Supplemental Online Content

Seminer A, Mulihano A, O'Brien C, et al. Cardioprotective glucose-lowering agents and dementia risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Neurol*. Published online April 7, 2025. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2025.0360

eMethods. Search strategy

eFigure 1. PRISMA flow

eFigure 2. Risk of bias

eFigure 3. Funnel plot

eFigure 4. Association of glucose-lowering therapy with all dementia, meta-regression by proportion of female participants enrolled

eFigure 5. Association of glucose-lowering therapy with Lewy body Dementia

eFigure 6. Subgroup analysis above and below median follow-up

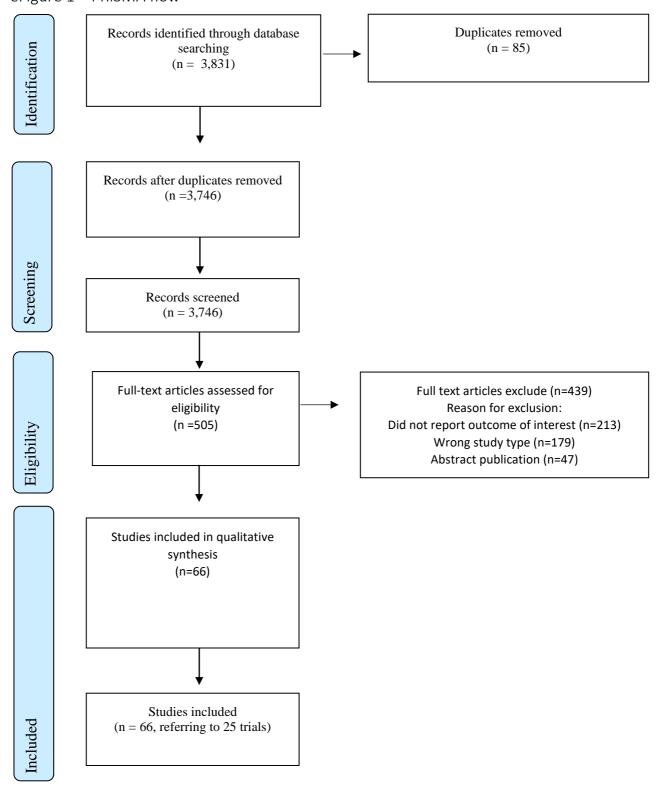
This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Table of Contents

eMethods – Search strategy	3
Figures	4
eFigure 1 – PRISMA flow	
eFigure 2 – Risk of bias	
eFigure 3 – Funnel plot	6
eFigure 4 – Association of glucose-lowering therapy with all dementia, meta-regression by proportion of female participants enrolled	7
eFigure 5 – Association of glucose-lowering therapy with Lewy body Dementia	8
eFigure 6 – Subgroup analysis above and below median follow-up	9

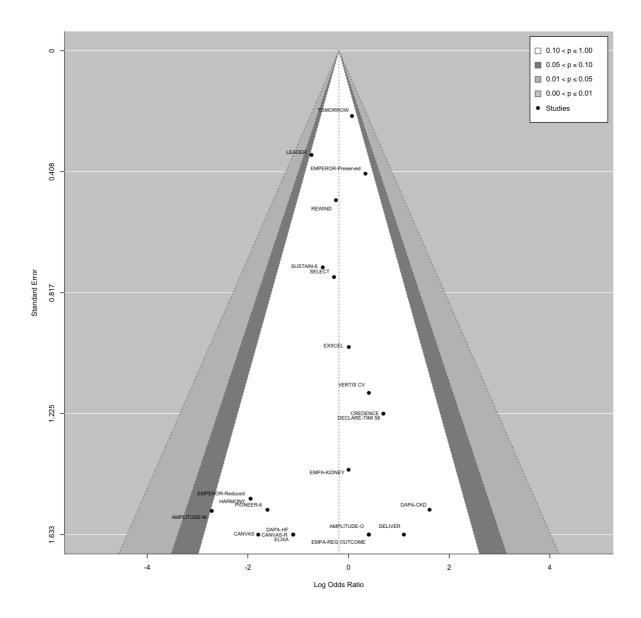
eMethods – Search strategy SGLT-2 OR sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitor OR sglt-2 inhibitor OR empagliflozin OR canagliflozin OR luseogliflozin OR dapagliflozin OR ertugliflozin OR tofogliflozin OR sergliflozin OR remogliflozin OR ipragliflozin OR Glp-1 OR glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor OR glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist OR lixisenatide OR liraglutide OR semaglutide OR albiglutide OR dulaglutide OR exanatide OR biguanide OR metformin OR pioglitazone AND Usual care OR placebo **AND** RCT sensitive search strategy Note – dementia/cognitive impairment terms are intentionally omitted as they are unlikely to be included in study abstracts.

