

Appendix 1. delves deep into the effectiveness of SVM algorithms for diagnosing diabetes mellitus

| Author | Year | Sample size | Features | Additional model | Accuracy | AUC | F1 SCORE |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|---|------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Islam, M. et. al | 2020 | 1570 | type of place, | none | 0.929 | 0.662 | N/A |
| Li, Y. et. al | 2020 | 147 | N/A | none | 0.972 | N/A | N/A |
| Deepa, S.N et. al | 2021 | 900 | Images of the tongue | CNN | 0.978 | N/A | 0.98 |
| Samreen, S. et. al | 2021 | 520 | Age, sex, polyuria, polydipsia, sudden weight loss, weakness, polyphagia, genital thrush, visual blurring, itching, irritability, delayed healing, partial paresis, muscle stiffness, alopecia, obesity | none | | 0.99 | 0.98 |
| Ellouze, A. et. al | 2022 | 768 | pregnancy, plasma glucose concentration, diastolic blood pressure, triceps skinfold thickness, insulin, mass, pedigree of diabetes, age | none | 0.8 | 0.87 | 0.8 |
| Zee, B. et. al | 2022 | 2221 | Retinal imaging with a non-mydriatic fundus camera. | none | N/A | 0.993 | N/A |
| Villanueva, O. et. al | 2023 | 768 | Number of pregnancies, glucose level, diastolic blood pressure, thickness of skin folds, insulin levels, BMI, genetic history of diabetes, age. | none | 0.67 | 0.56 | N/A |
| Alzboon, M. et. al | 2023 | 768 | Data set of 8 demographics and clinical details: age, gender, and number of pregnancy, BMI, blood pressure, skin thickness, insulin level, and glucose concentration | none | none | 0.822 | 0.583 |
| Duc, L . et. al | 2023 | N/A | N/A | ANN | 0.938 | 0.96 | N/A |
| Shaukat, Z. et. al | 2023 | 768 | Number of pregnancies, | none | 0.792 | 0.723 | 0.79 |

Appendix 2. delves deep into the effectiveness of RF algorithms for diagnosing diabetes mellitus

| Author | Year | Sample size | Features | another method | accuracy | AUC | F1 |
|------------------------|------|---|--|------------------------------------|----------|------|-------|
| Islam, M. et. al | 2020 | 1570 | type of place, A set of 58 variables that were not mentioned specifically. Generally it includes INDRISC (FR) questionnaire, physical activity (at least 30 min during the day), fruit and vegetable consumption the history of antihypertensive drug treatment, history of high blood glucose levels and family history of diabetes. | Arm circumference ; take medicine, | 0.923 | 0.59 | 3 N/A |
| Kopitar, L. et. al | 2020 | 3723 | Age, sex, polyuria, polydipsia, sudden weight loss, weakness, polyphagia, genital thrush, visual blurring, itching, irritability, delayed healing, partial paresis, muscle stiffness, alopecia, obesity | none | N/A | 0.85 | 2 N/A |
| Samreen , S. et. al | 2021 | 520 57672 cases and 115344 retinal | | none | 0.983 | 0.99 | N/A |
| Xiang, Y. et. al | 2021 | i9mage s | Fundus images, age, sex, height, weight, body-mass index and blood pressure Data set of 8 demographics and clinical details: age, gender, and number of pregnancy, BMI, blood pressure, skin thickness, insulin level, and glucose concentration | none | 0.861 | N/A | N/A |
| Alzboon, M. et. al | 2023 | 768 | Gender, age, MI, waist and hip circumference, SBP, DBP, FPG, 2HPG, cholestrol, TG, HDL | none | N/A | 0.81 | 0.57 |
| Nguyen et. al | 2023 | 2153 | | none | 0.85 | 0.94 | 0.94 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----|------------------------|------|--------|---|------|------|
| Shaukat, Z. et. al | 202 3 | 768 | Number of pregnancies, | none | 0.7879 | 2 | 0.78 | 0.83 |
|-----------------------|----------|-----|------------------------|------|--------|---|------|------|

