

Supplementary information for Vitamin-mineral supplements and cognition among adults aged 65 and older: multiple cross-sectional population-based studies

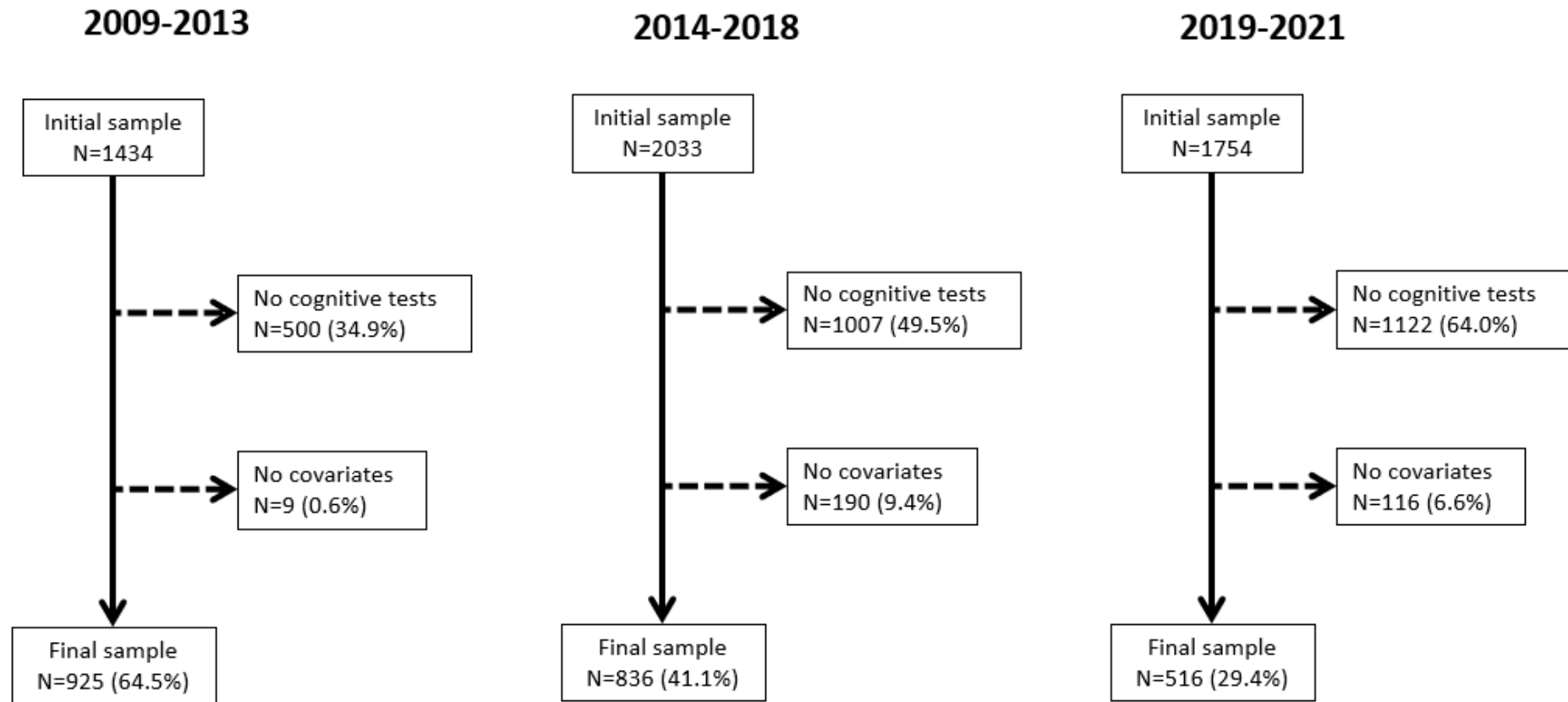
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Supplementary Figure 1: Flow of participants in the different survey periods, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland.



Supplementary table 1: comparison of age categories between the CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study and the corresponding population of canton Vaud, per study period.

