

Title:

The co-occurrence of frailty (accumulation of functional deficits) and depressive symptoms, and its effect on mortality: a longitudinal study of elderly

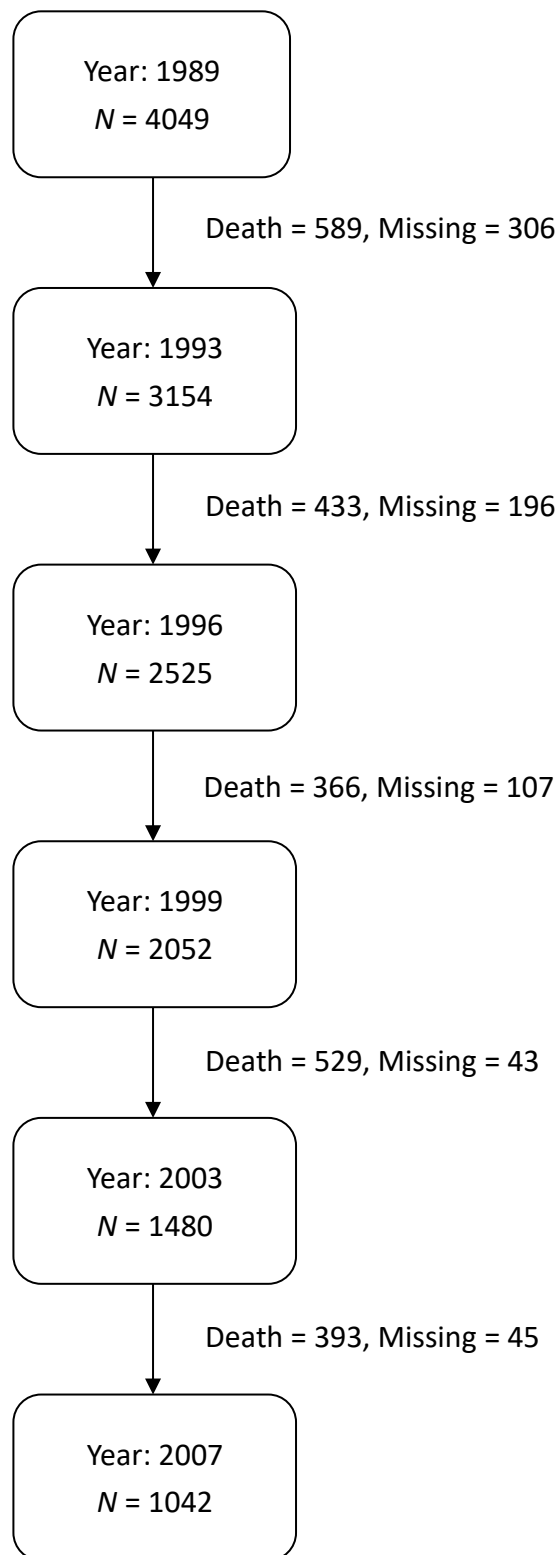
Hsing-Yi Chang, Dr.PH^{1,2*}, Hsin-Ling Fang, MS¹, Te-Tien Ting, PhD³, Jersey Liang, PhD⁴, Shao-Yuan Chuang,

