

# **ADFICE\_IT harmonized cohort data**

**Data harmonization guide**

**Version November 2020**

## Introduction

Data were harmonized from six cohort studies, including The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) (public wave 1), the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA) (waves C and 3B), the ActiFE Ulm Study (baseline wave), the B-PROOF study (baseline wave) and Rotterdam Study (ERGO-5). This data harmonisation guide describes how the variables were computed.

The variables were selected based on known risk factors of falls from previous studies focusing on demographic, health, lifestyle and environmental factors. Only those variables that were available in at least 3 of the 6 cohorts were harmonised. This guide describes for each of the variables [i] which relevant original items were available in each of the cohorts, [ii] the algorithm used to harmonise each of the variables, and [iii] the variable names, range and labels of the harmonised variables. The core principle of harmonisation is to capture the largest (most informative) common denominator.

A list of the variables ordered by theme and with hyperlinks is provided on page 5.

## The cohorts

The **Longitudinal Ageing Study Amsterdam** (LASA) is an ongoing interdisciplinary cohort study on predictors and consequences of changes in physical, cognitive, emotional, and social functioning in men and women aged 55-85 years at baseline in 1992-93 (wave B). A random sample stratified for age, sex, and expected 5-year mortality was drawn from the population registries of 11 municipalities in the Netherlands.<sup>3,4</sup> New cohorts were initiated in 2002/2003 (wave 2B) and in 2012-13 (wave 3B) in persons aged 55-65 years. Measurement waves took place approximately every three years in all the three cohorts. For the current study, data from 1995/1996 (wave C, first cohort, n = 2545) and 2012-2013 (wave 3B, third cohort, n = 1023) were used. For both cohorts, it was asked whether the participant had fallen in the year before baseline. In addition, falls were recorded weekly on a fall calendar during three years starting at wave C.

The study on **Activity and Function in the Elderly in Ulm** (ActiFE Ulm) is embedded in a European funded study on the prevalence of COPD and asthma (Indicators for Monitoring COPD and Asthma - IMCA). A random sample of 7460 persons aged 65 years and over was selected from the population registers in Ulm, Neu-Ulm and Alb-Donau-Kreis. The recruitment phase started in February 2009 and finished in April 2010. In total, 1506 persons agreed to participate in the study. The primary focus is physical activity (as measured by sensor technology) and the consequences of physical activity for cognitive, emotional and social functioning.

The **Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing** (TILDA) is an ongoing cohort study designed to achieve a representative sample of community-dwelling people aged 50 years or older in Ireland.<sup>8</sup> A random sample of 25600 residential addresses in Ireland were selected with stratification for socioeconomic status, age and geography. Each address was provided with study information and visited by field staff. All persons aged 50 years and over (primary respondents) and their spouses or partners of any age (secondary respondents) were eligible. Enrolled participants completed a computer-assisted questionnaire, self-completion questionnaire and a health assessment. Baseline data from the 8504 primary and secondary participants were collected between October 2009 and July 2011.

The **B-PROOF** study (B vitamins for PRevention Of Osteoporotic Fractures) is a 2-year randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial, including 2,919 people aged 65 years or older, independently living or institutionalized, with an elevated homocysteine concentration ( $\geq 12 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ). As the intervention was not effective, B-PROOF can be used as a cohort. Participants were recruited via registries of municipalities and elderly homes in the area of the research centres (Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Wageningen). One group received a daily tablet with 500  $\mu\text{g}$  vitamin B12 and 400  $\mu\text{g}$  folic acid and the other group received a placebo tablet. Both tablets included 15  $\mu\text{g}$  (600 IU) vitamin D. The primary outcome of B-PROOF is time to first osteoporotic fracture. Falls were recorded weekly, on the research calendar. Baseline measurements took place between October 2008 and March 2011.

The **Rotterdam Study** is a prospective cohort study in the Ommoord district in the city of Rotterdam, the Netherlands, that started in 1990. The main objectives of the Rotterdam Study were to investigate the risk factors of cardiovascular, neurological, ophthalmological and endocrine diseases in the elderly. Up till now, the Rotterdam Study consists of three cohorts, for which the overall response figure at baseline was 72.0 %. Examinations were repeated every 3-4 years in potentially changing characteristics. Since the baseline cohort (RS-I-1), which included 7983 participants 55 years of age or over, four follow-up measurements were conducted. The most recent re-examination of the original cohort members was RS-I-6. Between 2009 and 2013, RS-I-5 (n=2147) was conducted as one project (i.e. 'ERGO-5') together with the third examination of the second cohort (RS-II-3, n=1893) and the second examination of the third cohort (RS-III-2, n=3122).

## General instructions per cohort

**LASA** – The relevant data collection waves are wave C (1995-6) and 3B (i.e. the baseline assessment for the 3<sup>rd</sup> cohort completed in 2012-13). The data collection involves a face-to-face main interview, a face-to-face medical interview and a self-completed questionnaire. LASA stores its variables in separate files for each theme and each data collection wave. Details on data collection, cleaning and coding can be found for each of the variables on the LASA website (<http://lasa.vu.nl/themes/navigator.htm>). File names are structured as LASAC161 or LAS3B161, with 'C' referring to cohort 1 wave C and '3B' referring to cohort 3 wave B, respectively, and the number referring to the theme (e.g. '161' is anthropometry). Wave C includes prospective data on falls (i.e. fall calendars) for a period of 3 years as well as retrospective data for the past 12 months. For wave 3B data on retrospective falls for the past 12 months were available.

**ActiFE Ulm** – The relevant data collection wave is de baseline assessment (2009/2010). This was obtained by sending a data-analysis proposal to the ActiFE Ulm team and filling in the data request forms/contracts. ActiFE Ulm has been harmonised before in de EPOSA study, the data harmonisation guide of EPOSA ([https://static-content.springer.com/esm/art%3A10.1186%2F1471-2474-12-272/MediaObjects/12891\\_2011\\_1300\\_MOESM1\\_ESM.PDF](https://static-content.springer.com/esm/art%3A10.1186%2F1471-2474-12-272/MediaObjects/12891_2011_1300_MOESM1_ESM.PDF)). The baseline wave includes retrospective fall data, but also a one-year follow-up calendar is available for both the medication and fall data.

**TILDA** – Survey 1 (2009-2011) is the relevant survey for the ADFICE\_IT harmonisation. Survey 1 involves a self-completed questionnaire (SCQ), a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI), and a health assessment (HAC). As the health assessment was done in the clinic, participants who were older, frailer and/or lived more remote were less likely to complete the health assessment. Sample weights are available to account for the selective drop-out. For survey 1, all variables (except medication use) are stored in one file per wave. For later surveys, variables of the CAPI and SCQ are stored in one file and the HAC data are stored in separate files for clinic (HAC) and home (HOME) assessments. Variables codes can be found in the questionnaire (available upon request) and the derived variables codebook (<file:///R:/Wave%201/Derived%20Variables%20Codebook.html>). Attrition data are stored in a separate file called "AuditTracker". Survey 1 includes retrospective fall data (i.e. fall in the past 12 months).

**B-PROOF** – The relevant data that will be used is the baseline data, conducted between October 2008 and March 2011. Baseline measurements were performed during a 1.5-2 hour session at one of the research centres or at the participants home. The B-PROOF codebook has been obtained, including information on variables, original questions and data availability (baseline only, follow-up only, baseline and follow-up). Information on medication data is not included in the codebook, but these data can be obtained from a separate access dataset. Data was obtained via B-PROOF contact persons. In B-PROOF falls are measured both prospectively (i.e. fall calendar) and retrospectively (i.e. fall past 12 months).

**Rotterdam Study** – The relevant cycle is the ERGO-5 cycle, as this is the newest wave with the medication data available. The RS-I-5, RS-II-3 and RS-III-2 examinations share the same project items; participants were interviewed at home and went through an extensive set of examinations in a specially built research facility in the centre of the district, such as bone mineral densitometry, including sample collections for in-depth molecular and genetic analyses. The codebook can be derived by obtaining access to a secluded website. Medication data is accessible via Bruno Stricker. The ERGO includes, both prospective (this concerns serious falls, i.e. falls leading to a hospital admission or leading to a fracture) as well as the retrospective (past 12-month) fall data.

#### Reference list

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9. Denkinger, MD, Franke S, Rapp, Kilian R, Weinmayr G, Duran-Tauleria E, Nikolaus T, Peter R, ActiFE Ulm Study Group. Accelerometer-based physical activity in a large observational cohort – study protocol and design of the activity and function of the elderly in Ulm (ActiFE Ulm) study. *BMC Geriatrics.* 2010;10(50).

## List of variables by theme

<b>Generic variables</b>	<b>Chronic conditions</b>	<b>Cognitive functioning</b>	<b>General health and symptoms</b>	<b>Blood markers</b>
<a href="#">Cohort</a>	<a href="#">Anxiety</a>	<a href="#">Executive function</a>	<a href="#">Blood pressure</a>	<a href="#">CRP</a>
<a href="#">ID number</a>	<a href="#">Arthritis</a>	<a href="#">Memory</a>	<a href="#">Body mass index (BMI)</a>	<a href="#">Vitamin D</a>
<a href="#">Year of data collection</a>	<a href="#">Cancer</a>	<a href="#">MMSE</a>	<a href="#">Dizziness</a>	<a href="#">Vitamin B12</a>
	<a href="#">Cardiovascular disease</a>	<a href="#">Reaction time</a>	<a href="#">Functional limitations</a>	<a href="#">Creatinine</a>
<b>Socio-demographic</b>	<a href="#">Arrhythmia</a>	<a href="#">Speed of processing</a>	<a href="#">Hearing</a>	
<a href="#">Age</a>	<a href="#">Angina pectoris</a>		<a href="#">Height</a>	<b>Medication</b>
<a href="#">Education</a>	<a href="#">Myocardial infarction</a>	<b>Physical Performance / physical functioning</b>	<a href="#">Pain</a>	<a href="#">Number of medications</a>
<a href="#">Income</a>	<a href="#">Heart failure</a>	<a href="#">Walking aid</a>	<a href="#">Pulse rate</a>	<a href="#">Medication use</a>
<a href="#">Marital status</a>	<a href="#">Stroke</a>	<a href="#">Balance</a>	<a href="#">Self-rated health</a>	<a href="#">Anticholinergic medication</a>
<a href="#">Number of people in household</a>	<a href="#">Depression</a>	<a href="#">Grip strength</a>	<a href="#">Sleep</a>	<a href="#">Medication for hypertension</a>
<a href="#">Occupation and retirement</a>	<a href="#">Diabetes</a>	<a href="#">Gait speed</a>	<a href="#">Urinary incontinence</a>	
<a href="#">Urbanisation</a>	<a href="#">Heart disease</a>		<a href="#">Visual problems</a>	
<a href="#">Sex</a>	<a href="#">Hypertension</a>	<b>Lifestyle</b>	<a href="#">Waist circumference</a>	
	<a href="#">Lung disease</a>	<a href="#">Alcohol use</a>	<a href="#">Weight</a>	
<b>Falls</b>	<a href="#">Number of chronic conditions</a>	<a href="#">Smoking</a>	<a href="#">Weight loss</a>	
<a href="#">Faller</a>	<a href="#">Parkinson's disease</a>	<a href="#">Physical activity</a>	<a href="#">Genetic variants</a>	
<a href="#">Number of falls</a>			<a href="#">Quality of life</a>	
<a href="#">Fear of falls</a>				
<a href="#">Injurious falls</a>				
<a href="#">Falls in Follow-up (time to first fall)</a>				

Cohort	Original items (variable name)	Range or category labels	Harmonisation algorithm	Harmonised variable details																																																																							
<b>Age</b>																																																																											
LASA	Age at LASA main/telephone interview ( <a href="#">bage</a> , <a href="#">cage</a> )	<a href="#">bage</a> : 54.95-65.55 yrs <a href="#">cage</a> : 57.94-88.85 yrs	Round to lower integer (e.g. 57.7 → 57) to remove decimals. If age >= 80 → age = 80	Variable name: age agemax80  Variable label: Age in years Age in years max value is 80  For TILDA, respondents below the age of 50 or whose age was missing were excluded (n=341).																																																																							
ActiFE Ulm	age at visit 1 ( <a href="#">age_BL_v1</a> )	Range 65.3-91.4	Round to lower integer (e.g. 57.7 → 57) to remove decimals. If age >= 80 → age = 80																																																																								
TILDA	Age at interview assuming DOB is 1 <sup>st</sup> of specified month ( <a href="#">age</a> )  *) Note that the sampling frame was set up to target residents aged 50+, but partners were also invited to participate, which resulted in the inclusion of 329 participants aged <50 at baseline.	Range 29-105 yrs* Ages <50 and 80+ are all '49' and '80', respectively. So: the actual age range in the public Tilda data is missing (maximum age=80, minimum=49)?	Use as is.																																																																								
B-PROOF	Age of participant at baseline, based on date of birth and date baseline interview ( <a href="#">Age</a> ).	Range 63 - 98 years	Use as is. If age >= 80 → age = 80																																																																								
Rotterdam Study	Date of birth and interview date ( <a href="#">Date_of_birth</a> , <a href="#">e5_3493</a> )	Range interview date: Date >= today 01-JAN-1582 = default/missing	Age = <a href="#">e5_3493</a> - <a href="#">Date_of_birth</a> If age >= 80 → age = 80																																																																								
<b>Alcohol use</b>																																																																											
LASA	Do you drink alcohol? ( <a href="#">cmvar24</a> , <a href="#">BMALCOHU</a> )  How many days per week do you drink alcohol (past year)? ( <a href="#">cmvar25a</a> , <a href="#">BMALCOHD</a> )  How many consumptions do you drink each time? ( <a href="#">cmvar28</a> , <a href="#">BMALCOHN</a> )  Number of times six glasses or more? ( <a href="#">cmvar29</a> , <a href="#">BMALCOH6</a> )	1= no 2= yes  1= every day 2= 5-6 days/week 3= 3-4 days/week 4= 1-2 days/week 5= 1-3 days/month 6= < 1 day/month  1= 11+ drinks 2= 8-10 drinks 3= 6-7 drinks 4= 4-5 drinks 5= 2-3 drinks 6= 1 drink  1= Every day 2= 5-6 days/week 3= 3-4 days/week 4= 1-2 days/week 5= 1-3 days/month 6= <1 day/month	<b>alcohol</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="7">quantity of alcohol consumed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>n/a</th> <th>1</th> <th>2-3</th> <th>4-5</th> <th>6-7</th> <th>8-10</th> <th>11+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>no alcohol</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&lt;1 day/month</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-3 days/month</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-2 days</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-4 days</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-6 days</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>every day</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <b>alcoholyn, wave C:</b> if <a href="#">cmvar24</a> =1 → alcoholyn= 0 if <a href="#">cmvar24</a> =2 → alcoholyn= 1  <b>alcoholyn, wave 3B:</b> if <a href="#">BMALCOHU</a> =1 → alcoholyn=0 if <a href="#">BMALCOHU</a> =2 → alcoholyn=1  <b>alcoholfr, wave C:</b> if <a href="#">cmvar24</a> = 1 → alcoholfr = 0 if <a href="#">cmvar25a</a> = 6 → alcoholfr = 1 if <a href="#">cmvar25a</a> = 5 → alcoholfr = 2 if <a href="#">cmvar25a</a> = 3 or <a href="#">cmvar25a</a> = 4 → alcoholfr = 3 if <a href="#">cmvar25a</a> = 1 or <a href="#">cmvar25a</a> = 2 → alcoholfr = 4  <b>alcoholfr, wave 3B:</b> if <a href="#">BMALCOHU</a> = 1 → alcoholfr = 0 if <a href="#">BMALCOHD</a> = 6 → alcoholfr = 1 if <a href="#">BMALCOHD</a> = 5 → alcoholfr = 2 if <a href="#">BMALCOHD</a> = 3 or <a href="#">BMALCOHD</a> = 4 → alcoholfr = 3 if <a href="#">BMALCOHD</a> = 1 or <a href="#">BMALCOHD</a> = 2 → alcoholfr = 4		quantity of alcohol consumed							n/a	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-10	11+	no alcohol	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1 day/month		1	1	1	1	1	1	1-3 days/month		2	2	2	2	2	2	1-2 days		2	2	2	2	2	3	3-4 days		2	2	3	3	4	4	5-6 days		2	3	4	4	4	4	every day		2	3	4	4	4	4	Variable name: 1. alcohol 2. alcoholyn 3. alcoholfr  Variable label: 1. Alcohol intake 2. Do you drink alcohol? 3. Frequency of alcohol use  Value labels: <b>alcohol</b> 0=non-drinker 1=rarely drinks 2=low risk (≤14 per week) 3=risky (15-28 per week) 4=high risk (>28 per week)  <b>alcoholyn</b> 0=no 1=yes  <b>alcoholfr</b> 0=non-drinker 1=less than once a month 2=1-3 times a month 3=1-4 days a week 4=(almost) daily
	quantity of alcohol consumed																																																																										
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ActiFE Ulm	<p>Frequency of alcohol use (<a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a>)</p> <p>Average quantity was not measured.</p>	<p>1 = daily 2 = several times a week 3 = several times a month 4 = less than once in a month 5 = never</p>	<p><b>alcohol</b> Not harmonized; average quantity was not measured.</p> <p><b>alcoholyn</b> if <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a>=5 → alcoholyn=0 if <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a>&gt;=1 and <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a>&lt;=4 → alcoholyn=1</p> <p><b>alcoholfr</b> if <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a> =5 → alcoholfr=0 if <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a> =4 → alcoholfr=1 if <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a> =3 → alcoholfr=2 if <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a> =2 → alcoholfr=3 if <a href="#">alcohol_freq_BL</a> =1 → alcoholfr=4</p>	<p>Notes: (1) More info on the alcohol tables is provided in <a href="#">appendix 3</a>. (2) For alcoholfr, there are slight differences in the cut-off values for the harmonization algorithms of the different algorithms. For example, <i>one a month or less</i> in the Rotterdam study was harmonized as less than once a month.</p>																																																																					
TILDA	<p>Do you drink alcohol? (<a href="#">SCQAlcohol</a>)</p> <p>In the last 6 months, how often have you had drinks containing alcohol? (<a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a>)*</p> <p>How many drinks consumed on days drink taken? (<a href="#">SCQAlcoNo2</a>)</p> <p>*) Note that some participants ticked two adjacent boxes, in which case the higher frequency was used (e.g. if 3-4 days/week and 5-6 days/week were ticked, 5-6 days/week was used).</p>	<p>1= yes 2= no</p> <p>1= almost every day* 2= 5-6 days/week* 3= 3-4 days/week* 4= 1-2 days/week* 5= 1-2 days/month* 6= &lt; 1 day/month* 7= not at all in the last 6 months*</p> <p>Range 0-10 (10=10+ glasses)</p>	<p><b>alcohol</b> Frequency of drinking was based on <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> and quantity of drinking was based on <a href="#">SCQAlcoNo2</a>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1389 604 1819 821"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="6">quantity of alcohol consumed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>.</th> <th>0</th> <th>1-2</th> <th>3-4</th> <th>5-6</th> <th>7-8</th> <th>9+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>not at all</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&lt;1 day/month</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-2 days/month</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-2 day/week</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-4 days/week</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-6 days/week</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>almost every day</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>alcoholyn</b> if <a href="#">SCQAlcohol</a>=2 → alcoholyn=0 if <a href="#">SCQAlcohol</a>=1 → alcoholyn=1</p> <p><b>alcoholfr</b> if <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> =7 or <a href="#">SCQAlcohol</a> = 2 → alcoholfr=0 if <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> =6 → alcoholfr=1 if <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> =5 → alcoholfr=2 if <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> =4 or <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> =3 → alcoholfr=3 if <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> =2 or <a href="#">SCQAlcoFreq</a> =1 → alcoholfr=4</p>			quantity of alcohol consumed						.	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	not at all	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	<1 day/month			1	1	1	1	1	1-2 days/month			2	2	2	2	2	1-2 day/week			2	2	2	3	3	3-4 days/week			2	3	3	3	4	5-6 days/week			2	3	4	4	4	almost every day			2	3	4	4
	quantity of alcohol consumed																																																																								
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5-6 days/week			2	3	4	4	4																																																																		
almost every day			2	3	4	4	4																																																																		

