

Supplemental Digital Content 15. The association of surgical hospitalization with elevated late-life (Visit 5) brain β -amyloid deposition for participants with their first surgical hospitalization proximal and distal to the time of PET imaging

First surgery < 14 years before PET imaging				
	Surgery Group	Comparison Group	Model 1	
	n/N (% Amyloid+)	n/N (% Amyloid+)	OR (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>
All surgery vs. never hospitalized	46/75 (61%)	45/87 (52%)	1.80 (0.86, 3.76) N=162	.120
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. never hospitalized	40/69 (58%)	45/87 (52%)	1.51 (0.73, 3.16) N=156	.272
First Surgery \geq 14 years before PET imaging				
	Surgery Group	Comparison Group	Model 1	
	n/N (% Amyloid+)	n/N (% Amyloid+)	OR (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>
All surgery vs. never hospitalized	42/84 (50%)	45/87 (52%)	0.97 (0.49, 1.94) N=171	.942
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. never hospitalized	38/70 (54%)	45/87 (52%)	1.28 (0.61, 2.69) N=157	.409

Model 1 is adjusted for age, center, race, sex, education, and *APOE* ϵ 4 status. Fourteen years was chosen as a cut-off to define proximal and distal surgical hospitalizations because it represents the median time between first surgical hospitalization PET imaging.

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

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