

Table e-1. Multivariable analyses of the associations between baseline hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia status, hypercholesterolemia, overweight and cognitive performances, ANRS CO3 Aquitaine cohort, 2007-2009 (Linear regression adjusted for gender, sex, education, HIV transmission groups, AIDS stage, CES-D score)

	Hypertension*			Hypertriglyceridemia†		
	No N=317	Yes N=78	P value	No N=196	Yes N=201	P value
COGNITIVE TESTS	Mean(SE)	Mean(SE)		Mean(SE)	Mean(SE)	
TMT part A	1.72 (0.038)	1.66 (0.08)	0.53	1.72(0.05)	1.69(0.05)	0.70
TMT part B	4.72 (0.24)	4.64(0.50)	0.88	4.76(0.31)	4.67(0.31)	0.83
DSST score	44.9 (0.61)	44.1(1.3)	0.54	45.8(0.79)	43.9(0.78)	0.09
FCSRT - immediate recall score	31.0 (0.35)	31.0(0.74)	0.99	31.3(0.46)	30.7(0.45)	0.38
FCSRT - delayed recall score	12.3 (0.13)	12.4(0.27)	0.76	12.4(0.17)	12.3(0.16)	0.56
IST score 30 seconds	47.6 (0.52)	46.5 (1.1)	0.39	47.1(0.67)	47.6(0.66)	0.64
ROCT – Copy score	32.4 (0.25)	32.4 (0.51)	0.96	32.9(0.31)	31.9(0.31)	0.04
ROCT – Recall score	17.7 (0.33)	17.7 (0.68)	0.94	17.3(0.43)	18.2(0.42)	0.14
Digit span score	4.1 (0.07)	4.1 (0.14)	0.79	4.1(0.09)	4.1(0.09)	0.95
PPT score	175.8 (1.5)	174.5 (3.2)	0.72	175.9(1.9)	175.1(1.9)	0.77

Abbreviations: TMT (Trail Making Test), DSST (Digit Symbol Substitution Test), FCRS (Free and Cued selective reminding test), IST (Isaac Set Test), ROCT (Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure), Purdue Pegboard Test (PPT);

* Hypertension was characterized by systolic blood pressure (SBP) ≥ 140 mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg, or antihypertensive drug intake

† Hypertriglyceridemia was defined by triglycerides plasma level >2.2 mmol/l at two consecutive measures.

Table e-1 (continued). Multivariable analyses of the associations between baseline hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia status, hypercholesterolemia, overweight and cognitive performances, ANRS CO3 Aquitaine cohort, 2007-2009 (Linear regression adjusted for gender, sex, education, HIV transmission groups, AIDS stage, CES-D score)

	Hypercholesterolemia*			Overweight†		
	No	Yes	P value	No	Yes	P value
	224	173		288	112	
COGNITIVE TESTS	Mean(SE)	Mean (SE)		Mean(SE)	Mean(SE)	
TMT part A	1.71 (0.05)	1.71(0.05)	0.98	1.66 (0.42)	1.74 (0.07)	0.19
TMT part B	4.75 (0.29)	4.68 (0.34)	0.87	4.51 (0.26)	5.14 (0.42)	0.21
DSST score	45.4 (0.75)	44.0 (0.86)	0.24	45.2 (0.67)	43.3 (1.08)	0.14
FCSRT - immediate recall score	31.0 (0.43)	30.9 (0.49)	0.82	31.1 (0.38)	30.6 (0.62)	0.48
FCSRT - delayed recall score	12.3 (0.16)	12.4 (0.18)	0.92	13.1 (0.15)	13.0 (0.26)	0.69
IST score 30 seconds	47.4 (0.63)	47.3 (0.72)	0.93	47.5 (0.56)	46.2 (0.92)	0.19
ROCT – Copy score	32.8 (0.29)	31.9 (0.34)	0.07	32.8 (0.26)	31.8 (0.43)	0.06
ROCT – Recall score	17.7 (0.40)	17.9 (0.46)	0.71	18.0 (0.36)	17.5 (0.58)	0.51
Digit span score	4.1 (0.09)	4.1 (0.09)	0.95	4.2 (0.07)	4.0 (0.12)	0.11
PPT score	176 (1.9)	175 (1.9)	0.77	175 (1.6)	176 (2.6)	0.84

Abbreviations: TMT (Trail Making Test), DSST (Digit Symbol Substitution Test), FCRS (Free and Cued selective reminding test), IST (Isaac Set Test), ROCT (Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure), Purdue Pegboard Test (PPT); SE (Standard error)

* High cholesterol was defined by plasma cholesterol >6.24 mmol/l on ≥ 2 consecutive measures or any use of lipid-lowering drugs;

† Body mass index (BMI) was computed as the ratio of weight (kg) to the square of height (m²), and overweight was defined as BMI ≥ 25

Table e-2. Multivariable analysis of the association between glycaemia status at baseline and neurocognitive impairment (NCI) severity at baseline

	Glycaemia status at baseline		
	Normal N=328 OR* (95% CI)	Impaired glycaemia N=33 OR (95% CI)	Diabetes N=39 OR (95% CI)
NCI severity at baseline[†]			
Normal (N=166)	-	-	-
ANI (N=83)	1	1.9 (0.6-5.7)	1.5 (0.6-3.9)
MND (N=124)	1	3.4 (1.3-9.1)	1.1 (0.4-2.9)
HAD (N=27)	1	1.6 (0.2-15.5)	6.5 (1.9-21.7)

* Polytomous regression adjusted for gender, sex, education, HIV transmission groups, AIDS stage, CES-D score and cardiovascular risk factors

[†] Defined according to Antinori classification; ANI (Asymptomatic cognitive impairment), MND (Mild cognitive impairment), HAD (HIV associated dementia)

Table e-3. Multivariable analysis of the association between glycaemia status at baseline and neurocognitive impairment severity at two year follow-up

	Glycaemia status at baseline		
	Normal (N=232) OR* (95% CI)	Impaired glycaemia (N=23) OR (95% CI)	Diabetes (N=26) OR (95% CI)
NCI severity at 2-year follow up †			
Normal (N=117)	1	1	1
ANI (N=67)	1	0.6 (0.6-5.7)	2.4 (0.7-7.8)
MND (N=87)	1	0.7 (0.2-2.2)	2.1 (0.6-7.0)
HAD (N=10)	1	-	9.4 (1.2-76.0)

* Polytomous regression adjusted for gender, sex, education, HIV transmission groups, AIDS stage, CES-D score and cardiovascular risk factors

† Defined according to Antinori classification: ANI (Asymptomatic cognitive impairment), MND (Mild cognitive impairment), HAD (HIV associated dementia)