B-PROOF	<p>Do you sometimes drink alcohol? (<a href="#">alcohol</a>)</p> <p>Did you drink alcohol last year? (<a href="#">alcohol_last_year</a>)</p> <p>When you drink alcohol, how many glasses do you have? (<a href="#">alcohol_amount</a>)</p> <p>How often did you drink more than 6 glasses in one day? (<a href="#">alcohol_large_amount</a>)</p>	<p>0 = no 1 = yes</p> <p>1 = daily 2 = 5-6 days per week 3 = 3-4 days per week 4 = 1-2 days per week 5 = 1-3 days per month 6 = &lt; 1 day per month</p> <p>1 = 11+ glasses 2 = 8-10 glasses 3 = 6-7 glasses 4 = 4-5 glasses 5 = 2-3 glasses 6 = 1 glass</p> <p>1 = everyday 2 = 5-6 days per week 3 = 3-4 days per week 4 = 1-2 days per week 5 = 1-3 days per month 6 = &lt; 1 day per month</p>	<p><b>alcohol</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="7">quantity of alcohol consumed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>n/a</th> <th>1</th> <th>2-3</th> <th>4-5</th> <th>6-7</th> <th>8-10</th> <th>11+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>no alcohol</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&lt;1 day/month</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-3 days/month</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-2 days</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-4 days</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-6 days</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>every day</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>alcoholyn*</b> if <a href="#">alcohol</a>=0 → alcoholyn=0 if <a href="#">alcohol</a>=1 → alcoholyn=1</p> <p><b>alcoholfr*</b> if <a href="#">alcohol</a>=0 → alcoholfr=0 if <a href="#">alcohol_last_year</a> =6 → alcoholfr=1 if <a href="#">alcohol_last_year</a> =5 → alcoholfr=2 if <a href="#">alcohol_last_year</a> =4 or <a href="#">alcohol_last_year</a> =3 → alcoholfr=3 if <a href="#">alcohol_last_year</a> =2 or <a href="#">alcohol_last_year</a> =1 → alcoholfr=4</p> <p>*) alcoholyn and alcoholfr were computed prior to the harmonized alcohol variable.</p>		quantity of alcohol consumed							n/a	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-10	11+	no alcohol	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1 day/month		1	1	1	1	1	1	1-3 days/month		2	2	2	2	2	2	1-2 days		2	2	2	2	2	3	3-4 days		2	2	3	3	4	4	5-6 days		2	3	4	4	4	4	every day		2	3	4	4	4	4	
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every day		2	3	4	4	4	4																																																																				
Rotterdam Study	<p>How often did you use alcohol in the past year? (<a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>)</p> <p>How many glasses did you drink on one day? (<a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>)</p> <p>How often do you drink six glasses or more on one occasion? (<a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT3</a>)</p>	<p>0=never 1=one a month or less 2=2-4 times a month 3=2-3 times a week 4=4 of more times a week 7=don't know 9=no answer</p> <p>0=1 or 2 1=3 or 4 2=5 or 6 3=7 to 9 4=10 or more 7=don't know 9=no answer</p> <p>0=never 1=less than monthly 2=monthly (1-3 times a month) 3=weekly (1-3 times a week) 4= (almost) daily (4 or more times a week) 7=don't know 9=no answer</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="6">Quantity of alcohol consumed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>.</th> <th>1-2</th> <th>3-4</th> <th>5-6</th> <th>7-9</th> <th>10+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>never</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&lt;1 day/month</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-4 times/month</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-3 times/week</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4+ times/week</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>alcohol</b> *non-drinker. if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=0 → alcohol=0</p> <p>*rarely drinks. if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=0 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&gt;=0 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&lt;=4 → alcohol=1 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=1 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&gt;=0 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&lt;=4 → alcohol=1</p> <p>*low risk. if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=2 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&gt;=0 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&lt;=3 → alcohol=2 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=3 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&gt;=0 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&lt;=1 → alcohol=2 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=4 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>=0 → alcohol=2</p> <p>*risky. if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=2 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>=4 → alcohol=3 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=3 and (<a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>=2 or <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>=3) → alcohol=3 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=4 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>=1 alcohol=3</p> <p>*high risk. if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=3 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>=4 alcohol=4 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=4 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT2</a>&lt;=4 → alcohol=4</p> <p><b>alcoholyn</b> if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>=0 → alcoholyn=0 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>&gt;=1 and <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a>&lt;=4 → alcoholyn=1</p> <p><b>alcoholfr</b> if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a> =0 → alcoholfr=0 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a> =1 → alcoholfr=1 if <a href="#">e5_EIAUDIT1</a> =2 → alcoholfr=2</p>		Quantity of alcohol consumed						.	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10+	never	0	1	1	1	1	1	<1 day/month		1	1	1	1	1	2-4 times/month		2	2	2	2	3	2-3 times/week		2	2	3	3	4	4+ times/week		2	3	4	4	4																								
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4+ times/week		2	3	4	4	4																																																																					

			if e5_EIAUDIT1 =3 → alcoholfr=3 if e5_EIAUDIT1 =4 → alcoholfr=4	
<b>Anxiety</b>				
LASA	HADS-A Anxiety scale Summary score: (banxint, canxint) -feel tense or wound up (banxiet1, canxiet1) -frightened feeling (banxiet2, canxiet2) -worrying thoughts (banxiet3, canxiet3) -I feel relaxed: positive (banxiet4, canxiet4) -frightened in stomach (banxiet5, canxiet5) -feel restless (banxiet6, canxiet6) -sudden feelings of panic (banxiet7, canxiet7)	Range 0-21 0=rarely or never 1=some of the Time 2=occasionally 3=mostly or always	HADSA=banxint	Variable name: HADSA  Variable label: HADS-Anxiety score (range 0-21)  Value label: 0 = low (minimum) 8= cut-off 21= high (maximum)
ActiFE Ulm	HADS-A score (anxiety subscale) (HADS_A_score_BL)	Summary score: 0-21	HADSA=HADS_A_score_BL	
TILDA	HADS-A Anxiety scale (MHhadsa): - feel tense or wound up (SCQAnxiety1)* - frightened feeling as if something awful is about to happen (SCQAnxiety2)* - worrying thoughts (SCQAnxiety3)* - sit at ease and feel relaxed (SCQAnxiety4)* - I get a sort of frightened feeling like "butterflies" in the stomach (SCQAnxiety5)* - I feel restless as if I have to be on the move (SCQAnxiety6)* - I get sudden feelings of panic (SCQAnxiety7)*	Summary score: 0-21 1=very often indeed* 2=quite a lot* 3=not very often* 4=not at all*	HADSA=MHhadsa	All cohorts include the HADS Anxiety scale, except for B-PROOF.

B-PROOF	<p>No anxiety scale present. Item from Euroqol about mood (depression/anxiety) (<a href="#">Euroqol_5</a>)</p> <p>Items from SF12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the past four weeks, have you accomplished less than you would like to as a result of any emotional problems, such as feeling depressed or anxious? (<a href="#">SF12_6</a>)</li> <li>- During the past four weeks, did you not do work or other regular activities as carefully as usual as a result of any emotional problems such as feeling depressed or anxious? (<a href="#">SF12_7</a>)</li> </ul>	<p>Range 1-3: 1 = not depressed/scared 2 = a bit depressed/scared 3 = severely depressed/scared</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes</p>	Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	<p>Anxiety disorders were assessed using a slightly adapted version of the Munich Composite International Diagnostic Interview, to obtain DSM-IV diagnoses of generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, agoraphobia, social phobia and specific phobia. Obsessive compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder were not included</p> <p>Furthermore; the HADS-A Anxiety scale was used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- feel tense or wound up (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS01</a>)*</li> <li>- frightened feeling as if something awful is about to happen (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS03</a>)*</li> <li>- worrying thoughts (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS05</a>)*</li> <li>- sit at ease and feel relaxed (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS07</a>)*</li> <li>- I get a sort of frightened feeling like "butterflies" in the stomach (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS09</a>)*</li> <li>- I feel restless as if I have to be on the move (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS11</a>)*</li> <li>- I get sudden feelings of panic (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS13</a>)*</li> </ul>	<p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>Range 0-21 0=most of the time 1=often 2=sometimes 3=never 7=don't know 9=no answer</p> <p>*Order of categories (0-3 or 3-0) differs per question; item 7 and 9 are reverse of anxious. Item 7: 0=certainly 1=most of the time 2=not often 3=not at all 7=don't know 9=no answer</p> <p>Item 9: 0=not at all 1=sometimes 2=quite often 3=very often 7=don't know 9=no answer</p>	<p>For item 1, 3, 5, 11, 13: categories are recoded, e.g.: if (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS01</a>=0) had1=3. if (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS01</a>=1) had1=2. if (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS01</a>=2) had1=1. if (<a href="#">e5_EIHADS01</a>=3) had1=0.</p> <p>Finally, the original item 7 and 9 and the recoded items 1, 3, 5, 11, 13 are all summed up and computed as HADSA.</p> <p>For n=78: at least one of the single items was missing.</p>	

Arthritis				
LASA	<p>Do you have joint damage or osteoarthritis of the knees, hips or hands? (BRHEUM01, CRHEUM01)</p> <p>Do you have joint inflammation meaning chronic rheumatism or rheumatoid arthritis? (BRHEUM02, CRHEUM02)</p>	<p><b>3B:</b> 1=no 2=yes</p> <p><b>C:</b> 0=no, never 1=no, but at wave B yes 2=yes, but at wave B no 3=yes, and at wave B yes</p>	<p><b>Arthritis, wave 3B:</b> If BRHEUM01=2 or BRHEUM02=2 → arthritis =1 If BRHEUM01=1 and BRHEUM02=1 → arthritis =0*</p> <p><b>Arthritis, wave C:</b> if crheum01=1 or chreum01=2 or chreum01=3 or crheum02=1 or crheum02=2 or crheum02=3 → arthritis=1 if crheum01=0 and crheum02=0 → arthritis=0*</p> <p><b>Osteoarthritis, wave 3B:</b> If BRHEUM01=2 → osteoarthritis=1 If BRHEUM01=1 → osteoarthritis=0</p> <p><b>Osteoarthritis, wave C:</b> if crheum01=1 or crheum01=2 or crheum01=3 → osteoarthritis=1 if crheum01=0 → osteoarthritis=0</p> <p><b>Rheumatoid, wave 3B:</b> If BRHEUM02=2 → rheumatoid =1 If BRHEUM02=1 → rheumatoid =0</p> <p><b>Rheumatoid, wave C:</b> if crheum02=1 or crheum02=2 or crheum02=3 → rheumatoid=1 if crheum02=0 → rheumatoid=0</p> <p>*) There were no cases in which only one of the two variables were missing.</p>	<p>Variable name: 1. arthritis 2. osteoarthritis 3. rheumatoid</p> <p>Variable label: 1. Arthritis: OA, RA or other 2. Osteoarthritis 3. Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>Value labels: 0=no 1=yes</p> <p>Notes: The distribution of RA in the Rotterdam Study differs greatly from that of the other cohorts.</p>
ActiFE Ulm	<p>arthritis until baseline (C_arthritis_BL)</p> <p>rheumatism until baseline (C_rheuma_BL)</p> <p>Rheumatism was determined using the following question: <i>has a doctor ever told you that you have Rheumatic diseases? Such as classic rheumatism or lupus (not osteoarthritis / arthritis).</i></p> <p>No data for osteoarthritis.</p>	<p>0=no 1=yes</p>	<p><b>arthritis</b> If C_arthritis_BL =1 → arthritis=1 or If C_rheuma_BL =1 → arthritis=1</p> <p>If C_arthritis_BL =0 and If C_rheuma_BL =0 → arthritis=0</p> <p><b>osteoarthritis</b> Not harmonized.</p> <p><b>rheumatoid</b> If C_rheuma_BL=1 → rheumatoid=1 If C_rheuma_BL =0 → rheumatoid=0</p>	
TILDA	<p>Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: arthritis (including osteoarthritis or rheumatism) (ph301_03)</p> <p>If yes, which type or types of arthritis do you have: -osteoarthritis (ph304_1) -rheumatoid arthritis (ph304_2) -some other kind of arthritis (ph304_3) -don't know (ph304_4)</p>	<p>0=no 1=yes There are no missing cases for ph301_03.</p> <p>-1= n/a (in case ph301_03 =0) 0=no 1=yes</p>	<p><b>arthritis</b> If ph301_03=1 → arthritis=1 If ph301_03=0 → arthritis=0</p> <p><b>osteoarthritis</b> If ph304_1=1 → osteoarthritis=1 If ph304_1&lt;=0 → osteoarthritis=0</p> <p><b>rheumatoid</b> If ph304_2=1 → rheumatoid=1 If ph304_2&lt;=0 → rheumatoid=0</p>	
B-PROOF	No data available.		Not harmonized.	

Rotterdam Study	<p>Were you ever diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis by a rheumatologist? (e5_EIRAA)</p> <p>When was rheumatoid arthritis diagnosed for the first time? (e5_eiraayr)</p> <p>Have you ever gotten any medication for reumatoid arthritis? (e5_EIRAATX)</p> <p>Have you ever experienced any pain or other complaints in your knees, back, hips or hand joints? (e5_EI3_00)</p> <p>Do you experience any pain or stiffness in your knees? (e5_EI3KN01B)</p> <p>Have you been to your general practitioner for your joint complaints? (e5_EI3ZG1)</p> <p>Have you been to a specialist for your joint complaints? If yes, what specialist? (e5_EI3ZG4)</p> <p>Do you know what it is that you have? Did your general practitioner or the specialist tell you what it is? (e5_EI3ZG5)</p> <p>No data for osteoarthritis.</p>	<p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>Date</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes, pain 2 = yes, stiffness 3 = yes, pain and stiffness 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = arthrose (worn joint) 2 = reumatoid arthritis (chronic) 3 = gout 4 = spit or sciatica 5 = Bekhterev's disease 6 = other 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p>	<p><b>arthritis</b> if e5_EI3ZG5=0 or e5_EI3ZG5=4 or e5_EI3ZG5=8 → arthritis=0 if e5_EI3ZG5=1 or e5_EI3ZG5=2 or e5_EI3ZG5=3 or e5_EI3ZG5=5 or e5_EI3ZG5=6 → arthritis=1</p> <p><b>osteoarthritis</b> Not harmonized.</p> <p><b>rheumatoid</b> if e5_EI3ZG5=0 or e5_EI3ZG5=1 or (e5_EI3ZG5&gt;=3 and e5_EI3ZG5&lt;=6) or e5_EIRAA =0 → rheumatoid=0 if e5_EI3ZG5=2 or e5_EIRAA =1 → rheumatoid=1</p>	
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Balance				
LASA	<p>Tandem stance (up to 10 sec in C and up to 30 sec in 3B):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Time in seconds (<a href="#">btandem2</a>, <a href="#">ctandem2</a>)</li> <li>-Able to perform tandem stand test (<a href="#">btandem1</a>, <a href="#">ctandem1</a>)</li> </ul>	<p>Range 0-10/30 seconds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1=normal test</li> <li>2=not capable</li> <li>3=falls almost direct</li> <li>4=stops within 3 sec</li> <li>5=refusal</li> <li>6=physically impossible</li> </ul>	<p><b>balance, wave C:</b></p> <p>If (<a href="#">ctandem1</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">ctandem1</a>&lt;=4) or <a href="#">ctandem1</a>=6 → balance=0</p> <p>If <a href="#">ctandem2</a>&gt;=3 and <a href="#">ctandem2</a>&lt;=9 → balance=1</p> <p>If <a href="#">ctandem2</a>&gt;=10 → balance=2</p> <p><b>balanceyn, wave C:</b></p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem1</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">btandem1</a>&lt;=4 or <a href="#">btandem1</a>=6 → balanceyn=0</p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem2</a>&gt;=3 and <a href="#">btandem2</a>&lt;=9 → balanceyn=0</p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem2</a>&gt;=10 → balanceyn=1</p> <p><b>balance, wave 3B:</b></p> <p>If (<a href="#">btandem1</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">btandem1</a>&lt;=4) or <a href="#">btandem1</a>=6 → balance=0</p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem2</a>&gt;=3 and <a href="#">btandem2</a>&lt;=9 → balance=1</p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem2</a>&gt;=10 → balance=2</p> <p><b>balanceyn, wave 3B:</b></p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem1</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">btandem1</a>&lt;=4 or <a href="#">btandem1</a>=6 → balanceyn=0</p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem2</a>&gt;=3 and <a href="#">btandem2</a>&lt;=9 → balanceyn=0</p> <p>If <a href="#">btandem2</a>&gt;=10 → balanceyn=1</p>	<p>Variable name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.balance</li> <li>2.balanceyn</li> </ul> <p>Variable label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Ability to perform tandem test</li> <li>2. Ability to perform tandem test (yes/no)</li> </ul> <p>Value label:</p> <p><b>balance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0=unable</li> <li>1=3-9 sec: poor performance</li> <li>2=10+ sec: good performance</li> </ul> <p><b>balanceyn:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0=unable &lt;10s</li> <li>1=able &gt;10s</li> </ul>
ActiFE Ulm	<p>As part of the SPPB, a semitandam stand, side-by-side stand, and a tandem stand were done. The combined results of these tests were reported using a five-point scale.</p> <p>SPPB typically uses the following instructions for these tests: “Begin with a semitandem stand (heel of one foot placed by the big toe of the other foot). Individuals unable to hold this position should try the side-by-side position. Those able to stand in the semitandem position should be tested in the full tandem position. Once you have completed time measures, complete ordinal scoring.”</p> <p>Balance test (<a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = side by side 0-9 sec or unable</li> <li>1 = side by side 10, &lt;10 sec semitandem</li> <li>2 = semitandem 10 sec, tandem 0-2 sec</li> <li>3 = semitandem 10 sec, tandem 3-9 sec</li> <li>4 = tandem 10 sec</li> </ul>	<p><b>balance</b></p> <p>if <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> = 0 or <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> = 1 or <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> = 2 → balance = 0</p> <p>if <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> = 3 → balance = 1</p> <p>if <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> = 4 → balance = 2</p> <p><b>balanceyn</b></p> <p>if <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> &gt;= 0 and <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> &lt;= 3 → balanceyn = 0</p> <p>if <a href="#">SPPB_b_cat_BL</a> = 4 → balanceyn = 1</p>	
TILDA	<p>We are interested in your steadiness when walking, standing or getting up from a chair.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-When walking, do you feel: (<a href="#">PH411</a>)</li> <li>-When standing, do you feel: (<a href="#">PH412</a>)</li> <li>-When getting up from a chair, do you feel: (<a href="#">PH413</a>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. very steady,</li> <li>2. slightly steady,</li> <li>3. slightly unsteady,</li> <li>4. very unsteady</li> <li>98. DK</li> <li>99. RF</li> </ul>	<p>Not harmonized; no objective test performed (only TUG, which was used for mobility variable).</p>	

B-PROOF	<p><b>Subjective measure:</b> Subjective 2yr change in balance. (FU1_physicalfunc_balance)</p> <p><b>Objective measures:</b> Tandem test: - Tandem score (PP26)</p> <p><i>NB: PP26 is assigned by the interviewer, but might be incorrect. Tandem score was calculated again by PP_tandem, via PP_time (see sumscores)</i></p> <p>-Time in seconds (PP_time) -Able to perform tandem stand test (PP_tandem)</p> <p>Romberg: position (pp23)</p> <p>Romberg: eyes open/closed (pp24)</p> <p>Romberg: time in seconds (pp25)</p>	<p>1 = much better 2 = somewhat better 3 = no change 4 = Somewhat worse 5 = much worse</p> <p>1 = normal test 2 = not capable 3 = falls almost direct 4 = stops within 3 sec 5 = refusal 6 = physical impossible</p> <p>Time of tandem stand Tandem score: 0 = unable 2 = able to hold 3-9 seconds 4 = able to hold at least 10 seconds</p> <p><b>PP23</b> 0 = not possible 1 = position feet: shoulder width 2 = position feet: closed 3 = position feet: stride stand 4 = position feet: tightrope walker</p> <p>1 = eyes open 2 = eyes closed</p> <p>Time of Romberg position</p>	<p><b>Balance:</b> If PP_tandem=0 → balance=0 If PP_tandem=2 → balance=1 If PP_tandem=4 → balance=2</p> <p><b>Balanceyn:</b> If PP_tandem=0 or PP_tandem=2 → balanceyn=0 If PP_tandem=4 → balanceyn=1</p>	
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Rotterdam Study	<p>Standing, eyes opened (e5_16385):          Standing position.          Can you stand on one foot? If not, can you stand in tandem position (one foot before the other).          If this is not possible, can you stand with your feet right next to each other?          Natural position; can you stand in a comfortable position?          Standing, eyes opened.</p> <p>PD – Postural reflex, standing, with researcher standing behind participant</p> <p>PD – Body swing with feet together, eyes opened          PD - Body swing with feet together, eyes closed</p>	<p>0 = normal, standing on one foot &gt;10s.          1 = feet together, not one foot &gt;10s.          2 = feet together, not in tandem position.          3 = feet not together, natural position.          4 = without support, natural position, with correction.          5 = natural position with support of one arm          6 = cannot stand          8 = not applicable/default          9 = missing</p> <p>1 = normal          2 = declined          3 = not judgeable          9 = missing          8 = not applicable/default</p> <p>0 = normal          1 = a little unsteady          2 = some unsteadiness (head&lt;10cm)          3 = very unsteady (head&gt;10cm)          4 = falling directly          9 = missing          8 = not applicable/default</p>	<p><b>Balance:</b>          Not harmonized; no data on duration of tandem test.</p> <p><b>Balanceyn:</b>          If e5_16385=0 or e5_16385=1 → balanceyn=1          If e5_16385&gt;=2 and e5_16385&lt;=6 → balanceyn=0</p>	
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**Blood pressure**

