

Supplementary Materials

Longitudinal associations of domain-specific subjective cognitive decline with plasma Alzheimer's biomarkers and cognitive change

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Supplementary Methods

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and dementia diagnostic criteria

MCI diagnostic criteria were as follows:

- (1) a cognitive complaint reported by the patient, an informant, or a clinician;
- (2) objective impairment in ≥ 1 cognitive domain;
- (3) largely preserved functional abilities;
- (4) failure to meet the criteria for dementia.

Dementia diagnostic criteria were as follows:

- (1) the presence of multiple cognitive deficits, including memory impairment and at least one additional disturbance (e.g., aphasia, apraxia, agnosia, or executive dysfunction);
- (2) deficits that interfere with social or occupational functioning;
- (3) objective evidence of a significant decline from a previous level of functioning;
- (4) exclusion of cognitive deficits occurring solely during delirium.

Supplementary Table 1. Means of cognitive scores in the total sample and by subjective cognitive decline complaints ($n = 2,326$)

Variables	Total sample, ($n = 2,326$)	SCD ($n = 1,398$)	Non-SCD ($n = 928$)	<i>P</i> value
Baseline SCD domain				
Global	-0.03 (1.00)	0.83 (0.48)	-0.85 (0.59)	< 0.001
Memory	-0.11 (0.99)	0.19 (0.86)	-0.57 (1.00)	< 0.001
Language	-0.07 (0.95)	0.17 (1.05)	-0.39 (0.65)	< 0.001
Execution	-0.10 (0.90)	0.10 (1.07)	-0.38 (0.48)	< 0.001
Attention	-0.01 (0.99)	0.24 (1.12)	-0.34 (0.64)	< 0.001
Endline SCD domain				
Global	0.02 (1.00)	0.23 (0.95)	-0.29 (1.00)	< 0.001
Memory	-0.03 (0.95)	0.09 (0.91)	-0.21 (0.98)	< 0.001
Language	-0.09 (0.93)	-0.02 (0.97)	-0.19 (0.85)	< 0.001
Execution	-0.10 (0.88)	-0.05 (0.93)	-0.16 (0.81)	0.003
Attention	-0.07 (0.92)	0.00 (0.98)	-0.18 (0.83)	< 0.001
△ SCD domain				
Global	0.00 (1.00)	-0.01 (0.94)	0.01 (1.06)	0.815
Memory	0.00 (1.00)	0.05 (0.98)	-0.07 (1.03)	0.009
Language	0.00 (1.00)	0.04 (1.06)	-0.06 (0.91)	0.028
Execution	0.00 (1.00)	0.03 (1.05)	-0.03 (0.92)	0.189
Attention	0.00 (1.00)	0.04 (1.07)	-0.05 (0.90)	0.066
Baseline OCD domain				
Global	0.04 (0.91)	-0.05 (0.93)	0.19 (0.85)	< 0.001
Memory	0.26 (0.91)	0.15 (0.88)	0.39 (0.91)	< 0.001
Language	0.34 (0.92)	0.25 (0.91)	0.46 (0.91)	< 0.001
Execution	0.14 (0.94)	-0.04 (0.93)	0.30 (0.93)	< 0.001
Attention	0.33 (0.88)	0.22 (0.90)	0.45 (0.84)	< 0.001

Endline OCD domain				
Global	-0.04 (0.97)	-0.14 (0.99)	0.11 (0.92)	< 0.001
Memory	0.24 (1.00)	0.14 (0.99)	0.38 (1.00)	< 0.001
Language	0.21 (0.97)	0.17 (0.98)	0.27 (0.95)	0.020
Execution	0.14 (0.97)	0.05 (1.00)	0.25 (0.92)	< 0.001
Attention	0.25 (0.98)	0.13 (0.95)	0.43 (1.00)	< 0.001
△ OCD domain				
Global	0.00 (1.00)	-0.02 (1.02)	0.03 (0.97)	0.228
Memory	0.00 (1.00)	-0.02 (0.98)	0.02 (1.03)	0.403
Language	0.00 (1.00)	0.01 (1.00)	-0.02 (1.00)	0.502
Execution	0.00 (1.00)	-0.01 (1.04)	0.01 (0.97)	0.859
Attention	0.00 (1.00)	-0.08 (0.92)	0.09 (1.09)	0.001

Differences between two groups were analyzed by T or variance or the Wilcoxon rank sum tests for numerical variables. OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; Δ: change.