PhD¹, Chih-Cheng Hsu, MD, DrPH¹, Chin-Yin Wu, PhD³, Wen-Harn Pan, PhD^{1,2,5}

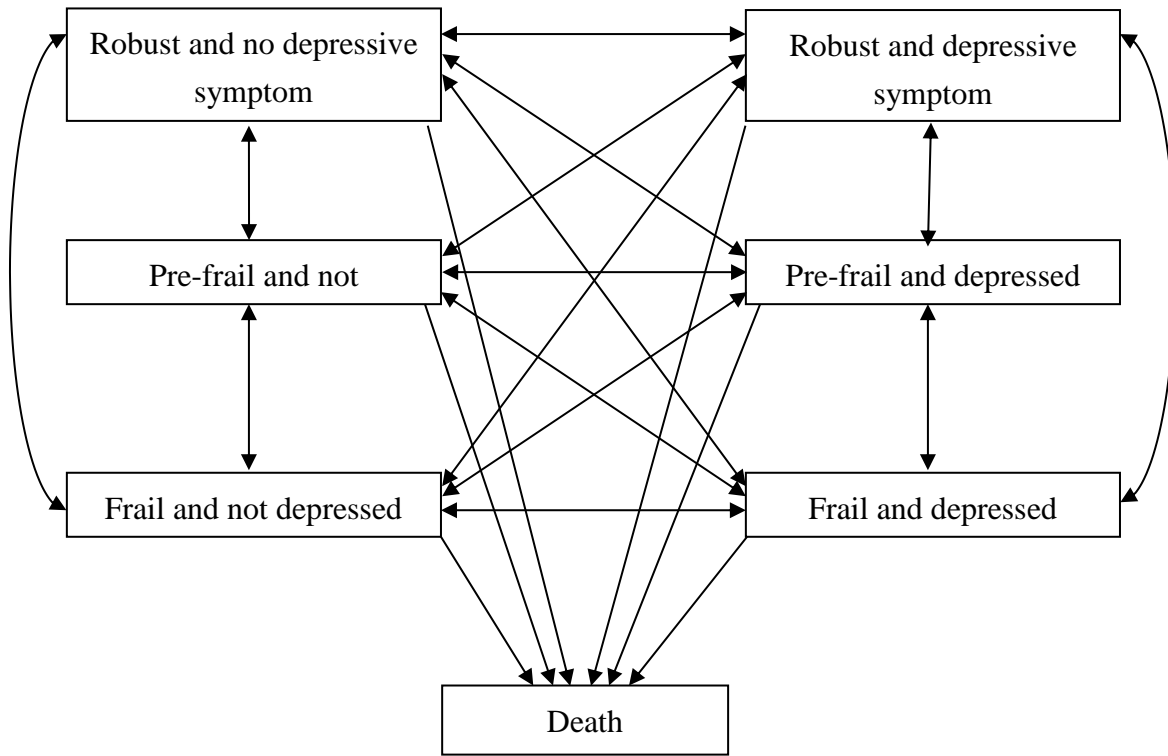
Supplementary Table S1. The number of people moving between frailty states (1 to 4) for all individuals and by sex.

From \ To	1	2	3	4
Overall (<i>N</i> = 2498 with 11,136 records)				
1	1494	815	245	304
2	681	1031	724	438
3	144	464	1321	977
Men (<i>N</i> = 1487 with 6534 records)				
1	1128	536	151	241
2	450	584	357	319
3	79	217	464	521
Women (<i>N</i> = 1011 with 4602 records)				
1	366	279	94	63
2	231	447	367	119
3	65	247	857	456

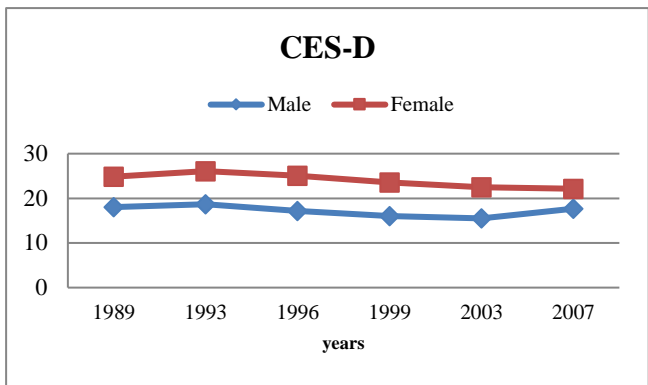
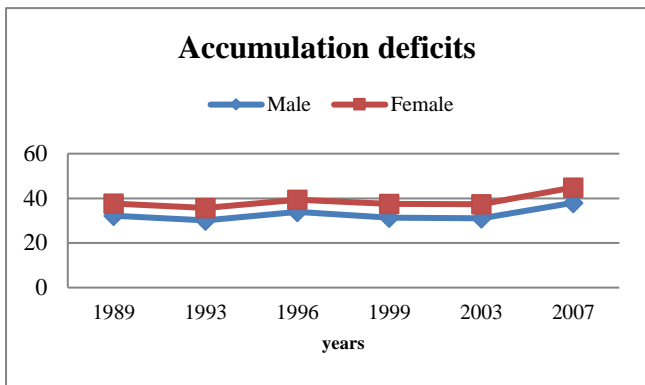
1: robust; 2. pre-frail; 3: frail; and 4: death.