LASA	<p>Blood pressure measured in duplicate in 3B on the upper arm while sitting using an automatic Omron device (left arm, if not possible right). In LASA C, blood pressure was first measured once using the respondents finger. Then, blood pressure was measured once in sitting position, in lying position and in standing position.          Systolic, finger (cmvar9)          Diastolic, finger (cmvar10)          Systolic, sitting (bmarmss1, bmarmss2, cmvar800)          Diastolic, sitting (bmarmds1, bmarmds2, cmvar801)          Systolic, lying (cmvar803)          Diastolic, lying (cmvar804)          Systolic, standing (cmvar806)          Diastolic, standing (cmvar807)</p> <p>Blood pressure measurements using a finger cuff are considered to be relatively inaccurate  <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17280997">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17280997</a>.</p>	<p>In mmHg          Missing wave C: n=36          Missing wave 3B:          1: n=26          2: n=35</p>	<p><b>BPsys/BPdias, wave C:</b>          if (cmvar800&gt;0 and cmvar803&lt;=0 and cmvar806&lt;=0) → BPsys=cmvar800          if (cmvar801&gt;0 and cmvar804&lt;=0 and cmvar807&lt;=0) → BPdias=cmvar801          if (cmvar800&gt;0 and cmvar803&gt;0 and cmvar806&lt;=0) → BPsys=min(cmvar800, cmvar803)          if (cmvar801&gt;0 and cmvar804&gt;0 and cmvar807&lt;=0) → BPdias=min(cmvar801, cmvar804)          if (cmvar800&gt;0 and cmvar803&lt;=0 and cmvar806&gt;0) → BPsys=min(cmvar800, cmvar806)          if (cmvar801&gt;0 and cmvar804&lt;=0 and cmvar807&gt;0) → BPdias=min(cmvar801, cmvar807)          if (cmvar800&lt;=0 and cmvar803&gt;0 and cmvar806&gt;0) → BPsys=min(cmvar803, cmvar806)          if (cmvar801&lt;=0 and cmvar804&gt;0 and cmvar807&gt;0) → BPdias=min(cmvar804, cmvar807)          if (cmvar800&lt;=0 and cmvar803&gt;0 and cmvar806&lt;=0) → BPsys=cmvar803          if (cmvar801&lt;=0 and cmvar804&gt;0 and cmvar807&lt;=0) → BPdias=cmvar804          if (cmvar800&lt;=0 and cmvar803&lt;=0 and cmvar806&gt;0) → BPsys=cmvar806          if (cmvar801&lt;=0 and cmvar804&lt;=0 and cmvar807&gt;0) → BPdias=cmvar807          if (cmvar800&gt;0 and cmvar803&gt;0 and cmvar806&gt;0) → BPsys=min(cmvar800, cmvar803, cmvar806)          if (cmvar801&gt;0 and cmvar804&gt;0 and cmvar807&gt;0) → BPdias=min(cmvar801, cmvar804, cmvar807)</p> <p><b>BPsysm/BPdiasm, wave C:</b>          if (cmvar800&gt;0 and cmvar803&lt;=0 and cmvar806&lt;=0) → BPsysm=cmvar800</p>	<p>Variable name:          BPsys          BPdias</p> <p>Variable labels:          Lowest blood pressure – systolic (mmHg)          Lowest blood pressure – diastolic (mmHg)</p> <p>Note: in case there were more than one measurements for a cohort, the mean measure was taken (arm, sitting position) to have more data, as only lowest values were available for B-PROOF. If for some participants the second was not available, the first measure was taken.</p> <p>Variable name:          BPsysm          BPdiasm</p> <p>Variable labels: :</p>
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ActiFE Ulm	Blood pressure measured (BP was measured three times, using Blood Pressure Monitor UA-767BT from A&D Medical): Systolic (syst_1_BL, syst_2_BL, syst_3_BL) Diastolic (diast_1_BL, diast_2_BL, diast_3_BL)	Missing: n=5	<p><b>BPsys/BPdias</b>  BPsys=min(syst_1_BL, syst_2_BL, syst_3_BL)  BPdias=min(diast_1_BL, diast_2_BL, diast_3_BL)</p> <p><b>BPsysm/BPdiasm</b>  BPsysm=mean(syst_1_BL, syst_2_BL, syst_3_BL)  BPdiasm=mean(diast_1_BL, diast_2_BL, diast_3_BL)</p>	

TILDA	<p>Blood pressure measured in duplicate on the upper arm while sitting using an Omron M10-IT, Omron Inc., Kyoto, Japan)</p> <p>Systolic (BPseatedsystolic1, BPseatedsystolic2, BPseateddiastolicmean)</p> <p>Diastolic (BPseateddiastolic1, BPseateddiastolic2, BPseatedsystolicmean)</p> <p>Note: standing blood pressure measurements have also been taken.</p>	<p>Range 75-222</p> <p>Range 46-132</p>	<p><b>BPsys</b>  if BPseatedsystolic1&gt;0 and BPseatedsystolic2&gt;0 → BPsys=min(BPseatedsystolic1, BPseatedsystolic2)  if sysmis(BPseatedsystolic2) → BPsys=BPseatedsystolic1  if sysmis(BPseatedsystolic1) → BPsys=BPseatedsystolic2</p> <p><b>BPdias</b>  if (BPseateddiastolic1&gt;0 and BPseateddiastolic2&gt;0) BPdias=min(BPseateddiastolic1, BPseateddiastolic2)  if sysmis(BPseateddiastolic2) → BPdias=BPseateddiastolic1  if sysmis(BPseateddiastolic1) → BPdias=BPseateddiastolic2</p> <p><b>BPsysm</b>  if BPseatedsystolic1&gt;0 and BPseatedsystolic2&gt;0 → BPsysm=mean(BPseatedsystolic1, BPseatedsystolic2)  if sysmis(BPseatedsystolic2) → BPsysm=BPseatedsystolic1  if sysmis(BPseatedsystolic1) → BPsysm=BPseatedsystolic2</p> <p><b>BPdiasm</b>  if (BPseateddiastolic1&gt;0 and BPseateddiastolic2&gt;0) BPdiasm=mean(BPseateddiastolic1, BPseateddiastolic2)  if sysmis(BPseateddiastolic2) → BPdiasm=BPseateddiastolic1  if sysmis(BPseateddiastolic1) → BPdiasm=BPseateddiastolic2</p>	
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Rotterdam Study	Blood pressure was measured at the right brachial artery with the participant in sitting position. Systolic bloodpressure 1 in sitting position (in mmHg) (e5_15637) Diastolic bloodpressure 1 in sitting position (in mmHg) (e5_15638) Systolic bloodpressure 2 in sitting position (in mmHg) (e5_15639) Diastolic bloodpressure 2 in sitting position (in mmHg) (e5_15640)  Mean of two measurements: Systolic blood pressure (e5_15641) Diastolic blood pressure (e5_15642)	Range 888=missing	<b>BPsys</b> if e5_15637>0 and e5_15637<888 and e5_15639>0 and e5_15639<888 → BPsys = min(e5_15637, e5_15639) if not missing(e5_15637) and missing(e5_15639) → BPsys = e5_15637 if missing(e5_15637) and not missing(e5_15639) → BPsys = e5_15639  <b>BPdias</b> if e5_15638>0 and e5_15638<888 and e5_15640>0 and e5_15640<888 → BPdias = min(e5_15638, e5_15640) if not missing(e5_15638) and missing(e5_15640) → BPdias = e5_15638 if missing(e5_15638) and not missing(e5_15640) → BPdias = e5_15640  <b>BPsysm</b> if e5_15641>0 and e5_15641<888 → BPsysm = e5_15641  <b>BPdiasm</b> if e5_15642>0 and e5_15642<888 → BPdiasm = e5_15642	
<b>Body mass index (BMI)</b>				
LASA	BMI calculated from measured height (BMED150, CMED150) and weight (BMED153, CMED153)		<b>Wave C:</b> bmi= CMED153/(CMED150/100) <sup>2</sup> If CMED150=missing or CMED153=missing → bmi=missing  <b>Wave 3B:</b> bmi= BMED153/(BMED150/100) <sup>2</sup> If BMED150=missing or BMED153=missing → bmi=missing	Variable name: bmi  Variable label: BMI
ActiFE Ulm	BMI (BMI_BL) calculated from measured height (Length_BL) and weight (Weight_BL)	Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Use as is. bmi=BMI_BL	
TILDA	BMI calculated from measured height (height) and weight (weight) and presented in the variable labelled FRbmi	Weight: 45-135 kg Height: 145-185 cm	Can be used as is. Only needs to be renamed. bmi= FRbmi	
B-PROOF	BMI (BMI) calculated from measured height (Length) and weight (Weight)	Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Can be used as is. If bmi<=0 → bmi=missing	
Rotterdam Study	BMI calculated from measured height in cm (e5_229) and weight in kg (e5_230)	Range height: 100.0-250.0 cm  Range weight: 30.0-160.0 kg  999.9=missing 888.8=not appropriate-default	If e5_230 >888 or e5_229 >888 → bmi=missing bmi= e5_230 / (e5_229/100) <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Cancer</b>				
LASA	Do/did you have: cancer (BCANCER1, CCANCER1)	<u>3B:</u> 1=no 2=yes  <u>C:</u> 0=no, never 1=no, but at wave B yes 2=yes, but at wave B no 3=yes, and at wave B yes	<b>Wave C:</b> If ccancer1=0 → cancer=0 If ccancer1=1 or ccancer1=2 or ccancer1=3 → cancer=1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If BCANCER1=1 → cancer=0 If BCANCER1=2 → cancer=1	Variable name: cancer  Variable label: History of cancer  Value label: 0=no 1=yes

ActiFE Ulm	cancer until baseline ( <a href="#">C_cancer_BL</a> )	0=no 1=yes	Use as is. Cancer= <a href="#">C_cancer_BL</a>	
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions? -Cancer or malignant tumor ( <a href="#">ph301_05</a> )	0=no 1=yes	Use as is. Cancer= <a href="#">ph301_05</a>	
B-PROOF	No data: includes data on adverse events (including cancer) from the follow-up measurements and during follow-up, but about lifetime cancer		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	Heeft u sinds datum interview ERGO-4/ErgoPlus-2/ErgoJong-1 kanker gehad? ( <a href="#">e5_EIMC31</a> ) Heeft u ooit kanker gehad? ( <a href="#">ep_pimc31</a> ) Heeft u sinds (ERGO 3/plus) datum kanker gehad? ( <a href="#">e4_dimc31</a> ) Heeft u ooit borstkanker gehad? ( <a href="#">e3_camama</a> ) Heeft u ooit prostaatkanker gehad? ( <a href="#">e3_capros</a> ) Heeft u ooit dikke darmkanker gehad? ( <a href="#">e3_cacol</a> ) Ever diagnosed for cancer? ( <a href="#">e2_b2casev</a> )	0 = No 1 = Yes 7 = Don't know 9 = No answer	if <a href="#">e5_EIMC31</a> = 0 or <a href="#">ep_pimc31</a> = 0 or <a href="#">e4_dimc31</a> = 0 or <a href="#">e3_camama</a> = 0 or <a href="#">e3_capros</a> = 0 or <a href="#">e3_cacol</a> = 0 or <a href="#">e2_b2casev</a> = 0 → cancer = 0. if <a href="#">e5_EIMC31</a> = 1 or <a href="#">ep_pimc31</a> = 1 or <a href="#">e4_dimc31</a> = 1 or <a href="#">e3_camama</a> = 1 or <a href="#">e3_capros</a> = 1 or <a href="#">e3_cacol</a> = 1 or <a href="#">e2_b2casev</a> = 1 → cancer = 1.	
<b>Cardiovascular disease</b>				
LASA	See appendix 5.			See appendix 5.
ActiFE Ulm				It makes more sense to use the CVD variables individually as the cohorts differ with respect to the conditions that were reported on.
TILDA				
B-PROOF				
Rotterdam study				
<b>Arrhythmia</b>				
LASA	self report surgery: pacemaker ( <a href="#">b/c_surARI</a> ) use of antiarrhythmics ( <a href="#">b/c_mARI</a> ) gp diagnosis: cardiac arrhythmia ( <a href="#">b/c_gpARI</a> )  Algorithm for determining presence of arrhythmia (see LASA website for the complete algorithm) ( <a href="#">c_alg_ARI</a> / <a href="#">b3_ARI</a> )	-1 = missing 0 = no 1 = yes 2 = possible  -1 = missing 0 = no 1 = definitive 2 = possible 3 = contradictory	<b>Wave C:</b> If <a href="#">c_alg_ARI</a> = 0 → arrhythmia = 0 If <a href="#">c_alg_ARI</a> = 1 → arrhythmia = 1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If <a href="#">b3_ARI</a> = 0 → arrhythmia = 0 If <a href="#">b3_ARI</a> = 1 → arrhythmia = 1	Variable name: arrhythmia  Variable label: History of arrhythmia  Value label: 0=no 1=yes  Note that for LASA there was only a self-report for having a pacemaker. Therefore we used LASA's algorithm for determining history of arrhythmia.
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: -angina ( <a href="#">ph201_02</a> ) -heart attack ( <a href="#">ph201_03</a> ) -heart failure ( <a href="#">ph201_04</a> ) -heart murmur ( <a href="#">ph201_09</a> ) -abnormal heart rhythm ( <a href="#">ph201_10</a> ) -other heart trouble ( <a href="#">ph201_11</a> )	0=no 1=yes	Can be used as is. Only needs to be renamed. <b>arrhythmia</b> = <a href="#">ph201_10</a>	

B-PROOF	Which type of CVD does participant have? (CVdisease)	1 = arrhythmia 2 = angina pectoris 3 = myocardial infarction 4 = heart failure 5 = atrial septum defect 6 = pericarditis 7 = aneurysm 8 = pulmonal hypertension  678 missing (23,2%)	If CVdisease not 1 → arrhythmia =0 If CVdisease =1 → arrhythmia =1	
ERGO	No data		Not harmonized.	
ActiFE Ulm	No data		Not harmonized.	
<b>Angina pectoris</b>				
LASA	self report: angina pectoris (b3_srAP/c_srAP) gp diagnosis: angina pectoris (b3_gpAP/c_gpAP) use of nitratess (b3_mAP /c_mAP)  Algorithm for determining presence of angina pectoris (c_alg_AP / b3_AP)	-1 = missing 0 = no 1 = yes 2 = possible  -1 = missing 0 = no 1 = definitive 2 = possible 3 = contradictory	<b>Wave C:</b> If c_srAP = 0 → anginap= 0 If c_srAP = 1 → anginap= 1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If b3_srAP = 0 → anginap= 0 If b3_srAP = 1 → anginap= 1	Variable name: anginap  Variable label: History of angina pectoris  Value label: 0=no 1=yes
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: -angina (ph201_02) -heart attack (ph201_03) -heart failure (ph201_04) -heart murmur (ph201_09) -abnormal heart rhythm (ph201_10) -other heart trouble (ph201_11)	0=no 1=yes	anginap= ph201_02	
B-PROOF	Which type of CVD does participant have? (CVdisease)	1 = arrhythmia 2 = angina pectoris 3 = myocardial infarction 4 = heart failure 5 = atrial septum defect 6 = pericarditis 7 = aneurysm 8 = pulmonal hypertension	If CVdisease not 2 → anginap =0 If CVdisease =2 → anginap =1	
ERGO	No data		Not harmonized.	
ActiFE Ulm	No data		Not harmonized.	

Myocardial infarction				
LASA	self report: myocardial infarction (b3_srMI/c_srMI) gp diagnosis: MI (b3_gpMI/c_gpMI)  Algorithm for determining presence of MI (c_alg_MI / b3_MI)	-1 = missing 0 = no 1 = yes 2 = possible  -1 = missing 0 = no 1 = definitive 2 = possible 3 = contradictory	<b>Wave C:</b> If c_srMI = 0 → myocardinf = 0 If c_srMI = 1 → myocardinf = 1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If b3_srMI = 0 → myocardinf = 0 If b3_srMI = 1 → myocardinf = 1	Variable name: myocardinf  Variable label: History of myocardial infarction  Value label: 0=no 1=yes
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: -angina (ph201_02) -heart attack (ph201_03) -heart failure (ph201_04) -heart murmur (ph201_09) -abnormal heart rhythm (ph201_10) -other heart trouble (ph201_11)	0=no 1=yes	myocardinf= ph201_03	
B-PROOF	Which type of CVD does participant have? (CVdisease)	1 = arrhythmia 2 = angina pectoris 3 = myocardial infarction 4 = heart failure 5 = atrial septum defect 6 = pericarditis 7 = aneurysm 8 = pulmonal hypertension	If CVdisease not 3 → Myocardinf =0 If CVdisease =3 → Myocardinf =1	
ERGO	Heeft u na (datum interview ERGO-4/ErgoPlus-2/ErgoJong-1) wel eens een hartinfarct doorgemaakt ? (e5_EIMI) Heeft u ooit een hartinfarct doorgemaakt? (EP_pimc9) Heeft u na (datum interview ERGO-3/Plus) wel eens een hartinfarct doorgemaakt ? (e4_dimi) Heeft u na (datum interview ERGO-1) wel eens een hartinfarct doorgemaakt ? (e3_cimi) Myocardial infarction after Ergo1? (e2_b1mi) Did you ever experience a heart attack? (e1_aimi)	0=nee 1=ja	if e5_EIMI = 0 or EP_pimc9 = 0 or e4_dimi = 0 or e3_cimi = 0 or e2_b1mi = 0 or e1_aim = 0 → myocardinf = 0. if e5_EIMI = 1 or EP_pimc9 = 1 or e4_dimi = 1 or e3_cimi = 1 or e2_b1mi = 1 or e1_aim = 1 → myocardinf = 1.	
ActiFE Ulm	myocardial infarction until baseline (C_myocardinf_BL)	0=no 1=yes	myocardinf= C_myocardinf_BL	
Heart failure				
LASA	self reported diagnosis of congestive heart failure (b3_srCHF/c_srCHF) gp diagnosis: congestive heart failure (b3_gpCHF/c_gpCHF) medication for congestive heart failure (b3_mCHF/c_mCHF)  Algorithm for determing presence of congestive heart failure (c_alg_CHF / b3_CHF)	-1 = missing 0 = no 1 = yes 2 = possible  -1 = missing 0 = no 1 = definitive 2 = possible	<b>Wave C:</b> If c_srCHF = 0 → heartf = 0 If c_srCHF = 1 → heartf = 1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If b3_srCHF = 0 → heartf = 0 If b3_srCHF = 1 → heartf = 1	Variable name: heartf  Variable label: History of heart failure  Value label: 0=no 1=yes

		3 = contradictory		
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: -angina (ph201_02) -heart attack (ph201_03) -heart failure (ph201_04) -heart murmur (ph201_09) -abnormal heart rhythm (ph201_10) -other heart trouble (ph201_11)	0=no 1=yes	heartf= ph201_04	
B-PROOF	Which type of CVD does participant have? (CVdisease)	1 = arrhythmia 2 = angina pectoris 3 = myocardial infarction 4 = heart failure 5 = atrial septum defect 6 = pericarditis 7 = aneurysm 8 = pulmonal hypertension	If CVdisease not 4 → heartf =0 If CVdisease =4 → heartf =1	
ERGO	No data		Not harmonized	
ActiFE Ulm	heart failure until baseline (C_heartf_BL)	0=no 1=yes	heartf= C_heartf_BL	
<b>Cohort</b>				
LASA C			cohort=1	Variable name: cohort  Value labels: 1=LASA C 2=LASA 3B 3=ActiFE Ulm 4=TILDA 5=B-PROOF 6=Rotterdam study
LASA 3B			cohort=2	
ActiFE Ulm			cohort=3	
TILDA			cohort=4	
B-PROOF			cohort=5	
Rotterdam study			cohort=6	
<b>Creatinine</b>				
LASA	Blood/Serum: creatinine uMOL/L (cmcreati/bmcreat)	-1 = missing	<b>Wave C:</b> If (cmcreati>0) creatinine = cmcreati GFR variable created.  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If (bmcreat>0) creatinine = bmcreat GFR variable created.	Variable name: 1. creatinine 2. eGFR  Variable label: Creatinine (µmol/l) eGFR (Cockcroft and Gault formula)

ActiFE Ulm	Serum creatinine (µmol/l) (LAB_Creatinine_BL)		LAB_Creatinine_BL=creatinine GFR variable created.	GFR can be estimated as follows: eGFR = ((140 – age (years)) × weight (kg) × (1.23male + 1.05females)) /serum creatinine(µmol/L)  Note: The Cockcroft and Gault formula is generally not considered to be the most accurate formula for estimating GFR since it does not take into account ethnicity. However, most cohorts lack data on ethnicity.
TILDA	No data in public dataset.		Not harmonized.	
B-PROOF	Serum creatinine level (micromol/l) (Creatinine)		Use as is. GFR variable created.	
Rotterdam study	Creatinine in serum (µmol/l) (e5_15751)	8888=not applicable/default	e5_15751=creatinine GFR variable created.	
<b>CRP level</b>				
LASA	cmhscrp, bmhscrp	Range (in mg/L) -2= no data, n.a. -1= no valid data	<b>Wave C:</b> If (cmhscrp>0)CRP = cmhscrp  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If (bmhscrp >0) CRP = bmhscrp	Variable name: CRP  Variable label: CRP (mg/l)
ActiFE Ulm	LAB_CRP_BL	Range (in mg/l)	Use as is. CRP = LAB_CRP_BL	
TILDA	CRP_W1	Range (in mg/l)	Use as is. CRP = CRP_W1	
B-PROOF	CRP	Range (in mg/l)	Use as is.	
Rotterdam study	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
<b>Depression</b>				
LASA	20-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) (bcesdint, ccesdint)  Reference: Radloff LS, Teri L. Use of the CES-D with older adults. Clin Gerontol. 1986; 5, 119-36.	Range 0-60 (scores >16 are indicative of clinical depression)	<b>Wave C:</b> If ccesdint <16 → depression=0 If ccesdint >=16 → depression=1 Zdepression variable created  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If bcesdint <16 → depression=0 If bcesdint >=16 → depression=1 Zdepression variable created	Variable name: 1. depression 2. zdepression  Variable labels: 1. Clinical depression (Yes/No) 2. Z-score depression  Value label depression: 0=no clinically relevant depression 1=clinically relevant depression  Ref CESD cut-offs: <a href="https://edge.edx.org/assets/courseware/v1/f617df004b9ff814249a98b79773cd6e/asset-v1:GeorgetownX+CCHD+2016+type@asset+block/CESD.pdf">https://edge.edx.org/assets/courseware/v1/f617df004b9ff814249a98b79773cd6e/asset-v1:GeorgetownX+CCHD+2016+type@asset+block/CESD.pdf</a> Ref GDS: <a href="https://econtent.hogrefe.com/doi/full/10.1024/1662-9647/a000101">https://econtent.hogrefe.com/doi/full/10.1024/1662-9647/a000101</a>
ActiFE Ulm	HADS-Depression (HADS_D_score_BL)  Cut-off score of 8 appears to be optimal, and is commonly used.  Reference: Bjelland, L. The validity of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. An updated literature review. Journal of Psychosomatic Research. 2002; 52 (2), 69-77	Range 0-21	If HADS_D_score_BL < 8 → depression = 0 If HADS_D_score_BL >= 8 → depression = 1  Zdepression variable created	
TILDA	20-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) (MHcesd_capi)	Range 0-60 (scores >16 are indicative of clinical depression)	If MHcesd_capi<16 → depression=0 If MHcesd_capi>=16 → depression=1  Zdepression variable created	

