Appendices

A. PISA Online Survey instruments

A.1 Core Module

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|--|--|--|
| Key demographics | QIMRB in-house | 32 | Key demographic information such as DOB, postcode, education, gender, etc. | | |
| Extended family | QIMRB in-house | 120 | Parents' age or death details, number of siblings and children | | |
| Biological Family Medical History | QIMRB in-house | 32 | Medical history of self and biological family members | | |
| Memory and Health | QIMRB in-house | 11 | Self-rated memory, physical and mental health, and sleep | | |
| Substance use | QIMRB in-house | 18 | Covers alcohol, drugs and smoking history | | |
| Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) | Kroenke et al., 2001 | 10 | Screening, diagnosing, monitoring and measuring the severity of depression | | |
| Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) | Spitzer et al., 2006 | 8 | Screening tool and severity measure for generalised anxiety disorder | | |
| Medications | QIMRB in-house | 3 | Common medications for AD or dementia, and psychiatric disorders | | |
| Active Australia Survey (modified) | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2003 | 13 | Measures participation in physical activity and knowledge of current public health messages about the health benefits of physical activity | | |
| Personal medical history | QIMRB in-house | 23 | Screening questions on psychiatric illness, brain injury, heart surgery etc. | | |

A.2 Memory & Cognition

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---|--|
| Early cognitive history | QIMRB in-house | 8 | Learning disorders, developmental delays, significant trauma or repeating a grade | |
| | | | during early life | |
| Stutter | QIMRB in-house | 1 | Self-rating of stutter | |
| E-Cog | Farias et al., 2008 | 39 | Assesses the functional abilities of older adults across a wide range of ability | |
| | | | spanning normal ageing through to dementia | |
| HBA Functional Assessment Tool | Mowszowski et al. | 45 | Assessment of cognition and functional status | |
| | (2017) | | | |

A.3 Medical History

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Psychological history | QIMRB in-house | 61 | Any diagnosed psychiatric condition and specific treatment history | | | |
| Medical conditions | QIMRB in-house | 85 | Heart conditions and other specific medical conditions | | | |
| Whiteley-7 Scale | Fink et al., 1999 | 7 | Screening instrument for somatization illness | | | |
| Chronic pain | QIMRB in-house | 2 | Measures experience and intensity of chronic pain | | | |
| Back pain | QIMRB in-house | 3 | Experience and intensity of lower back pain | | | |
| Asthma and eczema | QIMRB in-house | 17 | Past history or current diagnosis of asthma, wheezing, coughing, hayfever, pneumonia | | | |
| Allergies | QIMRB in-house | 19 | Allergies and subsequent reactions to them | | | |
| Migraine | QIMRB in-house | 29 | History of migraines, relation to specific triggers | | | |
| Falls Risk Questionnaire | Rubenstein et al., 2011 | 12 | Assesses a person's risk of falling | | | |
| Monthly Falls Questionnaire | Lord et al., 2001 | 19 | Looks at falls over the past month and where they occurred, how they happened and the outcomes | | | |

A.4 Personal Wellbeing

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---|--|
| Somatic and Psychological Health | Hickie et al., 200) | 12 | Psychological and physical health | |
| Report (SPHERE-12) | | | | |
| Kessler Psychological Distress | Kessler et al., 2002 | 10 | Symptoms of anxiety and depression | |
| Scale (K-10) | | | | |
| Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) | Diener et al., 1985 | 5 | Global cognitive judgments of satisfaction with one's life | |
| Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) | International Wellbeing | 9 | Subjective dimension of quality of life known as 'subjective wellbeing' | |
| | Group, 2013 | | | |
| Depression screen | QIMRB in-house | 19 | Screening questions for diagnosed depression | |
| Anxiety screen | QIMRB in-house | 9 | Screening questions for diagnosed anxiety | |
| Psychosis screen | QIMRB in-house | 16 | Screening questions for diagnosed psychosis | |
| PTSD screen | QIMRB in-house | 63 | Screening questions for diagnosed PTSD | |
| Sexuality questions | QIMRB in-house | 2 | Sexuality preferences and age of first sexual experience | |

A.5 Lifestyle

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------|---|--|
| Victoria Longitudinal Study | Hultsch et al., 1999 | 70 | Measures participation in a range of activities over the last 2 years | |
| Activities Questionnaire | | | | |
| Substance use | QIMRB in-house | 100 | Consumption of alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs over lifetime | |
| Substance abuse criteria | QIMRB in-house | 272 | Screening for substance abuse past or current | |