	2009-2013		2014-2018		2019-2021	
	Study	Canton	Study	Canton	Study	Canton
Overall						
[65-70[	52.4%	43.4%	37.9%	39.5%	35.3%	36.0%
[70-75[	27.4%	30.9%	38.7%	35.8%	35.7%	34.7%
[75-80[	20.1%	25.7%	23.4%	24.7%	29.0%	29.2%
Women						
[65-70[	52.7%	42.1%	38.2%	38.9%	35.9%	37.3%
[70-75[	27.5%	31.0%	40.1%	35.5%	32.7%	34.3%
[75-80[	19.8%	26.8%	21.7%	25.6%	31.5%	28.5%
Men						
[65-70[	52.1%	45.0%	37.4%	40.2%	34.6%	35.0%
[70-75[	27.4%	30.8%	36.8%	36.1%	39.8%	35.1%
[75-80[	20.5%	24.2%	25.8%	23.7%	25.7%	29.9%

Results are expressed as percentage. Data was extracted from the statistics website of canton Vaud. <https://www.vd.ch/etat-droit-finances/statistique/statistiques-par-domaine/01-population/etat-et-structure-de-la-population#c2058328>, assessed 27 March 2025. For each study period of CoLaus|PsyCoLaus, data from the mid-point year was extracted (2011 for 2009-2013, 2016 for 2014-2018 and 2020 for 2019-2021).

Supplementary table 2: Characteristics of excluded and included participants in the different study periods, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland.

	2009-2013			2014-2018			2019-2021		
	Included	Excluded	P-value	Included	Excluded	P-value	Included	Excluded	P-value
N	925	509		836	1197		516	1238	
Women (%)	534 (57.7)	271 (53.2)	<i>0.101</i>	491 (58.7)	712 (59.5)	<i>0.735</i>	290 (56.2)	775 (62.6)	<i>0.012</i>
Age (years)	70.9 ± 4.5	71.8 ± 4.6	<i><0.001</i>	72.8 ± 5.2	74.0 ± 5.7	<i><0.001</i>	73.7 ± 5.6	74.5 ± 6.2	<i>0.021</i>
Education level (%)			<i>0.078</i>			<i>0.007</i>			<i>0.001</i>
High	132 (14.3)	62 (12.2)		137 (16.4)	176 (14.7)		111 (21.5)	204 (16.5)	
Middle	244 (26.4)	114 (22.4)		232 (27.8)	271 (22.7)		152 (29.5)	303 (24.5)	
Low	549 (59.4)	333 (65.4)		467 (55.9)	749 (62.6)		253 (49.0)	731 (59.1)	
Living in couple (%)	509 (55.0)	285 (56.0)	<i>0.725</i>	497 (59.5)	515 (58.3)	<i>0.635</i>	305 (59.1)	568 (57.7)	<i>0.605</i>
Smoking categories (%)			<i>0.632</i>			<i>0.878</i>			<i>0.169</i>
Never	377 (40.8)	214 (43.3)		362 (43.3)	444 (44.3)		217 (42.1)	494 (46.2)	
Former	419 (45.3)	216 (43.7)		361 (43.2)	421 (42.0)		247 (47.9)	458 (42.8)	
Current	129 (14.0)	64 (13.0)		113 (13.5)	137 (13.7)		52 (10.1)	117 (10.9)	
Alcohol intake (%)			<i>0.022</i>			<i><0.001</i>			<i><0.001</i>
Nondrinkers	226 (24.4)	163 (32.0)		198 (25.5)	344 (37.9)		177 (34.3)	648 (52.3)	
1-13/week	547 (59.2)	268 (52.6)		464 (59.7)	440 (48.5)		272 (52.7)	477 (38.5)	
14-27/week	128 (13.8)	66 (13.0)		95 (12.2)	106 (11.7)		57 (11.1)	89 (7.2)	
28+/week	24 (2.6)	12 (2.4)		20 (2.6)	18 (2.0)		10 (1.9)	24 (1.9)	
AHEI	29.7 ± 10.2	29.6 ± 10.6	<i>0.796</i>	29.0 ± 10.3	28.6 ± 10.1	<i>0.507</i>	29.2 ± 10.3	28.5 ± 10.4	<i>0.223</i>
Hypertension (%)	632 (68.3)	364 (72.1)	<i>0.140</i>	516 (61.7)	807 (72.5)	<i><0.001</i>	330 (64.0)	806 (68.1)	<i>0.097</i>
Diabetes (%)	173 (18.7)	97 (19.3)	<i>0.789</i>	105 (12.6)	211 (20.7)	<i><0.001</i>	59 (11.4)	178 (15.6)	<i>0.024</i>

AHEI, alternative healthy eating index. Results are expressed as number of participants (column percentage) for categorical variables and as average ± standard deviation for continuous variables. Between-group comparisons performed using chi-square test for categorical variables and student's t-test for continuous variables.

