

1 **ADDITIONAL MATERIAL**

2 **Additional Text A1. "Potential" Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA) and CAA-related** 3 **inflammation (CAA-ri) definition**

4 "Potential" Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA) was defined by the presence of ≤ 2
5 exclusion criteria according to Boston 2.0, namely: (i) deep hemorrhagic lesion(s), (ii)
6 absence of a clinical criterion, or (iii) another suspected but unproven cause of the
7 clinicoradiological presentation. This allowed to include cases of asymptomatic CAA and
8 CAA in the setting of mixed small vessel disease (SVD), which are described in literature
9 despite not responding to the current diagnostic criteria. "Potential" CAA-related
10 inflammation (CAA-ri) was defined by the absence of criterion 3 according to Auriel et al.
11 (typical white matter lesions) and by the presence of at least one of the following: (i)
12 inflammatory cerebrospinal fluid (>5 nucleated cells/ μL and/or proteins >100 mg/dL), (ii)
13 leptomeningeal enhancement without alternative cause on brain magnetic resonance
14 imaging (MRI), or (iii) sulcal non-nulling (SNN) on MRI fluid-attenuated inversion recovery
15 (FLAIR) sequences. This choice was done according to CAA-ri emerging diagnostic
16 features reported in literature, as well as to the questioning of current criteria for CAA-ri
17 diagnosis.

18 Additional Table A2. Comparison of most frequent clinical manifestations during
 19 hospitalization between geriatric (≥ 75 years) and non-geriatric (< 75 years) patients with
 20 Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA).

Variable	CAA ≥ 75 (n = 60)	CAA < 75 (n = 57)	p value
Acute focal neurological deficit	65.0% (n = 39)	64.9% (n = 37)	0.992
Acute confusional state/delirium	38.3% (n = 23)	43.9% (n = 25)	0.544
Headache (unusual)	20.0% (n = 12)	28.1% (n = 16)	0.306
Impaired consciousness	20.0% (n = 12)	36.8% (n = 21)	0.043
Behavioral disturbances	18.3% (n = 11)	29.8% (n = 17)	0.145
Seizures	10.0% (n = 6)	21.0% (n = 12)	0.098

21 Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses. P-values were
 22 calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. Statistically significant values are
 23 shown in bold. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy.

24 Additional Table A3. Comparison of most frequent comorbidities at admission between
 25 geriatric (≥ 75 years) and non-geriatric (< 75 years) patients with Cerebral Amyloid
 26 Angiopathy (CAA).

Variable	CAA ≥ 75 (n = 60)	CAA < 75 (n = 57)	p value
Arterial hypertension	85.0% (n = 51)	70.2% (n = 40)	0.054
Dyslipidemia	63.3% (n = 38)	43.9% (n = 25)	0.035
Atherosclerosis	33.3% (n = 20)	12.3% (n = 7)	0.007
Coronary artery disease	30.0% (n = 18)	15.8% (n = 9)	0.068
Diabetes mellitus	26.7% (n = 16)	24.6% (n = 14)	0.794
Atrial fibrillation/flutter	25.0% (n = 15)	8.8% (n = 5)	0.020
Chronic kidney disease	20.0% (n = 12)	10.5% (n = 6)	0.156
Extracranial cancer	20.0% (n = 12)	15.8% (n = 9)	0.553

27 Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses. P-values were
 28 calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. Statistically significant values are
 29 shown in bold. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy.

Additional Table A4. Comparison of cognitive/neuropsychiatric comorbidities at admission between geriatric (≥ 75 years) and non-geriatric (< 75 years) patients with Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA).

Variable	CAA ≥ 75 (n = 60)	CAA < 75 (n = 57)	p value
Alzheimer's disease	3.3% (n = 2)	3.5% (n = 2)	0.958
Mild cognitive impairment	1.7% (n = 1)	0.0% (n = 0)	0.328
Normal-pressure hydrocephalus	1.7% (n = 1)	0.0% (n = 0)	0.328
Chronic subdural hematoma	1.7% (n = 1)	0.0% (n = 0)	0.328
Structural epilepsy	6.7% (n = 4)	8.8% (n = 5)	0.669
Cryptogenic epilepsy	3.3% (n = 2)	0.0% (n = 0)	0.164
Migraine with aura	1.7% (n = 1)	0.0% (n = 0)	0.328
Depressive disorder	5.0% (n = 3)	12.3% (n = 7)	0.159

Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses. P-values were calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy.