A.6 Personality

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--|--|
| Neuroticism Extraversion | Costa and McCrae, | 60 | Personality test based on 5-factor model of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, | |
| Openness Five Factor Inventory-3 | 199) | | agreeableness and conscientiousness | |
| (NEO-FFI-3) | | | | |
| International Personality Disorder | Loranger et al., 1997 | 59 | Personality disorder screen for following personality types: Paranoid, schizoid, | |
| Examination (IPDE) | | | dissocial, impulsive, borderline, histrionic, anankastic, anxious, dependent | |
| Buss Perry Aggression | Buss and Perry, 1992 | 29 | Aggression and violent behaviour, aggressive thoughts | |
| Questionnaire | | | | |

A.7 Life events

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|--|
| Being a twin | QIMRB in-house | 62 | A range of birth, childhood and adulthood experiences relating to twins | |
| Ethnicity and Ancestry | QIMRB in-house | 5 | Ethnicity and ancestry of parents and grandparents | |
| Recent life changes stress test | Miller and Rahe, 1997 | 81 | Information on life changes and the impact of stressful life events on health | |
| Early life/childhood | QIMRB in-house | 13 | Financial status and educational effects | |
| Mindsets Test | QIMRB in-house | 8 | Perceptions and beliefs about intelligence and learning | |
| Present Life Attitudes | QIMRB in-house | 7 | Attitudes and engagement towards life and ageing | |
| Lifetime pollution exposure | QIMRB in-house | 106 | Address details from last 30 years to assess exposure to pollution | |

A.8 Feelings and Emotions

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|---|--|
| Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) | Watson et al., 1988 | 20 | Rating of feelings and emotions experienced currently or over the last week | |
| Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) | Cohen et al., 1983 | 10 | Feelings, thoughts and experiences of stress over the past month | |
| Geriatric Anxiety Inventory (GAI) | Pachana et al., 2007 | 20 | Assessment of anxiety in older adults | |
| Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) | Sheikh and Yesavage, 1986 | 15 | Assessment of depressive symptoms in older adults | |
| Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1) | Kessler et al., 2005 | 18 | Checklist of ADHD symptoms based on diagnostic criteria within the DSM-IV | |
| Personality Assessment Inventory: Borderline Features (PAI-BOR) | Morey, 1991 | 24 | Covers attributes indicative of a borderline personality | |
| Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS) | Constantino and Gruber, 2012 | 11 | Presence and severity of social impairment within the autism spectrum. Subset of questions adapted from full questionnaire of 65 items. | |
| Barkley Adult ADHD Rating Scale (BAARS-IV) | Barkley, 2011 | 12 | Checklist of common adult ADHD symptoms, subset of questions adapted from Barkley Adult ADHD Rating Scale | |

A.9 Physical Health

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|--|---------------------|-------|---|--|
| Physical characteristics | QIMRB in-house | 20 | | |
| Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) | Ware et al., 1993 | 36 | Profile of functional health and wellbeing scores, psychometrically-based physical and mental health summary measures and a preference-based health utility index | |
| Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) | Buysse et al., 1989 | 24 | Quality, quantity and patterns of sleep in adults | |
| Napping | QIMRB in-house | 1 | Length of regular naps if applicable | |
| Berlin Questionnaire for Sleep Apnoea | Netzer et al., 1999 | 10 | Presence or absence of Obstructive Sleep Apnoea | |
| Nutrition History Questionnaire | Hark and Deen, 1999 | 32 | Overall sense of patient's daily eating habits | |
| Eating Disorder Screen | QIMRB in-house | 3 | Screen for symptoms of eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa or binge-eating disorder | |

A.10 Women's Health

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|--|--|
| Menstruation | QIMRB in-house | 1 | Age of first menstruation | |
| Pregnancy | QIMRB in-house | 63 | Number of pregnancies, and symptoms or issues throughout each | |
| Births | QIMRB in-house | 31 | Number of births and demographic information relating to each instance | |
| Morning sickness | QIMRB in-house | 5 | Presence and severity of morning sickness during pregnancy | |
| Breastfeeding | QIMRB in-house | 6 | Length of time spent breastfeeding for each birth | |
| Depression | QIMRB in-house | 24 | Presence of depression during or following pregnancy | |
| Menopause | QIMRB in-house | 4 | Age of onset of menopause and relation to HRT or surgery | |
| Endometriosis | QIMRB in-house | 7 | Endometriosis diagnosis status | |

