

Supplemental Digital Content 16. The association of surgical hospitalization with elevated late-life (Visit 5) brain β -amyloid deposition using SUVR >1.11 as a threshold for amyloid positive status

Primary Analyses				
	Surgery Group	Comparison Group	Model 1	
	n/N (% Amyloid+)	n/N (% Amyloid+)	OR (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>
All surgery vs. never hospitalized	123/156 (79%)	67/87 (77%)	1.29 (0.65, 2.57) N=243	.469
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. never hospitalized	110/137 (80%)	67/87 (77%)	1.44 (0.70, 2.98) N=224	.321
Secondary Analyses				
	Surgery Group	Comparison Group	Model 1	
	n/N (% Amyloid+)	n/N (% Amyloid+)	OR (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>
All surgery vs. hospitalization without surgery	123/156 (79%)	54/70 (77%)	1.09 (0.52, 2.29) N=226	.810
All surgery vs. no surgery ^b	123/156 (79%)	121/157 (77%)	1.18 (0.66, 2.11) N=313	.570
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. hospitalization without moderate/high-risk surgery	110/137 (80%)	67/89 (75%)	1.53 (0.75, 3.11) N=226	.238
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. no moderate/high-risk surgery ^b	110/137 (80%)	134/176 (76%)	1.50 (0.82, 2.73) N=313	.185

Model 1 is adjusted for age, center, race, sex, education, and *APOE* ϵ 4 status.

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

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