Supplementary Table 3: characteristics of the participants according to vitamin/mineral supplement consumption, for each study period, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland.

	2009-2013			2014-2018			2019-2021		
	No	Yes	P-value	No	Yes	P-value	No	Yes	P-value
N	636	287		455	365		289	221	
Women (%)	308 (48.4)	224 (78.1)	<i><0.001</i>	199 (43.7)	282 (77.3)	<i><0.001</i>	118 (40.8)	166 (75.1)	<i><0.001</i>
Age (years)	70.8 ± 4.5	71.3 ± 4.5	<i>0.109</i>	72.4 ± 5.1	73.2 ± 5.2	<i>0.040</i>	73.3 ± 5.5	74.3 ± 5.7	<i>0.051</i>
Education level (%)			<i>0.258</i>			<i>0.716</i>			<i>0.434</i>
High	92 (14.5)	40 (13.9)		72 (15.8)	64 (17.5)		68 (23.5)	42 (19.0)	
Middle	158 (24.8)	86 (30)		123 (27.0)	102 (28.0)		81 (28.0)	69 (31.2)	
Low	386 (60.7)	161 (56.1)		260 (57.1)	199 (54.5)		140 (48.4)	110 (49.8)	
Living in couple (%)	372 (58.5)	135 (47.0)	<i>0.001</i>	302 (66.4)	186 (51.0)	<i><0.001</i>	183 (63.3)	121 (54.8)	<i>0.051</i>
Smoking status (%)			<i>0.635</i>			<i>0.279</i>			<i>0.018</i>
Never	253 (39.8)	123 (42.9)		190 (41.8)	166 (45.5)		123 (42.6)	89 (40.3)	
Former	291 (45.8)	127 (44.3)		195 (42.9)	156 (42.7)		128 (44.3)	118 (53.4)	
Current	92 (14.5)	37 (12.9)		70 (15.4)	43 (11.8)		38 (13.2)	14 (6.3)	
Alcohol intake (%)			<i>0.047</i>			<i>0.007</i>			<i>0.113</i>
Nondrinkers	145 (22.3)	81 (29.5)		105 (22.5)	93 (29.9)		104 (33.5)	73 (35.4)	
1-13/week	388 (59.7)	159 (57.8)		277 (59.4)	187 (60.1)		158 (51.0)	114 (55.4)	
14-27/week	97 (14.9)	31 (11.3)		69 (14.8)	26 (8.4)		39 (12.6)	18 (8.7)	
28+/week	20 (3.1)	4 (1.5)		15 (3.2)	5 (1.6)		9 (2.9)	1 (0.5)	
AHEI	31.2 ± 9.8	26.4 ± 10.4	<i><0.001</i>	31.3 ± 10.5	25.7 ± 9.1	<i><0.001</i>	31.6 ± 10.1	25.6 ± 9.6	<i><0.001</i>
Hypertension (%)	456 (71.7)	175 (61.0)	<i>0.001</i>	294 (64.6)	210 (57.5)	<i>0.038</i>	199 (68.9)	129 (58.4)	<i>0.014</i>
Diabetes (%)	128 (20.1)	44 (15.3)	<i>0.083</i>	64 (14.1)	40 (11.0)	<i>0.184</i>	38 (13.2)	21 (9.5)	<i>0.202</i>
MDD (%)			<i>0.522</i>			<i>0.002</i>			<i>0.059</i>
Never	424 (67.7)	180 (64.0)		294 (64.8)	193 (52.9)		168 (60.4)	112 (54.4)	
Remitted	171 (27.3)	87 (31.0)		147 (32.4)	154 (42.2)		102 (36.7)	79 (38.4)	
Current	31 (5.0)	14 (5.0)		13 (2.9)	18 (4.9)		8 (2.9)	15 (7.3)	

AHEI, alternative healthy eating index; MDD; major depression disorder. Results are expressed as number of participants (column percentage) for categorical variables and as average ± standard deviation for continuous variables. Between-group comparisons performed using the chi-square test for categorical variables and the student's t-test for continuous variables.

