

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table S1.** Multivariate regression analysis of different cardiovascular and cognitive risk factors as independent predictors of cognitive performance after 11 years. *N*=3965.

Cognitive test score in 2011	Verbal fluency		Word-list learning		Word-list delayed recall	
	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE
	<b>HOMA-IR</b>	-0.62*	0.25	-0.01	0.14	0.06
<b>age</b>	-0.14***	0.01	-0.14***	0.01	-0.07***	0.004
<b>education</b>	0.51***	0.04	0.32***	0.02	0.14***	0.01
<b>sex</b>	0.32	0.27	1.66***	0.15	0.66***	0.07
<b>Type 2 DM</b>	-0.74	0.83	-0.70	0.46	-0.27	0.22
<b>systolic BP</b>	-0.02**	0.01	-0.005	0.004	-0.004*	0.002
<b>BMI</b>	0.04	0.03	0.001	0.02	0.002	0.009
<b>triglycerides</b>	0.19	0.37	-0.16	0.20	-0.02	0.10
<b>HDL-C</b>	0.60	0.43	0.13	0.23	0.02	0.11
<b>non-HDL-C</b>	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.07	-0.006	0.04
<b>BDI score</b>	-0.22	0.14	-0.19*	0.08	-0.08*	0.04
<b>smoking</b>	-0.22	0.33	-0.62***	0.18	-0.24**	0.09
<b>alcohol</b>	0.97	0.50	-0.13	0.27	-0.14	0.13
<b>APOE<math>\epsilon</math>4</b>	-0.30	0.26	-0.16	0.14	-0.16*	0.07
<b>Physical activity</b>	0.13	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.006	0.02
<b>Adjusted R<sup>2</sup></b>	21.9		36.9		33.4	

Estimates ( $\beta$ ) and standard errors (SE) are derived from linear regression analysis adjusted for all variables shown in the table. Logarithmic transformation is used of HOMA-IR, triglycerides and BDI (Beck's depression inventory) score to achieve a normal distribution.

*P*-values: \**P*<0.05, \*\**P*<0.01, \*\*\**P*<0.001.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table S2.** Multivariate regression analysis of different cardiovascular and cognitive risk factors as independent predictors of cognitive decline during 11 years.  $N=3965$ .

Change in cognition from 2000 to 2011	Verbal fluency		Word-list learning		Word-list delayed recall	
	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE
	<b>HOMA-IR</b>	0.40	0.21	0.02	0.12	-0.002
<b>age</b>	0.13***	0.01	0.10***	0.01	0.05***	0.003
<b>education</b>	-0.19***	0.03	-0.17***	0.02	-0.08***	0.01
<b>sex</b>	-0.17	0.23	-0.84***	0.14	-0.36***	0.06
<b>Type 2 DM</b>	0.88	0.69	0.73	0.40	0.17	0.20
<b>systolic BP</b>	0.01	0.01	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.002
<b>BMI</b>	-0.05	0.03	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01
<b>triglycerides</b>	-0.12	0.30	0.13	0.18	0.004	0.09
<b>HDL-C</b>	-0.24	0.35	-0.11	0.21	-0.01	0.10
<b>non-HDL-C</b>	0.07	0.11	-0.01	0.06	0.03	0.03
<b>BDI score</b>	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
<b>smoking</b>	0.14	0.27	0.48**	0.16	0.21**	0.08
<b>alcohol</b>	-0.49	0.42	0.24	0.24	0.16	0.12
<b>APOE<math>\epsilon</math>4</b>	0.41	0.22	0.04	0.13	0.10	0.06
<b>Physical activity</b>	-0.12	0.08	-0.03	0.04	-0.005	0.02
<b>Baseline cognition</b>	0.43***	0.02	0.49	0.02	0.47***	0.02
<b>Adjusted R<sup>2</sup></b>	24.9		24.2		22.6	

Estimates ( $\beta$ ) and standard errors (SE) are derived from linear regression analysis adjusted for all variables shown in the table. Logarithmic transformation is used of HOMA-IR, triglycerides and BDI (Beck's depression inventory) score to achieve a normal distribution.

$P$ -values: \* $P<0.05$ , \*\* $P<0.01$ , \*\*\* $P<0.001$ .

A positive estimate for the change in cognition from 2000 to 2011 indicates a greater decline in cognitive test score for those with higher levels of insulin resistance, fasting glucose etc.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Table S3.** Multivariate correlations on baseline insulin resistance, fasting glucose and insulin levels, HbA<sub>1c</sub> and high sensitivity CRP values with cognitive test scores at follow-up and with change in cognitive test scores from 2000 to 2011 of the subset of the study population (35.8 %) who had fasted for 10 hours or longer prior to blood sampling. *N*=1321, except for the analysis of CRP and cognition, where *n*=1159.

