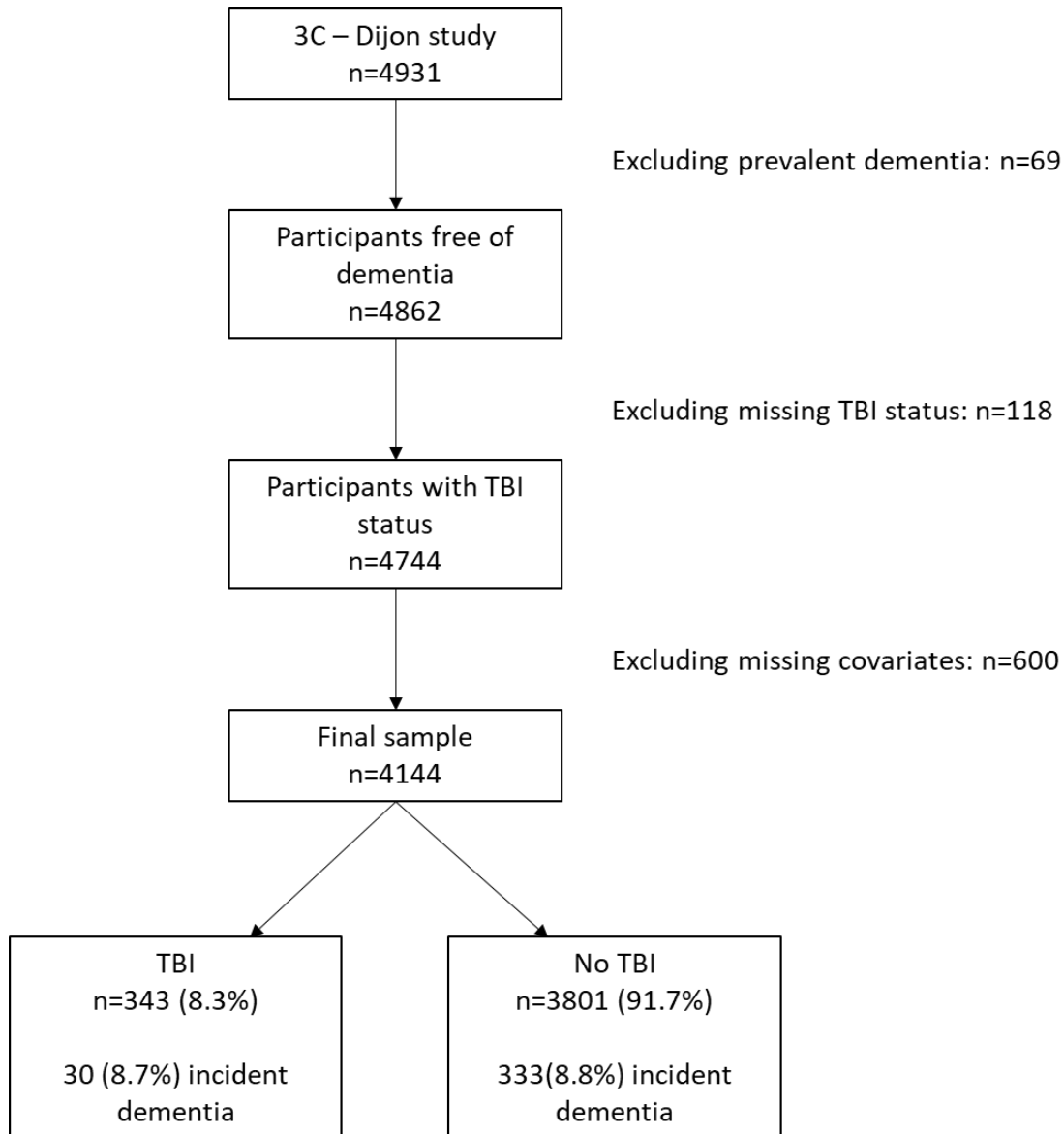


# Supplementary Material

## How Traumatic Brain Injury History Relates to Brain Health MRI Markers and Dementia Risk: Findings from the 3C Dijon Cohort

