Supplementary Material

A Retrospective Study on Clinical Assessment of Cognitive Impairment in a Swedish Cohort: Is There Inequality Between Natives and Foreign-Born?

Supplementary Table 1. Information on country of origin and years in Sweden for the foreign-born patients.

Foreign-born patients	Country of origin	Years in Sweden before first appointment at memory clinic
1	Bosnia	22
2	Denmark	Missing information
3	Finland	Missing information
4	Brazil	10
5	Denmark	33
6	Chile	35
7	Thailand	Missing information
8	Norway	Missing information
9	Poland	29
10	Poland	30
11	Poland	23
12	Iraq	8
13	Bosnia	24
14	Kosovo	26
15	Belarus	25
16	Kosovo	19
17	Colombia	26
18	Thailand	18
19	Bosnia	25
20	Bosnia	23
21	Eritrea	35
22	Former Yugoslavia	55
23	Cameroon	1
24	Iran	33
25	Kosovo	27
26	Taiwan	52
27	Lebanon	14
28	Iran	34
29	Iran	30
30	Palestine	30
31	Iraq	Missing information
32	Poland	50
33	Former Yugoslavia	22
34	Macedonia	47
35	Chile	42
36	Denmark	53

Supplementary Table 2. Content and outcome of investigation in the subgroups.

	Native n=91	Other Scandinavian n=5	Other European n=15	Outside Europe n=16
Lumbar puncture, n (%)	54 (59%)	4 (80%)	10 (67%)	12 (75%)
Structural imaging, n (%)	89 (98%)	5 (100%)	15 (100%)	16 (100%)
Dementia diagnosis, n (%)	42 (46%)	4 (80%)	9 (60%)	8 (50%)
Mean time to diagnosis, days (SD)	159 (92)	178 (36)	150 (132)	191 (6)

Pearson Chi-square test was used on categorical variables, T-test was used on continuous variables. p-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. No statistically significant differences were observed.

Supplementary Table 3. Type of established contact with healthcare and current medication at baseline in the subgroups.

	Native n=91	Other Scandinavia n=5	Other European n=15	Outside Europe n=16
Patient initiated contact, n (%)	50 (55%)	1 (20%)	6 (40%)	8 (50%)
Relatives initiated contact, n (%)	27 (30%)	3 (60%)	8 (53%)	7 (44%)
Health care personnel initiated contact, n (%)	14 (15%)	1 (20%)	1 (7%)	1 (6%)
Former contact with psychiatric clinic, n (%)	19 (21%)	1 (20%)	4 (27%)	2 (13%)
Already on neurological or psychiatric medicines at first appointment, n (%)	38 (42%)	2 (40%)	4 (27%)	4 (25%)

Pearson Chi-square test was used, *p*-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. No statistically significant differences were observed.

Supplementary Table 4. Level of laboratory abnormalities.

	Native n=39	Foreign-born n=24	*p*
Level of laboratory abnormalities, mean (min-max)	0.74 (0-3)	0.33 (0-2)	0.057

Mann-Whitney U test was used, *p*-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Supplementary Table 5. Correlation between level of laboratory abnormalities and investigation findings.

	Native			Foreign-born		
	n	**r_s**	***p***	**n**	**r_s**	***p***
MMSE	39	0.044	0.791	24	-0.162	0.449
CDT	38	0.055	0.742	21	0.167	0.469
GDS	38	-0.219	0.186	13	-0.396	0.180
FAQ	33	0.095	0.597	23	0.123	0.576
GCA	26	0.314	0.118	19	0.134	0.584
MTA	27	0.057	0.777	19	0.232	0.339
Fazekas score	14	-0.090	0.759	11	0.577	0.063

Spearman correlation was used, *p*-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; CDT, Clock Drawing Test; GDS, Geriatric Depression Scale; FAQ, Functional Activities Questionnaire; GCA, Global Cortical Atrophy; MTA, Medial Temporal lobe Atrophy.

Supplementary Table 6. Associations between being foreign-born and laboratory measures being on a level increasing the risk of dementia.

	OR	CI 95%	*p*
TSH	0.445	(0.048 - 4.157)	0.478
Calcium	0.573	(0.107 - 3.059)	0.515
Homocysteine	0.405	(0.119 - 1.382)	0.149
Hemoglobin	0.440	(0.149 -1.296)	0.136

Binary logistic regression was used, *p*-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone.

Supplementary Table 7. Other initiated treatments.

	Native n=91	Foreign-born n=36	*p*
Other treatment, n	31 (34%)	13 (36%)	0.859
Antidepressants and mood stabilizers	23	10	0.849
Antipsychotics	3	2	0.586
Benzodiazepines	6	1	0.335
Antiepileptics	1	1	0.516
Other sedatives and anxiolytics	4	1	0.619
Treatment for Parkinson's disease	3	0	0.245

Pearson Chi-square test was used, *p*-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Supplementary Table 8. Treatment combinations in the two groups.

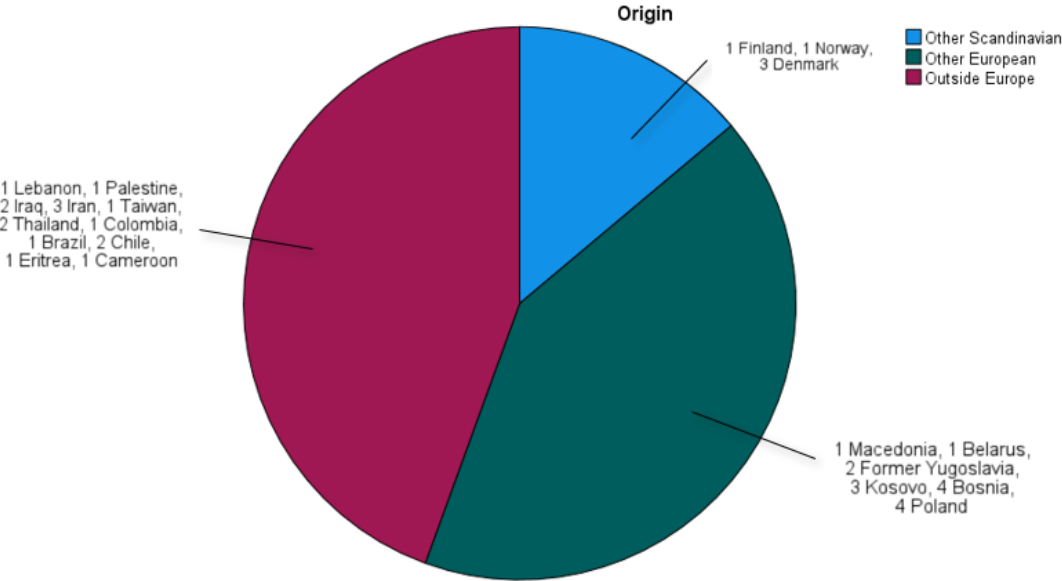|	Native n=45	Foreign-born n=15
AChEIs, n (%)	12 (27%)	2 (13%)
Memantine, n (%)	6 (13%)	5 (33%)
AChEIs + Memantine, n (%)	27 (60%)	8 (53%)

Pearson Chi-square test was used, p-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. No statistically significant differences were observed.

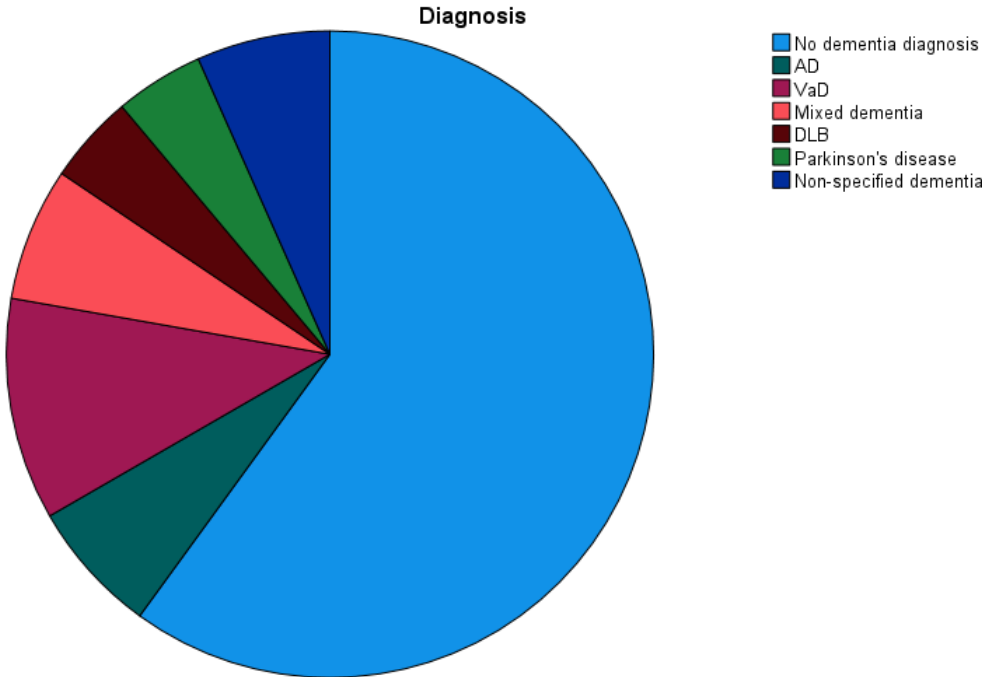**Supplementary Table 9**. Initiated treatment for dementia in the subgroups.

	Native n=91	Other Scandinavian n=5	Other European n=15	Outside Europe n=16
Treatment for dementia, n	45 (49%)	4 (80%)	6 (40%)	5 (31%)
Time from first appointment to treatment with AChEIs, days. Mean (min-max)	167 (0-670)	256 (0-769)	434 (250-605)*	75 (0-117)
Time from first appointment to treatment with Memantine, days. Mean (min-max)	293 (0-912)	404 (174-796)	422 (150-677)	288 (126-590)

Pearson Chi-square test was used on categorical variables, T-test was used on continuous variables. p-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. No statistically significant differences were observed, except for *p=0.003.

Supplementary Figure 1. Distribution of the foreign-born patients' origin.

Supplementary Figure 2. Diagnosis for the patients not undergoing lumbar puncture.

AD, Alzheimer's disease; VaD, vascular dementia; DLB, Lewy body dementia