B-PROOF	<p>Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) is used (<a href="#">GDS_score</a>)</p> <p>Sub items from SF and Euroqol scales about depression: <a href="#">Euroqol_5</a> (mood)</p> <p><a href="#">SF12_11</a>: How much time during the past 4 weeks have you felt down?</p>	<p>Score GDS, Range 0-15 Score &gt;= 6 possible/clinically relevant depression</p> <p>1 = not depressed/scared 2 = a bit depressed/scared 3 = severe depressed/scared</p> <p>1 = all of the time 2 = most of the time 3 = a good bit of the time 4 = some of the time 5 = a little of the time 6 = none of the time</p>	<p>If <a href="#">GDS_score</a>&lt;6 → depression=0 If <a href="#">GDS_score</a>&gt;=6 → depression=1</p> <p>Zdepression variable created</p>	<p>developed for ERGO (same approach as for HADS-Anxiety).</p>
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Rotterdam Study	<p>Subjects are screened with the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CESD) during the home interview (20 items). (e5_EICESD01... e5_EICESD20)</p> <p>Another questionnaire used is based on the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), with the aim to assess depressive disorders: I feel tense lately. (e5_EIHADS01)</p> <p>I get an anxious feeling that something terrible will happen any moment. (e5_EIHADS03)</p> <p>I am worried lately. (e5_EIHADS05)</p> <p>I can sit peacefully and relax lately. (e5_EIHADS07)</p> <p>Lately I get sort of a tense feeling in M (e5_EIHADS09)</p> <p>I feel restless lately (e5_EIHADS11)</p>	<p>Range 0-60 (scores &gt;16 are indicative of clinical depression)</p> <p>Answer categories:  0 = seldom or never (0-1 da y)  1 = sometimes (1-2 days)  2 = regularly (3-4 days)  3 = most of the time (5-7 days)  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = most of the time  1 = often  2 = sometimes  3 = never  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = very true  1 = yes, but not that much  2 = a little, no concerns  3 = not at all  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = very often  1 = often  2 = now and then  3 = seldom or never  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = certainly  1 = most of the time  2 = not often  3 = not true  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = not true  1 = sometimes  2 = regularly  3 = very often  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = very much  1 = quite a lot  2 = not that much  3 = not true  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = very often  1 = regularly  2 = not very often</p>	<p>For items 1-3, 5-7, 9-11, 13-15, 17-20 the scoring is 0 → 3.  For items 4, 8, 12 and 16 the scoring is 3 → 0 (reverse).</p> <p>First, the four items are recoded, next, the scores of all items are added up (cesd_score).</p> <p>if (cesd_score&lt;16) depression=0.  if (cesd_score&gt;=16) depression=1.</p> <p><i>For n=416 &gt;&gt; at least one of the single CESD items is missing.  In total n=8196 missing &gt;&gt; no CESD score (of in total n=14926 cases).</i></p> <p>Zdepression variable created</p>	
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	Lately I get sudden feelings of anxiety or panic (e5_EIHADS13)	3 = not true 7 = don't know 9 = no answer		
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Diabetes				
LASA	Have you been diagnosed with: diabetes (BDIABE01, CDIABE01)	<b>C:</b> 0=no, never 1=no, but at wave B yes 2=yes, but at wave B no 3=yes, and at wave B yes  <b>3B:</b> 1=no 2=yes	<b>Wave C:</b> If <code>cdiabe01=0</code> → diabetes=0 If <code>cdiabe01=1</code> or <code>cdiabe01=2</code> or <code>cdiabe01=3</code> → diabetes=1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If <code>BDIABE01=1</code> → diabetes=0 If <code>BDIABE01=2</code> → diabetes=1	Variable name: diabetes  Value labels: 0=no 1=yes
ActiFE Ulm	diabetes until baseline (C_diab_BL)	0=no 1=yes	Use as is. diabetes = C_diab_BL	
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: diabetes or high blood sugar (ph201_05)	0=no 1=yes	Use as is. Ph201_05=diabetes	
B-PROOF	Does the participant have diabetes? (diabetes)	0 = no 1 = yes  662 missing responses (22.7%)	Use as is.	
Rotterdam Study	Do you have diabetes? (e5_EIDM)	0 = No 1 = Yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer	if <code>e5_EIDM &lt; 7</code> → diabetes= e5_EIDM	
Dizziness				
LASA	Dizzy: regular? (BMVAR700, CMVAR700)  If yes, the following follow-up questions were asked: -dizzy when getting up? (BMVAR701, CMVAR701) -dizzy when turning head? (BMVAR702, CMVAR702) -dizzy when looking up? (BMVAR703, CMVAR703) -dizzy, other? (BMVAR704, CMVAR704)	1=no 2=yes  0=not mentioned 1=mentioned	<b>Wave C:</b> If <code>CMVAR700=1</code> → dizzy=0 If <code>CMVAR700=2</code> → dizzy=1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If <code>BMVAR700=1</code> → dizzy=0 If <code>BMVAR700=2</code> → dizzy=1	Variable name: dizzy  Variable label: Regular dizziness  Value labels: 0=no 1=yes
ActiFE Ulm	dizziness (dizziness_BL)	0=none 1=rare 2=sometimes 3=frequently 4=permanent)	<code>dizziness_BL=0</code> or <code>dizziness_BL=1</code> → dizzy=0 <code>dizziness_BL=2</code> or <code>dizziness_BL=3</code> or <code>dizziness_BL=4</code> → dizzy=1	
TILDA	No data available		Not harmonized.	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	

Rotterdam Study	<p>Are you dizzy often? (<a href="#">dcam20</a>)</p> <p>Are you ever dizzy? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6</a>)</p> <p>Do you get dizzy without moving, i.e. when sitting still, standing still, or lying still? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B1</a>)</p> <p>Do you get dizzy when: moving your head? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B2</a>)</p> <p>Do you get dizzy when: watching moving images (i.e. on film, computer etc.)? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B3</a>)</p> <p>Do you get dizzy when: getting up? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B4</a>)</p> <p>Do you get dizzy when: looking up? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B5</a>)</p> <p>Do you get dizzy when: turning in bed? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B6</a>)</p> <p>Do you get dizzy when: other? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B7</a>)</p> <p>In case of other, in what situations do you get dizzy? (<a href="#">e5_EIKNO6B8</a>)</p>	<p>0 = not or seldom 1 = &gt;1 times a week 8 = no answer/don't know 9 = not applicable/missing</p> <p>0 = no 1 = almost never 2 = sometimes 3 = yes, all the time 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p>	<p>If <a href="#">e5_EIKNO6</a> &gt;= 2 and <a href="#">e5_EIKNO6</a> &lt;= 4 → dizzy=1 If <a href="#">e5_EIKNO6</a> = 0 or <a href="#">e5_EIKNO6</a> = 1 → dizzy=0</p>	
<b>Education</b>				
LASA	Education level attained ( <a href="#">aeducat</a> )	<p>1=elementary not completed (5 yrs) 2=elementary (6 yrs) 3=lower vocational (9 yrs) 4=general intermediate (10 yrs) 5=intermediate vocational (11 yrs) 6=general secondary (12 yrs) 7=higher vocational (15 yrs) 8=college (16 yrs) 9=university (18 yrs)</p>	<p>If <a href="#">aeducat</a>=1 or <a href="#">aeducat</a>=2 or <a href="#">aeducat</a>=3 or <a href="#">aeducat</a>=4 → edu =1 If <a href="#">aeducat</a>=5 or <a href="#">aeducat</a>=6 → edu =2 If <a href="#">aeducat</a>=7 or <a href="#">aeducat</a>=8 or <a href="#">aeducat</a>=9 → edu =3</p>	<p>Variable name: Edu</p> <p>Variable label: Education level</p> <p>Value labels: 1= Low (ISCED level 0,1 and 2) 2= Average (ISCED level 3 and 4) 3= High (ISCED level 5 through 8)</p>
ActiFE Ulm	education reached ( <a href="#">education</a> )	<p>1=no graduation 2=9 years 3=10-11 year 4&gt;=12 years 5=University</p>	<p>If <a href="#">education</a>=1 or <a href="#">education</a>=2 or <a href="#">education</a>=3 → edu =1 If <a href="#">education</a>=4 → edu =2 If <a href="#">education</a>=5 → edu =3</p>	<p>Education was harmonised in accordance with the ISCED 2011 mappings.</p>

TILDA	What is the highest level of education you have completed? (dm001)	1=some primary (not complete) 2=primary or equivalent 3=intermediate/junior/group cert 4=leaving cert or equivalent 5=diploma/cert 6=primary degree 7=postgraduate/higher degree 96=none	If dm001=96 or dm001=1 or dm001=2 or dm001=3 → edu =1 If dm001=4 → edu =2 If dm001=5 dm001=6 or dm001=7 → edu =3	
B-PROOF	What is the highest level of education completed? (education) How many years of education (dependent on previous variable)? (Edu_years)	1 = primary school (5 yrs) 2 = lower education (6 yrs) 3 = MULO, ULO, MAVO (9 yrs) 4 = secondary education (10 yrs) 5 = MMS, HBS, Lyceum, Atheneum, Gymnasium to 3rd year (included) (11 yrs) 6 = MMS, HBS, Lyceum, Atheneum, Gymnasium completed (12 yrs) 7 = higher education (15 yrs) 8 = university or college, until examination (16 yrs) 9 = university or college, fully completed (18 yrs)	If education=1 or education=2 or education=3 or education=4 or education=5 → edu =1 If education=6 → edu =2 If education=7 or education=8 or education=9 → edu =3	
Rotterdam Study	Highest level of education RS-I-1 (recoded), RS-II-1 and RS-III-1 – UNESCO classification (ses_UNESCO_recode)	0 = primary education (5 yrs) 1 = lower vocational/intermediate general education (5-9 yrs) 2 = intermediate vocational education OR general secondary education (10-14 yrs) 3 = higher vocational education (15-18 yrs) 99 = missing	If ses_UNESCO_recode=0 or ses_UNESCO_recode=1 → edu=1 If ses_UNESCO_recode=2 → edu=2 If ses_UNESCO_recode=3 → edu=3	
<b>Executive function</b>				
LASA	Verbal fluency* -words with letter 'D' (bmDWcor) -animal naming (bmAcor)  *Executive functioning was only measured in wave 3B.	No. of words correct: Range 0-30 Range 0-50	<b>semanticfl</b> semanticfl =bmAcor  <b>zverbfl</b> Create Z-score ZbmAcor; ZbmAcor=zverbfl	Variable name: zverbfl  Variable label: Z-score verbal fluency
ActiFE Ulm	Verbal fluency animals (0-15 sec) (fluency1_BL) Verbal fluency animals (15-30 sec) (fluency2_BL) Verbal fluency animals (30-45 sec) (fluency3_BL) Verbal fluency animals (45-60 sec) (fluency4_BL)	No. of named animals: Range 0 – 19	<b>semanticfl</b> semanticfl = fluency1_BL + fluency2_BL + fluency3_BL + fluency4_BL  Create Z-score of summed fluency scores zverbfl	zverbfl is a combination of both semantic (LASA, TILDA, ERGO, ActiFE Ulm) and phonetic (B-PROOF) fluency and includes all cohorts, as a Z-score is calculated.

TILDA	Colour trail 2 test Verbal fluency (ph125) Visual reasoning	Range 0-50	semanticfl=ph125  Create Z-score Zph125; Zph125=zverbfl	
B-PROOF	Trail Making Test (TMT) item A en B (Time_sec_TMT_A, TMT_A_corrections, Time_sec_TMT_B, TMT_B_corrections)  Stroop colour test (card 1 (words), 2 (colours), 3 (words & colours) (Time_sec_Stroop_Card1, Stroop_Card1_corrections, Time_sec_Stroop_Card2, Stroop_Card2_corrections, Time_sec_Stroop_Card3, Stroop_Card3_corrections) Letter Fluency test (items named with first, second, third letter, and mean) (Let_flu_tot_1st_letter, Let_flu_tot_2nd_letter, Let_flu_tot_3rd_letter, Fluency_mean)	Time in seconds spent on test (max. 300 s) and # of corrections made by interviewer  Time in seconds spent on test (max. 300 s) and # of corrections made by interviewer  # items named (range 0-30)	Create Z-score ZFluency_mean ZFluency_mean=zverbfl	
Rotterdam Study	Number of attempts fluency task (e5_2751) Correct answers fluency task (e5_2750)	Range = 0 - 50 99 = missing 88 = not applicable/default	semanticfl=e5_2750  Create Z-score zverbfl	
<b>Faller in past 12 months</b>				
LASA	Did you fall in the past year? (BMVAR706, CMVAR706)  How often did you fall in the past year? (BMVAR707, CMVAR707)	1=no 2=yes  3B: Range 1-20 C: Range 1-100	<b>faller</b> If CMVAR706/BMVAR706=1 → faller=0 If CMVAR706/BMVAR706=2 → faller=1  <b>Nfalls1</b> If CMVAR706/BMVAR706=1 → nfalls1=0 If CMVAR707/BMVAR707=1 → nfalls1=1 If CMVAR707/BMVAR707>=2 → nfalls1=2  <b>Nfalls2</b> If CMVAR706/BMVAR706=1 → nfalls2=0 If CMVAR707/BMVAR707=1 or CMVAR707/BMVAR707=2 → nfalls2=1 If CMVAR707/BMVAR707>=3 & CMVAR707/BMVAR707<=9 → nfalls2=2 If CMVAR707/BMVAR707>=10 → nfalls2=3	Variable name: 1. faller 2. nfalls1 3. nfalls2  Variable label: 1. Fall in the past 12 months 2. Number of falls in the past 12 months (0=none, 1=1 fall, 2=2+ falls) 3. Number of falls in the past 12 months (0=none, 1=1-2 times, 2=3-9 times, 3=10+ times)  Value label: faller: 0=no 1=yes  Nfalls1: 0=none 1=1 fall 2=2+ falls

ActiFE Ulm	<p>fall within 12 months prior to baseline (<a href="#">FH_fall_12_BL</a>)</p> <p>frequency of falling within 12 months prior to baseline [fall history] (<a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a>)</p> <p>Note that <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> includes data from another item related to falls in the last 3 months before baseline.</p>	<p>0=no 1=yes</p> <p>Range 1-300</p>	<p>Use as is. faller = <a href="#">FH_fall_12_BL</a></p> <p><b>Nfalls1:</b> if <a href="#">FH_fall_12_BL</a> = 0 → nfalls1 = 0 if <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> = 1 → nfalls1 = 1 if <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> &gt;= 2 → nfall1 = 2</p> <p><b>Nfalls2:</b> If <a href="#">FH_fall_12_BL</a> = 0 → nfalls2=0. If <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> = 1 or <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> = 2 → nfalls2 = 1 If <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> &gt;=3 &amp; <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> &lt;=9 → nfalls2=2 If <a href="#">FH_fall_12_freq_imp3_BL</a> &gt;=10 → nfalls2=3</p>	<p><b>Nfalls2:</b> 0=none 1=1-2 times 2=3-9 times 3=10+ times</p> <p>Note: no data on no. of falls &gt;2 for B-PROOF. Also, nfalls2 could not be generated for ERGO.</p>
TILDA	<p>Any fall in the past year (<a href="#">ph401</a>)</p> <p>Number of falls in the past year (<a href="#">ph402</a>) (only asked if responded 'yes' to <a href="#">ph401</a>)</p>	<p>1=yes 5=no</p> <p>Range 1-10 10 = 10+ falls</p>	<p><b>Faller:</b> If <a href="#">ph401</a>=5 → faller=0 If <a href="#">ph401</a>=1 → faller=1</p> <p><b>Nfalls1:</b> if <a href="#">ph401</a>=5 → nfalls1=0 if <a href="#">ph402</a>=1 → nfalls1=1 if <a href="#">ph402</a>&gt;=2 → nfall1=2</p> <p><b>Nfalls2:</b> If <a href="#">ph401</a>=5 → nfalls2=0. If <a href="#">ph402</a>=1 or <a href="#">ph402</a>=2 → nfalls2=1 If <a href="#">ph402</a>&gt;=3 &amp; <a href="#">ph402</a>&lt;=9 → nfalls2=2 If <a href="#">ph402</a>&gt;=10 → nfalls2=3</p>	
B-PROOF	How often did you fall in the past 12 months? ( <a href="#">falls_frequency</a> )	<p>Fall frequency 12 months before baseline: 0 = no falls 1 = one fall 2 = two or more falls</p>	<p><b>Faller</b> If <a href="#">falls_frequency</a>=0 → faller=0 If <a href="#">falls_frequency</a>=1 or <a href="#">falls_frequency</a>=2 → faller=1</p> <p><b>Nfalls1</b> <a href="#">falls_frequency</a>=nfalls1</p> <p><b>Nfalls2</b> No data available.</p>	
Rotterdam Study	Did you fall in the past 12 months? (If yes, ask): How often did you fall in the past 12 months? ( <a href="#">e5_EIMC27</a> )	<p>0 = no 1 = yes, &lt; 1 time per month 2 = yes, &gt;=1 times per month, 3 = yes, &gt;= 1 times per week 4 = daily 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p>	<p><b>Faller</b> If <a href="#">e5_EIMC27</a>=0 → faller=0 If <a href="#">e5_EIMC27</a>=1 or <a href="#">e5_EIMC27</a>=2 or <a href="#">e5_EIMC27</a>=3 or <a href="#">e5_EIMC27</a>=4 → faller=1</p> <p>Nfalls cannot be harmonized.</p>	

