Table S1. Baseline description of the sample for Kaplan-Meier analysis stratified by MMSE and Katz scores (n = 135)

Characteristics	N = 135 *[1]
Age	86(4)
Gender	
Woman	79% (107)
Man	21% (28)
Marital status	
Divorced or single	18% (23)
Married or in a relationship	25% (33)
Widowed	57% (75)
Unknown	4
Level of education	
No diploma, primary and short secondary education	68% (91)
Long secondary education	10% (13)
Short and long higher education levels	22% (30)
Unknown	1
Dependency (Lawton)	95% (127)
Dependent	5% (6)
Independent	
Unknow	2
Dependency (Katz)	3 (3)
Cognitive impairment (MMSE)	17 (7)
Type of dementia	
Alzheimer's disease	67% (89)
Others	33% (44)
Unknown	2
Number of drugs (unknown = 16)	7 (3)
Number of comorbidities *[2]	
None	31% (37)
1	34% (41)
2	29% (34)
3 or more	6% (7)
Unknown	16
Diabetes	15% (20)
Unknown	1
Cancer *[3]	7% (9)
Hypertension	48% (64)
Unknown	2
Cardiac rhythm disorders	24% (32)
Unknown	4
Peripheral artery disease	2% (3)
Unknown	4
Heart failure	12% (16)
Unknown	2
Hypercholesterolemia	22% (29)
Unknown	4

*[1] Mean (SD); %(n); *[2] Among the seven following comorbidities: hypertension, cardiovascular disease (cardiac rhythm disorders, peripheral artery disease, heart failure), diabetes, cancer, hypercholesterolemia; *[3] Monitored or treated for cancer within the last three years.

Table S2. Factors associated with mortality among demented nursing home residents, results of the Cox model (*n* = 118).

Variable	HR	95% CI	*p*-value
Gender – Man vs woman	3.13	1.88–5.20	1.07e-05 ***
Age	1.08	1.02–1.14	0.0047 **
MMSE – severe vs. mild to moderate	1.61	0.91–2.84	0.1036
Hypertension	1.52	1.00–2.31	0.0514 .
Number of comorbidities (≥3 vs ≤2)	4.10	1.82–9.24	0.0006 ***

CI - lower and upper bound 95% confidence intervals; *** 0.001; ** 0.01; * 0.05; . 0.1

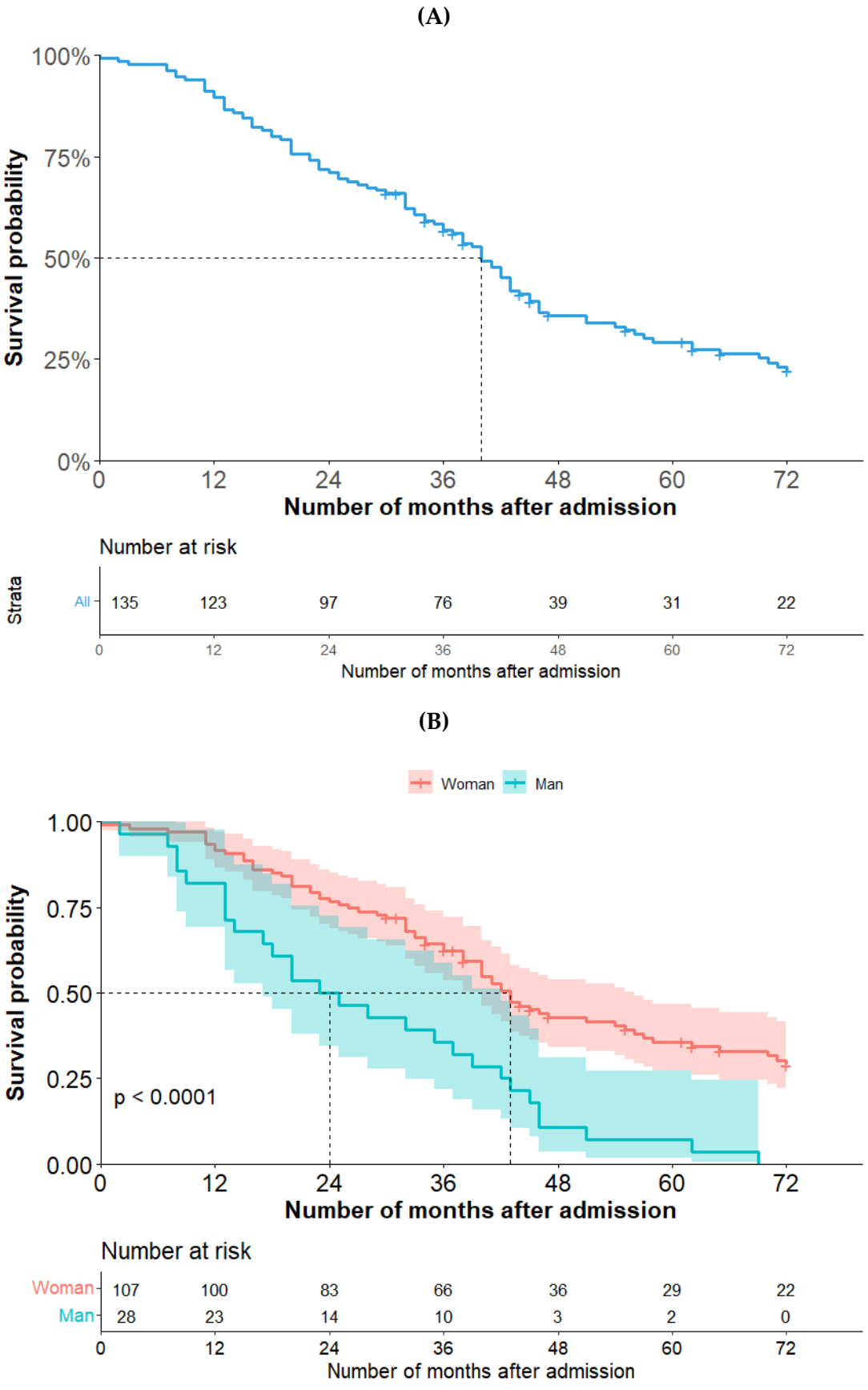


Figure S1. Survival curve for the subsample of older adults with dementia (**A**), and stratified by gender (**B**), n = 135.