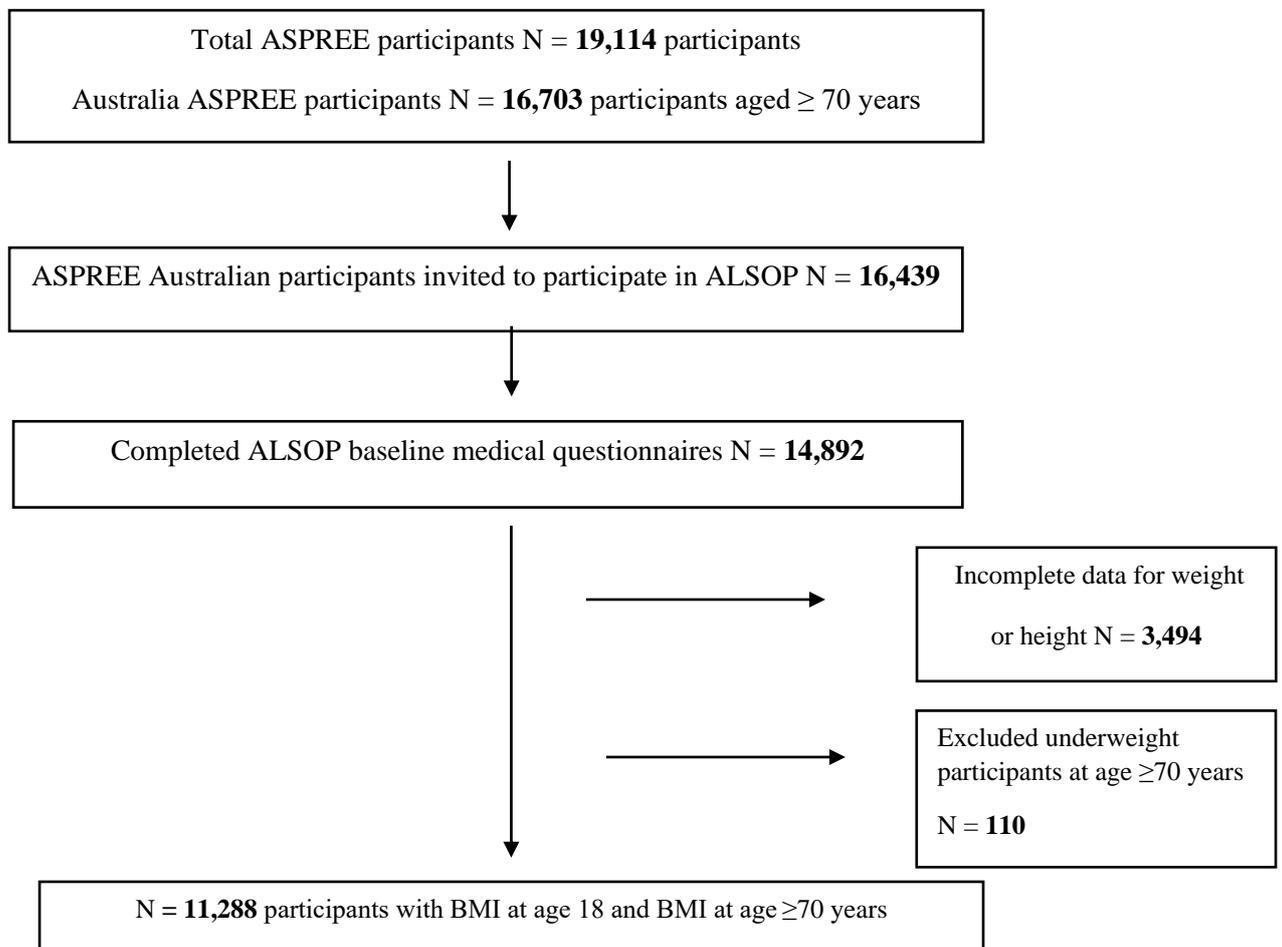


Socio-demographic, lifestyle, and clinical characteristics of early and later weight status in older adults: secondary analysis of the ASPREE trial and ALSOP sub-study