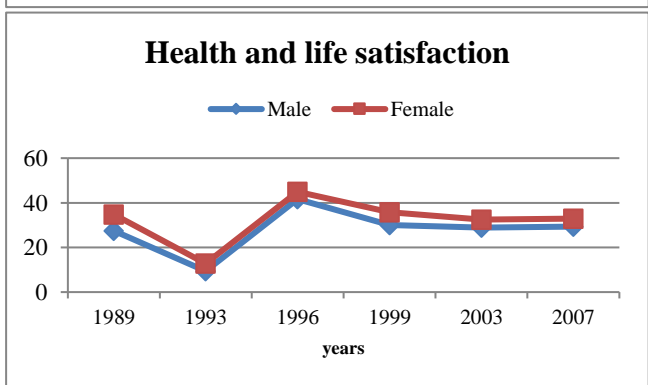
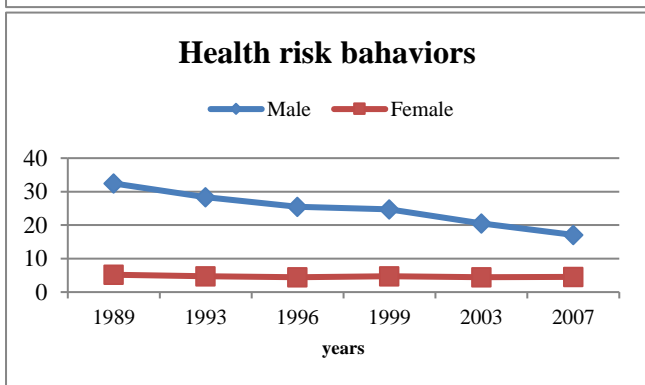
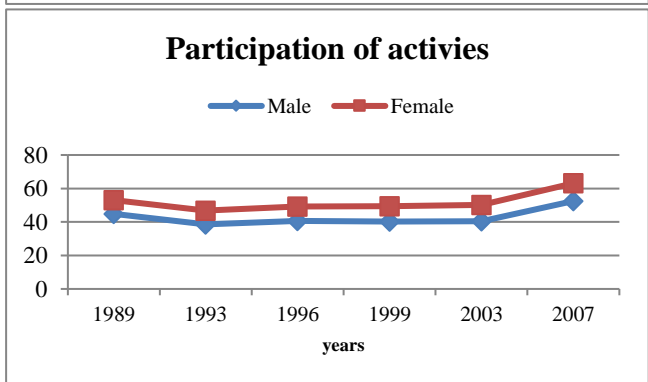
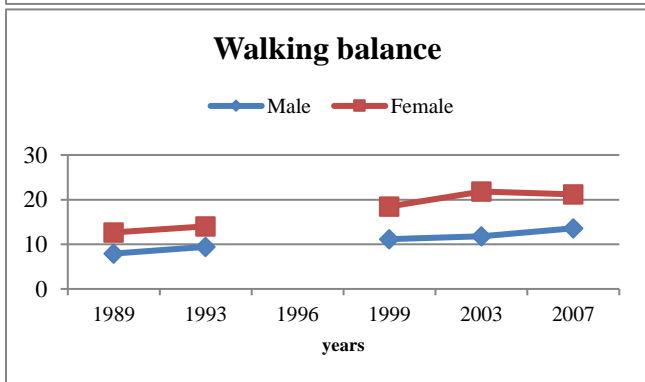
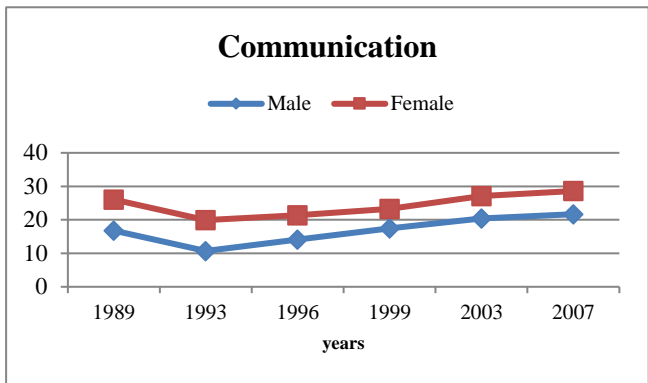
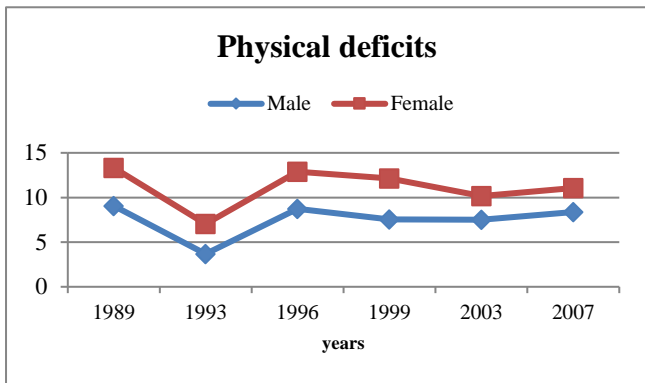
Supplementary Figure S1. Flow chart for the number of subjects in the first cohort of TLSA.