Supplementary Table 2. The association between baseline SCD domains and objective cognition domains change

Baseline	Model 1	<i>t, P</i>	Model 2	<i>t, P</i>	Model 3	<i>t, P</i>
SCD domain	β (95%CI)	value	β (95%CI)	value	β (95%CI)	value
Global	△OCD-Memory					
	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.03)	-0.849,	-0.01	-0.362,	-0.01	-0.430,
		<i>P</i> = 0.396	(-0.07, 0.05)	<i>P</i> = 0.717	(-0.08, 0.05)	<i>P</i> = 0.667
Global	△OCD-Language					
	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.05)	-0.038,	0.01	0.215,	0.01	0.226, <i>p</i>
		<i>P</i> = 0.970	(-0.05, 0.07)	<i>P</i> = 0.830	(-0.05, 0.07)	= 0.821
Global	△OCD-Execution					

	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.08)	-0.112,	0.03	0.842,	0.03	0.873, <i>P</i>
		<i>P</i> =	(-0.04,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.04,	= 0.383
		0.911	0.11)	0.400	0.11)	
	△OCD-Attention					
	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.03)	-0.859,	-0.01	-0.162,	0.01	0.159,
		<i>P</i> = 0.	(-0.06,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.06,	<i>P</i> = 0.
		390	0.05)	0.872	0.06)	873
	△OCD-Global					
	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.01)	-1.421,	-0.01	-0.428,	-0.01	-0.381,
		<i>P</i> = 0.	(-0.06,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.06,	<i>P</i> = 0.
		156	0.04)	0.669	0.04)	703
	△OCD-Global					
Memory	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)	0.385, <i>P</i>	0.04	1.667,	0.03	1.479, <i>P</i>
		= 0.700	(-0.01,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.01,	= 0.139
			0.08)	0.096	0.07)	
Language	-0.02 (-0.06, 0.02)	-0.884,	-0.01	-0.133,	-0.01	-0.159,
		<i>P</i> = 0.	(-0.05,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.05,	<i>P</i> =
		377	0.04)	0.894	0.04)	0.873
Execution	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.02)	-1.208,	-0.01	-0.073,	0.01	-0.111,
		<i>P</i> =	(-0.05,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.05,	<i>P</i> =
		0.227	0.04)	0.942	0.05)	0.912
Attention	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.02)	-1.036,	-0.01	-0.094,	-0.01	-0.123,
		<i>P</i> =	(-0.05,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.05,	<i>P</i> = 0.
		0.300	0.04)	0.925	0.04)	902
	△OCD-Memory					
Memory	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.04)	-0.555,	-0.01	-0.031,	-0.01	-0.157,
		<i>P</i> =	(-0.05,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.06,	<i>P</i> = 0.
		0.579	0.05)	0.976	0.05)	875
	△OCD-Language					

Language	-0.01 (-0.05, 0.04)	-0.131,	0.01	0.192,	0.01	0.211,
		<i>P</i> =	(-0.04,	<i>P</i> = 0.	(-0.04,	<i>P</i> = 0.
		0.896	0.05)	848	0.05)	833
	△OCD-Execution					
Execution	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.03)	-1.106,	-0.02	-0.637,	-0.03	-0.744,
		<i>P</i> =	(-0.10,	<i>P</i> =	(-0.10,	<i>P</i> = 0.
		0.269	0.05)	0.524	0.05)	457
	△OCD-Attention					
Attention	-0.01 (-0.05, 0.05)	-0.018,	0.01	0.337,	0.01	0.344,
		<i>P</i> =	(-0.04,	<i>P</i> = 0.	(-0.04,	<i>P</i> = 0.
		0.985	0.06)	736	0.06)	731

Results were derived from linear regression models. Model 1: Crude model; Model 2: Demographic adjusted model (adjusted variables: age, education, sex, and residence); Model 3: Full covariate adjusted model (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; GDS: geriatric depression scale; CI: confidence interval; Δ: change.

Supplementary Table 3. The association between endline SCD domains and objective cognition domains change

Endline	Model 1	<i>t</i> ,	<i>P</i>	Model 2	<i>t</i> ,	Model 3	<i>t</i> ,
SCD	β (95%CI)	value		β	value	β	value
domain				(95%CI)		(95%CI)	
Global	△OCD-Memory						
	-0.10 (-0.15,	-3.902,	-0.10	-3.604,	-0.08	-2.656,	
	-0.03)	<i>P</i> <	(-0.16,	<i>P</i> < 0.	(-0.14,	<i>P</i> =	
		0.001	-0.04)	001	-0.02)	0.008	