Supplementary table 4: bivariate and multivariable analysis of the cognition status of the participants according to vitamin-mineral or dietary supplement consumption, for each study period, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland.

	2009-2013				2014-2018			
	No	Yes	Effect size	P-value	No	Yes	Effect size	P-value
N	636	287			455	365		
MMSE								
Median [IQR]	30 [29 - 30]	30 [29 - 30]		$\dagger$ 0.434	29 [29 - 30]	30 [29 - 30]		$\dagger$ 0.034
Average $\pm$ SEM	29.27 $\pm$ 0.06	29.27 $\pm$ 0.09	0 (-0.22 ; 0.23)	0.983	29.2 $\pm$ 0.06	29.29 $\pm$ 0.07	0.09 (-0.10 ; 0.27)	0.360
Stroop C								
Median [IQR]	24 [24 - 24]	24 [24 - 24]		$\dagger$ 0.898	24 [24 - 24]	24 [24 - 24]		$\dagger$ 0.331
Average $\pm$ SEM	23.94 $\pm$ 0.02	23.88 $\pm$ 0.03	-0.06 (-0.14; 0.02)	0.156	23.97 $\pm$ 0.01	23.97 $\pm$ 0.02	0 (-0.04 ; 0.04)	0.961
Stroop W								
Median [IQR]	24 [24 - 24]	24 [24 - 24]		$\dagger$ 0.059	24 [24 - 24]	24 [24 - 24]		$\dagger$ 0.440
Average $\pm$ SEM	23.96 $\pm$ 0.01	23.93 $\pm$ 0.02	-0.03 (-0.08; 0.02)	0.223	23.96 $\pm$ 0.01	23.96 $\pm$ 0.02	0.01 (-0.04 ; 0.05)	0.768
Stroop CW								
Median [IQR]	24 [23 - 24]	24 [23 - 24]		$\dagger$ 0.278	24 [23 - 24]	24 [23 - 24]		$\dagger$ 0.962
Average $\pm$ SEM	23.23 $\pm$ 0.07	23.26 $\pm$ 0.11	0.03 (-0.24 ; 0.29)	0.837	23.41 $\pm$ 0.07	23.36 $\pm$ 0.08	-0.05 (-0.28; 0.18)	0.668
CERAD								
Median [IQR]	11 [10 - 11]	11 [10 - 11]		$\dagger$ 0.149	10 [9 - 11]	10 [10 - 11]		$\dagger$ 0.083
Average $\pm$ SEM	10.46 $\pm$ 0.04	10.53 $\pm$ 0.06	0.07 (-0.08 ; 0.22)	0.345	10.03 $\pm$ 0.07	10.11 $\pm$ 0.07	0.08 (-0.13; 0.28)	0.454

IQR, interquartile range; MMSE, mini-mental state examination; SD, standard deviation; SEM, standard error of the mean. For bivariate analysis, results are expressed as average $\pm$ standard deviation or median [interquartile range]. Between-group comparisons performed using student's t-test or Kruskal-Wallis test ($\dagger$). For multivariable analysis, results are expressed as adjusted mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean. Between-group comparisons performed by analysis of variance adjusting for age (continuous), gender (man, woman), marital status (living alone, living in couple), educational level (high, medium, low), hypertension (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), alcohol consumption (none, 1-13, 14-27 and 28+ units per week), AHEI (continuous), and current major depression disorder (never, remitted, current).

Supplementary table 4 (continued): bivariate and multivariable analysis of the cognition status of the participants according to vitamin-mineral or dietary supplement consumption, for each study period, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland.

	2019-2021			
	No	Yes	Effect size	P-value
N	289	221		
MMSE				
Median [IQR]	30 [29 - 30]	30 [29 - 30]		† 0.081
Average ± SEM	29.28 ± 0.08	29.25 ± 0.09	-0.03 (-0.28 ; 0.22)	0.815
Stroop C				
Median [IQR]	24 [24 - 24]	24 [24 - 24]		† 0.835
Average ± SEM	24.02 ± 0.09	23.75 ± 0.10	-0.27 (-0.55 ; 0.01)	0.059
Stroop W				
Median [IQR]	24 [24 - 24]	24 [24 - 24]		† 0.235
Average ± SEM	23.90 ± 0.04	23.99 ± 0.04	0.09 (-0.02 ; 0.21)	0.123
Stroop CW				
Median [IQR]	24 [23 - 24]	24 [23 - 24]		† 0.665
Average ± SEM	23.48 ± 0.1	23.38 ± 0.11	-0.1 (-0.41 ; 0.21)	0.532
CERAD				
Median [IQR]	10 [9 - 11]	11 [10 - 11]		† 0.003
Average ± SEM	10.08 ± 0.08	10.23 ± 0.10	0.15 (-0.12 ; 0.42)	0.274