Figures eFigure 1 – PRISMA flow



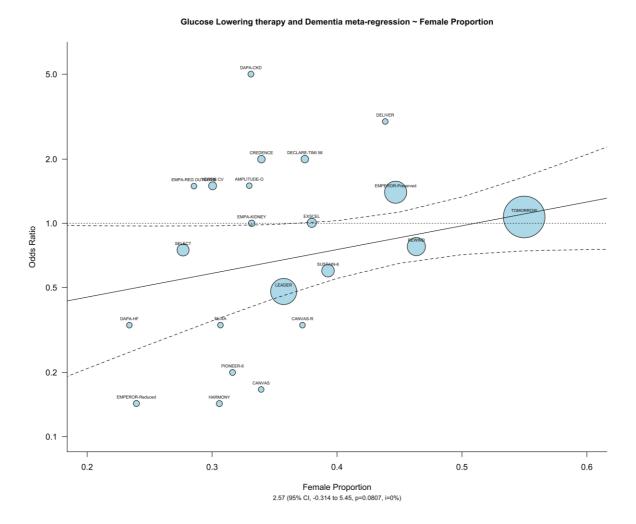
eFigure 2 – Risk of bias

Unique ID	Experimental	Comparator	<u>D1</u>	<u>D2</u>	<u>D3</u>	<u>D4</u>	<u>D5</u>	Overall		
EMPA-REG OUT	C Empagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Low risk
CANVAS-R	Canagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	Some concerns
CREDENCE	Canagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	High risk
DAPA-HP	Dapagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
DECLARE-TIMI 5	: Dapagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	+	•	•	•	D1	Randomisation process
DAPA-CKD	Dapagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•	D2	Deviations from the intended interventions
EMPEROR-Redu	c Empagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•	D3	Missing outcome data
VERTIS CV	Ertugliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•	D4	Measurement of the outcome
EMPEROR-Prese	e Empagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•	D5	Selection of the reported result
CANVAS	Canagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
DELIVER	Dapagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	+	•	•	•		
EMPA-KIDNEY	Empagliflozin	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
ELIXA	Lixisenatide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	+		
LEADER	Liraglutide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
EXSCEL	Exenatide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	+		
HARMONY	Albiglutide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
REWIND	Dulaglutide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
PIONEER-6	Semaglutide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
AMPLITUDE-O	Efpeglenatide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
AMPLITUDE-M	Efpeglenatide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
SUSTAIN	Semaglutide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
TOMORROW	Pioglitazone	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		
SELECT	Semaglutide	Placebo	•	•	•	•	•	•		



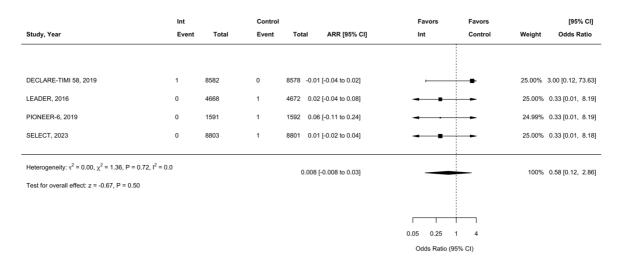
eFigure 3 – Contour enhanced funnel plot for included trials, primary outcome (dementia or cognitive impairment). Different levels of statistical significance for studies are indicated by the shaded regions, detailed within the figure. The grey vertical line represents the summary estimate. Each point is labelled to identify corresponding study/studies with label offset to the left of point.

eFigure 4 – Association of glucose-lowering therapy with all dementia, metaregression by proportion of female participants enrolled



eFigure 5 – Association of glucose-lowering therapy with Lewy body Dementia

Association of cardioprotective glucose lowering therapy compared to control with Lewy body Dementia

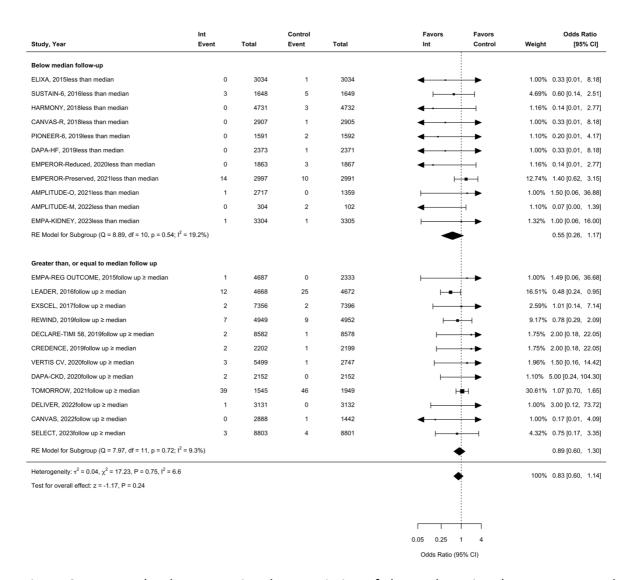


eFigure 5 – Forest plot demonstrating the association of glucose lowering therapy compared to control with Lewy body dementia. The squares and bars represent the mean values and 95% confidence intervals of the effect sizes, while the area of the squares reflects the weight of the studies. The combined effects appear as diamonds and the vertical dashed line represents the line of no effect.

Int - Intervention, CI-Confidence Interval

eFigure 6 – Subgroup analysis above and below median follow-up

Association of Glucose lowering therapy compared to control with Dementia or Cognitive Impairment



eFigure 6 – Forest plot demonstrating the association of glucose lowering therapy compared to control with dementia or cognitive impairment by follow up duration. The squares and bars represent the mean values and 95% confidence intervals of the effect sizes, while the area of the squares reflects the weight of the studies. The combined effects appear as diamonds and the vertical dashed line represents the line of no effect. Intervention, CI-Confidence Interval