	Δ OCD-Language					
	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.01)	-2.403, <i>P</i> = 0.016	-0.05 (-0.10, -0.01)	-1.692, <i>P</i> = 0.091	-0.05 (-0.10, -0.01)	-1.686, <i>P</i> = 0.092
	Δ OCD-Execution					
	-0.06 (-0.12, 0.01)	-1.662, <i>P</i> = 0.097	0.00 (-0.07, 0.07)	-0.100, <i>P</i> = 0.920	0.01 (-0.06, 0.08)	0.210, <i>P</i> = 0.834
	Δ OCD-Attention					
	-0.12 (-0.17, -0.07)	-4.929, <i>P</i> < 0.001	-0.10 (-0.15, -0.05)	-3.604, <i>P</i> < 0.001	-0.08 (-0.14, -0.03)	-3.069, <i>P</i> = 0.002
	Δ OCD-Global					
	-0.15 (-0.19, -0.10)	-6.980, <i>P</i> < 0.001	-0.10 (-0.15, -0.06)	-4.662, <i>P</i> < 0.001	-0.10 (-0.15, -0.06)	-4.544, <i>P</i> < 0.001
	Δ OCD-Global					
Memory	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.03)	-3.341 <i>P</i> = 0.001	-0.04 (-0.08, 0.02)	-1.863, <i>P</i> = 0.063	-0.04 (-0.08, 0.01)	-1.804, <i>P</i> = 0.071
Language	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.02)	-2.748, <i>P</i> = 0.006	-0.04 (-0.08, 0.01)	-1.740, <i>P</i> = 0.082	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.01)	-1.530, <i>P</i> = 0.126
Execution	-0.12 (-0.17, -0.07)	-5.060, <i>P</i> < 0.001	-0.08 (-0.13, -0.04)	-3.663, <i>P</i> < 0.001	-0.09 (-0.13, -0.04)	-3.600, <i>P</i> < 0.001
Attention	-0.06 (-0.10, -0.01)	-2.576, <i>P</i> = 0.010	-0.04 (-0.08, 0.01)	-1.701, <i>P</i> = 0.089	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.01)	-1.452, <i>P</i> = 0.147

	Δ OCD-Memory					
Memory	-0.08 (-0.13, -0.02)	-2.864, 0.004	-0.06 (-0.12, -0.01)	-2.291, 0.022	-0.06 (-0.12, -0.01)	-2.248, 0.025
		$P =$		$P =$		$P =$
	Δ OCD-Language					
Language	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.02)	-1.148, 0.251	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.03)	-0.731, 0.476	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.03)	-0.629, 0.529
		$P =$		$P =$		$P =$
	Δ OCD-Execution					
Execution	-0.10 (-0.17, -0.02)	-2.490, 0.013	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.01)	-1.628, 0.104	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.01)	-1.507, 0.132
		$P =$		$P =$		$P =$
	Δ OCD-Attention					
Attention	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.01)	-1.643, 0.101	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.02)	-1.172, 0.241	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.04)	-0.622, 0.534
		$P =$		$P =$		$P =$

Results were derived from linear regression models. Model 1: Crude model; Model 2: Demographic adjusted model (adjusted variables: age, education, sex, and residence); Model 3: Full covariate adjusted model (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; GDS: geriatric depression scale; CI: confidence interval; Δ : change.

Supplementary Table 4. The association between SCD domains change and objective cognition domains change

Δ SCD domain	Model 1 β (95%CI)	t, P value	Model 2 β	t, P value	Model 3 β	t, P value
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			(95%CI)		(95%CI)		
Global	△OCD-Memory	-0.09 (-0.15, -0.03)	-3.106, P = 0.002	-0.05 (-0.11, -0.01)	-1.785, P = 0.075	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.01)	-1.597, P = 0.111
	△OCD-Language	-0.05 (-0.11, 0.01)	-1.725, P = 0.085	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.03)	-1.158, P = 0.247	-0.03 (-0.09, 0.03)	-0.934, P = 0.351
	△OCD-Execution	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.03)	-1.205, P = 0.229	-0.05 (-0.10, 0.01)	-1.785, P = 0.750	0.01 (-0.07, 0.08)	0.166, p = 0.868
	△OCD-Attention	-0.12 (-0.17, -0.07)	-4.269, P < 0.001	-0.08 (-0.14, -0.03)	-2.943, P = 0.003	-0.07 (-0.13, -0.02)	-2.573, P = 0.010
	△OCD-Global	-0.13 (-0.18, -0.08)	-5.382, P < 0.001	-0.09 (-0.13, -0.04)	-3.560, P < 0.001	-0.08 (-0.13, -0.03)	-3.371, P = 0.001
	△OCD-Global	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.02)	-2.392, P = 0.017	-0.03 (-0.07, 0.01)	-1.387, P = 0.166	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.02)	-1.132, P = 0.258
	Memory	-0.05 (-0.09, -0.01)	-5.366, P < 0.001	-0.09 (-0.13, -0.04)	-3.547, P < 0.001	-0.08 (-0.13, -0.03)	-3.364, P = 0.001
Execution	-0.10 (-0.15, -0.05)	-4.774, P < 0.001	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.03)	-3.363, P < 0.001	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.03)	-3.290, P < 0.001	