Supplementary Figure S2. The states of frailty with or without depression.

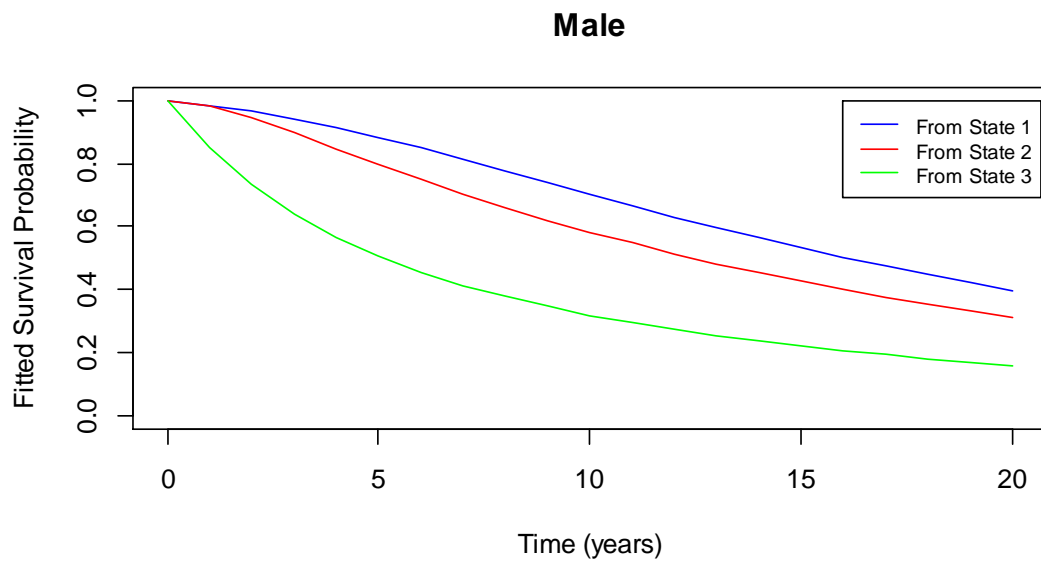


● Six dimensions

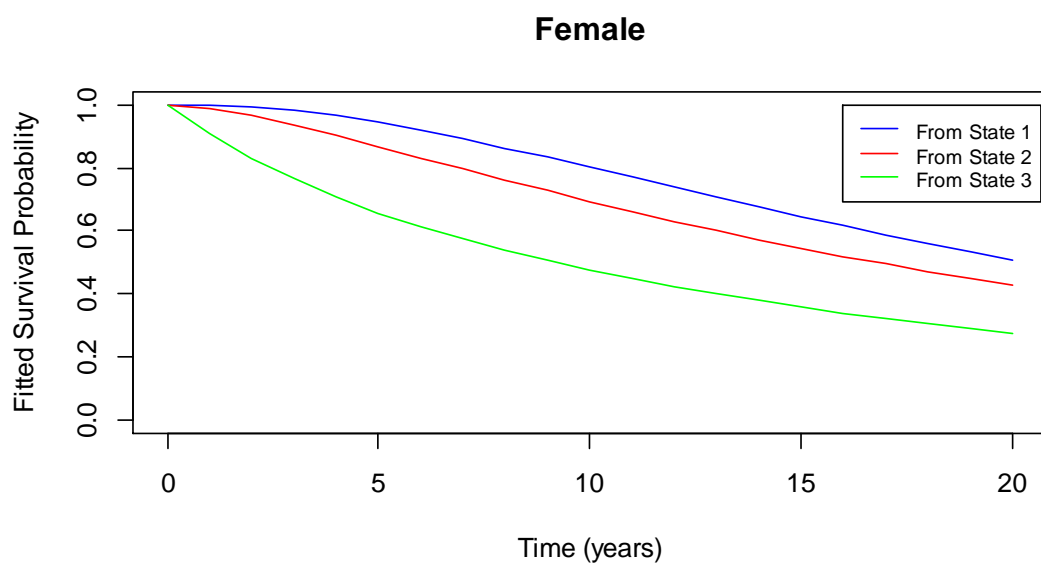


Supplementary Figure S3. Changes of accumulation of deficits, CES-D, and each dimension (standardized) of accumulation deficits among each wave of TLISA.

(a) Males



(b) Females



Supplementary Figure S4. Twenty-year survival probability of 3 frailty states (defined by accumulation deficits) for males (a) and females (b).