Falls in Follow-up (time to first fall)				
LASA	<p>LASA 3B no data</p> <p>In addition to the retrospective falls, during LASA C, a three-year prospective fall calendar was used. At the end of LASA wave C (1995/1996), respondents received a 'fall calendar' and were asked to record fall events weekly until the medical interview at wave D (1998/1999). Participants were instructed to record weekly whether or not they had fallen and if they had fallen inside or outside. Subsequently, they were asked to mail the calendar to the institute at the end of every three-month period. They were contacted by telephone if they were not able to complete the 'fall calendar', if no calendar was returned even after a reminder, or if the calendar was completed incorrectly. Proxies were contacted if participants were not able to respond. For the respondents, a fall was defined as 'an unintentional change in position resulting in coming to rest at a lower level or on the ground' (LASACo00/01/02).</p> <p>status first fall: yes/no (<a href="#">fall1</a>) Time to first fall in weeks (<a href="#">TTF1</a>) Fall this week (<a href="#">week001</a>, <a href="#">week002</a>, ...)</p> <p>Note that values for TTF1 do not necessarily indicate a fall occurred. If <a href="#">fall1</a>=0, then TTF1 represents the observation period. If <a href="#">fall1</a>=1, then TTF1 represents the time until first fall.</p>		<p><b>fallyearone</b> if <a href="#">fall1</a> = 0 → fallyearone=0 if <a href="#">fall1</a> = 1 and <a href="#">TTF1</a> &gt;52 → fallyearone=0 if <a href="#">fall1</a> = 1 and <a href="#">TTF1</a> &lt;=52 → fallyearone=1</p> <p><b>timetofirstfall</b> TTF1 = timetofirstfall</p> <p><b>recfallsyearone</b> If <a href="#">week052</a> = -2 → recfallsyearone= missing If <a href="#">week052</a> &gt;= 0 → recfallsyearone= SUM(<a href="#">week001</a>, <a href="#">week002</a>, <a href="#">week003</a>, <a href="#">week004</a>, <a href="#">week005</a>, <a href="#">week006</a>, <a href="#">week007</a>, <a href="#">week008</a>, <a href="#">week009</a>, <a href="#">week010</a>, <a href="#">week011</a>, <a href="#">week012</a>, <a href="#">week013</a>, <a href="#">week014</a>, <a href="#">week015</a>, <a href="#">week016</a>, <a href="#">week017</a>, <a href="#">week018</a>, <a href="#">week019</a>, <a href="#">week020</a>, <a href="#">week021</a>, <a href="#">week022</a>, <a href="#">week023</a>, <a href="#">week024</a>, <a href="#">week025</a>, <a href="#">week026</a>, <a href="#">week027</a>, <a href="#">week028</a>, <a href="#">week029</a>, <a href="#">week030</a>, <a href="#">week031</a>, <a href="#">week032</a>, <a href="#">week033</a>, <a href="#">week034</a>, <a href="#">week035</a>, <a href="#">week036</a>, <a href="#">week037</a>, <a href="#">week038</a>, <a href="#">week039</a>, <a href="#">week040</a>, <a href="#">week041</a>, <a href="#">week042</a>, <a href="#">week043</a>, <a href="#">week044</a>, <a href="#">week045</a>, <a href="#">week046</a>, <a href="#">week047</a>, <a href="#">week048</a>, <a href="#">week049</a>, <a href="#">week050</a>, <a href="#">week051</a>, <a href="#">week052</a>)</p> <p>If recfallsyearone &lt; 2 → recfallsyearone = 0 If recfallsyearone &gt;= 2 → recfallsyearone = 1</p>	<p>Variable name: 1. fallyearone 2. timetofirstfall 3. recfallsyearone</p> <p>Variable labels: 1. Fall within first year of follow-up 2. Time to first fall in weeks 3. Two or more falls within first year of follow-up</p> <p>Values labels: fallyearone 0=no 1=yes</p> <p>Note that the week number is used for timetofirstfall. For example, if a respondent fell two days after baseline, timetofirstfall would equal 1.</p> <p>Note that fallyearone is intended for survival analyses. If the intention is to use it as a dichotomous outcome measure without the time variable, then fallyearone should be coded as missing if both the follow-up was shorter than 12 months and no fall was recorded for the patient within the follow-up period.</p>
ActiFE Ulm	<p>Falls were prospectively measured over 53 weeks after baseline.</p> <p>Start of fall calendar documentation (<a href="#">fall_cal_start_BL</a>)</p> <p>Date of first fall within the observation period following baseline (<a href="#">FC_first_fall_date_BL</a>)</p> <p>Observation period (days) of falls following baseline (<a href="#">FC_fall_obsdays_BL</a>)</p> <p>Frequency of falling within the observation period following baseline [fall calendar] (<a href="#">FC_fall_freq_BL</a>)</p>		<p><b>Timetofirstfall &amp; fallyearone</b> if <a href="#">FC_first_fall_date_BL</a>=missing and <a href="#">fall_cal_start_BL</a>=not missing → fallyearone = 0 if <a href="#">FC_first_fall_date_BL</a>=not missing and <a href="#">fall_cal_start_BL</a>=not missing → fallyearone = 1 timetofirstfall= round up((<a href="#">FC_first_fall_date_BL</a> - <a href="#">fall_cal_start_BL</a>) / 7) if timetofirstfall= 53 → fallyearone = 0 if fallyearone = 0 → timetofirstfall = round up(<a href="#">FC_fall_obsdays_BL</a> / 7) if timetofirstfall=53 → timetofirstfall=52 if timetofirstfall = 0 → timetofirstfall = 1</p> <p><b>recfallsyearone</b> If <a href="#">FC_fall_freq_BL</a> = 0 OR <a href="#">FC_fall_freq_BL</a> = 1 → recfallsyearone = 0 If <a href="#">FC_fall_freq_BL</a> &gt; 1 → recfallsyearone = 1 If recfallsyearone = 0 AND timetofirstfall &lt; 52 → recfallsyearone = missing</p>	
TILDA	no data		Not harmonized.	
B-PROOF	<p>Besides the retrospective falls, falls were also measured during the follow-up (2-3 years), using a fall calendar: Falling during follow-up (<a href="#">FU1_Falls</a>)</p> <p>Date first, second, third, fourth, fifth fall (<a href="#">FU1_Date_fall1 ... FU1_Date_fall5</a>)</p> <p>FU: Time since baseline to first fall (days) (<a href="#">FU1_Time_to_first_fall</a>)</p> <p>end data 2 or fall date, thus sensor data, used for the follow-up time (<a href="#">end_date_for_FU</a>)</p>	<p>0= no 1= yes</p> <p>Date (only including falls within a 12 months from the baseline measurements)</p>	<p><b>timetofirstfall</b> if <a href="#">FU1_Falls</a>=1 → timetofirstfall= round up(<a href="#">FU1_Time_to_first_fall</a> / 7) if <a href="#">FU1_Falls</a>=0 → timetofirstfall= round up(<a href="#">end_date_for_FU</a> - <a href="#">Date_interview</a>)/7) if timetofirstfall = 0 → timetofirstfall = 1</p> <p><b>fallyearone</b> fallyearone= <a href="#">FU1_Falls</a> If timetofirstfall &gt; 52 → fallyearone = 0 If timetofirstfall &gt; 52 → timetofirstfall = 52</p> <p><b>recfallsyearone</b></p>	

	Date of baseline interview ( <a href="#">Date_interview</a> )		$\text{timetosecfall} = \text{RND}(\text{DATEDIFF}(\text{FU1\_Date\_fall2}, \text{Date\_interview}, \text{'days'})/7) + 0.4999$ if $\text{timetosecfall} \leq 52 \rightarrow \text{recfallsyearone}=1$ if $\text{timetosecfall} > 52 \rightarrow \text{recfallsyearone}=0$ if $(\text{missing}(\text{timetosecfall}) \text{ AND } \text{followup} \geq 52) \text{ recfallsyearone} = 0.$ if $(\text{missing}(\text{timetosecfall}) \text{ and } \text{followup} < 52) \text{ recfallsyearone}=\$sysmis.$	
Rotterdam Study	Serious falls (i.e. a fall leading to a hospital admission or leading to a fracture) were measured prospectively. Serious fall data were obtained from a computerized reporting system of the general practitioners within the Rotterdam Study.		Not harmonized.	
<b>Fear of falls</b>				
LASA	No data available from LASA 3B.  LASA C: modified version of the Falls Efficacy Scale (FES) was used. In LASA, the participant was asked to score how concerned he/she felt to fall during 10 activities of daily living: -Cleaning the house ( <a href="#">cmvar301</a> ) -Dress and undress yourself ( <a href="#">cmvar302</a> ) -The preparation of simple meals ( <a href="#">cmvar303</a> ) -Taking a bath or a shower ( <a href="#">cmvar304</a> ) -Do some shopping ( <a href="#">cmvar305</a> ) -To get in and out of a chair ( <a href="#">cmvar306</a> ) -To climb up and down the stairs ( <a href="#">cmvar307</a> ) -A small walk in the neighbourhood ( <a href="#">cmvar308</a> ) -Deep or low cupboard ( <a href="#">cmvar309</a> ) -Answering the phone before it stops ( <a href="#">cmvar310</a> )	Range 0-5: 1=not concerned 2=a little concerned 3=fairly concerned 4=very concerned 5=R does not or cannot	<b>Fearfall</b> If ( <a href="#">cmvar301</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar301</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar302</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar302</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar303</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar303</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar304</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar304</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar305</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar305</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar306</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar306</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar307</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar307</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar308</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar308</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar309</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar309</a> =5) and ( <a href="#">cmvar310</a> =1 or <a href="#">cmvar310</a> =5) → fearfall=0 If ( <a href="#">cmvar301</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar301</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">cmvar302</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar302</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">cmvar303</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar303</a> =3) or (( <a href="#">cmvar304</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar304</a> =3) or (( <a href="#">cmvar305</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar305</a> =3) or (( <a href="#">cmvar306</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar306</a> =3) or (( <a href="#">cmvar307</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar307</a> =3) or (( <a href="#">cmvar308</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar308</a> =3) or (( <a href="#">cmvar309</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar309</a> =3) or (( <a href="#">cmvar310</a> =2 or <a href="#">cmvar310</a> =3) → fearfall=1 If <a href="#">cmvar301</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar302</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar303</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar304</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar305</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar306</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar307</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar308</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar309</a> =4 or <a href="#">cmvar310</a> =4 → fearfall=2.	Variable name: fearfall  Variable label: Fear of falling  Value label: 0=not afraid 1=somewhat afraid 2=very afraid  For LASA & ActiFE Ulm it was chosen to code fearfall=0 when all activities are rated as not concerned, fearfall=1 when at least one of the activities is rated as a little/fairly concerned (and none of the other activities as >fairly concerned), fearfall=2 when at least one of the activities is rated as very concerned.
ActiFE Ulm	FES-I SF7: 1. Getting dressed or undressed ( <a href="#">fesi_1_BL</a> ) 2. Taking a bath or shower ( <a href="#">fesi_2_BL</a> ) 3. Getting in or out of a chair ( <a href="#">fesi_3_BL</a> ) 4. Going up or down stairs ( <a href="#">fesi_4_BL</a> ) 5. Reaching for something above your head or on the ground ( <a href="#">fesi_5_BL</a> ) 6. Walking up or down a slope ( <a href="#">fesi_6_BL</a> ) 7. Going out to a social event (e.g. religious service, family gathering or club meeting) ( <a href="#">fesi_7_BL</a> )  Sum score ( <a href="#">fesi_BL</a> ) <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18032400?dopt=Abstract">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18032400?dopt=Abstract</a>  Score of >10 indicates high concern about falling <a href="https://academic.oup.com/ageing/article/39/2/210/40898">https://academic.oup.com/ageing/article/39/2/210/40898</a>	Range 0-4: 1=not at all concerned 2=somewhat concerned 3=fairly concerned 4=very concerned   Range 7 – 28	<b>fearfall</b> if <a href="#">fesi_1_BL</a> =1 and <a href="#">fesi_2_BL</a> =1 and <a href="#">fesi_3_BL</a> =1 and <a href="#">fesi_4_BL</a> =1 and <a href="#">fesi_5_BL</a> =1 and <a href="#">fesi_6_BL</a> =1 and <a href="#">fesi_7_BL</a> =1 → fearfall = 0 if ( <a href="#">fesi_1_BL</a> = 2 or <a href="#">fesi_1_BL</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">fesi_2_BL</a> = 2 or <a href="#">fesi_2_BL</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">fesi_3_BL</a> = 2 or <a href="#">fesi_3_BL</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">fesi_4_BL</a> = 2 or <a href="#">fesi_4_BL</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">fesi_5_BL</a> = 2 or <a href="#">fesi_5_BL</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">fesi_6_BL</a> = 2 or <a href="#">fesi_6_BL</a> =3) or ( <a href="#">fesi_7_BL</a> = 2 or <a href="#">fesi_7_BL</a> =3) → fearfall = 1 if <a href="#">fesi_1_BL</a> =4 or <a href="#">fesi_2_BL</a> =4 or <a href="#">fesi_3_BL</a> =4 or <a href="#">fesi_4_BL</a> =4 or <a href="#">fesi_5_BL</a> =4 or <a href="#">fesi_6_BL</a> =4 or <a href="#">fesi_7_BL</a> =4 → fearfall = 2	

TILDA	Are you afraid of falling? (ph408)  If yes to ph408, do you feel somewhat afraid or very much afraid of falling? (ph409)	1=yes 5=no  1=somewhat afraid 2=very afraid	if ph408=5 → fearfall=0. if ph409=1 → fearfall=1. if ph409=2 → fearfall=2.	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	No data available		Not harmonized.	
<b>Functional limitations / Activities of daily living (see appendix 6)</b>				
LASA	-Can you walk up and down a staircase of 15 steps without resting? (BADL1A, CADL1A) -Can you dress and undress yourself? (BADL2A, CADL2A) -Can you sit down and stand up from a chair? (BADL3A, CADL3A) -Can you cut your own toenails? (BADL4A, CADL4A) -Can you walk outside during five minutes without stopping? (BADL5A, CADL5A) -Can you use your own or public transportation? (BADL6A, CADL6A)  <b>3B: addition:</b> -Can you take a bath/shower? (BADL7A)	1=No, I cannot 2= Only with help 3= Yes, with much difficulty 4= Yes, with some difficulty 5= Yes, without help	<b>funlimP</b> Calculate number of limitations by adding BADL1A 1 point for each 'yes with some difficulty', 'yes with much difficulty', 'only with help' or 'no I cannot' to the six items: funlimP= BADL1A+BADL2A+ BADL3A+ BADL4A+ BADL5A+ BADL6A+ BADL7A  <b>funlim5</b> If BADL1A >=1 & BADL1A <=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1 If (BADL2A >=1 & BADL2A <=4) → funlim5=funlim5+1 If BADL4A >=1 & BADL4A <=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1 If BADL5A >=1 & BADL5A <=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1 If BADL3A >=1 & BADL3A <=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1 funlim5=funlim5+1  <b>zfunlim5</b> Z-score computed.	Variable name: 1. funlimP 2. funlim5 3. zfunlim5  Variable labels: 1. Number of functional limitations: proportionally scaled to number of items counted 2. Number of functional limitations (0-5) 3. Number of functional limitations (0-5) z-score – computed for each cohort individually  Value labels: <b>FunlimP:</b> Proportional scaling to account for difference in number of items counted across the cohorts: funlimP= (funlim-MIN)/(MAX-MIN)*10  <b>Funlim5:</b> Range 0-5
ActiFE Ulm	<b>How great difficulty do you have a staircase with 15 steps up and to go down without taking a break? (ADL_stairs_BL)</b>  <b>How much difficulty do you have to dress and undress? (ADL_dressing_BL)</b>  <b>How much difficulty do you have to cut your toenails? (ADL_toenails_BL)</b>  <b>How much trouble do you have to take a five-minute walk without stopping? (ADL_walk_BL)</b>  <b>How much difficulty do you have to sit on a chair and to get up? (ADL_chair_BL)</b>  How much difficulty do you have to take a shower or bath? (ADL_shower_BL)	0= None 1= Some difficulty ( <i>light</i> difficulty) 2= moderate 3= large 4= not feasible, need help	<b>funlimP</b> Calculate number of limitations by adding 1 point for each difficulty (some difficulty or more; 1-4) If ADL_stairs_BL >= 1 → funlimP = funlimP +1 If ADL_dressing_BL >= 1 → funlimP = funlimP +1 If ADL_toenails_BL >= 1 → funlimP = funlimP +1 If ADL_walk_BL >= 1 → funlimP = funlimP +1 If ADL_chair_BL >= 1 → funlimP = funlimP +1 If ADL_shower_BL >= 1 → funlimP = funlimP +1  <b>Funlim5</b> Calculate number of limitations by adding 1 point for each difficulty (some difficulty or more; 1-4) If ADL_stairs_BL >= 1 → funlim5 = funlim5 +1 If ADL_dressing_BL >= 1 → funlim5 = funlim5 +1 If ADL_toenails_BL >= 1 → funlim5 = funlim5 +1 If ADL_walk_BL >= 1 → funlim5 = funlim5 +1 If ADL_chair_BL >= 1 → funlim5 = funlim5 +1  <b>zfunlim5</b> Z-score computed.	Activities selected for funlim5 are: 1. climbing stairs 2. dressing 3. 'cutting toenails' or 'bending, kneeling, stooping' 4. 'walk outside for 5 min' or 'walking 100 meters/yards' 5. Get up from chair or toilet

TILDA	<p>Because of a physical or mental health problem, do you have difficulty doing any of the activities on the card:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Walking 100 meters (100 yards) (f1001_01)</li> <li>-Running or jogging about 1.5 kilometers (1 mile) (f1001_02)</li> <li>-Sitting for about two hours (f1001_03)</li> <li>-Getting up from a chair after sitting for long periods (f1001_04)</li> <li>-Climbing several flights of stairs without resting (f1001_05)</li> <li>-Climbing one flight of stairs without resting (f1001_06)</li> <li>-Stooping, kneeling, or crouching (f1001_07)</li> <li>-Reaching or extending your arms above shoulder level (f1001_08)</li> <li>-Pulling or pushing large objects like a living room chair (f1001_09)</li> <li>-Lifting or carrying weights over 10 pounds/5 kilos, like a heavy bag of groceries (f1001_10)</li> </ul> <p>Because of a health or memory problem, do you have difficulty doing any of the activities on this card?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Picking up a small coin from a table (f1001_11)</li> <li>-Dressing, including putting on shoes and socks (f1002_1)</li> <li>-Walking across a room (f1002_2)</li> <li>-Bathing or showering (f1002_3)</li> <li>-Eating, such as cutting up your food (f1002_4)</li> <li>-Getting in or out of bed (f1002_5)</li> <li>-Using the toilet, including getting up or down (f1002_6)</li> </ul>	<p>0=no 1=yes</p>	<p><b>funlimP</b> Calculate number of limitations by adding 1 point for each 'yes' to the following 10 items: funlimP=f1001_01+f1001_02+f1001_03+f1001_04+f1001_05+f1001_06+f1001_07+f1001_08+f1001_09+f1001_10</p> <p><b>funlim5:</b> funlim5=f1001_06 + f1001_01 + f1001_07 + f1002_6 +f1002_1</p> <p><b>zfunlim5</b> Z-score computed.</p>	
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B-PROOF	<p>SF12 physical function subscale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does your health limit you in moderate activities (moving a table, playing golf, etc.)? (SF12_2)</li> <li>- Does your health limit you in climbing stairs? (SF12_3)</li> <li>- During the past 4 weeks, have you accomplished less than you would like as a result of your physical health? (SF12_4)</li> <li>- During the past 4 weeks, were you limited in the kind of work or other regular activities you do as a result of your physical health? (SF12_5)</li>   <li>- During the past four weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work, including both work outside the home and housework? (SF12_8)</li>   <li>- During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities like visiting with friends, relatives etc? (SF12_12)</li> </ul> <p>Items from Euroqol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobility (Euroqol_1)</li>   <li>- Self-care (Euroqol_2)</li>   <li>- Daily activities (Euroqol_3)</li> </ul>	<p>Range</p> <p>1 = limited a lot 2 = limited a little 3 = not limited at all</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes</p> <p>1 = not at all 2 = slightly 3 = moderately 4 = quite a bit 5 = extremely</p> <p>1 = all of the time 2 = most of the time 3 = some of the time 4 = a little of the time 5 = none of the time</p> <p>Range 1-3:</p> <p>1 = no problem with walking 2 = some problems with walking 3 = stay in bed most of the time</p> <p>1 = no problem with washing or getting dressed 2 = some problems with washing or getting dressed 3 = not able to wash myself or get dressed</p> <p>1 = no problems with daily activities 2 = some problems with daily activities 3 = not able to perform daily activities</p>	<p>Includes questions on climbing stairs, walking and self-care, but questions are asked differently, and there are no sufficient similar items to harmonize.</p>	
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Rotterdam Study	<p>Questions e5_EI1_03 to e5_EI1_26 are based on the Stanford Health Assessment Questionnaire. Questions e5_EI1_28 to e5_EI1_33 are based on the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living scale:</p> <p>Are you able to get your clothes from closets or drawers, on your own? (e5_EI1_03)</p> <p><b>Are you able to dress yourself, including doing the buttons, zippers, tying laces, etc.</b> (e5_EI1_04)</p> <p>Are you able to wash your hair on your own? (e5_EI1_05)</p> <p>Are you able to get up from a chair without using your arms as support? (e5_EI1_06)</p> <p>Are you able to get out of your bed on your own? (e5_EI1_07)</p> <p>Do you have trouble eating? Do you have trouble cutting meat or bread, or do you have problems with drinking a full glass of milk? (e5_EI1_08)</p> <p>Are you able to open a new carton of milk on your own? (e5_EI1_09)</p> <p><b>Are you able to walk outside on a flat terrain on your own?</b> (e5_EI1_10)</p> <p><b>Are you able to walk 5 steps on the stairs and back on your own?</b> (e5_EI1_11)</p> <p>Are you able to wash and dry your entire body on your own? (e5_EI1_12)</p> <p>Are you able to take a bath or use the shower on your own? (e5_EI1_13)</p> <p>Are you able to open and close the tap of a sink on your own? (e5_EI1_14)</p> <p><b>Are you able to sit down on and get up from the toilet on your own?</b> (e5_EI1_15)</p> <p>Are you able to comb / style your hair on your own? (e5_EI1_16)</p> <p>Are you able to grab a pack of sugar (1 kg) from a shelf above your head? (e5_EI1_17)</p> <p><b>Are you able to bend, for example to grab clothes from the floor?</b> (e5_EI1_18)</p> <p>Are you able to open a car door from the outside on your own? (e5_EI1_19)</p> <p>Are you able to open a jar of jam, that has already been opened before? (e5_EI1_20)</p> <p>Are you able to use a pen or pencil? (e5_EI1_21)</p> <p>Are you able to do your daily grocery shopping? (e5_EI1_22)</p> <p>Are you able to get in and out of a passenger car? (e5_EI1_23)</p> <p>Are you able to travel independently? (e5_EI1_24)</p> <p>Are you able to do small chores in the house? (e5_EI1_25)</p> <p>Are you able to run the household on your own? (e5_EI1_26)</p> <p>Are you able to cycle? (e5_EI1_27)</p> <p>Do you have trouble using the telephone (at home or in a cell)? (e5_EI1_28)</p> <p>Do you have trouble cooking a dish? (e5_EI1_29)</p> <p>Do you have trouble doing the laundry? (e5_EI1_31)</p> <p>Imagine you would have to use medication, are you able to take care of this yourself? (e5_EI1_32)</p> <p>Do you have trouble arranging your finance? (e5_EI1_33)</p>	<p>1 = without difficulty  2 = with some difficulty  3 = with a lot of difficulty  4 = cannot do it her/himself (support needed)  7 = don't know  8 = N.a.  9 = No answer</p>	<p><b>funlimP</b>  if funlim=e5_EI1_03+...+e5_EI1_33.</p> <p><b>Funlim5</b>  If e5_EI1_11&gt;=2 and e5_EI1_11&lt;=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1  If e5_EI1_18&gt;=2 and e5_EI1_18&lt;=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1  If e5_EI1_10&gt;=2 and e5_EI1_10&lt;=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1  If e5_EI1_15&gt;=2 and e5_EI1_15&lt;=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1  If e5_EI1_04&gt;=2 and e5_EI1_04&lt;=4 → funlim5=funlim5+1</p> <p><b>zfunlim5</b>  Z-score computed.</p>	
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Genetic variants				
LASA	See Appendix 7			See Appendix 7
ActiFE Ulm	No data			
TILDA	No data			
B-PROOF	See Appendix 7			
Rotterdam study	See Appendix 7			
Grip strength				
LASA	Grip strength dynamometer (wave C: Takei TTK 5001, Takei Scientific Instruments Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. Wave 3B: JAMAR 5030J1 Hydraulic Hand Dynamometer) Two attempts with each hand: -left hand (BMED618, BMED619; CMED618, CMED619) -right hand (BMED616, BMED617; CMED616, CMED617)		<b>grip, wave C:</b> grip=max(CMED618, CMED619, CMED616, CMED617)  <b>grip, wave 3B:</b> grip=max(BMED618, BMED619, BMED616, BMED617)  <b>zgrip</b> Z-scores created.	Variable name: grip zgrip  Variable label: Grip strength (kg) – maximum Z-score of grip strength – computed for each cohort individually
ActiFE Ulm	A JAMAR dynamometer was used to measure grip strength. Grip strength (kg); highest value of means of two measures (gripstrength_BL) Grip strength right hand first try (kg) (gripstrength_r1_BL) Grip strength left hand first try (kg) (gripstrength_l1_BL) Grip strength right hand second try (kg) (gripstrength_r2_BL) Grip strength left hand second try (kg) (gripstrength_l2_BL)	Range 6 – 110 kg	<b>grip</b> grip = max (gripstrength_r1_BL, gripstrength_l1_BL, gripstrength_r2_BL, gripstrength_l2_BL)  <b>zgrip</b> Z-scores created.	Range 0-79  To my knowledge, there are no papers describing the inter-instrument reliability between the various instruments that were used in the cohorts. Therefore, z-scores were computed (zgrip) using the grip scores of each cohort individually.
TILDA	Grip strength was measured using a Baseline hydraulic hand dynamometer. Two attempts with each hand: -dominant hand (GRIPtest1D, GRIPtest2D) -non-dominant hand (GRIPtest1ND, GRIPtest2ND)	Range 0-68 kg Range 0-81 kg	<b>grip</b> grip=max(GRIPtest1D, GRIPtest2D, GRIPtest1ND, GRIPtest2ND)  <b>zgrip</b> Z-scores created.	