Cognitive test score in 2011 <sup>†</sup>	Verbal fluency		Word-list learning		Word-list delayed recall	
	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE
	<b>HOMA-IR</b>	-0.79*	0.40	-0.12	0.22	0.07
<b>Glucose</b>	-3.38	2.10	-0.87	1.18	-0.10	0.56
<b>Insulin</b>	-0.77	0.43	-0.10	0.24	0.08	0.11
<b>HbA<sub>1c</sub></b>	-7.62*	3.09	-1.56	1.74	-0.34	0.82
<b>hs-CRP</b>	-0.06	0.17	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.05

Change in cognition from 2000 to 2011 <sup>‡</sup>	Verbal fluency		Word-list learning		Word-list delayed recall	
	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$	SE
	<b>HOMA-IR</b>	0.80*	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.03
<b>Glucose</b>	2.16	1.75	1.04	1.05	0.03	0.09
<b>Insulin</b>	0.83*	0.36	0.11	0.21	0.003	0.10
<b>HbA<sub>1c</sub></b>	5.20*	2.58	1.25	1.55	0.39	0.73
<b>hs-CRP</b>	0.16	0.14	-0.02	0.09	-0.04	0.04

Estimates ( $\beta$ ) and standard errors (SE) are derived from linear regression analysis and adjusted for age, sex, years of education, *APOE* $\epsilon$ 4 status, Type 2 diabetes, BMI, systolic blood pressure, HDL and non-HDL cholesterol and triglycerides. The analyses for change in cognition are adjusted even for baseline cognitive test scores. Logarithmic transformation is used of HOMA-IR, fasting glucose and insulin, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, CRP and triglycerides to achieve a normal distribution.

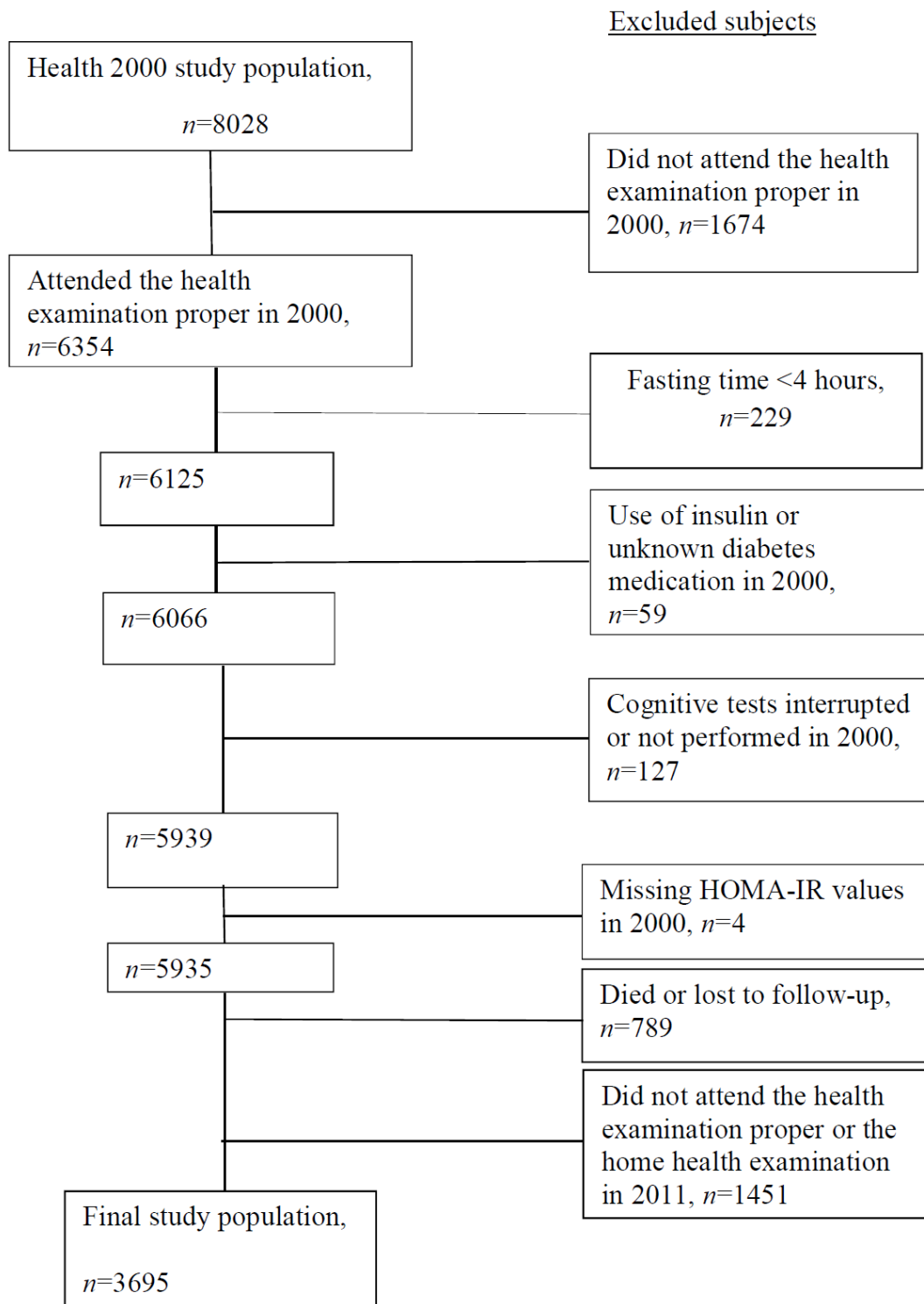
*P*-values: \**P*<0.05, \*\**P*<0.01, \*\*\**P*<0.001.

<sup>†</sup> Note that a negative estimate for cognitive test score in 2011 indicates a lower cognitive test score for those with higher levels of insulin resistance, fasting glucose etc.

<sup>‡</sup> A positive estimate for the change in cognition from 2000 to 2011 indicates a greater decline in cognitive test score for those with higher levels of insulin resistance, fasting glucose etc.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure S1. The study selection process



SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Variation of fasting times and hour of blood sampling in the study population. *N*=3695.