	-0.06)	$P <$	(-0.11,	$P =$	(-0.11,	$P =$
		0.001	-0.04)	0.001	-0.03)	0.001
Attention	-0.06 (-0.10,	-2.568,	-0.04	-1.667,	-0.03	-1.392,
	-0.01)	$P =$	(-0.08,	$P =$	(-0.07,	$P =$
		0.010	0.01)	0.096	0.01)	0.164
	Δ OCD-Memory					
Memory	-0.09 (-0.15,	-3.106,	-0.05	-1.785,	-0.05	-1.597,
	-0.03)	$P =$	(-0.11,	$P =$	(-0.11,	$P =$
		0.002	0.01)	0.075	0.01)	0.111
	Δ OCD-Language					
Language	-0.05 (-0.11, 0.01)	-1.725,	-0.03	-1.158,	-0.03	-0.934,
		$P =$	(-0.09,	$P =$	(-0.09,	$P =$
		0.085	0.02)	0.247	0.03)	0.351
	Δ OCD-Execution					
Execution	-0.08 (-0.15,	-2.234,	-0.05	-1.461,	-0.04	-1.252,
	-0.01)	$P =$	(-0.12,	$P =$	(-0.11,	$P =$
		0.026	0.01)	0.144	0.03)	0.211
	Δ OCD-Attention					
Attention	-0.04 (-0.09, 0.01)	-1.690,	-0.03	-1.174,	-0.02	-0.643,
		$P =$	(-0.08,	$P =$	(-0.07,	$P =$
		0.091	0.02)	0.240	0.03)	0.520

Results were derived from linear regression models. Model 1: Crude Model; Model 2: Demographic adjusted model (adjusted variables: age, education, sex, and residence); Model 3: Full covariate adjusted model (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; GDS: geriatric depression scale; CI: confidence interval; Δ : change.

Supplementary Table 5. The association between baseline SCD domains and the occurrence of MCI and dementia

Baseline SCD domain	Incident MCI HR (95%CI)	P value	Incident dementia HR (95%CI)	P value
Global	0.99 (0.88, 1.12)	<i>P</i> = 0.909	0.86 (0.58, 1.28)	<i>P</i> = 0.462
Memory	0.97 (0.89, 1.06)	<i>P</i> = 0.541	0.76 (0.56, 1.04)	<i>P</i> = 0.082
Language	1.02 (0.93, 1.12)	<i>P</i> = 0.657	0.69 (0.51, 0.94)	<i>P</i> = 0.020
Execution	1.07 (0.97, 1.17)	<i>P</i> = 0.168	0.73 (0.51, 1.02)	<i>P</i> = 0.072
Attention	1.02 (0.93, 1.12)	<i>P</i> = 0.718	0.89 (0.66, 1.18)	<i>P</i> = 0.413

Results were derived from Cox proportional hazards models. Full covariate adjusted model (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; GDS: geriatric depression scale; HR: Hazard Ratio.

Supplementary Table 6. The association between endline SCD domains and the occurrence of MCI and dementia

Endline SCD domain	Incident MCI HR (95%CI)	P value	Incident dementia HR (95%CI)	P value
Global	1.17 (1.01, 1.24)	<i>P</i> = 0.043	1.75 (1.15, 2.67)	<i>P</i> = 0.009
Memory	1.03 (0.97, 1.13)	<i>P</i> = 0.526	1.34 (0.96, 1.87)	<i>P</i> = 0.086
Language	1.08 (0.98, 1.17)	<i>P</i> = 0.102	1.44 (1.11, 1.86)	<i>P</i> = 0.005
Execution	1.10 (1.01, 1.20)	<i>P</i> = 0.038	1.33 (1.05, 1.68)	<i>P</i> = 0.017

Attention	1.11 1.21)	(1.02, $P = 0.020$	1.49 (1.18, 1.89) $P = 0.001$
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Results were derived from Cox proportional hazards models. Full covariate adjusted model (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; GDS: geriatric depression scale; HR: Hazard Ratio.

Supplementary Table 7. The association between SCD domains change and the occurrence of MCI and dementia

Δ SCD domain	Incident MCI HR (95%CI)	P value	Incident dementia HR (95%CI)	P value
Global	1.16 1.31)	(1.03, $P = 0.017$	2.00 (1.28, 3.16)	$P = 0.002$
Memory	1.06 1.16)	(0.97, $P = 0.214$	1.26 (0.91, 1.73)	$P = 0.160$
Language	1.07 1.16)	(0.98, $P = 0.129$	1.40 (1.10, 1.79)	$P = 0.006$
Execution	1.08 1.17)	(0.99, $P = 0.085$	1.29 (1.04, 1.60)	$P = 0.018$
Attention	1.09 1.19)	(1.00, $P = 0.060$	1.43 (1.13, 1.80)	$P = 0.003$

Results were derived from Cox Proportional Hazards models. Full covariate adjusted model (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SCD:

subjective cognitive decline; GDS: geriatric depression scale; Δ : change; HR: Hazard Ratio.

