### Table S1. Characteristics of patients with missing data of fundus examination (n=259)

| Variable                          | Missing data |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Age (years)                      | 71 ± 11      |
| Men n, (%)                       | 178, (69%)   |
| BMI (kg/m²)                      | 23.8 ± 4.0   |
| HbA1c (%)                        | 6.9 ± 0.9    |
| Fundus examination n, (%)        |              |
| ASA score n, (%)                 | 4 (1.6%)     |
| 1                                | 8, (3%)      |
| 2                                | 126, (49%)   |
| 3                                | 112, (44%)   |
| 4                                | 9, (4%)      |
| Type of family doctor            |              |
| Diabetes specialist n, (%)       | 69 (43%)     |
| 98, (38%)                        |
| Kinds of surgery                 |              |
| Cancer n, (%)                    | 86, (33%)    |
| Cardiovascular disease n, (%)    | 118, 46%     |
| Others n, (%)                    | 55, (21%)    |

Date are shown as mean ± standard deviation or frequency (percentage).
Figure S1. Estimated proportion of receiving fundus examination in respective subgroups into which the whole patients (n=714) classified according to the constructed decision tree model. The Group 1 to 7 corresponded to those in Figure 1A. The missing data were addressed with the multiple imputation method. The overall proportion of receiving funds examinations was estimated to be 48% (95% confidence interval, 40% to 55%). The accuracy of the tree model was estimated to be 64% (95% confidence interval 59% to 69%). The model performance was not different among the surgery types (P=0.958). In patients treated by a diabetes specialist, Group 3 (HbA1c levels ≥8.0% and age ≥71 years) had a lower proportion of receiving fundus examination (P=0.001 vs. Group 1 and 2), and in those whose family doctor was not a diabetes specialist, Group 4 (ASA scores <3 points, HbA1c levels <7.2%, and BMI <27.4 kg/m²) had a higher proportion (P=0.003 vs. Group 5 to 7). BMI <27.4 kg/m² was not associated with the proportion of receiving fundus examination in patients treated by a diabetes specialist (P=0.622).