Table S1. Subgroup analyses of odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of total teeth loss for Alzheimer's disease (per 16 1oss of teeth) according to obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, and total cholesterol.

Characteristics	Odds ratios for AD			
	Crude	*p* value	Adjusted[2]	*p* value
BMI <23 (n = 16,554)				
Total teeth loss	1.14 (1.04-1.25)	0.005[1]	1.10 (1.00-1.20)	0.046[1]
BMI ≥23 (n = 23,256)				
Total teeth loss	1.19 (1.08-1.31)	<0.001[1]	1.16 (1.05-1.28)	0.004[1]
Nonsmoker (n = 31,316)				
Total teeth loss	1.15 (1.07-1.24)	<0.001[1]	1.10 (1.02-1.19)	0.014[1]
Past smoker and current smoker (n = 8,494)				
Total teeth loss	1.30 (1.13-1.49)	<0.001[1]	1.23 (1.07-1.42)	0.005[1]
Alcohol consumption <1 time a week (n = 29,158)				
Total teeth loss	1.12 (1.04-1.21)	0.002[1]	1.08 (1.00-1.16)	0.055
Alcohol consumption ≥1 time a week (n = 10,652)				
Total teeth loss	1.41 (1.22-1.63)	<0.001[1]	1.35 (1.17-1.57)	<0.001[1]
Systolic blood pressure <140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure <90 mmHg (n = 27,488)				
Total teeth loss	1.21 (1.12-1.32)	<0.001[1]	1.16 (1.07-1.26)	<0.001[1]
Systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg (n = 12,322)				
Total teeth loss	1.12 (1.00-1.25)	0.054	1.05 (0.94-1.18)	0.373
Fasting blood glucose <100 mg/dL (n = 22,827)				
Total teeth loss	1.18 (1.09-1.29)	<0.001[1]	1.13 (1.04-1.23)	0.006[1]
Fasting blood glucose ≥100 mg/dL (n = 16,983)				
Total teeth loss	1.19 (1.07-1.31)	<0.001[1]	1.11 (1.00-1.23)	0.042[1]
Total cholesterol <200 mg/dL (n = 22,299)				
Total teeth loss	1.15 (1.05-1.25)	0.002[1]	1.10 (1.00-1.20)	0.040[1]
Total cholesterol ≥200 mg/dL (n = 17,511)				
Total teeth loss	1.22 (1.11-1.35)	<0.001[1]	1.16 (1.05-1.28)	0.004[1]

Note: AD-Alzheimer's disease; BMI-body mass index; CCI-Charlson Comorbidity Index.

[1] Logistic regression model. Significance at $p < 0.05$.

[2] Models adjusted for obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, and CCI scores.

Table S2. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of upper teeth loss for Alzheimer's disease (per 16 1oss of teeth) with subgroup analyses according to age and sex, income, and region of residence.

Characteristics	Odds ratios for AD			
	Crude[2]	*p* value	Adjusted[23]	*p* value
Total participants (n = 39,810)				
Upper teeth loss	1.35 (1.20-1.52)	<0.001[1]	1.27 (1.12-1.43)	<0.001[1]
Age <75 years old, men (n = 7,895)				
Upper teeth loss	2.00 (1.42-2.79)	<0.001[1]	2.00 (1.42-2.79)	<0.001[1]
Age <75 years old, women (n = 10,760)				
Upper teeth loss	1.66 (1.26-2.18)	0.003[1]	1.55 (1.17-2.05)	0.002[1]
Age ≥75 years old, men (n = 8,740)				
Upper teeth loss	1.35 (1.07-1.70)	0.011[1]	1.28 (1.02-1.62)	0.035[1]
Age ≥75 years old, women (n = 12,415)				
Upper teeth loss	1.11 (0.92-1.33)	0.283	1.06 (0.88-1.28)	0.518
Low income, urban (n = 5,720)				
Upper teeth loss	1.13 (0.76-1.69)	0.538	1.04 (0.69-1.56)	0.849
Low income, rural (n = 11,825)				
Upper teeth loss	1.36 (1.13-1.63)	0.001[1]	1.29 (1.07-1.56)	0.009[1]
High income, urban (n = 9,240)				
Upper teeth loss	1.42 (1.05-1.92)	0.024[1]	1.31 (0.96-1.78)	0.087
High income, rural (n = 13,025)				
Upper teeth loss	1.37 (1.12-1.67)	0.003[1]	1.30 (1.06-1.60)	0.012[1]

Note: AD-Alzheimer's disease; CCI-Charlson Comorbidity Index.

[1] Conditional logistic regression model. Significance at $p < 0.05$.

[2] Models stratified by age, sex, income, and region of residence.

[3] Models adjusted for obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, and CCI scores.

Table S3. Odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) of lower teeth loss for Alzheimer's disease (per 16 1oss of teeth) with subgroup analyses according to age and sex, income, and region of residence.

Characteristics	Odds ratios for AD			
	Crude[2]	*p* value	Adjusted[23]	*p* value
Total participants (n = 39,810)				
Lower teeth loss	1.37 (1.20-1.57)	<0.001[1]	1.29 (1.12-1.47)	<0.001[1]
Age <75 years old, men (n = 7,895)				
Lower teeth loss	1.65 (1.09-2.49)	0.017[1]	1.36 (0.89-2.09)	0.159
Age <75 years old, women (n = 10,760)				
Lower teeth loss	1.55 (1.15-2.10)	0.005[1]	1.47 (1.08-2.01)	0.014[1]
Age ≥75 years old, men (n = 8,740)				
Lower teeth loss	1.59 (1.22-2.07)	<0.001[1]	1.49 (1.14-1.95)	0.004[1]
Age ≥75 years old, women (n = 12,415)				
Lower teeth loss	1.15 (0.94-1.41)	0.163	1.10 (0.90-1.35)	0.359
Low income, urban (n = 5,720)				
Lower teeth loss	1.71 (1.12-2.61)	0.013[1]	1.63 (1.06-2.50)	0.027[1]
Low income, rural (n = 11,825)				
Lower teeth loss	1.31 (1.06-1.61)	0.011[1]	1.24 (1.00-1.53)	0.051
High income, urban (n = 9,240)				
Lower teeth loss	1.31 (0.93-1.86)	0.126	1.14 (0.80-1.63)	0.466
High income, rural (n = 13,025)				
Lower teeth loss	1.39 (1.10-1.75)	0.005[1]	1.34 (1.06-1.69)	0.015[1]

Note: AD-Alzheimer's disease; CCI-Charlson Comorbidity Index.

[1] Conditional logistic regression model. Significance at $p < 0.05$.

[2] Models stratified by age, sex, income, and region of residence.

[3] Models adjusted for obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, and CCI scores.