

Supplemental Digital Content 14. The association of surgical hospitalization with elevated late-life (Visit 5) brain β -amyloid deposition after excluding participants with their first surgery within five years of PET imaging

| | Surgery Group | Comparison Group | Model 1 | | Model 2 | |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | n/N (% Amyloid+) | n/N (% Amyloid+) | OR (95% CI) ^a | <i>p</i> | OR (95% CI) ^a | <i>p</i> |
| All surgery vs. never hospitalized | 71/127 (56%) | 45/87 (52%) | 1.21 (0.64, 2.25) N=214 | .559 | 1.20 (0.58, 2.47) N=201 | .621 |
| Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. never hospitalized | 64/112 (57%) | 45/87 (52%) | 1.34 (0.70, 2.58) N=199 | .376 | 1.38 (0.65, 2.94) N=187 | .397 |

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. Fifteen participants included in model 1 were excluded from model 2 due to missing one or more model 2 covariate.

Abbreviations: n = number of amyloid-positive participants; N = total number of participants

^aOR represents the adjusted odds for elevated brain amyloid of surgery group as compared to the no surgery referent group