IQR, interquartile range; MMSE, mini-mental state examination; SD, standard deviation; SEM, standard error of the mean. For bivariate analysis, results are expressed as average ± standard deviation or median [interquartile range]. Between-group comparisons performed using student's t-test or Kruskal-Wallis test (†). For multivariable analysis, results are expressed as adjusted mean ± standard error of the mean. Between-group comparisons performed by analysis of variance adjusting for age (continuous), gender (man, woman), marital status (living alone, living in couple), educational level (high, medium, low), hypertension (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), alcohol consumption (none, 1-13, 14-27 and 28+ units per week), AHEI (continuous), and current major depression disorder (never, remitted, current).

Supplementary table 5: bivariate and multivariable analysis of the cognition status of the participants according to vitamin-mineral or dietary supplement consumption, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland, considering all study periods together.

	No consumers	Consumers	Effect size	P-value
MMSE				
Bivariate	29.15 ± 0.04	29.26 ± 0.05	0.10 (-0.01 ; 0.22)	0.080
Multivariable	29.23 ± 0.04	29.27 ± 0.05	0.05 (-0.08 ; 0.18)	0.477
Stroop C				
Bivariate	23.94 ± 0.02	23.91 ± 0.02	-0.03 (-0.08 ; 0.02)	0.199
Multivariable	23.95 ± 0.02	23.89 ± 0.03	-0.06 (-0.12 ; 0)	0.056
Stroop W				
Bivariate	23.94 ± 0.01	23.94 ± 0.01	0 (-0.04 ; 0.03)	0.773
Multivariable	23.95 ± 0.01	23.95 ± 0.01	0 (-0.04 ; 0.03)	0.925
Stroop CW				
Bivariate	23.22 ± 0.05	23.31 ± 0.06	0.08 (-0.07 ; 0.23)	0.277
Multivariable	23.31 ± 0.05	23.31 ± 0.06	0 (-0.16 ; 0.16)	0.989
CERAD				
Bivariate	10.22 ± 0.03	10.27 ± 0.04	0.05 (-0.05 ; 0.16)	0.321
Multivariable	10.29 ± 0.03	10.32 ± 0.05	0.03 (-0.08 ; 0.15)	0.568

For bivariate and multivariable analysis, results are expressed as average ± standard error of the mean. Between-group comparisons performed by mixed model considering repeated measures and time trend. Multivariable analysis adjusting for age (continuous), gender (man, woman), marital status (living alone, living in couple), educational level (high, medium, low), hypertension (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), alcohol consumption (none, 1-13, 14-27 and 28+ units per week), AHEI (continuous), and major depression disorder (never, remitted, current).

Supplementary table 6: bivariate and multivariable analysis of the cognition status (Buschke tests) of the participants according to vitamin-mineral or dietary supplement consumption, for each study period, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland

