**Table e-3.** Ordinal logistic regression for the association between SZ-PRS, AD-PRS, PD-PRS and the height-PRS and hallucinations among 399 PD patients from the two cohorts combined (PEG and PW); 53 patients reported the presence of hallucinations at their follow-up visit. Four categories were created (no hallucinations; illusions without a loss of insight (or illusions/hallucinations without loss of insight in the ParkWest study); formed hallucinations without a loss of insight; and formed hallucinations with loss of insight or delusions/paranoia). PRS were created using a threshold of 5x10-8.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | No. of SNPs | aOR | 95% CI | |
| Alzheimer’s disease | 92 | 1.37 | 1.03 | 1.83 |
| *APOE* | 2 | 1.94 | 1.16 | 3.24 |
| Schizophrenia | 328 | 0.76 | 0.58 | 1.00 |
| Parkinson’s disease | 181 | 1.28 | 0.94 | 1.74 |
| Height | 12,688 | 0.91 | 0.67 | 1.23 |

The *APOE-*PRS is based on rs429358 and rs7412, where each apoe4-allele increases risk (β: 1.327), while each apoe2-allele decreases risk (β:-0.598) compared to apoe3.

The logistic regression analyses were adjusted for sex, fractional ethnicity, age at diagnosis, disease duration, and study through the use of a propensity score.

Abbreviations: No.: Number; aOR: adjusted Odds Ratio; %: percentage; CI: Confidence Interval