Supplementary Table 8. The association between the baseline SCD domains and objective cognitive domains change by age stratification

Baseline SCD domain	Age 60-69 β (95%CI)	t, P value	Age \geq 70 β (95%CI)	t, P value
Global	Δ OCD-Memory	0.02 (-0.08, 0.12) 0.313, P = 0.754	-0.03 (-0.11, 0.05)	-0.739, P = 0.459
	Δ OCD-Language	0.03 (-0.07, 0.14) 0.617, P = 0.538	-0.00 (-0.08, 0.08)	-0.016, P = 0.986
	Δ OCD-Execution	0.03 (-0.10, 0.15) 0.394, P = 0.693	0.03 (-0.08, 0.14)	0.533, P = 0.594
	Δ OCD-Attention	0.04 (-0.05, 0.12) 0.856, P = 0.391	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.08)	-0.451, P = 0.652
	Δ OCD-Global	0.05 (-0.03, 0.14) 1.204, P = 0.228	-0.06 (-0.08, 0.08)	-1.690, P = 0.091
	Δ OCD-Global	0.06 (-0.01, 0.13) 1.757, P = 0.079	0.01 (-0.05, 0.06)	0.209, P = 0.834
Language	-0.02 (-0.09, 0.05) -0.419, P = 0.675	0.01 (-0.04, 0.07)	0.469, p = 0.639	
Execution	0.02 (-0.06 -0.10) 0.376, P = 0.706	-0.00 (-0.06, 0.06)	-0.056, P = 0.955	

Attention	-0.06 (-0.10, -0.01)	-0.419, $P = 0.01$	0.01 (-0.04, 0.07)	0.469, $P = 0.639$
	Δ OCD-Memory			
Memory	0.04 (-0.04, 0.13)	0.985, $P = 0.338$	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.03)	-1.142, $P = 0.253$
	Δ OCD-Language			
Language	-0.02 (-0.09, 0.06)	-0.376, $P = 0.707$	0.03 (-0.03, 0.10)	0.965, $P = 0.334$
	Δ OCD-Execution			
Execution	0.07 (-0.05, 0.19)	1.070, $P = 0.284$	-0.11 (-0.21, -0.01)	-2.137, $P = 0.033$
	Δ OCD-Attention			
Attention	0.00 (-0.07, 0.08)	0.129, $P = 0.897$	0.03 (-0.05, 0.10)	0.702, $P = 0.483$

Results were derived from linear regression models. Full covariate adjusted (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; CI: confidence interval; Δ : change.

Supplementary Table 9. The association between the endline SCD domains and objective cognitive domains change by age stratification

Endline SCD domain	Age 60-69 β (95%CI)	t, P value	Age ≥ 70 β (95%CI)	t, P value
Global	Δ OCD-Memory			
	-0.02 (-0.10, 0.09)	-0.143, $P = 0.897$	-0.13 (-0.20, 0.03)	-3.394, $P < 0.001$

		0.886		-0.05)	
	Δ OCD-Language				
	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.09)	-0.136, $P =$		-0.08 (-0.15,	-2.178, $P = 0.029$
		0.891		-0.01)	
	Δ OCD-Execution				
	-0.04 (-0.15, 0.08)	-0.610, $P =$		0.03 (-0.06,	0.651, $P = 0.515$
		0.542		0.13)	
	Δ OCD-Attention				
	-0.14 (-0.22,	-3.341, $P =$		-0.04 (-0.12,	-1.001, $P = 0.317$
	-0.06)	0.008		0.04)	
	Δ OCD-Global				
	-0.08 (-0.16,	-2.135, $P =$		-0.12 (-0.18,	-4.150, $P < 0.001$
	-0.01)	0.003		-0.06)	
	Δ OCD-Global				
Memory	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.03)	-1.151, $P =$		-0.04 (-0.09,	-1.416, $P = 0.156$
		0.249		0.02)	
Language	-0.08 (-0.15,	-2.189, $P =$		0.00 (-0.06,	0.083, $P = 0.969$
	-0.01)	0.003		0.06)	
Execution	-0.15 (-0.23 -0.07)	-3.739, $P <$		-0.04 (-0.10,	-1.414, $P = 0.157$
		0.001		0.02)	
Attention	-0.05 (-0.12,	-1.385, $P =$		-0.02 (-0.07,	-0.550, $P = 0.582$
	-0.02)	0.166		0.04)	
	Δ OCD-Memory				
Memory	-0.02 (-0.10, 0.07)	-0.340, $P =$		-0.10 (-0.07,	-2.788, $P = 0.005$
		0.733		-0.03)	
	Δ OCD-Language				
Language	-0.08 (-0.16, 0.00)	-1.894, $P =$		0.03 (-0.03,	0.950, $P = 0.341$
		0.058		0.10)	
	Δ OCD-Execution				

Execution	-0.12 (-0.24, -0.00)	-1.965, <i>P</i> = 0.050	-0.02 (-0.13, 0.08)	-0.432, <i>P</i> = 0.665
	△OCD-Attention			
Attention	-0.05 (-0.12, 0.03)	-1.280, <i>P</i> = 0.020	0.01 (-0.07, 0.08)	0.175, <i>P</i> = 0.860

Results were derived from linear regression models. Full covariate adjusted (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; CI: confidence interval; Δ: change.