Appendix 3. delves deep into the effectiveness of KNN algorithms for diagnosing diabetes mellitus

| Author | Year | Sample size | Features | Additional model | F1 SCORE | AUC | Accuracy |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------|---|------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Samreen, S. et. al [87] | 2021 | 520 | Age, sex, polyuria, polydipsia, sudden weight loss, weakness, polyphagia, genital thrush, visual blurring, itching, irritability, delayed healing, partial paresis, muscle stiffness, alopecia, obesity | N/A | N/A | 0.98 | 0.9487 |
| Ellouze, A. et. al(46) | 2022 | 768 | pregnancy, plasma glucose concentration, diastolic blood pressure, triceps skinfold thickness, insulin, mass, pedigree of diabetes, age | N/A | N/A | 0.77 | 0.76 |
| Hossain, E. et. al[96] | 2022 | N/A | number of pregnancies, BMI, insulin levels, age, glucose, skin fold thickness, blood pressure, diabete pedigree function. | LightGBM | 0.84 | 0.936 | 0.891 |
| Alzboon, M. et. al [102] | 2023 | 768 | Data set of 8 demographics and clinical details: age, gender, and number of pregnancies, BMI, blood pressure, skin thickness, insulin level, and glucose concentration | N/A | 0.56 | 0.776 | N/A |
| Deepa et. al [103] | 2023 | N/A | Not applicable | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.773 |

Appendix 4. delves deep into the effectiveness of LR algorithms for diagnosing diabetes mellitus

| Author | Year | Sample size | Features | Additional model | F1 SCORE | AUC | Accuracy |
|--------|------|-------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----|----------|
|--------|------|-------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----|----------|

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------|---|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Saleh Albahli | 2020 | 253395 | FBS, HbA1c, gamma-GTP, BMI, TG, Age, Uric acid, Sex, Physical activity, Drinking, Smoking, Family history type of place, | k-mean clustering | N/A | N/A | 0.9753 |
| Islam, M. et. al (30) | 2020 | 1570 | electricity, wealth index, age, education, working status, smoking status, Arm circumference; take medicine, weight and BMI | N/A | | 0.682 | 0.925 |
| Samreen, S. et. al (39) | 2021 | 520 | Age, sex, polyuria, polydipsia, sudden weight loss, weakness, polyphagia, genital thrush, visual blurring, itching, irritability, delayed healing, partial paresis, muscle stiffness, alopecia, obesity | N/A | N/A | 0.97 | 0.9269 |
| Villanueva, O. et. al(53) | 2023 | 768 | Number of pregnancies, glucose level, diastolic blood pressure, thickness of skin folds, insulin levels, BMI, genetic history of diabetes, age. | N/A | N/A | 0.555 | 0.698 |
| Alzboon, M. et. al [102] | 2023 | 768 | Data set of 8 demographics and clinical details: age, gender, and number of pregnancies, BMI, blood pressure, skin thickness, insulin level, and glucose concentration | N/A | 0.613 | 0.828 | N/A |
| Deepa et. al [103] | 2023 | N/A | Not applicable | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.793 |
| Shaukat, Z.et. al [108] | 2023 | 768 | Number of pregnancies, Plasma glucose concentration, Diastolic blood pressure, Triceps skinfold thickness, 2-hour serum insulin, BMI, Diabetes pedigree function, Age. | N/A | N/A | 0.848 | 0.7966 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| Zhang, J. et. al [109] | 2023 | 820 | A set of nine clinical feature: admission glucose, BMI>28, cardiovascular disease, age, NAFLD, ALT, HDL-C<1.03, UA, smoking | N/A | 0.357 | 0.819 | N/A |
|---------------------------|------|-----|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|

Appendix 4. delves deep into the effectiveness of NN algorithms for diagnosing diabetes mellitus

| Author | Year | Sample size | Features | Additional model | F1 SCORE | AUC | Accuracy |
|------------------------------|------|-------------|---|------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Islam, M. et. al (30) | 2020 | 1570 | type of place, electricity, wealth index, age, education, working status, smoking status, Arm circumference; take medicine, weight and BMI | N/A | N/A | 0.68 | 0.928 |
| Yue, L. et. al (33) | 2020 | 650 groups | FBS, 2hpp, clinical symptoms : thirst, dry mouth, excessive drinking, polyphagia, polyuria, and weight loss, family history, smoking and drinking | MATLAB NN | N/A | N/A | 0.92 |
| Deepa, S.N et. al (35) | 2021 | 900 | Images of the tongue | CNN+SVM | 0.9831 | N/A | 0.9782 |
| Lee, W.S. et. al(38) | 2021 | 1000 | Synthetic glucose profiles | shallow NN | | N/A | 0.873 |
| Srivastava | 2021 | unmentioned | unmentioned | DNN | 0.8931 | 0.9236 | 0.9474 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|----------------|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| A.K, et. al (40) | | Pima Indian | | | | | |
| Alshari, H. et. al (43) | 2022 | 14682 | physical activity, dietary, smoking features, Alcohol consumption, hypertension, age, gender, race, marital status, education level, annual family income, and the ratio of family income to poverty guidelines | N/A | 0.721 | 0.821 | 0.829 |
| Dd Antonio, A et. al[100] | 2023 | 1019 | DIASTOLIC.BP, SYSTOLIC.BP, HEIGHT, HOMA_IR, WAIST, TG, EDUCATION, INSULIN, Gender, CHOLESTEROL, GLUCOSE, Age, | N/A | 0.86 | 0.934 | 0.86 |
| Alzboon, M. et. al [102] | 2023 | 768 | Data set of 8 demographics and clinical details: age, gender, and number of pregnancies, BMI, blood pressure, skin thickness, insulin level, and glucose concentration | N/A | 0.61 | 0.825 | N/A |
| Duc, L . et. al [104] | 2023 | Not applicable | Not applicable | ANN+SVM | N/A | 0.96 | 0.938 |