Supplementary Materials S1: Figure S1: Flow diagram of study participants included in this analysis



Supplementary Materials S2 Potential Associated Characteristics

Socio-demographic factors included age (years), living situation (living with others, living alone), partner status (partnered, unpartnered), years of education (< 12 years, ≥ 12 years), residential region (major city, inner region, outer/remote regional) the Socio-Economic Index For Areas (SEIFA, tertiles) [1], paid work (none, full-time/part-time) and volunteer work (not including child minding, baby sitting or caring; no, yes). Lifestyle behaviours included physical activity (no more than light intensity activity in a typical week, moderate or vigorous activity) in middle age and baseline (age ≥ 70), smoking status (never, former/current); alcohol intake (never, former/current – low risk, current– high risk) defined using Australian guidelines of ≤ 40 g pure ethanol (four standard drinks) on any one day, and ≤ 100 g pure ethanol in a week [2]; and social health (social isolated/low social support/lonely, none). Self-reported health measures included depressive symptoms assessed using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale [3] (CES-D 10: ≥ 8 , < 8); and Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) assessed using the Medical Outcomes Study 12-item short form (SF-12) (version-2) [4], providing the physical (PCS) and mental (MCS) component scores [5]. Health measured collected during clinical examination included hypertension (high blood pressure measurement of systolic ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic ≥ 90 mmHg or use of anti-hypertensive medications); diabetes mellitus (self-report of diabetes or fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL or diabetes medications); dyslipidaemia (cholesterol-lowering medications or high serum cholesterol (total ≥ 212 mg/dL, or High Density Lipoprotein ≥ 240 mg/dL or Low Density Lipoprotein > 160 mg/dL); and cognitive function (global cognition, the Modified Mini-Mental State Examination (3MS) [6], verbal fluency: the Controlled Oral Word Association Test (COWAT) [7], attention and psychomotor speed: the Symbol Digit Modalities Test (SDMT) measured [8], and episodic memory: the delayed recall task from the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test—Revised (HVLT-R)) [6].

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Supplementary Materials S3: Table S3: BMI at age 18 and at age 70 by early and later life weight status (n=11,288)

Characteristic	Early and later life weight status*					P value
	Healthy weight	Overweight	Non-obesity to obesity	Obesity to non-obesity	Early and later life obesity	
N (%)	3,494 (30.9%)	5,135 (45.5%)	2,431 (21.6%)	95 (0.8%)	133 (1.2%)	
Mean ±SD						
BMI (kg/m²) at age 18	20.8 ±2.1	22.3 ±2.8	23.1 ±3.1	34.2 ±7.1	32.7 ±3.2	0.0001
BMI (kg/m²) at age ≥70	22.8 ±1.5	27.1 ±1.6	33.3 ±3.2	26.4 ±2.8	35.7 ±4.2	0.0001
N (%)						
BMI categories at age 18						
Underweight	483 (13.8%)	446 (8.7%)	192 (7.9%)	0	0	<0.001
Normal weight	3,011 (86.2%)	3,725 (72.5%)	1,537 (63.2%)	0	0	
Overweight		964 (18.8%)	702 (28.9%)	0	0	
Obese	0	0	0	95 (100%)	133 (100%)	
BMI categories at age ≥70						
Underweight	(Excluded)					<0.001
Normal weight	3,494 (100%)	210 (4.1%)	0	26 (27.4%)	0	
Overweight	0	4,925 (95.9%)	0	69 (72.6%)	0	
Obese	0	0	2,431 (100%)	0	133 (100%)	

*Healthy weight (at both age 18 and ≥70y), overweight (at either or both times), obesity (age 18y) to non-obese (age ≥70), non-obese (age 18y) to obesity (age ≥70y), and early and later life obesity (at age 18 and ≥70y).

N=number of observations; SD= standard deviation; p values are from t-test and Wilcoxon rank-sum test (continuous variables) Chi-square tests (categorical variables).

BMI: body mass index; (BMI categories): underweight (<18.5), normal (18.5–25), overweight (25–30), obese (≥30)