B-PROOF	<p>Measured using a strain-gauged dynamometer (Takei, TKK 5401, Takei Scientific Instruments Co. Ltd., Japan, inter observer CV = 5%). Participants were asked to perform two maximum hand grip trials with each hand in standing position with their arms along their body. Maximal hand grip strength was defined as the average of the highest score of the left and right hand: Dominant hand (<a href="#">hgs_dominant_hand</a>)</p> <p>Hand grip right hand (<a href="#">hgs_right_1st_attempt</a>, <a href="#">hgs_right_2nd_attempt</a>) Hand grip left hand (<a href="#">hgs_left_1st_attempt</a>, <a href="#">hgs_left_2nd_attempt</a>)</p> <p>Hand grip: position</p> <p>Handgrip: remarks (<a href="#">grip_remarks</a>)</p>	<p>1 = right 2 = left</p> <p>In kg</p> <p>No unit/categories included</p> <p>1 = handicap right hand 2 = handicap left hand 3 = pain Missing = no remark</p>	<p><b>grip</b> grip=max(<a href="#">hgs_right_1st_attempt</a>, <a href="#">hgs_right_2nd_attempt</a>, <a href="#">hgs_left_1st_attempt</a>, <a href="#">hgs_left_2nd_attempt</a>)</p> <p><b>zgrip</b> Z-scores created.</p>	
Rotterdam Study	<p>Measurement of hand grip strength (in kg) (1) (<a href="#">e5_15813</a>) Measurement of hand grip strength (in kg) (2) (<a href="#">e5_15814</a>) Measurement of hand grip strength (in kg) (3) (<a href="#">e5_15815</a>)</p> <p>Which hand is measured? (<a href="#">e5_15816</a>)</p> <p>Grip strength was measured using a Fabrication Enterprises hydraulic hand dynamometer.</p>	<p>= 1 - 90 99 = missing 88 = not applicable/default</p> <p>1 = right 2 = left 9 = missing 8 = not applicable/default</p>	<p><b>grip</b> If <a href="#">e5_15813</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15814</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15815</a>&lt;88 → grip=max(<a href="#">e5_15813</a>, <a href="#">e5_15814</a>, <a href="#">e5_15815</a>)</p> <p>If <a href="#">e5_15813</a>=missing and <a href="#">e5_15814</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15815</a>&lt;88 → grip=max(<a href="#">e5_15814</a>, <a href="#">e5_15815</a>)</p> <p>If <a href="#">e5_15813</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15814</a>=missing and <a href="#">e5_15815</a>&lt;88 → grip=max(<a href="#">e5_15813</a>, <a href="#">e5_15815</a>)</p> <p>If <a href="#">e5_15813</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15814</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15815</a>=missing → grip=max(<a href="#">e5_15813</a>, <a href="#">e5_15814</a>)</p> <p>If <a href="#">e5_15813</a>=missing and <a href="#">e5_15814</a>= missing and <a href="#">e5_15815</a>&lt;88 → grip=<a href="#">e5_15815</a> If <a href="#">e5_15813</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15814</a>=missing and <a href="#">e5_15815</a>=missing → grip=<a href="#">e5_15813</a> If <a href="#">e5_15813</a>= missing and <a href="#">e5_15814</a>&lt;88 and <a href="#">e5_15815</a>= missing → grip=<a href="#">e5_15814</a></p> <p><b>zgrip</b> Z-scores created.</p>	
<b>Hearing</b>				
LASA	<p>R wears hearing aid(s) (HA) how many hours (<a href="#">bsense7b</a>)</p> <p>Can you hear well enough? (<a href="#">bsense08</a>, <a href="#">csense08</a>) <b>Can you follow a conversation in a group of three or four persons without a hearing aid?</b> (<a href="#">bsense09</a>, <a href="#">csense09</a>) Can you follow a conversation in a group of three or four persons with a hearing aid? (<a href="#">bsense10</a>, <a href="#">csense10</a>) <b>Can you follow a conversation with one person?</b> (<a href="#">bsense11</a>, <a href="#">csense11</a>)</p>	<p>-2=no hearing aid -1=missing 1= less than 1 hr a day 2= 1 to 4 hrs a day 3= 4 to 8 hrs a day 4= all day</p> <p>1=Yes, without difficulty 2=Yes, but with some difficulty 3=Yes, but with much difficulty 4=No I cannot</p> <p>Additional response option for (<a href="#">sense10</a> and <a href="#">sense12</a>):</p>	<p><b>hearing, wave C</b> If (<a href="#">csense09</a>=1 or <a href="#">csense09</a>=2) &amp; <a href="#">csense11</a>=1 → hearing=0 If <a href="#">csense09</a>&gt;=3 or <a href="#">csense11</a>&gt;=2 → hearing=1</p> <p><b>hearing, wave 3B</b> If (<a href="#">bsense09</a>=1 or <a href="#">bsense09</a>=2) &amp; <a href="#">bsense11</a>=1 → hearing=0 If <a href="#">bsense09</a>&gt;=3 or <a href="#">bsense11</a>&gt;=2 → hearing=1</p> <p><b>hearingaid (only for 3B)</b> if <a href="#">bsense7b</a>=-2 → hearingaid =0 if <a href="#">bsense7b</a>&gt;=1 → hearingaid=1</p>	<p>Variable name: hearing hearingaid</p> <p>Variable labels: Do you have hearing problems (subjective)? Do you (sometimes) use a hearing aid?</p> <p>Value labels 0=no 1=yes</p> <p>Note: The use of a hearing aid is not considered in the hearing variable</p>

	Can you follow a conversation with one person with a hearing aid? ( <a href="#">bsense12</a> , <a href="#">csense12</a> )	5=Respondent does not have a hearing aid	
ActiFE Ulm	hearing ( <a href="#">hear_BL</a> ) Measured by interviewers' impression.	0=good 1=bad	<b>Hearing</b> Use as is. hearing= <a href="#">hear_BL</a>
TILDA	Do you have any of the following aids or appliances to help with your hearing: -hearing aid (all the time) ( <a href="#">ph107_1</a> ) -hearing aid (some of the time) ( <a href="#">ph107_2</a> ) - amplifier ( <a href="#">ph107_3</a> ) is not available in public data -none of the above ( <a href="#">ph107_4</a> )  <b>Is your hearing with or without a hearing aid ... (<a href="#">ph108</a>)</b>  <b>Not in public data wave 1:</b> Can you follow a conversation with one person (with or without a hearing aid)? ( <a href="#">ph109</a> ) Can you follow a conversation with four people (with or without a hearing aid)? ( <a href="#">ph110</a> )	0=no 1=yes  1=excellent 2=very good 3=good 4=fair 5=poor  1=with no difficulty 2=with some difficulty 3=with much difficulty 4=no I cannot	<b>hearing</b> If <a href="#">ph108</a> =1 or <a href="#">ph108</a> =2 or <a href="#">ph108</a> =3 → hearing=0 If <a href="#">ph108</a> =4 or <a href="#">ph108</a> =5 → hearing=1  <b>hearingaid</b> if <a href="#">ph107_1</a> =0 and <a href="#">ph107_2</a> = 0 → hearingaid =0 if <a href="#">ph107_1</a> =1 or <a href="#">ph107_2</a> =1 → hearingaid = 1
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.

Rotterdam Study	<p><b>Do you think you hear less (without any hearing aids)?</b> (e5_EIKNO1)</p> <p>Do you use any hearing aids? (e5_EIKNO2)</p> <p>Do you think you hear less, even when using your hearing aids? (e5_EIKNO2A)</p> <p>Are you able to have a conversation with more than 3 persons? (e5_EIKNO3) Do you avoid certain occasions (e.g. birthdays) because of your hearing? (e5_EIKNO4)</p> <p>Do you ever hear sounds in your head or (one of) your ears, such as buzzing, peeping, humming, while there's no clear noise source closeby? (e5_EIKNO5)</p> <p>If yes, do these sounds hinder your daily activities? (e5_EIKNO5A)</p>	<p>0 = no, I hear almost everything 1 = yes, sometimes I don't hear what people are saying 2 = yes, I often don't hear what people are saying 3 = yes, I (almost) never hear what people are saying 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes, hearing instrument(s) 2 = yes, a BAHA 3 = ja, een cochlear implant 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no, I hear almost everything 1 = yes, sometimes I don't hear what people are saying 2 = yes, I often don't hear what people are saying 3 = yes, I (almost) never hear what people are saying 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = (almost) never 1 = sometimes 2 = often 3 = almost always 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes, &lt; 1 times a week 2 = yes, &gt;= 1 times a week, but not daily 3 = yes, everyday 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p>	<p><b>hearing</b> If e5_EIKNO1 = 2 or e5_EIKNO1 = 3 → hearing=1 If e5_EIKNO1 = 0 or e5_EIKNO1 = 1 → hearing=0</p> <p><b>hearingaid</b> If e5_EIKNO2 = 0 → hearingaid = 0 If e5_EIKNO2 &gt;= 1 and e5_EIKNO2 &lt;= 3 → hearingaid = 1</p>	
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Heart disease				
LASA	Do you have a heart disease? (BHART01, CHART01)	<b>3B:</b> 1=no 2=yes  <b>C:</b> 0=no, never 1=no, but at wave B yes 2=yes, but at wave B no 3=yes, and at wave B yes	<b>Wave C:</b> If chart01=0 → heart=0 If chart01=1 or chart01=2 or chart01=3 → heart=1  <b>Wave 3B:</b> If BHART01=2 → heart=1 If BHART01=1 → heart=0	The harmonization algorithms use different conditions for determining history of heart disease. Therefore, individual cardiovascular conditions should be used instead of this harmonized variable.  Variable name: heart
ActiFE Ulm	(C_myocardinf_BL) Myocardial infarction (C_heartf_BL) Heart failure	0=no 1=yes	If C_myocardinf_BL = 0 AND C_heartf_BL = 0 → heart = 0 If C_myocardinf_BL = 1 OR C_heartf_BL = 1 → heart = 1	Variable label: History of heart disease  Value labels: 0=no 1=yes
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: -angina (ph201_02) -heart attack (ph201_03) -heart failure (ph201_04) -heart murmur (ph201_09) -abnormal heart rhythm (ph201_10) -other heart trouble (ph201_11)	0=no 1=yes	If ph201_02=1   ph201_03=1   ph201_04=1   ph201_09=1   ph201_10=1   ph201_11=1 → heart=1  If ph201_02=0 & ph201_03=0 & ph201_04=0 & ph201_09=0 & ph201_10=0 & ph201_11=0 → heart=0	
B-PROOF	Do/did you have heart problems? (heart_problem)  What heart problems do/did you have? (heart_problem_what)  Which type of CVD does participant have? (CVdisease)	0 = no 1 = yes  String  1 = arrhythmia 2 = angina pectoris 3 = myocardial infarction 4 = heart failure 5 = atrial septum defect 6 = pericarditis 7 = aneurysm 8 = pulmonal hypertension	Heart=heart_problem	
Rotterdam Study	After (date interview ERGO-4/ErgoPlus-2/ErgoJong-1), have you ever been treated in the hospital for a narrowing of the blood vessels of the heart? (e5_EIPTCA)  After (date interview ERGO-4/ErgoPlus-2/ErgoJong-1), did you experience a heart attack? (e5_EIMI)	0 = No 1 = Yes 7 = Don't know 9 = No answer  0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer	Not harmonized; this is too specific for Heart disease.	
Height				
LASA	Measured height in centimetres (BMED150, CMED150)		height=CMED150/BMED150	Variable name: height
ActiFE Ulm	body height (m) (height_BL)		height = height_BL x 100	
TILDA	Measured height in centimetres (height)	Height: 145-185 cm  (NB: 145= '<=145'; 185= '185+')	height=height	Variable label: Height in cm

B-PROOF	Measured height ( <a href="#">Length</a> )	In cm, 1 decimal	height= <a href="#">Length</a>	
Rotterdam Study	Height, standing (in cm) ( <a href="#">e5_229</a> )	= 100.0 - 250.0 999.9 = missing 888.8 = not appropriate-default	height= <a href="#">e5_229</a>	
<b>Hypertension</b>				
LASA	Self-reported chronic conditions: -hypertension ( <a href="#">BHBD1</a> , <a href="#">CHBD1</a> )  Follow-up questions only asked to those responding 'yes' to first question: -From which age have you had hypertension? ( <a href="#">BHBD2</a> , <a href="#">CHBD2</a> )  -Are you taking medication for hypertension? ( <a href="#">BHBD2A</a> , <a href="#">CHBD2A</a> )  -Are you being treated for hypertension by a doctor? ( <a href="#">BHBD3</a> , <a href="#">CHBD3</a> )	1=no 2=yes  Range 0-64  1= no 2=yes  1=no 2=yes, family physician 3=yes, specialist	<b>hypertension:</b> If <a href="#">B/CHBD1</a> =2 → hypertension=1 If <a href="#">B/CHBD1</a> =1 → hypertension=0  <b>hypertensionm:</b> if not missing (BPsys) and not missing(BPdias) → hypertensionm = 0* if BPsys >= 140 or BPdias >= 90 → hypertensionm = 1  *) See <a href="#">blood pressure</a> .  <b>hypmsr</b> if hypertension = 0 or hypertensionm = 0 → hypmsr = 0 if hypertension = 1 or hypertensionm = 1 → hypmsr = 1  <b>hypmed:</b> If <a href="#">B/CHBD2A</a> =1 → hypmed=0 If <a href="#">B/CHBD2A</a> =2 → hypmed=1	Variable name: 1. hypertension 2. hypertensionm 3. hypmsr 4. hypmed  Variable label: 1. Does the respondent have hypertension? (self-reported) 2. Does the respondent have hypertension? (measured; based on lowest BP measurements) 3. Does the respondent have hypertension? (measured (based on lowest BP measurements) OR self-reported) 4. Taking hypertension medication?
ActiFE Ulm	hypertension until baseline ( <a href="#">C_hypert_BL</a> )	0=no 1=yes	<b>hypertension:</b> Use as is. hypertension = <a href="#">C_hypert_BL</a>  <b>hypertensionm:</b> if not missing (BPsys) and not missing(BPdias) → hypertensionm = 0* if BPsys >= 140 or BPdias >= 90 → hypertensionm = 1  *) See <a href="#">blood pressure</a> .  <b>hypmsr</b> if hypertension = 0 or hypertensionm = 0 → hypmsr = 0 if hypertension = 1 or hypertensionm = 1 → hypmsr = 1  <b>hypmed</b> Not harmonized.	Value label: 0=no 1=yes  Notes: According to most national guidelines, the threshold for the diagnosis of hypertension is a systolic blood pressure of at least 140 mm Hg, a diastolic blood pressure of at least 90 mm Hg, or both ( <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673614614689?via%3Dihub">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673614614689?via%3Dihub</a> ). The lowest measured value was used for determining presence of hypertension. This will likely overestimate the prevalence of hypertension in LASA C, as BP was only measured once in this cohort (1509 valid cases). We chose to use the lowest BP measurements as opposed to the first BP measurement for determining hypertension, since the very first BP measurements typically are overestimations. Also note that in B-Proof, there are 1243 respondents for whom only the lowest measure was reported.  Note that for hypmed it may be more appropriate to use the dichotomous variables for cardiovascular drugs related to treatment of hypertension.
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: high blood pressure ( <a href="#">ph201_01</a> )  Are you currently taking any tablets or pills for high blood pressure? ( <a href="#">ph202a</a> )	0=no 1=yes  -1=not asked 1=yes 5=no	<b>hypertension:</b> Use as is. <a href="#">ph201_01</a> =hypertension  <b>hypertensionm:</b> if not missing (BPsys) and not missing(BPdias) → hypertensionm = 0* if BPsys >= 140 or BPdias >= 90 → hypertensionm = 1  *) See <a href="#">blood pressure</a> .  <b>hypmsr</b> if hypertension = 0 or hypertensionm = 0 → hypmsr = 0 if hypertension = 1 or hypertensionm = 1 → hypmsr = 1  <b>hypmed:</b> if <a href="#">ph202a</a> =1 → hypmed=1 if <a href="#">ph202a</a> =5 → hypmed=0	

B-PROOF	Does the participant have elevated blood pressure? ( <a href="#">BloodPressure</a> )  Hypertensive medication from the medication data? (which included)	0 = no 1 = yes	<b>hypertension</b> Use as is. Hypertension= <a href="#">BloodPressure</a>  <b>hypertensionm:</b> if not missing (BPsys) and not missing(BPdias) → hypertensionm = 0* if BPsys >= 140 or BPdias >= 90 → hypertensionm = 1  *) See <a href="#">blood pressure</a> .  <b>hypmsr</b> if hypertension = 0 or hypertensionm = 0 → hypmsr = 0 if hypertension = 1 or hypertensionm = 1 → hypmsr = 1  <b>hypmed:</b> Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	Are you taking any medication for high blood pressure at the moment? ( <a href="#">e5_EIMC8C</a> )	0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer	<b>hypertension</b> Not harmonized.  <b>hypertensionm:</b> if not missing (BPsys) and not missing(BPdias) → hypertensionm = 0* if BPsys >= 140 or BPdias >= 90 → hypertensionm = 1  *) See <a href="#">blood pressure</a> .  <b>hypmsr</b> if hypertensionm = 0 → hypmsr = 0 if hypertensionm = 1 → hypmsr = 1  <b>hypmed:</b> If <a href="#">e5_EIMC8C</a> =1 → hypmed=1 If <a href="#">e5_EIMC8C</a> =0 → hypmed=0	
<b>ID number</b>				
LASA	Respondent number ( <a href="#">respnr</a> )	Range 71000-94138	<b>Wave C:</b> ID= <a href="#">respnr</a> + 100000000  <b>Wave 3B:</b> ID= <a href="#">respnr</a> + 200000000	Variable name: ID  Unit: ID number
ActiFE Ulm	study ID ( <a href="#">sid</a> )	Range 20034-79997	ID= <a href="#">sid</a> + 300000000	
TILDA	TILDA unique identifier ( <a href="#">id</a> )  A unique identifier for each participant is provided ( <a href="#">id</a> ), along with identifiers for the household ( <a href="#">household</a> ) and geographic cluster ( <a href="#">cluster</a> ) to which they belong. As this variable contains non-numerical information, a new ID variable was constructed.	Range 01021-40942	<a href="#">id</a> was first reconstructed by assigning a random number to each respondent. Then: ID= <a href="#">id</a> + 400000000	
B-PROOF	Participant number ( <a href="#">participant_ID</a> )	Range 5008-32343	ID= <a href="#">participant_ID</a> + 500000000	
Rotterdam Study	Identification ( <a href="#">ergoid</a> )	Range 1-9604001	<a href="#">ergoid</a> was first reconstructed by assigning a random number to each respondent. Then: ID= <a href="#">ergoid</a> + 600000000	

