

Group	Diabetes mellitus			Non-diabetes mellitus		
	Cases (n=746)	Control (n=3730)	P value	Cases (n=2098)	Control (n=10,490)	P value
Characteristics						
Cognitive function ^d						
KDSQ positive rate, no. (%)	27 (29.7)	79 (16.0)	0.002	56 (27.0)	199 (15.5)	<0.001
KDSQ score	2.1 ± 2.1	1.5 ± 1.7	0.011	2.0 ± 2.1	1.4 ± 1.7	<0.001

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; BMI: body mass index; CKD: chronic kidney disease; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; ESRD: end-stage renal disease; KDSQ: Korean Dementia Screening Questionnaire; LDL: low-density lipoprotein; MI: myocardial infarction; NALFD: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; SBP: systolic blood pressure; TG: triglyceride; γ GT: γ glutamyl transferase
 Values are expressed as means \pm standard deviation or no. (%).

Bold values represent statistical significance.

Case and control subjects were matched based on the duration of follow-up until the age at case selection, gender, cardiovascular disease risk factors (e.g. BMI, SBP, DBP, fasting blood glucose, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, current smoking status) and economic status.

^a The index date was defined as the date 1 year prior to the date of dementia diagnosis.

^b NAFLD was defined as having fatty liver index ≥ 60 , a fatty liver prediction model based on BMI, waist circumference, TG and γ GT.

^c Hypertension was defined as SBP ≥ 140 mmHg, DBP ≥ 90 mmHg or receiving antihypertensive drugs.

^d KDSQ includes 5 items. Each item on the KDSQ is scored from 0 to 2, with a higher score indicating poorer function and a greater frequency. The KDSQ rate positive was defined as the case with the score ≥ 6 .