	2009-2013				2014-2018			
	No consumers	Consumers	Effect size	P-value	No consumers	Consumers	Effect size	P-value
N	636	287			455	365		
Identification								
Median [IQR]	16 [16 - 16]	16 [16 - 16]		$\dagger 0.103$	16 [16 - 16]	16 [16 - 16]		$\dagger 0.778$
Average $\pm$ SEM	15.97 $\pm$ 0.01	15.98 $\pm$ 0.02	0.01 (-0.03 ; 0.05)	0.513	15.98 $\pm$ 0.03	15.94 $\pm$ 0.04	-0.04 (-0.14 ; 0.06)	0.434
Immediate recall								
Median [IQR]	16 [16 - 16]	16 [16 - 16]		$\dagger 0.809$	16 [16 - 16]	16 [16 - 16]		$\dagger 0.576$
Average $\pm$ SEM	15.73 $\pm$ 0.05	15.79 $\pm$ 0.08	0.06 (-0.14 ; 0.25)	0.573	15.93 $\pm$ 0.06	15.88 $\pm$ 0.06	-0.04 (-0.22 ; 0.13)	0.610
Free recall 1								
Median [IQR]	8 [7 - 10]	9 [8 - 11]		$\dagger <0.001$	8 [7 - 10]	9 [7 - 11]		$\dagger <0.001$
Average $\pm$ SEM	8.55 $\pm$ 0.10	9.09 $\pm$ 0.15	0.53 (0.17 ; 0.90)	0.004	8.51 $\pm$ 0.12	8.87 $\pm$ 0.13	0.36 (-0.01 ; 0.73)	0.059
Cued recall 1								
Median [IQR]	7 [5 - 8]	6 [4 - 7]		$\dagger <0.001$	7 [5 - 8]	6 [5 - 8]		$\dagger 0.110$
Average $\pm$ SEM	6.47 $\pm$ 0.09	6.02 $\pm$ 0.13	-0.45 (-0.77 ; -0.12)	0.007	6.49 $\pm$ 0.11	6.33 $\pm$ 0.13	-0.16 (-0.51 ; 0.19)	0.372
Free recall 2								
Median [IQR]	10 [8 - 12]	10 [9 - 12]		$\dagger 0.023$	10 [8 - 12]	10 [9 - 12]		$\dagger 0.056$
Average $\pm$ SEM	10.11 $\pm$ 0.10	10.29 $\pm$ 0.16	0.18 (-0.20 ; 0.56)	0.354	10.23 $\pm$ 0.14	10.37 $\pm$ 0.16	0.13 (-0.30 ; 0.56)	0.551
Cued recall 2								
Median [IQR]	5 [4 - 7]	5 [4 - 7]		$\dagger 0.019$	5 [4 - 7]	5 [3 - 7]		$\dagger 0.219$
Average $\pm$ SEM	5.40 $\pm$ 0.09	5.14 $\pm$ 0.14	-0.25 (-0.59 ; 0.08)	0.139	5.16 $\pm$ 0.12	5.21 $\pm$ 0.14	0.05 (-0.33 ; 0.43)	0.809
Free recall 3								
Median [IQR]	11 [9 - 13]	12 [10 - 13]		$\dagger 0.064$	11 [9 - 13]	12 [10 - 13]		$\dagger 0.016$
Average $\pm$ SEM	11.19 $\pm$ 0.10	11.30 $\pm$ 0.15	0.11 (-0.27 ; 0.48)	0.571	11.20 $\pm$ 0.14	11.38 $\pm$ 0.15	0.17 (-0.24 ; 0.59)	0.417
Cued recall 3								
Median [IQR]	4 [3 - 6]	4 [3 - 6]		$\dagger 0.347$	4 [3 - 6]	4 [3 - 6]		$\dagger 0.126$
Average $\pm$ SEM	4.54 $\pm$ 0.09	4.56 $\pm$ 0.13	0.02 (-0.31 ; 0.34)	0.925	4.42 $\pm$ 0.12	4.36 $\pm$ 0.13	-0.06 (-0.43 ; 0.31)	0.761
Delayed free recall								
Median [IQR]	12 [10 - 13]	12 [10 - 14]		$\dagger 0.039$	12 [10 - 14]	12 [10 - 14]		$\dagger 0.047$
Average $\pm$ SEM	11.48 $\pm$ 0.11	11.58 $\pm$ 0.16	0.11 (-0.29 ; 0.51)	0.594	11.97 $\pm$ 0.14	11.98 $\pm$ 0.15	0.01 (-0.42 ; 0.44)	0.965
Delayed cued recall								

Median [IQR]	4 [3 - 6]	4 [2 - 6]		$\dagger$ 0.092	4 [2 - 5]	4 [2 - 5]		$\dagger$ 0.147
Average $\pm$ SEM	4.35 $\pm$ 0.10	4.21 $\pm$ 0.14	-0.14 (-0.49 ; 0.21)	0.432	3.84 $\pm$ 0.12	3.95 $\pm$ 0.13	0.11 (-0.27 ; 0.48)	0.570
Recognition								
Median [IQR]	48 [47 - 48]	48 [48 - 48]		$\dagger$ 0.166	48 [48 - 48]	48 [48 - 48]		$\dagger$ 0.107
Average $\pm$ SEM	44.99 $\pm$ 0.40	44.42 $\pm$ 0.60	-0.57 (-2.03 ; 0.90)	0.448	46.88 $\pm$ 0.34	46.23 $\pm$ 0.37	-0.66 (-1.70 ; 0.38)	0.213

