

Supplemental Digital Content 13. The association of surgical hospitalization with late-life (Visit 5) brain β -amyloid deposition modeled continuously

All Surgery				
	Model 1		Model 2	
	β (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>	β (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>
All surgery vs. hospitalization without surgery	0.30 (0.04, 0.56) N=226	.024	0.22 (-0.05, 0.49) N=215	.116
All surgery vs. no surgery ^b	0.13 (-0.07, 0.34) N=313	.210	0.06 (-0.15, 0.28) N=297	.573
Moderate/High-Risk Surgery				
	Model 1		Model 2	
	β (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>	β (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. hospitalization without moderate/high-risk surgery	0.29 (0.04, 0.54) N=226	.022	0.27 (0.02, 0.52) N=215	.035
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. no moderate/high-risk surgery ^b	0.15 (-0.06, 0.36) N=313	.157	0.13 (-0.08, 0.35) N=297	.230

Model 1 is adjusted for age, center, race, sex, education, and *APOE* ϵ 4 status. Model 2 is additionally adjusted for BMI, total cholesterol, HDL, alcohol use and smoking status, and prevalent hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, heart failure, CKD, and COPD, as assessed at Visit 5. Sixteen participants included in model 1 were excluded from model 2 due to missing one or more model 2 covariate. Standardized uptake value ratios were log-transformed to correct for skewness.

^a Beta coefficient represents the adjusted difference in brain SUVR (log) between the surgical hospitalization group and the of the non-surgery comparison group

^b The reference group is participants without surgery (both hospitalized and non-hospitalized)