

Table SI. Statistically significant correlations or trends (performed with Spearman's rho)

Correlation	R	p-value
Skin dryness assessed with the corneometry in the area of the chest and IENFD	0.4	0.053
Skin dryness assessed with the corneometry in the area of the forearm and duration of the disease	-0.5	0.022
Katzenwadel neuropathy scale and IENFD	-0.4	0.053
Katzenwadel neuropathy scale and corneometry forearm	-0.5	0.032
Katzenwadel neuropathy scale and corneometry abdomen	-0.5	0.022
Katzenwadel neuropathy scale and corneometry lower leg	-0.4	0.093
Katzenwadel neuropathy scale and skin dryness assessed clinically	0.4	0.074
Katzenwadel neuropathy scale and 4IIQ	0.5	0.08

IENFD: intraepidermal nerve fibres density (fibers/mm); 4IIQ: 4 Item Itch Questionnaire.

Table SII. Studied aetiopathogenetic factors contributing to itch in diabetes mellitus and dependencies on itch: glycaemic control

	With itch (n = 12)	Without itch (n = 11)	p-value*
HbA1C (%), mean ± SD	8.4 ± 1.9	7.4 ± 1.9	
Median (range)	8.2 (5.5–12.0)	7.0 (5.0–11.3)	NS
FPG (mg/dl), mean ± SD	173.5 ± 63.7	144 ± 42.7	NS
Median (range)	163 (90–318)	127.5 (98–230)	

SD: standard deviation; NS: not significant; HbA1C: glycated haemoglobin; FPG: fasting plasma glucose.

*Group with itch vs group without itch measured with Mann-Whitney *U* test.

Table SIII. Studied aetiopathogenetic factors contributing to itch in diabetes mellitus and dependencies on itch: skin dryness

	With itch (n = 12)	Without itch (n = 11)	p-value*
Epidermal hydration (AU), mean ± SD (median)			
Forearm	24.1 ± 12.7 (21.3)	34.1 ± 19.0 (31.4)	NS ^b
Lower leg	27.1 ± 17.1 (24.5)	38.0 ± 12.9 (37.6)	0.056 ^b
Abdomen	17.0 ± 13.4 (15.9)	28.5 ± 11.1 (30.6)	0.016 ^b
Chest	34.8 ± 15.6 (33.8)	45.3 ± 23.6 (48.2)	NS ^b
Skin xerosis examined clinically (points), mean ± SD (median)	1.4 ± 0.8 (2)	1.0 ± 0.6 (1)	NS ^a

^aχ² test, ^bMann-Whitney *U* test.

SD: standard deviation; NS: not significant. *Group with itch vs group without itch.