Supplementary Material

The Association Between Temporal Atrophy and Episodic Memory Is Moderated by Education in a Multi-Center Memory Clinic Sample

There was no significant difference ($t(407.275)=1.412$, $p=0.159$) on the test results of RAVLT delayed recall between patients being tested with ($M=4.52$, $SD=3.883$) and without ($M=5.00$, $SD=3.896$) a distraction task.

There were significant gender differences, with females having more years of education (females: $M=12.97$, $SD=3.79$; males: $M=12.268$, $SD=3.51$, $t(700)=-2.534$, $p<0.05$) and higher MTA (females: $M=1.47$, $SD=0.89$; males: $M=1.28$, $SD=0.90$, $t(700)=-2.880$, $p=0.004$) on average. There was no age difference between the genders ($t(700)=1.358$, $p=0.175$). There were significant differences between the diagnostic groups in age ($F=12.197$, $p<0.001$) and level of MTA ($F=40.441$, $p<0.001$) with MCI patients being older and having higher MTA than SCI patients. Further, dementia patients were older and had higher MTA than both SCI and MCI. For education ($F=7.541$, $p=0.001$) SCI patients had more years of education than MCI and dementia patients and MCI patients had more years of education than dementia patients.