IQR, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; SEM, standard error of the mean. For bivariate analysis, results are expressed as average $\pm$ standard deviation or median [interquartile range]. Between-group comparisons performed using student's t-test or Kruskal-Wallis test ($\dagger$). For multivariable analysis, results are expressed as adjusted mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean. Between-group comparisons performed by analysis of variance adjusting for age (continuous), gender (man, woman), marital status (living alone, living in couple), educational level (high, medium, low), hypertension (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), alcohol consumption (none, 1-13, 14-27 and 28+ units per week), AHEI (continuous), and major depression disorder (never, remitted, current).

Supplementary table 6 (continued): bivariate and multivariable analysis of the cognition status (Buschke tests) of the participants according to vitamin-mineral or dietary supplement consumption, for each study period, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland

	2019-2021			
	No consumers	Consumers	Effect size	P-value
N	289	221		
Identification				
Median [IQR]	16 [16 - 16]	16 [16 - 16]		† 0.736
Average ± SEM	15.99 ± 0.01	15.96 ± 0.02	-0.02 (-0.07 ; 0.02)	0.306
Immediate recall				
Median [IQR]	16 [16 - 16]	16 [16 - 16]		† 0.919
Average ± SEM	15.86 ± 0.10	15.76 ± 0.12	-0.1 (-0.44 ; 0.23)	0.547
Free recall 1				
Median [IQR]	8 [6 - 10]	9 [7 - 11]		† 0.002
Average ± SEM	8.56 ± 0.16	8.62 ± 0.19	0.06 (-0.46 ; 0.58)	0.822
Cued recall 1				
Median [IQR]	7 [5 - 8]	6 [4 - 8]		† 0.009
Average ± SEM	6.45 ± 0.15	6.22 ± 0.18	-0.23 (-0.72 ; 0.26)	0.351
Free recall 2				
Median [IQR]	10 [8 - 12]	11 [9 - 13]		† 0.008
Average ± SEM	10.3 ± 0.17	10.21 ± 0.20	-0.09 (-0.63 ; 0.45)	0.743
Cued recall 2				
Median [IQR]	5 [4 - 7]	5 [3 - 6]		† 0.042
Average ± SEM	5.10 ± 0.15	5.12 ± 0.17	0.03 (-0.45 ; 0.50)	0.916
Free recall 3				
Median [IQR]	11 [9 - 13]	12 [10 - 13]		† 0.010
Average ± SEM	11.12 ± 0.17	11.17 ± 0.2	0.05 (-0.49 ; 0.59)	0.858
Cued recall 3				
Median [IQR]	5 [3 - 6]	4 [3 - 6]		† 0.032
Average ± SEM	4.55 ± 0.15	4.56 ± 0.18	0.01 (-0.48 ; 0.49)	0.976
Delayed free recall				
Median [IQR]	12 [10 - 14]	12 [11 - 14]		† 0.022
Average ± SEM	11.99 ± 0.18	11.76 ± 0.21	-0.24 (-0.81 ; 0.34)	0.425
Delayed cued recall				
Median [IQR]	4 [2 - 6]	4 [2 - 5]		† 0.666
Average ± SEM	3.88 ± 0.16	4.08 ± 0.19	0.2 (-0.31 ; 0.71)	0.434
Recognition				
Median [IQR]	48 [48 - 48]	48 [48 - 48]		† 0.523
Average ± SEM	47.75 ± 0.05	47.78 ± 0.06	0.03 (-0.13 ; 0.19)	0.691

IQR, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; SEM, standard error of the mean. For bivariate analysis, results are expressed as average ± standard deviation or median [interquartile range]. Between-group comparisons performed using student's t-test or Kruskal-Wallis test (†). For multivariable analysis, results are expressed as adjusted mean ± standard error of the mean. Between-group comparisons performed by analysis of variance adjusting for age (continuous), gender (man, woman), marital status (living alone, living in couple), educational level (high, medium, low), hypertension (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), alcohol consumption (none, 1-13, 14-27 and 28+ units per week), AHEI (continuous), and major depression disorder (never, remitted, current).

