

Supplemental Digital Content 17. The association of surgical hospitalization with elevated late-life (Visit 5) brain β -amyloid deposition using SUVR >1.25 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	60/156 (38%)	34/87 (39%)	1.01 (0.53, 1.92) N=243	.977
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. never hospitalized	53/137 (39%)	34/87 (39%)	1.09 (0.56, 2.12) N=224	.793
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	60/156 (38%)	21/70 (30%)	1.58 (0.78, 3.23) N=226	.205
All surgery vs. no surgery ^b	60/156 (38%)	55/157 (35%)	1.16 (0.69, 1.97) N=313	.567
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. hospitalization without moderate/high-risk surgery	53/137 (39%)	28/89 (31%)	1.76 (0.90, 3.47) N=226	.101
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. no moderate/high-risk surgery ^b	53/137 (39%)	62/176 (35%)	1.31 (0.77, 2.23) N=313	.325

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)