

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Associations between vascular risk factors, carotid atherosclerosis and cortical volume and thickness in older adults

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Cover title: Vascular risk, atherosclerosis, and brain structure

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Table S1: Coronary risk and cortical measures by cognitive status.

	CDR=0 N=94	CDR=0.5 N=58
FCRP (% risk)	12 ± 7	14 ± 8
CIMT (mm)	0.92 ± 0.14	0.95 ± 0.14
Gray Matter Volume (mm ³)		
Total	388547 ± 32621	387418 ± 33555
Frontal lobe	163397 ± 13598	164576 ± 14805
Temporal lobe	108831 ± 10081	106959 ± 11051
Parietal lobe	106198 ± 10116	105175 ± 8828
Occipital lobe	30420 ± 3947	29782 ± 3370
Thickness (mm)		
Total	2.43 ± 0.11	2.37 ± 0.10*
Frontal lobe	2.45 ± 0.12	2.40 ± 0.10*
Temporal lobe	2.69 ± 0.15	2.61 ± 0.16*
Parietal lobe	2.24 ± 0.12	2.17 ± 0.09*
Occipital lobe	1.84 ± 0.12	1.78 ± 0.10*

* p<0.05

continuous variables are summarized as mean ± SD

continuous variables compared with t-test

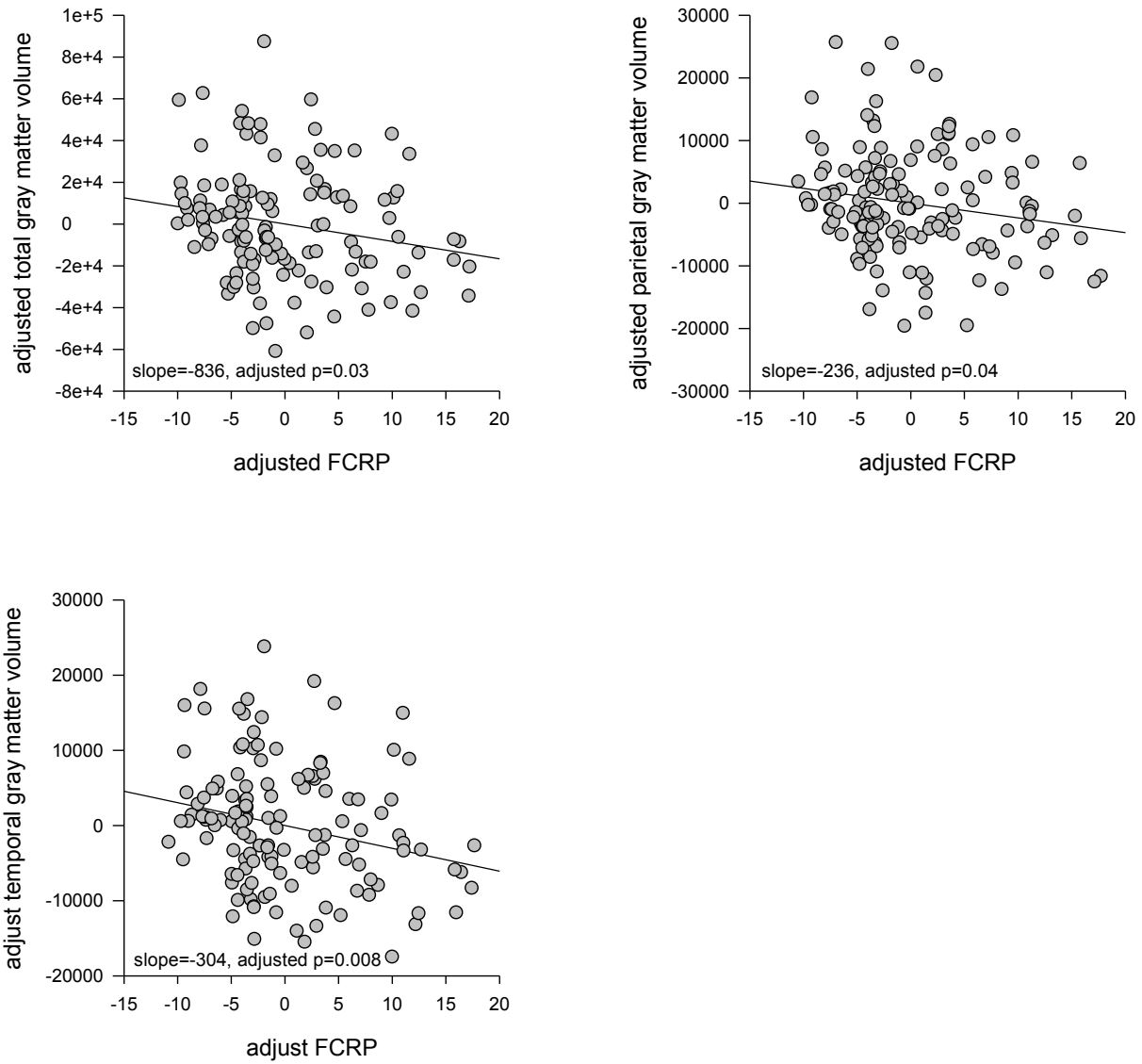


Figure S1: Scatterplots showing the relationships between Freesurfer regional volumes and FCRP. FCRP and volumes were regressed on age, gender, magnet strength, intracranial volume, and cognitive status, and the residuals were plotted against each other. The slope of the line of best fit is the same as the regression coefficient for FCRP in the linear models shown in Table 2.

