

Appendix e-1

Details on Dementia diagnosis

Close informant interviews

Close informant interviews were performed from 1992–93, by psychiatric research nurses. The interviews were semi-structured and comprised questions about changes in behavior and intellectual function, psychiatric symptoms, activities of daily living and, in cases of dementia, age at onset and disease course ⁽¹⁾

Dementia diagnosis

The Swedish Hospital Discharge Register and medical records uses ICD-criteria. Due to the long follow-up, the Eight Edition (ICD-8) (codes 290), Ninth Edition (ICD-9) (codes 290, 291C, 294B) and the Tenth Edition (ICD-10) (codes F00-F03) were used in this study.

Probable or possible AD was diagnosed according to the criteria of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (NINCDS-ADRDA).⁽²⁾ The criteria for vascular dementia were similar to the criteria proposed by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke and the Association Internationale pour la Recherche et l'Enseignement en Neurosciences (NINDS-AIREN).⁽³⁾ Vascular dementia was diagnosed when there was a temporal relationship (within 1 year) between history of acute focal neurological symptoms and signs (hemiparesis or motor aphasia) and the first symptoms of dementia.

References

1. Johansson L, Guo X, Waern M, et al. Midlife psychological stress and risk of dementia: a 35-year longitudinal population study. *Brain*. 2010;133(Pt 8):2217-24.
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3. Roman GC, Tatemichi TK, Erkinjuntti T, et al. Vascular dementia: diagnostic criteria for research studies. Report of the NINDS-AIREN International Workshop. *Neurology*. 1993;43(2):250-60.