Supplementary Table 10. The association between the SCD domains change and objective cognitive domains change by age stratification

△ SCD domain	Age 60-69 β (95%CI)	<i>t</i> , <i>P</i> value	Age ≥ 70 β (95%CI)	<i>t</i> , <i>P</i> value
Global	△OCD-Memory			
	0.03 (-0.07, 0.12)	0.525, <i>P</i> = 0.599	-0.10 (-0.17, -0.03)	-2.674, <i>P</i> = 0.007
	△OCD-Language			
	0.02 (-0.08, 0.12)	0.429, <i>P</i> = 0.667	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.01)	-1.724, <i>P</i> = 0.085
	△OCD-Execution			
	-0.02 (-0.14, 0.09)	-0.306, <i>P</i> = 0.759	0.02 (-0.07, 0.12)	0.484, <i>P</i> = 0.628
	△OCD-Attention			
	-0.11 (-0.19, -0.03)	-3.341, <i>P</i> = 0.006	-0.03 (-0.11, 0.05)	-0.681, <i>P</i> = 0.495

	Δ OCD-Global			
	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.02)	-1.415,	$P =$	-0.09 (-0.15, -3.078, $P = 0.002$ -0.03)
		0.157		
	Δ OCD-Global			
Memory	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.02)	-1.229,	$P =$	-0.04 (-0.09, -1.399, $P = 0.161$ 0.01)
		0.219		
Language	-0.06 (-0.13, 0.01)	-1.744,	$P =$	0.00 (-0.05, 0.093, $P = 0.925$ 0.06)
		0.081		
Execution	-0.11 (-0.19 -0.04)	-3.135,	$P =$	-0.04 (-0.09, -1.608, $P = 0.108$ 0.01)
		0.001		
Attention	-0.05 (-0.12, -0.02)	-1.523,	$P =$	-0.01 (-0.06, -0.454, $P = 0.649$ 0.04)
		0.128		
	Δ OCD-Memory			
Memory	-0.02 (-0.10, 0.07)	-0.398,	$P =$	-0.07 (-0.14, -2.788, $P = 0.034$ -0.01)
		0.690		
	Δ OCD-Language			
Language	-0.05 (-0.13, 0.03)	-1.268,	$P =$	0.03 (-0.03, 1.110, $P = 0.267$ 0.10)
		0.205		
	Δ OCD-Execution			
Execution	-0.11 (-0.22, -0.00)	-1.998,	$P =$	-0.01 (-0.10, -0.110, $P = 0.912$ 0.09)
		0.046		
	Δ OCD-Attention			
Attention	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.03)	-1.120,	$P =$	-0.00 (-0.07, 0.175, $P = 0.950$ 0.07)
		0.263		

Results were derived from linear regression models. Full covariate adjusted (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD:

Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; CI: confidence interval; Δ : change.

Supplementary Table 11. The association between the baseline SCD domains and objective cognitive domains change by sex stratification

Baseline SCD domain	Male β (95%CI)	<i>t</i> , <i>P</i> value	Female β (95%CI)	<i>t</i> , <i>P</i> value	
Global	Δ OCD-Memory	-1.358, <i>P</i> = 0.175	0.03 (-0.06, 0.13)	0.717, <i>P</i> = 0.473	
	Δ OCD-Language	-0.304, <i>P</i> = 0.761	0.02 (-0.07, 0.10)	0.346, <i>P</i> = 0.729	
	Δ OCD-Execution	0.599, <i>P</i> = 0.549	0.05 (-0.08, 0.17)	0.748, <i>P</i> = 0.455	
	Δ OCD-Attention	-0.478, <i>P</i> = 0.632	0.03 (-0.07, 0.12)	0.509, <i>P</i> = 0.611	
	Δ OCD-Global	-1.222, <i>P</i> = 0.222	0.02 (-0.08, 0.08)	0.394, <i>P</i> = 0.694	
	Δ OCD-Global	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.05)	-0.496, <i>P</i> = 0.638	0.09 (0.02, 0.15)	2.753, <i>P</i> = 0.006
	Memory	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.03)	-1.037, <i>P</i> = 0.300	0.03 (-0.03, 0.09)	0.971, <i>P</i> = 0.331
Language	0.00 (-0.07 -0.07)	0.032, <i>P</i> = 0.973	0.00 (-0.07, 0.07)	0.012, <i>P</i> = 0.989	
Execution					