Supplementary Figure 1. Flow chart describing selection into study sample



**Supplementary Table 1.** Baseline characteristics of study participants included in the incidence analysis sample and excluded because of missing TBI status and missing covariates, the Three City – Dijon study, 1999–2000

	Included (n=4,144)	Excluded (n=718)	P
Women n (%)	2,543 (61.4)	462 (64.3)	0.13
Age, mean (SD)	74.3 (5.5)	76.2 (6.4)	<0.001
Education level			0.02
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	8	
Less than high school n (%)	2,634 (63.6)	483 (68.0)	
High school and above n (%)	1,510 (36.4)	227 (32.0)	
APOE ε4	869 (21.0)	86 (21.4)	0.84
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	316	
Height (cm), mean (SD)	161.9 (0.88)	161.8 (0.84)	0.83
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	21	
Hypertension	3,296 (79.4)	585 (81.8)	0.16
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	3	
Stroke history	192 (4.6)	53 (8.3)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	81	
CVD history	605 (14.6)	99 (18.2)	0.03
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	175	
Diabetes	387 (9.3)	65 (15.3)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	294	
High depressive symptoms	865 (20.9)	185 (29.7)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	94	
IADL dependency	370 (9.0)	133 (18.9)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	28	13	
Low MMSE score	193 (4.7)	65 (9.1)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	8	6	

TBI, traumatic brain injury; CVD, cardiovascular disease; IADL, Instrumental activities of daily living; MMSE: Mini-Mental State Examination

**Supplementary Table 2.** Baseline characteristics of study participants included and excluded in the MRI analysis sample\*, the Three City – Dijon study, 1999–2000

	Included (n=1,675)	Excluded (n=2,443)	P
Women n (%)	1,006 (60.1)	1,551 (63.5)	0.03
Age, mean (SD)	72.1 (3.8)	73.2 (4.0)	<0.001
Education level			<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	7	
Less than high school n (%)	1,007 (60.1)	1,628 (66.8)	
High school and above n (%)	668 (39.9)	808 (33.2)	
APOE ε4	370 (22.1)	474 (21.4)	0.60
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	226	
Height (cm), mean (SD)	162.5 (8.9)	161.6 (8.6)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	8	
Hypertension	1,283 (76.6)	1,936 (79.3)	0.04
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	1	
Stroke history	68 (4.1)	115 (4.8)	0.24
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	64	
CVD history	184 (11.0)	343 (14.9)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	135	
Diabetes	142 (8.5)	246 (11.0)	0.009
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	208	
High depressive symptoms	164 (9.8)	287 (12.1)	0.02
<i>Missing data, n</i>	0	61	
IADL dependency	68 (4.1)	208 (8.6)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	15	17	
Low MMSE score	49 (2.9)	138 (5.7)	<0.001
<i>Missing data, n</i>	3	8	

TBI, traumatic brain injury; CVD, cardiovascular disease; IADL, Instrumental activities of daily living; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination

\*participants eligible for MRI among the population <80 years old

**Supplementary Table 3.** Associations\* between history of TBI and risk of dementia and Alzheimer’s disease after imputation of adjustment variables missing data, the Three City – Dijon study, 1999-2011

	<b>All Dementia</b>	<b>Alzheimer’s disease dementia</b>
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
<b>Model 1</b>		
TBI history versus not	0.96 (0.69 – 1.34)	0.97 (0.68 – 1.37)
<b>Model 2</b>		
TBI history versus not	0.88 (0.63 – 1.24)	0.88 (0.61 – 1.28)

TBI, traumatic brain injury

Model 1 adjusted for sex. Model 2: model 1 + education, *APOE* ε4 status, height, stroke history, non-stroke CVD history, diabetes, hypertension, and high depressive symptoms.

\* Using Illness-death models

**Supplementary Table 4.** Associations\* between history of TBI and risk of dementia and Alzheimer's disease, after exclusion of individuals with MMSE scores < 27

	<b>All Dementia</b>		<b>Alzheimer's disease dementia</b>	
	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
<b>Model 1</b>				
TBI history versus not	1.16 (0.70 – 1.92)	0.56	1.46 (0.87 – 2.43)	0.15
<b>Model 2</b>				
TBI history versus not	0.99 (0.45 – 2.18)	0.98	1.21 (0.65 – 2.27)	0.55

TBI, traumatic brain injury

Model 1 adjusted for sex. Model 2: model 1 + education, *APOE* ε4 status, height, stroke history, non-stroke CVD history, diabetes, hypertension, and high depressive symptoms.

