

eTable. Risk of depressive symptoms and syndromes associated with brain tissue volumes (expressed per standard deviation increase), based solely on data from the follow-up rounds.

Brain tissue volumes	Incident depressive symptoms (including depressive syndromes) (n=35) HR (95% CI)	Incident depressive syndromes (n=18) HR (95% CI)
Global brain tissue volumes		
Whole brain volume	1.24 (0.76 to 2.01)	1.30 (0.67 to 2.53)
Grey matter	0.82 (0.59 to 1.14)	0.85 (0.53 to 1.34)
Normal white matter	1.34 (0.59 to 1.14)	1.29 (0.74 to 2.25)
Total white matter	1.32 (0.90 to 1.93)	1.31 (0.77 to 2.23)
Lobar brain tissue volumes ^a		
Frontal lobe	1.19 (0.77 to 1.84)	1.35 (0.75 to 2.45)
Parietal lobe	1.06 (0.70 to 1.58)	1.05 (0.60 to 1.83)
Occipital lobe	1.10 (0.79 to 1.54)	1.07 (0.67 to 1.70)
Temporal lobe	1.08 (0.72 to 1.48)	1.04 (0.61 to 1.80)
Deep central region	1.03 (0.72 to 1.48)	1.05 (0.63 to 1.75)
White matter lesions volume ^b and brain infarcts		
Global white matter lesions	0.76 (0.53 to 1.08)	0.79 (0.48 to 1.29)
Frontal white matter lesions	0.76 (0.55 to 1.04)	0.78 (0.50 to 1.22)
Parietal white matter lesions	0.82 (0.60 to 1.13)	0.86 (0.55 to 1.35)

Occipital white matter lesions	0.89 (0.63 to 1.27)	0.86 (0.53 to 1.38)
Temporal white matter lesions	0.87 (0.61 to 1.23)	0.92 (0.56 to 1.52)
Deep white matter lesions	0.79 (0.55 to 1.23)	0.89 (0.53 to 1.50)
Brain infarcts (yes versus no)	0.75 (0.33 to 1.73)	0.83 (0.26 to 2.70)

Values are adjusted for age, sex, and education. Persons were censored at onset of depressive syndrome, onset of depressive symptoms, date last known to be alive in case of loss to follow-up, or 1 October 2005, whichever came first.

^a These volumes included grey matter and total white matter together.

^b All white matter lesions volumes were natural log transformed.