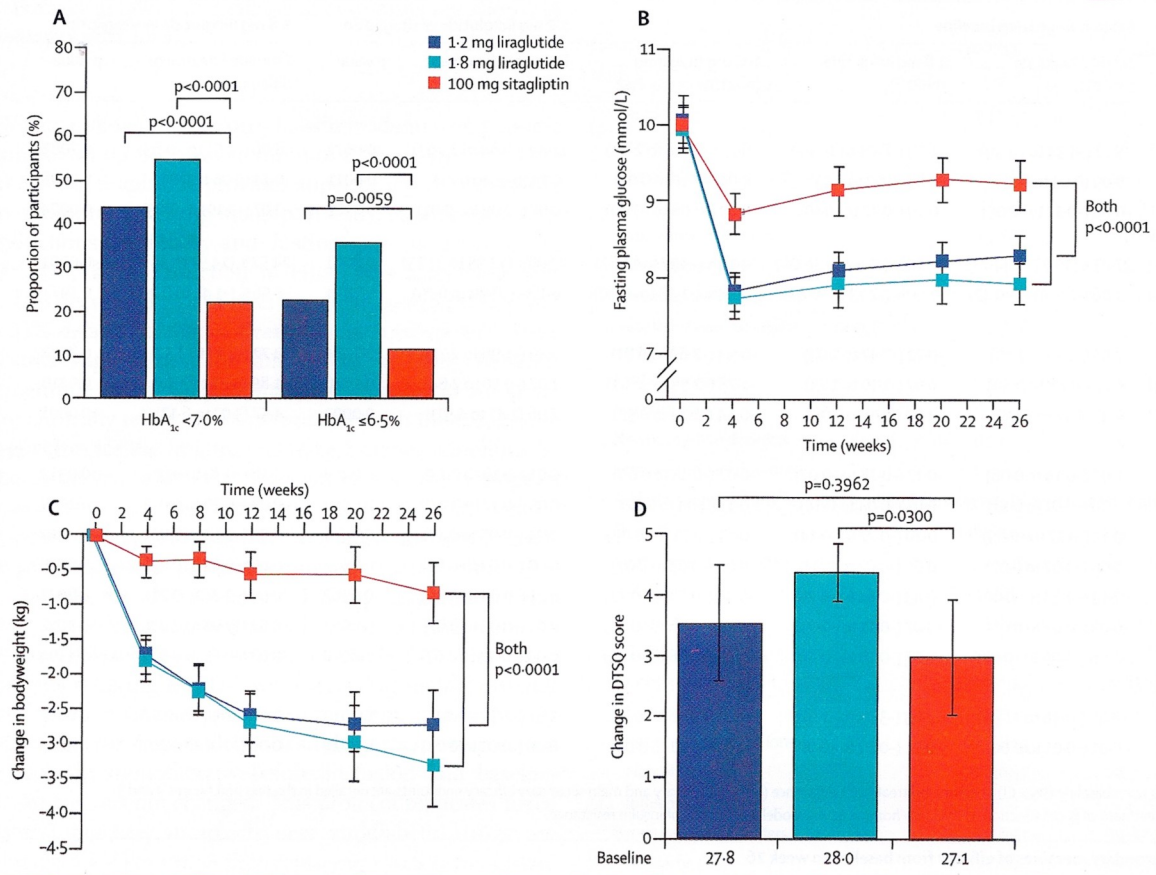
Data are number (% of total participants in treatment group) or mean (50). HbA1c=glycosylated haemoglobin.

Figure 2: Differences in primary efficacy endpoint (change in HbA1c between baseline and week 26) between groups treated with 1.2 mg liraglutide, 1.8 mg liraglutide, or 100 mg sitagliptin



(A) Glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c values). (B) Change in HbA1c values. In A, data are mean, and in B, data are least squares mean; error bars are 1.96 SEs. In A, p values are for treatment differences in the mean change from baseline to week 26, derived from the ANCOVA model with treatment and country as fixed effects, and baseline measure as a covariate.

Figure 3: Differences in secondary endpoints



(A) Proportion of participants achieving glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA_{1c} target values. (8) Fasting plasma glucose concentrations. (C) Change in body weight. (D) Change in overall patient treatment satisfaction with the Diabetes Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire (DTSQ). In 8 and C, data are mean, and in A and D, data are least squares mean; error bars are 1.96 SEs. Data are from the full analysis set with last observation carried forward apart from D, which is from the patient-reported outcomes analysis set. In 8 and C, p values are for treatment differences in the mean change from baseline to week 26, derived from the ANCOVA model with treatment and country as fixed effects, and baseline measure as a covariate.

Figure 4: Proportions of participants with an episode of nausea between baseline and week 26