Additional Table A5. Comparison of most frequent and pertinent treatments at admission between geriatric (≥ 75 years) and non-geriatric (< 75 years) patients with Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA).

Variable	CAA ≥ 75 (n = 60)	CAA < 75 (n = 57)	p value
Antihypertensive drugs	76.7% (n = 46)	57.9% (n = 33)	0.030
Lipid-lowering agents	48.3% (n = 29)	35.1% (n = 20)	0.147
Antiplatelets	43.3% (n = 26)	31.6% (n = 18)	0.190
Antidepressants	26.7% (n = 16)	24.6% (n = 14)	0.794
Anticoagulants	23.3% (n = 14)	8.8% (n = 5)	0.033
Benzodiazepines	18.3% (n = 11)	12.3% (n = 7)	0.364
Antidiabetics	15.0% (n = 9)	17.5% (n = 10)	0.709
Antiepileptics	11.7% (n = 7)	12.3% (n = 7)	0.919
Antipsychotics	8.3% (n = 5)	5.3% (n = 3)	0.511
Dementia medications	8.3% (n = 5)	0.0% (n = 0)	0.026
Polypharmacy	40.0% (n = 24)	35.1% (n = 20)	0.584
No medication	10.0% (n = 6)	22.8% (n = 13)	0.060

Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses. P-values were calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. Statistically significant values are shown in bold. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy.

Additional Table A6. Comparison of most frequent and pertinent discharge diagnoses between geriatric (≥ 75 years) and non-geriatric (< 75 years) patients with Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA).

Variable	CAA ≥ 75 (n = 60)	CAA < 75 (n = 57)	p value
Lobar ICH	43.3% (n = 26)	54.4% (n = 31)	0.232
Ischemic stroke	18.3% (n = 11)	17.5% (n = 10)	0.913
Transient ischemic attack	8.3% (n = 5)	0.0% (n = 0)	0.058
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	6.7% (n = 4)	5.3% (n = 3)	1.000
TFNE	6.7% (n = 4)	5.3% (n = 3)	1.000
Seizure/post-ictal state	5.0% (n = 3)	8.8% (n = 5)	0.483
Deep ICH	3.3% (n = 2)	3.5% (n = 2)	1.000
Cerebellar ICH	1.7% (n = 1)	3.5% (n = 2)	0.607
Indeterminate	16.7% (n = 10)	3.5% (n = 2)	0.033
Other-than-CAA dementia	3.3% (n = 2)	3.5% (n = 2)	1.000

Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses. P-values were calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. Statistically significant values are shown in bold. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy. ICH: Intracerebral Hemorrhage. TFNE: Transient Focal Neurological Episodes.

48 Additional Table A7. Comparison of Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy (CAA)'s features
 49 according to Boston 2.0 criteria (including before and after hospitalization) between
 50 geriatric (≥ 75 years) and non-geriatric (< 75 years) patients with CAA.

Feature	CAA ≥ 75 (n = 60)	CAA < 75 (n = 57)	p value
Autopsy or biopsy	N = 1 (amyloid pathology without inflammation in a case of potential CAA-ri)	N = 1 (amyloid pathology without inflammation in a case of potential CAA-ri)	1.000
Typical TFNE	13.3% (n = 8)	12.3% (n = 7)	0.865
Atypical TFNE (isolated, non-stereotyped, long-lasting, or other possible cause)	25.0% (n = 15)	22.8% (n = 13)	0.781
Overall TFNE	38.3% (n = 23)	35.1% (n = 20)	0.863
Chronic cognitive decline without other-than-CAA cause	45.0% (n = 27)	31.6% (n = 18)	0.136
Spontaneous lobar ICH	53.3% (n = 32)	64.9% (n = 37)	0.203
Spontaneous cortical SAH	18.3% (n = 11)	21.0% (n = 12)	0.711
Lobar MBs	88.3% (n = 53)	89.5% (n = 51)	0.844
cSS	55.0% (n = 33)	52.6% (n = 30)	0.797
Non-confluent subcortical	65.0% (n = 39)	64.9% (n = 37)	0.992

leukoencephalopathy in a multi-spot pattern			
EPVS in centrum semi-ovale	61.7% (n = 37) (non-evaluable in 1 case)	70.2% (n = 40)	0.431