Attention	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.02)	-1.374, <i>P</i> = 0.169	0.04 (-0.02, 0.10)	1.250, <i>P</i> = 0.021
	△OCD-Memory			
Memory	-0.04 (-0.11, 0.03)	-1.093, <i>P</i> = 0.274	0.03 (-0.04, 0.11)	0.844, <i>P</i> = 0.398
	△OCD-Language			
Language	0.00 (-0.08, 0.08)	0.029, <i>P</i> = 0.976	0.01 (-0.05, 0.07)	0.318, <i>P</i> = 0.750
	△OCD-Execution			
Execution	-0.06 (-0.16, 0.04)	-1.166, <i>P</i> = 0.244	0.02 (-0.09, 0.14)	0.407, <i>P</i> = 0.684
	△OCD-Attention			
Attention	-0.00 (-0.07, 0.06)	-0.084, <i>P</i> = 0.933	0.03 (-0.05, 0.10)	0.661, <i>P</i> = 0.509

Results were derived from linear regression models. Full covariate adjusted (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; CI: confidence interval; Δ: change.

Supplementary Table 12. The association between the endline SCD domains and objective cognitive domains change by sex stratification

Endline	Male	<i>t, P</i> value	Female	<i>t, P</i> value
SCD domain	β (95%CI)		β (95%CI)	
Global	△OCD-Memory			
	-0.09 (-0.17,	-2.223, <i>P</i> =	-0.05 (-0.14, 0.03)	-1.247, <i>P</i> =

	-0.01)	0.026		0.212
	Δ OCD-Language			
	-0.01 (-0.10, 0.07)	-0.269, $P =$	-0.08 (-0.16, -0.01)	-2.104, $P =$
		0.788		0.035
	Δ OCD-Execution			
	0.03 (-0.17, 0.03)	0.656, $P =$	-0.00 (-0.12, 0.11)	-0.031, $P =$
		0.511		0.974
	Δ OCD-Attention			
	-0.02 (-0.10, 0.05)	-0.659, $P =$	-0.15 (-0.24, -0.06)	-3.411, $P <$
		0.509		0.001
	Δ OCD-Global			
	-0.08 (-0.15,	-2.506, $P =$	-0.13 (-0.19, -0.06)	-3.832, $P <$
	-0.02)	0.012		0.001
	Δ OCD-Global			
Memory	-0.05 (-0.11, 0.10)	-1.644, $P =$	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.04)	-0.600, $P =$
		0.100		0.548
Language	-0.07 (-0.14, 0.00)	-1.917, $P =$	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.05)	-0.203, $P =$
		0.554		0.839
Execution	-0.10 (-0.17 -0.03)	-2.809, $P =$	-0.07 (-0.14, -0.01)	-2.174, $P =$
		0.005		0.029
Attention	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.05)	-0.475, $P =$	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.02)	-1.371, $P =$
		0.634		0.170
	Δ OCD-Memory			
Memory	-0.08 (-0.15,	-1.994, $P =$	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.04)	-0.896, $P =$
	-0.00)	0.046		0.370
	Δ OCD-Language			
Language	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.06)	-0.576, $P =$	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.06)	-0.233, $P =$
		0.564		0.816
	Δ OCD-Execution			

Execution	-0.09 (-0.19, 0.02)	-1.556, <i>P</i> = 0.120	-0.04 (-0.15, 0.08)	-0.606, <i>P</i> = 0.545
	△OCD-Attention			
Attention	-0.00 (-0.07, 0.07)	-0.006, <i>P</i> = 0.995	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.05)	-0.667, <i>P</i> = 0.504

Results were derived from linear regression models. Full covariate adjusted (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; CI: confidence interval; Δ: change.

Supplementary Table 13. The association between the SCD domains change and objective cognitive domains change by sex stratification

△ SCD domain	Male β (95%CI)	<i>t, P</i> value	Female β (95%CI)	<i>t, P</i> value	
Global	△OCD-Memory	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.02)	-1.446, <i>P</i> = 0.149	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.06)	-0.487, <i>P</i> = 0.626
	△OCD-Language	-0.01 (-0.10, 0.07)	-0.319, <i>P</i> = 0.750	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.04)	-0.879, <i>P</i> = 0.379
	△OCD-Execution	0.05 (-0.44, 0.15)	1.073, <i>P</i> = 0.284	-0.04 (-0.15, 0.08)	-0.647, <i>P</i> = 0.517
	△OCD-Attention	-0.01 (-0.08, 0.07)	-0.165, <i>P</i> = 0.869	-0.14 (-0.23, -0.05)	-3.156, <i>P</i> = 0.002

