Supplemental Material S1

The **Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE**) validated for the Spanish population was used as a general cognitive screening test, which is an assessment of general cognitive function. The MMSE is divided into two sections, the first of which requires vocal responses only and covers orientation, memory, and attention, being the maximum score 21. The second part tests the ability to name, follow verbal and written commands, write a sentence spontaneously, and copy a complex polygon similar to a Bender-Gestalt figure, with a maximum possible score of 9. A high MMSE score indicates absence of cognitive decline [1].

The **Clock Drawing Test (CDT**) was used as a cognitive screening tool and the 7-point version, currently used for elderly Spanish populations, was performed [2]. Higher scores indicate better performance. The CDT assesses visuospatial, visuocontruction and memory capacities, as well as verbal and numerical knowledge [3].

The **Digit Span Test (DST)** of the WAIS-III Spanish version measuring attention and memory functions was used [4]. The Digit Span Test forward version (DST-f) requires participants to verbally repeat in the same order as provided, a number sequence, varying from 2 to 9 numbers, being representative of immediate memory. The DST backward version (DST-b) requires participants to verbally repeat in reverse order a number sequence, varying from 2 to 8 numbers, being representative of working memory function [5]. For both tests, the task is finished when the participant fails two attempts consecutively.

The **Spanish Verbal Fluency Tests** (VFTs) were used to assess language and executive function [6]. Specifically, we used the semantic VTF animal category version (VFT-a) and the phonemic VFT letter “p” version (VFT-p). Participants were instructed to say the maximum number of words related to the semantic field of animals for VFT-a and the maximum number of words starting with the letter “p” for VFT-p, having a time limit for

both tests of 60 seconds. The total score was obtained from the row of properly stated words. The semantic VFT presents more influence on verbal abilities, whereas the phonologic VFT presents more influence on executive control ability [7].

The **Trail Making Test (TMT)** with normative data provided for the Spanish population was used [8]. The TMT consists of 25 circles spread over a sheet of paper and contains part A (TMT-A) and part B (TMT-B). In TMT-A, participants were asked to connect consecutive numbers (1–2–3–…) in the correct order by drawing a line. In TMT-B, they were asked to connect consecutive numbers and letters in an alternating numeric and alphabetic sequence (1–A–2–B–3–C–…). Each part is scored according to the time taken to complete the task, where more time spent indicates poorer performance. TMTs discriminate cognitive dysfunction [9] and TMT-A assesses attention and processing speed capacities [8] whereas TMT-B requires more executive function abilities such as cognitive flexibility [10].

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