Income				
LASA	Income of respondent + partner per month (binccat, cinccat)	<p>Wave C:</p> <p>0=less than 999 guilder (&lt; 453 euro)</p> <p>1=1000-1250 guilder (454 - 567)</p> <p>2=1251-1500 guilder (567 - 680)</p> <p>3=1501-1750 guilder (681 - 794)</p> <p>4=1751-2000 guilder (795 - 907)</p> <p>5=2001-2250 guilder (908 - 1021)</p> <p>6=2251-2500 guilder (1022 - 1134)</p> <p>7=2501-3000 guilder (1135 - 1361)</p> <p>8=3001-3500 guilder (1362 - 1588)</p> <p>9=3501-4000 guilder (1589 - 1815)</p> <p>10=4001-4500 guilder (1816 - 2042)</p> <p>11=4501-5000 guilder (2043 - 2269)</p> <p>12=5001 or more (2270 +)</p> <p>Wave 3B:</p> <p>1=454-567 euro</p> <p>2=568-680 euro</p> <p>3=681-794 euro</p> <p>4=795-907 euro</p> <p>5=908-1021 euro</p> <p>6=1022-1134 euro</p> <p>7=1135-1361 euro</p> <p>8=1362-1588 euro</p> <p>9=1589-1815 euro</p> <p>10=1816-2042 euro</p> <p>11=2043-2269 euro</p> <p>12=2270-2495 euro</p> <p>13=2496-2722 euro</p> <p>14=2723-2949 euro</p> <p>15=2950-3176 euro</p> <p>16=3177-3403 euro</p> <p>17=3404-3630 euro</p> <p>18=3631-3857 euro</p> <p>19=3858-4084 euro</p> <p>20=4085-4311 euro</p> <p>21=4312-4537 euro</p> <p>22=4538-4991 euro</p> <p>23=4992-5445 euro</p> <p>24=5446 or more</p>	<p><b>Wave 3B:</b></p> <p>If binccat&gt;=0 and &lt;=3 → income=1</p> <p>If binccat&gt;=4 &amp; binccat&lt;=8 → income=2</p> <p>If binccat&gt;=9 → income=3</p> <p><b>Wave C:</b></p> <p>If cinccat&gt;=0 and &lt;=3 → income=1</p> <p>If cinccat&gt;=4 &amp; cinccat&lt;=8 → income=2</p> <p>If cinccat&gt;=9 → income=3</p> <p>Note: if resp. had missing data on c/binccat and reported having no income on the follow-up question:</p> <p>If c/binccat&lt;0 &amp; c/bincf=0 → income=1</p>	<p>Variable name: income</p> <p>Variable label: Annual household income (euro)</p> <p>Value labels: 1= &lt;10,000 2= 10,000 - 20,000 3= &gt;20,000</p> <p>Note: the cut-off values were based on TILDA's value labels.</p>
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
TILDA	<p>How much income in total have these people received during the last 12 months? (si408)</p> <p>Did the household income amount to a total of less than XXXXX, more than YYYYY? (si409)</p>	<p>Range 0-2,000,000</p> <p>1= &lt; 10,000 euro</p> <p>2= 10,000 - 20,000 euro</p> <p>3= 20,000 - 40,000 euro</p> <p>4= 40,000 - 70,000 euro</p> <p>5= &gt;70,000 euro</p>	<p>If si408 &gt;=0 and si408 &lt;10,000 → income=1</p> <p>If si408 &gt;=10,000 &amp; si408&lt;20,000 → income=2</p> <p>If si408 &gt;20,000 → income=3</p> <p>If si408 = missing &amp; si409=1 → income=1</p> <p>If si408 = missing &amp; si409=2 → income=2</p> <p>If si408 = missing &amp; (si409=3   si408 = 4   si408 = 5) → income=3</p>	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	

Rotterdam Study	No data available for ERGO-5; only data on baseline.		Not harmonized.	
<b>Injurious falls</b>				
LASA	No data available on injurious falls.		Not harmonized.	Variable name: ifalls
ActiFE Ulm	frequency of injurious falls within the observation period following baseline [fall calendar] ( <a href="#">FC_injury_fall_BL</a> )  Note that these are prospective falls.	Range 0 - 24	If <a href="#">FC_fall_BL</a> = 0 → ifalls = 0 If <a href="#">FC_injury_fall_BL</a> = 0 → ifalls = 0 If <a href="#">FC_injury_fall_BL</a> > 0 → ifalls = 1	Variable label: In the past 12 months, have you had an injurious fall requiring medical attention?
TILDA	Did you injure yourself seriously enough to need medical treatment? ( <a href="#">ph404</a> )	1=yes, and I got treatment 2=yes and I did not get treatment 5=no	If <a href="#">ph404</a> =1   <a href="#">ph404</a> =2 → ifalls=1 If <a href="#">ph404</a> =5   <a href="#">ph401</a> =5 → ifalls=0	Value label: 0=no 1=yes
B-PROOF	No data available, but data on fractures after falls in period before baseline: Did participant ever sustain fracture? ( <a href="#">fractures</a> )  When did the last fracture occur? ( <a href="#">last_fracture_when</a> )  Cause of the most recent fracture? ( <a href="#">cause_fracture</a> )  Did participant sustain another fracture? ( <a href="#">fractures_2</a> )  When did last-but-one fracture occur? ( <a href="#">last_but_one_fracture_when</a> )  Cause of last-but-one fracture? ( <a href="#">cause_last_but_one_fracture</a> )	0=no 1=yes  Date  1=fall > 'standing height' 2=fall from 'standing height' 3='traffic incident' 4='other'  0=no 1=yes  Date  1=fall > 'standing height' 2=fall from 'standing height' 3='traffic incident' 4='other'	Should only cover injurious falls in past 12 months, so:  If <a href="#">cause_fracture</a> = 1 or <a href="#">cause_fracture</a> = 2 or <a href="#">cause_last_but_one_fracture</a> = 1 or <a href="#">cause_last_but_one_fracture</a> = 2 → ifalls=1 If <a href="#">cause_fracture</a> = 3 or <a href="#">cause_fracture</a> = 4 or <a href="#">cause_last_but_one_fracture</a> = 3 or <a href="#">cause_last_but_one_fracture</a> = 4 → ifalls=0  year_from_date=XDATE.year( <a href="#">date_interview</a> ).  diffdate_frac=year_from_date- <a href="#">last_fracture_when</a>	
Rotterdam Study	Did this/these fall(s) in the past 12 months have any serious consequences such as a broken bone? ( <a href="#">e5_EIMC27A</a> )	0 = no 1 = Yes, have broken one of more bones 2 = yes, head trauma 3 = yes, other 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer	If <a href="#">e5_EIMC27A</a> =0 or <a href="#">e5_EIMC27A</a> =8 → ifalls=0 If <a href="#">e5_EIMC27A</a> >=1 and <a href="#">e5_EIMC27A</a> <=3 → ifalls=1	

Living situation				
LASA	<p>C &amp; 3B: type of housing (<a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>)</p> <p>C &amp; 3B: type of housing (<a href="#">choustyp/bhoustyp</a>)</p>	<p>-1= asked no answer 1= independent 2= residential home 3= nursing home-somatic 4= nursing home-psychiatric 5= hospital 6= psychiatric hospital 8= monastery (added)</p> <p>Coding in 3B and C differs. <b>3B:</b> -3=Na, wrong skip -2=Not applicable -1=unknown 1=attached row or semi-detached 2=detached 3=high rise (elevator) 4=high rise (no elevator) 5=ground floor apartment 6=apt build elderly (elevator) 7=home elderly (street level) 8=semi-independent 9=farm/corporate housing 10=houseboat 11=housing with communal facilities 12=other 13=institution 14=monastery</p>	<p>If <a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>=1 → living=0 If <a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>=2 or <a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>=3 or <a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>=4 or <a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>=5 or <a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>=6 or <a href="#">chindep/bhindep</a>=8 → living=1</p>	<p>Variable name: living</p> <p>Variable label: Living situation</p> <p>Value label: 0=community-dwelling 1=institutionalized</p> <p>Same approach taken as in EPOSA harmonization guide. Note: enough cases institutionalized? Also: do we use type of house? (i.e. apartment, (semi-)detached, terraced etc.)</p>
ActiFE Ulm	<p>What kind of house do you live in? (<a href="#">IV3N877</a>)</p> <p>ActiFE Ulm only includes community-dwelling older persons.</p>	<p>1=one family house 2=two family house/row house 3=apartment in apartment building</p>	<p>living = 0</p>	
TILDA	<p>Only info on house type as all respondents are community-dwelling: Now I have a few questions about your place of residence. Is this (<a href="#">hw101</a>)</p>	<p>1=a detached house 2=a semi-detached house 3=a terraced house 4=an apartment/ flat/bedsitter 95=other (specify)</p>	<p>living=0</p>	
B-PROOF	<p>No info on type of house only living situation (<a href="#">living_sit</a>)</p>	<p>1=independent 2=assisted living 3=service flat 4=home for the elderly</p>	<p>If <a href="#">living_sit</a>=1 → living=0 If <a href="#">living_sit</a>=2 or <a href="#">living_sit</a>=3 or <a href="#">living_sit</a>=4 → living=1</p>	

Rotterdam study	How is your living situation? (e5_EIHOME)	1=independent 2=service flat/supported housing/community 3=residential care home 4=nursing home 5=other 7=don't know 9=no answer	If e5_EIHOME=1 → living=0 If e5_EIHOME=2 or e5_EIHOME=3 or e5_EIHOME=4 → living=1	
<b>Lung disease</b>				
LASA	Do you have: asthma, chronic bronchitis or emphysema (BCARA01, CCARA01)	<b>3B:</b> 1=no 2=yes  <b>C:</b> 0=no, never 1=no, but at wave B yes 2=yes, but at wave B no 3=yes, and at wave B yes	<b>C:</b> If ccara01=0 → lung=0 If ccara01=1 or ccara01=2 or ccara01=3 → lung=1  <b>3B:</b> If BCARA01=1 → lung=0 If BCARA01=2 → lung=1	Variable name: lung  Variable label: Lung disease  Value label: 0=no 1=yes
ActiFE Ulm	asthma until baseline (C_asthma_BL)  chronic obstructive lung disease until baseline (C_copd_BL)	0=no 1=yes	If C_asthma_BL =0 & C_copd_BL =0 → lung=0 If C_asthma_BL =1   C_copd_BL =1 → lung=1	The number of lung disease that are reported on differs between the cohorts. Also, the questions are asked differently; for example in LASA, presence of asthma, chronic bronchitis or emphysema is all assessed in the same yes/no question.
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions? -Asthma (ph301_02) -Chronic lung disease such as bronchitis or emphysema (ph301_01)	0=no 1=yes	If ph301_02=0 & ph301_01=0 → lung=0 If ph301_02=1   ph301_01=1 → lung=1	
B-PROOF	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	Have you ever been diagnosed with house dust mite allergy, hay fever or asthma (no COPD)? (e5_EIALLG)  In the last two years, have you been coughing almost daily for three months in a row? (e5_EICARA1) In the last two years, have you been coughing up mucus almost daily for three months in a row? (e5_EICARA2) Have you ever experience wheezing on the chest? (e5_EICARA4) In the last two years, have you experienced this for longer than a week? (e5_EICARAS) Have you ever experienced attacks of asthma? (e5_EICARA6)  Do you know whether you have any lung problems? (e5_18424) -Asthma (e5_18425) - COPD (chronic bronchitis / lung emphysema) (e5_18427)	0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer  0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer  0=nee 1=ja 8=not applicable/default 9=missing	If e5_18424=1 and (e5_18425=1 or e5_18427=1) → lung=1 If e5_18424=0 → lung=0	

Marital status				
LASA	Current marital status ( <a href="#">bmarst</a> , <a href="#">cmarst</a> )	1=never married ( <i>single</i> ) 2=married (partner) 3=divorced (sep) 4=widowhood (widow) 5=registered partnership (partner)	<b>C &amp; 3B:</b> If <a href="#">cmarst/bmarst</a> =2 → marital=1 If <a href="#">cmarst/bmarst</a> =5 → marital=1 If <a href="#">cmarst/bmarst</a> =1 → marital=2 If <a href="#">cmarst/bmarst</a> =3 → marital=3 If <a href="#">cmarst/bmarst</a> =4 → marital=4  <b>partner</b> If marital >= 1 and marital <= 4 → partner = 0 If marital = 1 → partner = 1	Variable name: marital partner  Variable label: Current marital status Living with partner  Value labels: 1 = Partnered or (re)married 2 = Living apart or single 3 = Separated or divorced 4 = widowed
ActiFE Ulm	Marital status ( <a href="#">marital_BL</a> )	1:married, (partner) 2:single, ( <i>single</i> ) 3:divorced (sep) 4:widowed (widow) 5:live apart (single)	<b>marital</b> If <a href="#">marital_BL</a> =1 → marital=1 If <a href="#">marital_BL</a> =2 → marital=2 If <a href="#">marital_BL</a> =3 → marital=3 If <a href="#">marital_BL</a> =4 → marital=4 If <a href="#">marital_BL</a> =5 → marital= 2  <b>partner</b> If marital >= 1 and marital <= 4 → partner = 0 If marital = 1 → partner = 1	
TILDA	Are you ....? ( <a href="#">cs006</a> )	1=married (partner) 2=living with a partner as if married (partner) 3=single (never married) ( <i>single</i> ) 4=separated (sep) 5=divorced (sep) 6=widowed (widow)	<b>marital</b> If <a href="#">cs006</a> =1 → marital=1 If <a href="#">cs006</a> =2 → marital=1 If <a href="#">cs006</a> =3 → marital=2 If <a href="#">cs006</a> =4 or <a href="#">cs006</a> =5 → marital=3 If <a href="#">cs006</a> =6 → marital=4  <b>partner</b> If marital >= 1 and marital <= 4 → partner = 0 If marital = 1 → partner = 1	
B-PROOF	What is your marital status? ( <a href="#">marital_status</a> )	1 = unmarried ( <i>single</i> ) 2 = living together with a partner (partner) 3 = married (partner) 4 = widow/widower (widow) 5 = divorced (sep)	<b>marital</b> If <a href="#">marital_status</a> =3 → marital=1 If <a href="#">marital_status</a> =2 → marital=1 If <a href="#">marital_status</a> =1 → marital=2 If <a href="#">marital_status</a> =5 → marital=3 If <a href="#">marital_status</a> =4 → marital=4  <b>partner</b> If marital >= 1 and marital <= 4 → partner = 0 If marital = 1 → partner = 1	
Rotterdam Study	What is your marital status? ( <a href="#">e5_EICIVIL</a> )  Note: no registered partnership category. Note: widower & then married: falls under the married category now.	1 = Never been married ( <i>single</i> ) 2 = Married/ living together with a partner (also: divorced and remarried) (partner) 3 = widow/widower(widow) 4 = Divorced (sep) 5 = widow/widower and remarried (partner) 9 = No answer	<b>marital</b> If <a href="#">e5_EICIVIL</a> =2 or <a href="#">e5_EICIVIL</a> =5 → marital=1 If <a href="#">e5_EICIVIL</a> =1 → marital=2 If <a href="#">e5_EICIVIL</a> =4 → marital=3 If <a href="#">e5_EICIVIL</a> =3 → marital=4  <b>partner</b> If marital >= 1 and marital <= 4 → partner = 0 If marital = 1 → partner = 1	

Memory				
LASA	Word list recall (15 words) -trail 1 (BMWTT1, CMWTT1) -trail 2 (BMWTT2, CMWTT2) -trail 3 (BMWTT3, CMWTT3)  Delayed recall (BMWTDR, CMWTDR)	Range 0-15 Range 0-15 Range 0-15  Range 0-15	irecall= BMWTT1+ BMWTT2 if BMWTT1>10 → irecall=10+BMWTT2 if BMWTT2>10 → irecall=BMWTT1+10 if BMWTT1>10 & BMWTT2>10 → irecall=20  drecall=BMWTDR if drecall>10 → drecall=10	Variable name: 1. irecall 2. drecall  Variable labels: 1. immediate recall (number of words) 2. delayed recall (number of words)
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	Values: 1. Range 0-20 2. Range 0-10
TILDA	Word list recall (10 words) -trail 1 (COGimmediaterecall1) -trail 2 (COGimmediaterecall2)  Delayed recall (COGdelayedrecall)	Range 0-10 Range 0-10  Range 0-10	irecall= COGimmediaterecall1+ COGimmediaterecall2  drecall=COGdelayedrecall	Note: For consistency across the studies: -the maximum number of words to recall per trail was capped at 10 -only the first 2 trails were used for irecall
B-PROOF	Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT): - 1 <sup>st</sup> recall (RAVLT_1_corr, RAVLT_1_incorr, RAVLT_1_double) - 2 <sup>nd</sup> recall (RAVLT_2_corr, RAVLT_2_incorr, RAVLT_2_double) - 3 <sup>rd</sup> recall (RAVLT_3_corr, RAVLT_3_incorr, RAVLT_3_double) - 4 <sup>th</sup> recall (RAVLT_4_corr, RAVLT_4_incorr, RAVLT_4_double) - 5 <sup>th</sup> recall (RAVLT_5_corr, RAVLT_5_incorr, RAVLT_5_double) - Delayed recall (RAVLT_DR_corr, RAVLT_dr_incorr, RAVLT_dr_double) - Delayed recognition (RAVLT_del_recogn_score)	Score, max 15  Score, max 15  Score, max 15  Score, max 15  Score, max 15  Score, max 30	Irecall= RAVLT_1_corr+ RAVLT_2_corr if RAVLT_1_corr >10 → irecall=10+ RAVLT_2_corr if RAVLT_2_corr >10 → irecall= RAVLT_1_corr +10 if RAVLT_1_corr >10 & RAVLT_2_corr >10 → irecall=20  drecall= RAVLT_DR_corr if drecall>10 → drecall=10	

Rotterdam Study	<p>Words Learning Test-15 test</p> <p>Correct answers 15 WLT trial 1, 2, 3 (e5_2697, e5_2698, e5_2699)</p> <p>Correct answers 15 WLT delayed recall (e5_2700)</p> <p>Wrong words 15 WLT trial 1, 2, 3 (e5_15752, e5_15753, e5_15754)</p> <p>Wrong words 15 WLT delayed recall (e5_15755)</p> <p>Double words 15 WLT trial 1, 2, 3 (e5_15756, e5_15757, e5_15758)</p> <p>Double words 15 WLT delayed recall (e5_15759)</p> <p>Double wrong words 15 WLT trial 1, 2, 3 (e5_15760, e5_15761, e5_15762)</p> <p>Double wrong words 15 WLT delayed recall (e5_15763)</p> <p>Test status 15 Words Learning Test (e5_13188)</p> <p>Correct positive answers 15 WLT recognition task (13191)</p> <p>Incorrect positive answers 15 WLT recognition task (13192)</p> <p>Incorrect negative answers 15 WLT recognition task (2748)</p> <p>Test status 15 WLT recognition task (13189)</p>	<p>= 0 - 15</p> <p>99 = missing</p> <p>88 = not applicable/default</p> <p>1 = complete and reliable</p> <p>2 = technical problems</p> <p>3 = refusal</p> <p>4 = cognitive limitations</p> <p>5 = physical limitations</p> <p>6 = deviation fr.the instrument</p> <p>9 = missing</p> <p>8 = not administered/default</p> <p>= 0 - 15</p> <p>99 = missing</p> <p>88 = not applicable/default</p> <p>1 = complete and reliable</p> <p>2 = technical problems</p> <p>3 = refusal</p> <p>4 = cognitive limitations</p> <p>5 = physical limitations</p> <p>6 = deviation fr.the instrument</p> <p>9 = missing</p> <p>8 = not administered/default</p>	<p>Irecall= e5_2697 + e5_2698</p> <p>if e5_2697&gt;10 → irecall=10 + e5_2698</p> <p>if e5_2698&gt;10 → irecall=e5_2697 + 10</p> <p>if e5_2697&gt;10 and e5_2698&gt;10 → irecall=20</p> <p>drecall= e5_2700</p> <p>if drecall&gt;10 → drecall=10</p>	
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MMSE				
LASA	MMSE (cmmse_sc, bmmse_sc)	Score Max. 30	Cmmse_sc/bmmse_sc=MMSE If Cmmse_sc/bmmse_sc <0 → MMSE=missing	Variable name: MMSE  Variable label: Total MMSE score  Range 0-30
ActiFE Ulm	MMSE (mmse_BL)	Range 17-30	Use as is. mmse_BL = MMSE	
TILDA	MMSE (COGmmse_ha)	Range 9-30	Use as is. COGmmse_ha=MMSE	
B-PROOF	MMSE (MMSE_score)	Score Max. 30	MMSE_score=MMSE If MMSE_score<0 → MMSE=missing	
Rotterdam Study	MMSE score (e5_3766)	Score max. 30	E5_3766=MMSE	