A.11 Pain

| Questionnaire Name | Reference | Items | Inclusions | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| General pain questions | QIMRB in-house | 6 Experiences of major and current pain | | |
| Graded Chronic Pain Scale | Von Korff et al., 1992 | 6 | Chronic pain in the last 6 months | |
| Vitamins and supplements | QIMRB in-house | 60 | Vitamins and supplements taken regularly in the last 12 months | |
| Osteoarthritis Brief Questionnaire | QIMRB in-house | 8 | Experiences of osteoarthritis | |

A.12 Online Survey instrument References

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B. IGAP consortium discovery sample

Polygenic risk scores (PRS) were calculated using results data from the International Genomics of Alzheimer's project (IGAP) as the discovery sample (Lambert et al., 2013). This is large two-stage study based upon genome-wide association studies (GWAS) on individuals of European ancestry. In stage 1, IGAP used genotyped and imputed data on 7,055,881 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) to meta-analyse four previously-published GWAS datasets consisting of 17,008 Alzheimer's disease cases and 37,154 controls (The European Alzheimer's disease Initiative – EADI the Alzheimer Disease Genetics Consortium – ADGC The Cohorts for Heart and Aging Research in Genomic Epidemiology consortium – CHARGE The Genetic and Environmental Risk in AD consortium – GERAD). In stage 2, 11,632 SNPs were genotyped and tested for association in an independent set of 8,572 Alzheimer's disease cases and 11,312 controls. Finally, a meta-analysis was performed combining results from stages 1 & 2.

C. MRI Processing Methods

C.1 Functional MRI task details

News clips were purchased from Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), on different topics including animal, local, politics, sports, science and business. The length of news clips ranged from 31 to 59 s (45.06 ± 6.67). Each clip was segmented

at an existing scene cut into two halves of approximately similar length. Nine clips were selected for the continuing condition (clips of which both the first and second halves are shown) and nine for the naïve condition (clips of which only the second halves are shown), matched for topic, valence, gender of newscaster and clip length. While acquiring non-fMRI data, the first halves of clips in continuing condition were shown. After a 10 min delay, the second halves of all 18 news clips were shown to the participants. All news clips were interleaved by fixation periods of 10–12 s. The order of clips within each session (initial and continuing) was randomised for each participant. The contrast of continuing versus naïve clips elicits strong effects in the hippocampus (Ren et al., 2018). The task design for 2nd visit of patients (2 years after the first visit) is the same as for 1st visit with different news clips employed.

To test for the confidence and accuracy of recall of events from the news clips, we undertook a post-fMRI questionnaire task. The participants were presented with a question with two answers (one correct and one incorrect) regarding the content of the news clips. For this task, participants were first shown a scene from a continuing news clip and then they answered a question about this news by selecting between two alternative choices. After each question, participants rated their confidence in their answer with an adjustable sliding bar ranging from 0-100 % corresponding to their confidence about the answers. Two questions were asked for each full news clip i.e. 18 questions randomised for each participant.

C.2 MRI processing

The MPRAGE T1-weighted brain scans are segmented using FreeSurfer 6.0 (Fischl, 2012) and in-house implementation of the expectation maximisation segmentation

(Van Leemput et al., 1999). The MP2RAGE T1-weighted scans are first skull-stripped using the method described in (Haast et al., 2018) and then segmented with the methods used for MPRAGE image segmentation. To account for the systematic bias induced by standard partial volume estimation methods on MP2RAGE cortical thickness and brain structure volume measurements (Duche et al., 2014), the MP2RAGE partial volume is computed with a model based on the use of the MP2RAGE Bloch equations (Duche et al., 2017), and cortical thickness computed using a Lagrangian-Eulerian PDE approach (Acosta et al., 2009).

White matter hyperintensities are automatically quantified from T2-weighted FLAIR images using HyperIntensity Segmentation Tool (HIST), which is implemented based on an ensemble of pre-trained neural network classifier (Manjon et al., 2018).

DWI images are first pre-processed for intra-volume motion removal, correction for head motion, eddy currents and intensity inhomogeneities (Andersson and Sotiropoulos, 2016; Glasser et al., 2013). Fractional anisotropy (FA) images are calculated from diffusion tensor estimation from the pre-processed diffusion data using MRtrix 3.0 (Tournier et al., 2019). Fibre orientation distribution (FOD) is estimated using multi-tissue constrained spherical deconvolution (Jeurissen et al., 2014).