Appendix 5. delves deep into the effectiveness of deep learning algorithms for diagnosing diabetes mellitus

| Author | Year | Sample size | Features | Deep learning method | Accuracy | AUC | F1 SCORE |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Dietz, B. et. al | 2021 | 2371 | T1-weighted whole-body MRI, sex, age, BMI, insulin sensitivity, HbA1c | dense CNN | N/A | 0.87 | N/A |
| Islam, M. et. al | 2021 | 492 | Retinal images | CNN | N/A | 0.662 | N/A |
| Lee, W.S. et. al | 2021 | 1000 | synthetic glucose profile | MLP | 0.873 | N/A | N/A |
| Lee, W.S. et. al | 2021 | 1000 | synthetic glucose profile | CNN | 0.9 | N/A | N/A |
| Lee, W.S. et. al | 2021 | 1000 | synthetic glucose profile | RNN | 0.865 | N/A | N/A |
| Zhang,k. et. al | 2021 | 57672 cases and 115344 retinal images | Fundus images, age, sex, height, weight, body-mass index and blood pressure | CNN | 0.93 | N/A | N/A |
| ANAYA-ISAZA, A. et.al | 2022 | 167 | foot thermography | CNN | 0.8278 | N/A | 0.8583 |
| Balasubramaniyan, S. et. al | 2022 | 2675 | Tongue images: tongue shape and color, fissure identification, fur color and fur thickness, tooth markings, and red dot pregnancy, plasma glucose concentration, diastolic blood pressure, triceps skinfold thickness, insulin, mass, pedigree of | CNN | 0.984 | N/A | 0.99 |
| Ellouze, A. et. Al | 2022 | 768 | diabetes, age | RNN | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.93 |
| Ellouze, A. et. al | 2022 | 768 | pregnancy, plasma glucose concentration, diastolic blood pressure, triceps skinfold thickness, insulin, mass, pedigree of | CNN | 0.9 | 0.92 | 0.9 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Ellouze, A. et. al | 2022 | 768 | pregnancy, plasma glucose concentration, diastolic blood pressure, triceps skinfold thickness, insulin, mass, pedigree of diabetes, age | Long short-term memory (LSTM) | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.97 |
| Ellouze, A. et. al | 2022 | 768 | pregnancy, plasma glucose concentration, diastolic blood pressure, triceps skinfold thickness, insulin, mass, pedigree of diabetes, age | Long short-term memory (LSTM) | 0.95 | 0.97 | 0.95 |
| | | 1200 infrared exhaled breath spectra from 120 volunteers | Exhaled breath samples and using IR breath spectra. | CNN | 0.997 | 0.99 | N/A |
| Rabie, O. et. al | 2022 | 829 | Age, BMI, glucose, the number of pregnancies, blood pressure, skin fold thickness, two hour insulin, pedigree diabetes function | DNN | 0.9307 | N/A | 0.92 |
| Nilashi, M. et. al | 2023 | 768 | Number of times pregnant, 2-hours glucose, diastolic blood pressure, triceps skin fold thickness, 2 hours serum insulin, BMI, diabetes pedigree function, age. Full irtis images, the iris segmentation from raw images, the segmentation of the pancreatic region in the iridology chart | DBN | 0.9832 | N/A | N/A |
| Önal et.al | 2023 | 68 | pancreatic region in the iridology chart | CNN | 0.8 | N/A | 0.833 |