51 Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses, except for
 52 autopsy or biopsy, where the value is expressed as absolute numbers with results in
 53 parentheses. P-values were calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. CAA:
 54 Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy. CAA-ri: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy-related
 55 inflammation. TFNE: Transient Focal Neurological Episodes. ICH: Intracerebral
 56 Hemorrhage. SAH: Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. MBs: microbleeds. cSS: cortical superficial
 57 siderosis. EPVS: enlarged perivascular spaces.

Additional Table A8. Comparison of small vessel disease (SVD)'s features (including before and after hospitalization) between geriatric (≥ 75 years) and non-geriatric (< 75 years) patients with CAA.

Feature	CAA ≥ 75 (n = 60)	CAA < 75 (n = 57)	p value
Spontaneous deep ICH	10.0% (n = 6)	5.3% (n = 3)	0.492
Spontaneous cerebellar ICH	5.0% (n = 3)	7.0% (n = 4)	0.712
Deep MBs	25.0% (n = 15)	26.3% (n = 15)	0.871
Cerebellar MBs	33.3% (n = 20)	36.8% (n = 21)	0.691
Deep and/or confluent leukoencephalopathy	75.0% (n = 45)	56.1% (n = 32)	0.032
Deep EPVS	65.0% (n = 39) (non-evaluable in 1 case)	52.6% (n = 30)	0.208
Recent CMIs	13.3% (n = 8)	24.6% (n = 14)	0.120

Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses. P-values were calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. Statistically significant values are shown in bold. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy. ICH: Intracerebral Hemorrhage. MBs: microbleeds. EPVS: enlarged perivascular spaces. CMIs: cortical microinfarcts.

Additional Table A9. Cerebrospinal fluid's core biomarkers' results in geriatric (≥ 75 years) patients with CAA.

Patient	A β -42 (ng/L)	A β -40 (ng/L)	A β 42/40 ratio	T-tau (ng/L)	P-tau (ng/L)
Case 1 (probable CAA-ri)	321	5619	0.057	524	28.9
Case 2 (probable CAA)	247	7588	0.033	451	57.7
Case 3 (probable CAA-ri)	44	1234	0.036	437	43.2

Diagnosis for each patient is specified in parentheses. Values are expressed in nanograms per liter, except for A β 42/40 ratio, which is an absolute number. A β : amyloid beta. T-tau: total tau. P-tau: phosphorylated tau. CAA-ri: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy-related inflammation. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy.

Additional Table A10. Comparison of clinical features during hospitalization between geriatric (≥ 75 years) Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy-related inflammation (CAA-ri) and non-inflammatory CAA patients.

Variable	Geriatric CAA-ri (n = 10)	Geriatric non-inflammatory CAA (n = 50)	p value
Acute focal neurological deficit	40.0% (n = 4)	70.0% (n = 35)	0.143
Acute confusional state/delirium	70.0% (n = 7)	32.0% (n = 16)	0.024
Headache (unusual)	30.0% (n = 3)	18.0% (n = 9)	0.403
Impaired consciousness	20.0% (n = 2)	20.0% (n = 10)	1.000
Behavioral disturbances	40.0% (n = 4)	14.0% (n = 7)	0.074
Seizures	10.0% (n = 1)	10.0% (n = 5)	1.000

Values are expressed as percentages with absolute numbers in parentheses. P-values were calculated using χ^2 or Fisher exact test as appropriate. Statistically significant values are shown in bold. CAA-ri: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy-related inflammation. CAA: Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy.