Supplementary Material

Is Amyloid Burden Measured by ^{18}F-Flutemetamol PET Associated with Progression in Clinical Alzheimer's Disease?

Supplementary Table 1. Trajectory class enumeration

Number of classes	Trajectory shape	BIC * n=94	Smallest class size (%)	Lowest group APP	Lowest OCC	Smallest class, n
2	11	-798.0	30.7	0.97	39.9	29
3[†]	111	-766.6	28.3	0.79	9.0	27
4	1111	-732.8	10.8	0.87	15.7	10

The model fit (closer to zero indicates better fit), the average posterior probability of group membership (at least ≥ 0.7), odds of correct classification (at least five in each group), and class size guided the selection of number and shapes of the trajectories, by group-based trajectory modeling. 1, linear progression lines; BIC, Bayesian information criterion; n, number of patients; AAP, average posterior probability of group membership; OCC, odds of correct classification
*BIC negative values closest to zero indicates a better fit.
[†]The selected model.

Supplementary Table 2. Maximum likelihood estimates for the CDR-SB trajectory groups

Trajectory group	Estimated intercept	SE of estimated intercept	Estimated slope	SE of estimated slope
1	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
2	3.2	0.3	1.5	0.2
3	6.6	0.3	2.7	0.2

The estimated values are the Maximum likelihood estimates of the CDR-SB scorings. CDR-SB, Clinical Dementia Rating Scale Sum of Boxes; SE, Standard error