An R2* map is computed using the 9-echo GRE data by a voxel-wise exponential fitting with a non-zero offset. An average QSM map is computed by performing the following operations on each GRE echo: FSL-bet brain mask, Laplacian-based phase unwrapping, VSHARP background field removal (Li et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2012), and dipole inversion using STI-suite v2.2 software (Li et al., 2011).

Abdominal DIXON images are processed for assessing visceral adipose tissue (VAT) volumes within the abdominal region defined by anatomical references of vertebral

bodies L1 and L5. The fat-fraction images, i.e., fat fraction = fat/(fat + water) are first computed and used to estimate the mask of adipose tissues using fuzzy c-means clustering (Roullier et al., 2007). The separation of subcutaneous (SAT) and visceral adipose tissues is performed by graph cuts (Boykov et al., 2001), and the VAT segmentation is post-processed by excluding adipose tissue outside the abdominal skeletal muscles and at the posterior of the spine.

C.3 PET Processing

Amyloid-β plaque depositions are automatically quantified from the [¹⁸F]FBB PET image using CapAlBL (https://milxcloud.csiro.au/tools/capaibl), a PET-only approach (Bourgeat et al., 2018; Bourgeat et al., 2015). In brief, an adaptive atlas is automatically fitted to each PET image to match its PET retention pattern. Each PET image is spatially normalised to the best fitting atlas, and rescaled using the standardised uptake value ratio (SUVR) by dividing its uptake value to that of the cerebellum cortex. Neocortical [¹⁸F]FBB tracer retention is estimated as the average SUVR of the area-weighted mean of frontal, superior parietal, lateral temporal and anterior and posterior cingulate regions of the brain. A PET quantification report is generated from CapAlBL, which illustrates the [¹⁸F]FBB SUVR map on the brain surface and indicates the level of amyloid burden.

D. Baseline clinical pathology tests for PISA Onsite

| Panel | Full blood count | Biochemistry Panel, CRP, | Serum Folate, | Iron Studies, Iron | Ceruloplasmin Protein | Serum |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | Chols , Trigs, HDL | Vitamin B12 | binding studies | | Butyrylcholinesterase |
| Tests | Routine Haematology | Routine chemical | Megaloblastics | Iron Studies chemical | Trace & Toxic | Cholinesterase Studies |
| | Haemoglobin | <u>pathology</u> | <u>Haematology</u> | pathology | Elements chemical | Chemical Pathology |
| | Whole Cell Count | Sodium | Serum Folate, | Iron | pathology | Cholinesterase |
| | Platelets | Potassium | Vitamin B12 | Trasferrin Binding | Copper (Serum) | (plasma) |
| | Haematocrit | Chloride | | Capacity | Ceruloplasmin | Dibucaine number |
| | MCH | Bicarbonate | | Transferrin | Cerulopasmin | Fluoride number |
| | Red Cell Count | Anion Gap | | Trasnferrin Saturation | Cu/Ceruloplasmin | |
| | MCV | Glucose | | Ferritin | Ratio. | |
| | Neutrophils | Urea | | CRP | | |
| | Lymphocytes | Creatinine | | Creatinine | | |
| | Monocytes | Urea/Creat | | ALT | | |
| | Eosinophils | GFR(estimated) | | | | |
| | Basophils | Urate | | | | |
| | | Protein (Total) | | | | |
| | | Albumin | | | | |
| | | Globulim | | | | |
| | | Bilirubin (Total) | | | | |
| | | Bilirubin (Conj) | | | | |
| | | Alkaline Phosphatase | | | | |
| | | Gamma-GT | | | | |
| | | Alanine Transaminase | | | | |
| | | Aspartate Transaminase | | | | |
| | | Lactate Dehydrogenase | | | | |
| | | Calcium | | | | |
| | | Calcium (Alb. Corr.) | | | | |
| | | Phosphate | | | | |
| | | Magnesium | | | | |
| | | Osmolality (Calculated) | | | | |
| | | Linida Chamical Dath dagar | | | | |
| | | Lipids Chemical Pathology | | | | |

| Cholesterol | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Triglyceride | | |
| HDL Chol. | | |
| Total/HDL Chol ratio | | |
| LDL Chol. (Calc) | | |
| VLDL Chol. (Calc) | | |
| | | |
| Proteins Chemical | | |
| <u>Pathology</u> | | |
| CRP | | |

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