Education Modulates the Impact of White Matter Lesions on the Risk of Mild Cognitive Impairment and Dementia.

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Table 1, Supplemental Material. Influence of education on the relationship between WML load and risk of MCI during the 7-year follow-up (Cox proportional hazard model), n=486, n. of events=121.

In order to examine the influence of education on relationship between WML and MCI, the MCI baseline cases and the dementia cases were excluded.

	Education level			
Variables	**High***		**Low†**	
	HR (95% CI)	***p***	**HR (95% CI)**	***p***
WML volume				
1st tertile (<0.3ml)	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
2nd tertile (0.3-1.5ml)	0.68(0.40-1.16)	0.16	0.75(0.19-2.89)	0.67
3rd tertile (>1.5ml)	1.02(0.58-1.81)	0.93	3.61(1.20-10.88)	0.02
Total brain volume (ml)	1.00(0.99-1.01)	0.40	1.00(0.99-1.01)	0.64
Brain atrophy(%)	1.13(1.04-1.23)	<0.01	1.05(0.86-1.27)	0.65
Hippocampal volume (ml)	1.11(0.81-1.54)	0.52	0.76(0.40-1.46)	0.41
Presence of silent brain infarcts				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	1.03(0.64-1.66)	0.90	1.74(0.77-3.91)	0.18
Sex				
Male	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Female	0.82(0.52-1.30)	0.41	1.12(0.40-3.10)	0.83
APOE ε4 genotype				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	1.26(0.74-2.14)	0.40	1.11(0.42-2.97)	0.83
Depressive symptomatology				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	1.76(1.06-2.93)	0.03	3.09(0.96-9.90)	0.06
Previous history of vascular pathology				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	1.10(0.49-2.47)	0.82	0.76(0.17-3.45)	0.72
Hypertension				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	0.94(0.60-1.46)	0.78	2.06(0.85-5.03)	0.11

* n=362 , n. of events=92.

† n=122, n. of events=29.

Cox proportional hazard regression models with delayed entry were performed with age as the basic timescale and birth as the time origin.

Table 2, Supplemental Material. Influence of education on the relationship between WML load and risk of dementia during the 7-year follow-up (Cox proportional hazard model), n=637, n. of events=30.

In order to examine the influence of education on relationship between WML and dementia, the MCI baseline cases were included. The results should be interpreted with caution, because of the low number of events in each group.

	Education level			
Variables	**High ***		**Low†**	
	HR (95% CI)	***p***	**HR (95% CI)**	***p***
WML volume (ml)	1.02(0.99-1.05)	0.19	1.04(1.01-1.07)	0.02
Total brain volume (ml)	1.005(1.001-1.008)	0.01	1.00(0.99-1.01)	0.17
Brain atrophy(%)	1.21(0.97-1.51)	0.09	1.28(0.90-1.84)	0.76
Hippocampal volume (ml)	0.49(0.20-1.16)	0.10	0.18(0.06-0.54)	<0.01
Presence of silent brain infarcts				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	1.50(0.39-5.79)	0.55	2.40(0.78-7.39)	0.13
Sex				
Male	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Female	1.82(0.54-6.08)	0.33	0.44(0.11-1.84)	0.26
APOE ε4 genotype				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	2.39(0.71-8.06)	0.16	5.98(1.61-22.3)	<0.01
Depressive symptomatology				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	0.59(0.11-3.31)	0.55	3.31(0.85-12.9)	0.08
Previous history of vascular pathology				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	0.63(0.07-5.64)	0.68	3.54(0.67-18.7)	0.14
Hypertension				
No	1.0 (Referent)		1.0 (Referent)	
Yes	0.97(0.30-3.15)	0.96	0.24(0.06-0.98)	0.05

* n=471 , n. of events=14.

† n=166, n. of events=16.

Cox proportional hazard regression models with delayed entry were performed with age as the basic timescale and birth as the time origin.