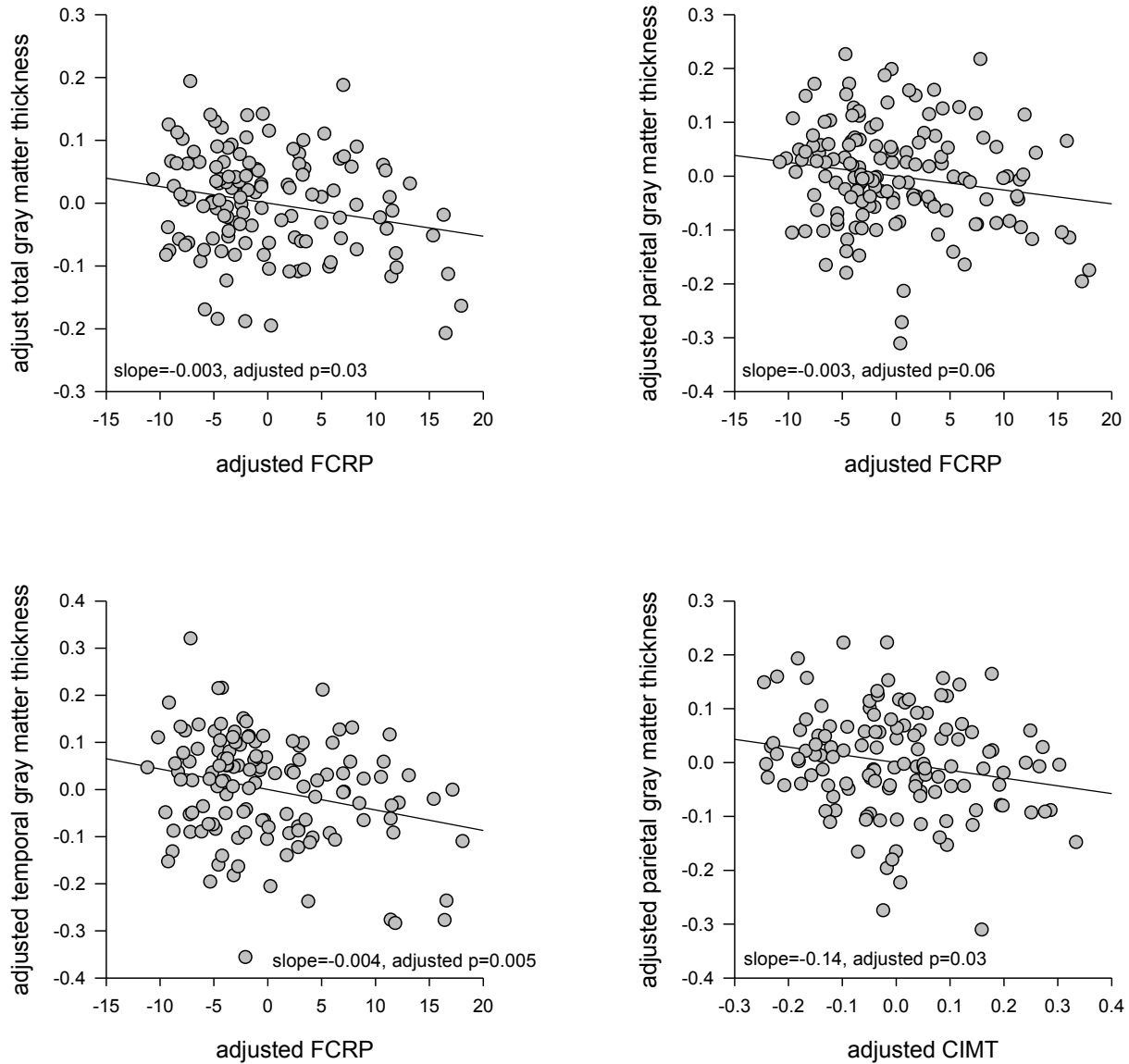


Figure S2: Scatterplots showing the relationships between Freesurfer regional cortical thickness and FCRP or CIMT. FCRP or CIMT and thicknesses were regressed on age, gender, magnet strength, intracranial volume, and cognitive status, and the residuals were plotted against each other. The slope of the line of best fit is the same as the regression coefficient for FCRP or CIMT in the linear models shown in Tables 2 and 3.