	Δ OCD-Global			
	-0.05 (-0.12, 0.01)	-1.575, <i>P</i> = 0.115	-0.10 (-0.17, -0.03)	-2.923, <i>P</i> = 0.003
	Δ OCD-Global			
Memory	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.02)	-1.270, <i>P</i> = 0.204	-0.03 (-0.09, 0.03)	-1.034, <i>P</i> = 0.301
Language	-0.05 (-0.12, 0.01)	-1.584, <i>P</i> = 0.113	0.00 (-0.05, 0.06)	0.074, <i>P</i> = 0.940
Execution	-0.08 (-0.14 -0.02)	-2.590, <i>P</i> = 0.009	-0.06 (-0.12, 0.00)	-1.924, <i>P</i> = 0.054
Attention	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.06)	-0.229, <i>P</i> = 0.819	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.01)	-1.486, <i>P</i> = 0.137
	Δ OCD-Memory			
Memory	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.03)	-1.231, <i>P</i> = 0.219	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.04)	-0.947, <i>P</i> = 0.344
	Δ OCD-Language			
Language	-0.01 (-0.09, 0.06)	-0.328, <i>P</i> = 0.743	0.01 (-0.05, 0.07)	0.465, <i>P</i> = 0.641
	Δ OCD-Execution			
Execution	-0.06 (-0.15, 0.04)	-1.238, <i>P</i> = 0.216	-0.03 (-0.13, 0.08)	-0.517, <i>P</i> = 0.605
	Δ OCD-Attention			
Attention	-0.00 (-0.07, 0.06)	-0.137, <i>P</i> = 0.890	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.05)	-0.660, <i>P</i> = 0.510

Results were derived from linear regression models. Full covariate adjusted (adjusted variables: sex, age, education, residence, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart

disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS). OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; CI: confidence interval; Δ : change.

Supplementary Table 14. Results of linear mixed-effects models with objective cognitive domains as the outcome

SCD domain \times time	Δ OCD domain	Estimate (95%CI)	<i>P</i> value
Memory \times time	OCD-Memory	0.00 (-0.02, 0.02)	0.744
Memory \times time	OCD-Global	-0.01 (-0.02, 0.01)	0.514
Language \times time	OCD-Language	-0.00 (-0.02, 0.01)	0.720
Language \times time	OCD-Global	-0.02 (-0.03, 0.00)	0.054
Execution \times time	OCD-Execution	-0.02 (-0.05, 0.00)	0.056
Execution \times time	OCD-Global	-0.02 (-0.04, -0.01)	0.025
Attention \times time	OCD-Attention	-0.01 (-0.03, 0.01)	0.253
Attention \times time	OCD-Global	-0.01 (-0.03, 0.00)	0.109
Global \times time	OCD-Memory	-0.02 (-0.04, -0.01)	0.028
Global \times time	OCD-Language	-0.00 (-0.02, 0.02)	0.605
Global \times time	OCD-Execution	-0.03 (-0.05, -0.01)	0.012
Global \times time	OCD-Attention	-0.02 (-0.04, -0.01)	0.023
Global \times time	OCD-Global	-0.02 (-0.04, -0.01)	0.001

Models adjusted for sex, age, education, marriage, stable income, satisfaction with income, living alone, number of living siblings, number of close friends, frequency of interacting with neighbors, personality, smoking, drinking, physical activities, intellectual activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia, cerebrovascular disease, insomnia, and GDS. OCD: Objective cognitive domains; SCD: subjective cognitive decline; CI: confidence interval.

Supplementary Table 15. Correlations among SCD subdomains at baseline and

VIFs

Baseline	Memory	Language	Execution	Attention	VIF
SCD domain					
Memory	-	0.353***	0.258***	0.377***	-
Language		-	0.496***	0.475***	1.44
Execution			-	0.536***	1.57
Attention				-	1.53

Values are Pearson correlation coefficients. VIFs were calculated from a linear regression model with memory as the dependent variable and the other three subdomains as predictors. All correlations are statistically significant at $P < 0.001$.

SCD: Subjective cognitive decline; VIF: variance inflation factor.

Supplementary Table 16. Correlations among SCD subdomains at endline and**VIFs**

Endline	Memory	Language	Execution	Attention	VIF
SCD domain					
Memory	-	0.312***	0.255***	0.299***	-
Language		-	0.592***	0.524***	1.64
Execution			-	0.618***	1.93
Attention				-	1.73

Values are Pearson correlation coefficients. VIFs were calculated from a linear regression model with memory as the dependent variable and the other three subdomains as predictors. All correlations are statistically significant at $P < 0.001$.

SCD: Subjective cognitive decline; VIF: variance inflation factor.

Supplementary Table 17. Domain-specific worsening patterns based on regression-based reliable change index (RCI > 1.96)

Worsening pattern	N	%
No worsening in any domain	1461	62.8

Worsening in at least one domain	865	37.2
Single-domain worsening	132	5.7
Memory only	6	0.3
Language only	39	1.7
Execution only	57	2.5
Attention only	30	1.3
Two-domain worsening	66	2.8
Three-domain worsening	52	2.2
Four-domain worsening	2	0.1