\* Using Illness-death models

**Supplementary Table 5.** Association\* between history of TBI and MRI brain markers, stratified by sex, *APOE*  $\epsilon 4$  status, and education level, the Three City – Dijon study, 1999-2011

	$\beta$ (95% CI)	$\beta$ (95% CI)	Interaction p
<b><u>Brain parenchymal fraction</u></b>			
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	0.51
TBI history versus not	-0.14 (-0.91, 0.64)	-0.45 (-1.14, 0.24)	
<b>Education level</b>	<b>&lt; than High school</b>	<b>High school and more</b>	0.78
TBI history versus not	-0.30 (-0.99, 0.39)	-0.41 (-1.20, 0.38)	
<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math></b>	<b>Non <i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	0.42
TBI history versus not	-0.24 (-0.82, 0.34)	-0.85 (-2.00, 0.31)	
<b><u>Grey matter volume</u></b>			
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	0.54
TBI history versus not	-4.03 (-15.64, 7.57)	0.72 (-8.07, 9.51)	
<b>Education level</b>	<b>&lt; than High school</b>	<b>High school and more</b>	0.54
TBI history versus not	-0.22 (-9.63, 9.19)	-3.82 (-14.39, 6.74)	
<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math></b>	<b>Non <i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	0.40
TBI history versus not	0.07 (-7.55, 7.92)	-6.55 (-23.13, 10.02)	
<b><u>White matter volume</u></b>			
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	0.33
TBI history versus not	-11.78 (-25.17, 1.60)	-3.08 (-12.70, 6.55)	
<b>Education level</b>	<b>&lt; than High school</b>	<b>High school and more</b>	0.47
TBI history versus not	-9.09 (-19.66, 1.46)	-3.17 (-15.03, 8.70)	
<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math></b>	<b>Non <i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	0.60
TBI history versus not	-5.26 (-14.02, 3.51)	-9.84 (-27.27, 8.11)	
<b><u>Hippocampal volume</u></b>			
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	0.79
TBI history versus not	-0.03 (-0.24, 0.18)	0.004 (-0.15, 0.15)	
<b>Education level</b>	<b>&lt; than High school</b>	<b>High school and more</b>	0.49
TBI history versus not	0.022 (-0.14, 0.19)	-0.071 (-0.26, 0.12)	
<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math></b>	<b>Non <i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	0.33
TBI history versus not	0.019 (-0.12, 0.16)	-0.11 (-0.39, 0.18)	
<b><u>WMHV</u></b>			
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	0.99
TBI history versus not	-0.10 (-0.28, 0.09)	-0.09 (-0.23, 0.06)	
<b>Education level</b>	<b>&lt; than High school</b>	<b>High school and more</b>	0.06
TBI history versus not	-0.16 (-0.31, -0.01)	0.04 (-0.13, 0.22)	
<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math></b>	<b>Non <i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	0.38
TBI history versus not	-0.10 (-0.23, 0.02)	0.01 (-0.23, 0.26)	
<b><u>CBI</u></b>			
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	0.71
TBI history versus not	1.14 (0.47 – 2.45)	0.80 (0.29 – 1.87)	
<b>Education level</b>	<b>&lt; than High school</b>	<b>High school and more</b>	0.45
TBI history versus not	1.14 (0.52 – 2.29)	0.66 (0.19 – 1.80)	
<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math></b>	<b>Non <i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	<b><i>APOE</i> <math>\epsilon 4</math> carriers</b>	0.22

TBI history versus not                      0.77 (0.34 – 1.55)                      1.87 (0.57 – 5.25)

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TBI, traumatic brain injury; WMHV, white matter hyperintensities volume; CBI, covert brain infarct

\* Using Illness-death models in model 2 (adjusted for sex, education, *APOE* ε4 status, height, stroke history, non-stroke CVD history, diabetes, hypertension, and high depressive symptoms.) For CBI, Odd ratios and 95% CI are presented.