Supplementary table 7: bivariate and multivariable analysis of the cognition status (Buschke tests) of the participants according to vitamin-mineral or dietary supplement consumption, CoLaus|PsyCoLaus study, Lausanne, Switzerland, considering all study periods together.

	No consumers	Consumers	Effect size	P-value
Identification				
Bivariate	15.96 ± 0.01	15.95 ± 0.02	-0.01 (-0.06 ; 0.03)	<i>0.613</i>
Multivariable	15.97 ± 0.01	15.96 ± 0.02	-0.02 (-0.06 ; 0.02)	<i>0.431</i>
Immediate recall				
Bivariate	15.81 ± 0.03	15.85 ± 0.04	0.03 (-0.07 ; 0.13)	<i>0.555</i>
Multivariable	15.81 ± 0.04	15.82 ± 0.05	0.01 (-0.11 ; 0.14)	<i>0.828</i>
Free recall 1				
Bivariate	8.36 ± 0.07	8.89 ± 0.09	0.53 (0.32 ; 0.74)	<i><0.001</i>
Multivariable	8.50 ± 0.07	8.85 ± 0.09	0.36 (0.12 ; 0.59)	<i>0.003</i>
Cued recall 1				
Bivariate	6.56 ± 0.06	6.17 ± 0.08	-0.4 (-0.58 ; -0.21)	<i><0.001</i>
Multivariable	6.49 ± 0.07	6.18 ± 0.08	-0.31 (-0.53 ; -0.1)	<i>0.004</i>
Free recall 2				
Bivariate	9.98 ± 0.08	10.26 ± 0.10	0.28 (0.05 ; 0.5)	<i>0.017</i>
Multivariable	10.13 ± 0.08	10.2 ± 0.10	0.07 (-0.18 ; 0.32)	<i>0.583</i>
Cued recall 2				
Bivariate	5.38 ± 0.07	5.12 ± 0.08	-0.26 (-0.45 ; -0.06)	<i>0.010</i>
Multivariable	5.29 ± 0.07	5.21 ± 0.09	-0.08 (-0.30 ; 0.14)	<i>0.478</i>
Free recall 3				
Bivariate	10.96 ± 0.08	11.31 ± 0.10	0.35 (0.12 ; 0.58)	<i>0.003</i>
Multivariable	11.11 ± 0.08	11.23 ± 0.10	0.12 (-0.12 ; 0.37)	<i>0.317</i>
Cued recall 3				
Bivariate	4.66 ± 0.07	4.42 ± 0.08	-0.23 (-0.43 ; -0.04)	<i>0.020</i>
Multivariable	4.56 ± 0.07	4.53 ± 0.09	-0.03 (-0.25 ; 0.19)	<i>0.797</i>
Delayed free recall				
Bivariate	11.51 ± 0.08	11.74 ± 0.10	0.23 (-0.01 ; 0.46)	<i>0.057</i>
Multivariable	11.64 ± 0.08	11.69 ± 0.10	0.05 (-0.21 ; 0.31)	<i>0.701</i>
Delayed cued recall				
Bivariate	4.23 ± 0.07	4.05 ± 0.08	-0.19 (-0.39 ; 0.02)	<i>0.071</i>
Multivariable	4.16 ± 0.07	4.10 ± 0.09	-0.06 (-0.29 ; 0.17)	<i>0.589</i>
Recognition				
Bivariate	46.14 ± 0.19	46.21 ± 0.24	0.08 (-0.52 ; 0.67)	<i>0.804</i>
Multivariable	46.13 ± 0.22	45.90 ± 0.28	-0.24 (-0.97 ; 0.50)	<i>0.529</i>

For bivariate and multivariable analysis, results are expressed as average ± standard error of the mean. Between-group comparisons performed by mixed model considering repeated measures and time trend. Multivariable analysis adjusting for age (continuous), gender (man, woman), marital status (living alone, living in couple), educational level (high, medium, low), hypertension (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), alcohol consumption (none, 1-13, 14-27 and 28+ units per week), AHEI (continuous), and major depression disorder (never, remitted, current).