

Supplemental Digital Content 8. The association of surgical hospitalization with late-life (Visit 5) brain β -amyloid deposition modeled continuously

	Model 1		Model 2	
	β (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>	β (95% CI) ^a	<i>p</i>
All surgery vs. never hospitalized	0.03 (-0.22, 0.28) N=243	.815	-0.01 (-0.27, 0.25) N=228	.948
Moderate/high-risk surgery vs. never hospitalized	0.05 (-0.20, 0.30) N=224	.707	0.06 (-0.20, 0.32) N=210	.744

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. Standardized uptake value ratios were log-transformed to correct for skewness. Sixteen participants included in model 1 were excluded from model 2 due to missing one or more model 2 covariate.

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