Gait speed				
LASA	<p>Walk test: 2x3 meter walk and turn (as quickly as possible) -time (BWALK04, CWALK04)</p> <p>-reason test not done (BWALK02, CWALK02)</p>	<p>Range 3-64 sec -1= missing</p> <p>-1=See BWALK01 1=Respondent already walked 2=can walk (with aid) 3=can walk with aid not available 4=Cannot walk</p>	<p><b>gait, wave C:</b> if CWALK02 = 4 → gait = -1 if CWALK04 &gt; 0 and CWALK02 != 4 → gait = 6 / CWALK04</p> <p><b>gait, wave 3B:</b> if BWALK02 = 4 → gait = -1 if BWALK04 &gt; 0 and BWALK02 != 4 → gait = 6 / BWALK04</p> <p><b>zgait</b> Z-scores created for nonnegative gait values.</p>	<p>Variable name: gait zgait</p> <p>Variable label: Reported gait speed m/s Z-scores of gait speed m/s – computed for each cohort individually</p> <p>Value label: gait -1= Cannot walk</p>
ActiFE Ulm	<p>Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average gait speed (m/s) (SPPB_GS_BL)</li> <li>- balance test (SPPB_b_cat_BL)</li> <li>- time (sec) needed for Five-Chair-Rise test (SPPB_fcr_time_BL)</li> <li>- walking aid (SPPB_walkaid_BL)</li> <li>- gait speed test length (m) (SPPB_gs_length_BL)</li> <li>- gait speed test: time needed for 1st run (sec) (SPPB_1run_BL)</li> <li>- gait speed test: time needed for 2nd run (sec) (SPPB_2run_BL)</li> <li>- gait speed test forerun (0:no forerun) (SPPB_gs_forerun_BL)</li> <li>- gait speed test fastest time of the two runs (SPPB_gs_time_BL)</li> <li>- gait speed test (categorised; 0:unable, 4:top fit) (SPPB_gs_cat_BL)</li> <li>- five-chair-rise test (categorised; 0:unable, 4:top fit) (SPPB_fcr_cat_BL)</li> <li>- SPPB sum score of the 3 categorised tests (SPPB_cat_sum_BL)</li> <li>- SPPB frailty index (0:fit, 1:pre-frail, 2:frail) (SPPB_frailty_BL)</li> </ul>	<p>0=not able 4= top fit</p> <p>0=not able 4= top fit</p> <p>0=not able 4= top fit</p>	<p><b>gait</b> gait = SPPB_gs_BL if SPPB_gs_cat_BL = 0 → gait = -1</p> <p><b>zgait</b> Z-scores created for nonnegative gait values.</p>	<p>Notes: - The instructions and reporting related the gait speed test differs per cohort. LASA and B-PROOF: as fast as possible. ERGO, TILDA, and ActiFE Ulm: normal speed. Z-scores were computed to make the cohorts comparable.</p>

TILDA	<p>Timed up and go – rise, 2x3 meters and turn, sit down -time (<a href="#">FRtugTimeSec</a>)</p> <p>Not available in public data wave 1: -reason test not done (<a href="#">HOtugunabletocarryoutreason</a>)</p> <p>Gait speed was assessed using a computerised mat (active area 4.88 m) with embedded pressure sensors (GAITRite®, CIR Systems Inc, New York, USA). Respondents are asked to wear “normal walking shoes” preferably laced-up shoes or trainers. If respondents usually use assistive devices such as canes or walkers, they were advised to use them during the test which is recorded in the results software. Participants were asked to complete two walks along the mat at their usual walking pace. Participants were allowed a practice trial. The walking speeds obtained in the two walks in each condition are averaged to give usual gait speed. As participants started and finished 2.5 m before and 2 m after the walkway, it was assumed that the measured section represented steady state gait speed. <a href="#">GRTspeed</a>: Gait speed cm/s (normal timed walk) <a href="#">GRT_Used_walking_aid</a>: Was a walking aid used during the test <a href="#">GRT_Gait_disturb_walk</a>: Was the test interrupted after starting <a href="#">gaitFileStatedG</a>: Reason for GAIT assessment not being completed</p> <p>Note: no variable available on reason test not done in public wave 1.</p>	Range 4-105 sec	<p><b>gait</b> gait = <a href="#">GRTspeed</a> / 100 if <a href="#">gaitFileStatedG</a> = “Unable” → gait = -1</p> <p><b>zgait</b> Z-scores created for nonnegative gait values.</p>	
B-PROOF	<p>Timed walking test: participants were asked to walk 3 m, turn around and walk back as quickly as possible. (<a href="#">pp4</a>)</p> <p>Check walking ability (<a href="#">pp2</a>)</p> <p>Did R walk alone? (<a href="#">pp3</a>)</p> <p>Test terminated: reason (<a href="#">pp12</a>)</p>	<p>Range 3-90 sec -1=missing 400=measurement failed</p> <p>1 = resp already walked 2 = can walk (with aid) 3 = can walk with aid, not available 4 = cannot walk</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 2 = terminated</p> <p>0 = Not terminated 1 = Not enough room/time 2 = R refused 3 = Exercise not safe 4 = Physically not capable 5 = R did not understand 6 = Other</p>	<p><b>gait</b> if <a href="#">pp4</a> &gt; 0 → gait = 6 / <a href="#">pp4</a> if <a href="#">pp2</a> = 4 or <a href="#">pp12</a> = 4 → gait = -1</p> <p><b>zgait</b> Z-scores created for non-negative gait values.</p>	

Rotterdam Study	<p>Gait assessment with a 5.79-m-long electronic walkway with 1.27-cm-wide pressure sensors (4.88x0.61-m active area) (GAITRite Platinum; CIR systems Inc., Sparta, NJ, USA): 3 items are scored during walking on the mat. Participants may keep on their shoes, except when they have high heels or because of other reasons (no variable names available, only nrs: <a href="#">16400-16412</a>):</p> <p>^ A. Can you stand on the mat in the way you are used to?  ^ B. Can you walk on the mat and exit the mat at the end?  ^ And now the same instruction, but the other direction?  Repeat this 3 times.  ^ C. Can you walk on the mat again, turn around at the end of the mat and then walk back?  ^ D. Can you walk on the straight line (on the mat)?  Observe the walk and turn.</p> <p>Centimeters/second (<a href="#">Velocity_first</a>)</p> <p>Centimeters/second (<a href="#">Velocity_second</a>)  The second velocity measurement was taken at a later date, and is therefore less representative of respondents' gait speed at baseline.</p> <p>Walking capacity?</p> <p>Test on the mat completed?</p> <p>Any missing parts?  Reden?</p>	<p>Range 21 - 186</p> <p>Range 14 - 182</p> <p>0 = normal  1 = almost normal, not in tandem position  2 = without support, abnormal &amp; irregular  3 = without support, wobbling &amp; difficult to turn  4 = not without autonomous support  5 = only possible with walking stick  6 = Only possible with 2 walking sticks or rollator  7 = Only with accompaniment  8 = walking impossible (wheelchair)  99 = missing  88 = not applicable/default</p> <p>1 = yes, everything according to protocol  2 = no, not completely  3 = measurement not done  9 = missing  8 = default</p> <p>String  8 = default</p>	<p><b>gait</b>  gait = <a href="#">Velocity_first</a> / 100</p> <p><b>zgart</b>  Z-scores created.</p>	
<b>Number of chronic conditions</b>				
LASA	See Appendix 1		nchrdis=diabetes+heart+lung+cancer	Variable name: nchrdis
ActiFE Ulm	See Appendix 1		See <a href="#">Appendix 1</a> for details on how the chronic diseases were selected for creating this summary score.	Variable label:
TILDA	See Appendix 1			

B-PROOF	No data available, only diabetes and heart.		Please refer to disease specific sections to see how these variables were harmonized.	Number of chronic conditions
Rotterdam Study	See Appendix 1			Range 0-4  Use of a summary score is not preferred as the number of measured chronic conditions differs per cohort.
<b>Number of medications</b>				
LASA	Respondents were asked to show their medication containers to the interviewers. Participants were asked to show only the medicines that were prescribed by a physician and that were used currently. The name, dose, frequency of intake, and duration of use of every medicine was recorded. The number of recorded medications ( <a href="#">BM#MED</a> , <a href="#">CM#MED</a> )	Range 0-19	nmed variable was created using the number of described medication. if nmed >=8 → nmed = 8  if (nmed<5) → polypharmacy=0 if (nmed>=5) → polypharmacy=1	Variable name: nmed polypharmacy  variable label: Number of medications Polypharmacy (more than four types of medication)
ActiFE Ulm	For each participant, every medication in use is described.	0-16	nmed variable was created using the number of described medication. if nmed >=8 → nmed = 8  if (nmed<5) → polypharmacy=0. if (nmed>=5) → polypharmacy=1.	Value label: nmed 8=8 or more types of medication
TILDA	Respondents were asked to show all medications taken; names were copied from the containers by the nurse ( <a href="#">MDmeds</a> ).  Number of reported medications excluding supplements ( <a href="#">MDmeds_excl_supps</a> ).	Range 0-14 NB: 14+ coded as 14. 82 missing	nmed= <a href="#">MDmeds_excl_supps</a> if nmed >=8 → nmed = 8  if (nmed<5) → polypharmacy=0. if (nmed>=5) → polypharmacy=1.	polypharmacy 0=no 1=yes  Notes:
B-PROOF	For each participant, every medication in use is described.		nmed variable was created using the number of described medication. if nmed >=8 → nmed = 8  if (nmed<5) → polypharmacy=0. if (nmed>=5) → polypharmacy=1.	- see appendix for a list of all types of medications. For each of these types, a dichotomous variable will be included in the harmonized dataset. - Supplements were removed from the number of medications ( <a href="#">see appendix 8</a> ).
Rotterdam Study	Medication use was registered during the home interview by trained research assistants; During the home interview, participants presented all the medication they used in the past week. Trained research assistants registered drug names, dose, and indication on a structured data entry form. Variable for number of medications cannot be found in the variable list, but it is expected that this is available as medication use was measured for all participants. This should be asked separately.		nmed variable was created using the number of described medication. if nmed >=8 → nmed = 8  if (nmed<5) → polypharmacy=0. if (nmed>=5) → polypharmacy=1.	
<b>Number of people in household</b>				
LASA	<b>LASA C</b> Number of other persons in household (excl. partner) ( <a href="#">cnupers</a> )  <b>LASA 3B</b> Number of other persons in household (including partner) ( <a href="#">bnupers</a> )	Range 0-6	<b>LASA C</b> If <a href="#">cnupers</a> >=0 → npplhh= <a href="#">cnupers</a> if marital= 1 → npplhh = npplhh + 1* if npplhh >= 3 → npplhh = 3  <b>LASA 3B</b> If <a href="#">bnupers</a> >=0 → npplhh= <a href="#">bnupers</a> If npplhh >=3 → npplhh=3  *) See <a href="#">marital status</a> .	Variable name: npplhh  Variable label: Number of other people in the household  Value labels: 0=none 1=one 2=two 3=three or more
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	

TILDA	Household size (includes partner) ( <a href="#">hhsz</a> )	Range 1-8 8+ coded as 8. 13 missing	npplhh= <a href="#">hhsz</a> -1 If npplhh>=3 → npplhh=3	
B-PROOF	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	How many people live in your household ? ( <a href="#">e5_EIHOMEAP</a> )  With whom are you living? ( <a href="#">e5_EIHOMEW</a> , <a href="#">e5_EIHOMEW2</a> , <a href="#">e5_EIHOMEW3</a> , <a href="#">e5_EIHOMEW4</a> )	Number 77=don't know 88=not applicable 99=missing  1 = no one 2 = with partner 3 = with children 4 = with parents 5 = with brothers/sisters 6 = with others 7 = don't know 9 = no answer	npplhh= <a href="#">e5_EIHOMEAP</a> -1 If <a href="#">e5_EIHOMEW</a> = 1 → npplhh= 0 If npplhh>=3 → npplhh=3	
<b>Occupation and retirement</b>				
LASA	Paid job at present ( <a href="#">bjob1</a> , <a href="#">cjob1</a> )  Hours per week ( <a href="#">bjob6</a> , <a href="#">cjob6</a> )  (Partial) early retirement ( <a href="#">bretired</a> , <a href="#">cretired</a> )	1=no 2=yes  Range 1-100  1=no 2=yes, partly 3=yes, completely	<b>job</b> If <a href="#">bjob1/cjob1</a> =1 → job=0 If <a href="#">bjob1/cjob1</a> =2 → job=1	Variable name job  Variable label Current job status  Value label 0=not in paid job 1=in paid job
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
TILDA	Which one of these would you say best describes your current situation? ( <a href="#">we001</a> )  How many jobs do you currently have? ( <a href="#">we102</a> )  How many hours a week do you usually work in this job? – most important job ( <a href="#">we107</a> ) – job 2 ( <a href="#">we144_1</a> ) – job 3 ( <a href="#">we144_2</a> ) – job 4 ( <a href="#">we144_3</a> ) – job 5 ( <a href="#">we144_4</a> )	1=retired 2=employed 3=self-employed 4=unemployed 5=permanently sick or disabled 6=looking after home or family 7=in education or training 95= other  Range 1-4  Range 0-168	<b>Job</b> If <a href="#">we001</a> =1   <a href="#">we001</a> =4   <a href="#">we001</a> =5   <a href="#">we001</a> =6   <a href="#">we001</a> =7   <a href="#">we001</a> =95 → job =0 If <a href="#">we001</a> =2   <a href="#">we001</a> =3 → job=1	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	

Rotterdam Study	<p>What is your current job status? (e5_EISES2)</p> <p>What is your current job? (e5_EIJOBTY)</p> <p>How many hours a week do you work? (e5_EIJOBHR)</p> <p>In which year did you stop working? (e5_EISES2B)</p>	<p>0 = Payed office  1 = Unemployed (geregistreerd Gab)  2 = House wife/-man  3 = Incapacitated  4 = Rentier  5 = Early retirement  6 = retired (&gt;= 65)  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>String</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>Year</p>	<p><b>Job</b>  If e5_EISES2&gt;=1 and e5_EISES2&lt;=6 → job=0  If e5_EISES2=0 → job=1</p>	
<b>Pain</b>				
LASA	<p>Nottingham Health Profile questionnaire:  I am in pain when I am standing (bqpain1, cqpain1)  I find it painful to change position (bqpain2, cqpain2)  I am in pain when I am sitting (bqpain3, cqpain3)  I am in pain when I walk (bqpain4, cqpain4)  I have unbearable pain (bqpain5, cqpain5)  I am in constant pain (bqpain6, cqpain6)</p> <p>Follow-up question to the above:  Evaluation of pain at present (bqpain, cqpain)</p> <p>SF-12 pain item (only in 3B): During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including work outside the home and housework)? (BQQULI08)</p>	<p>1=yes  2=no</p> <p>5=low (no pain)  6  7  8  9  10=high (severe pain)</p> <p>1=not at all  2=a little bit  3=moderately  4=quite a bit  5=extremely</p>	<p><b>pain</b>  If b/cqpain =5 → pain=0  If b/cqpain &gt;=6 → pain=1</p> <p><b>painint</b>  If BQQULI08=1 → painint=0  If BQQULI08&gt;=2 → painint=1</p>	<p>Variable name:  1. pain  2. painint</p> <p>Variable labels:  1. Presence of pain  2. Do you experience pain that interferes with your work/normal activities?</p> <p>Value labels  0=no  1=yes</p> <p>Notes:  - Pain for ActiFE Ulm pain also includes backpain. With the inclusion of backpain, the harmonized distribution of pain in ActiFE Ulm is more in line with that of the other cohorts.  - The distribution of painint of TILDA differs greatly from that of the other cohorts. Unlike the other cohorts, the SF12 was not used in TILDA.</p>

ActiFE Ulm	<p>chronic pain until baseline (<a href="#">C_cpain_BL</a>) backpain until baseline (<a href="#">C_backpain_BL</a>)</p> <p>SF-12 pain item: During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including work outside the home and housework)? (<a href="#">SF12_Q8_BL</a>)</p>	<p>0=no 1=yes</p> <p>1=not at all 2=slightly 3=moderately 4=quite a bit 5=extremely</p>	<p><b>pain</b> If <a href="#">C_cpain_BL</a> = 0 AND <a href="#">C_backpain_BL</a> = 0 → pain = 0 If <a href="#">C_cpain_BL</a> = 1 OR <a href="#">C_backpain_BL</a> = 1 → pain = 1</p> <p><b>paintint</b> If <a href="#">SF12_Q8_BL</a> = 1 → paintint=0 If <a href="#">SF12_Q8_BL</a> &gt;= 2 → paintint=1</p>	
TILDA	<p>Are you often troubled with pain? (<a href="#">ph501</a>)</p> <p>How bad is the pain most of the time? Is it... (<a href="#">ph502</a>)</p> <p>Does the pain make it difficult for you to do your usual activities such as household chores or work? (<a href="#">ph504</a>)</p>	<p>1=yes 5=no</p> <p>1=mild 2=moderate 3=severe</p> <p>1=yes 5=no</p>	<p><b>pain</b> If <a href="#">ph501</a>=5 → pain=0 If <a href="#">ph501</a>=1 → pain=1</p> <p><b>paintint</b> If <a href="#">ph504</a>=5   <a href="#">ph501</a>=5 → paintint=0 If <a href="#">ph504</a>=1 → paintint=1</p>	
B-PROOF	<p>SF-12 pain item: During the past four weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work, including both work outside the home and housework? (<a href="#">SF12_8</a>)</p> <p>Euroqol item 4: range 1-3: pain or other complaints. (<a href="#">Euroqol_4</a>) Note that this item is somewhat broad.</p>	<p>1=not at all 2=a little bit 3=moderately 4=quite a bit 5=extremely</p> <p>1=none 2=some 3=severe</p>	<p><b>pain</b> If <a href="#">Euroqol_4</a> = 1 → pain = 0 If <a href="#">Euroqol_4</a> &gt;= 2 → pain = 1</p> <p><b>paintint</b> If <a href="#">SF12_8</a>=1 paintint=0 If <a href="#">SF12_8</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">SF12_8</a>&lt;=5 → paintint=1</p>	

Rotterdam Study	In the past 6 months, did you experience any pain? (e5_EIPIJN)  EUR-QoL question 4: pain/complaints (e5_EQOL4)  NB: No items on influence of pain on usual activities found.	0 = no 1 = yes, daily 2 = yes, weekly 3 = yes, a few times/ monthly 7 = don't know 9 = missing  1 = no pain or other complaints 2 = some pain or other complaints 3 = a lot of pain or other complaints 7 = no answer 9 = missing	<b>pain</b> If e5_EIPIJN=0 → pain=0 If e5_EIPIJN=1 or e5_EIPIJN=2 or e5_EIPIJN=3 → pain=1  <b>paintint</b> Not harmonized.	
<b>Parkinson's disease</b>				
LASA	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.			
TILDA	No data available.			
B-PROOF	Data available?			
Rotterdam Study	Data available?			

Physical activity				
LASA	<p>LASA Physical Activity Questionnaire (LAPAQ) asks about the frequency and duration engaged in each activity during the past 2 weeks.</p> <p>In the past two weeks, did you do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-walking outdoors (BLPHYA07, CLPHYA07)</li> <li>-cycling (BLPHYA11, CLPHYA11)</li> <li>-gardening (BLPHYA17, CLPHYA17)</li> <li>-light household (BLPHYA32, CLPHYA32)</li> <li>-heavy household (BLPHYA36, CLPHYA36)</li> <li>-sport 1 (BLPHYA21, CLPHYA21)</li> <li>-sport 2 (BLPHYA26, CLPHYA26)</li> </ul> <p>In the past two weeks, how often did you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-walking outdoors (BLPHYA08, CLPHYA08)</li> <li>-cycling (BLPHYA12, CLPHYA12)</li> <li>-gardening (BLPHYA18, CLPHYA18)</li> <li>-light household (BLPHYA33, CLPHYA33)</li> <li>-heavy household (BLPHYA37, CLPHYA37)</li> <li>-sport 1 (BLPHYA23, CLPHYA23)</li> <li>-sport 2 (BLPHYA27, CLPHYA27)</li> </ul> <p>How much time did you spent doing this activity each time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-walking outdoors (BLPHYA09, CLPHYA09)</li> <li>-cycling (BLPHYA13, CLPHYA13)</li> <li>-gardening (BLPHYA19, CLPHYA19)</li> <li>-light household (BLPHYA34, CLPHYA34)</li> <li>-heavy household (BLPHYA38, CLPHYA38)</li> <li>-sport 1 (BLPHYA24, CLPHYA24)</li> <li>-sport 2 (BLPHYA28, CLPHYA28)</li> </ul>	<p>1= yes 2= no</p>	<p><b>LTPA</b> *calculated time/week spent in each domain, then sum time spent walking, cycling, and sports, and dichotomise. If sum&lt;=10 → LTPA=0 If sum&gt;10 → LTPA=1</p> <p><b>physact</b> *minutes per week are calculated for each domain of activity, then multiplied by its respective MET value and summed. physact=(walking*3.5)+(cycling*4.0)+(heavy household*4.0)+(garden*4.0)+ (sport*6.0)</p> <p><b>physact3</b> If (physact)&lt;40 → physact3=0 If physact&gt;=40 &amp; physact&lt;600 → physact3=1 If physact&gt;=600 → physact3=2</p> <p><b>zphysact</b> Z-scores created.</p>	<p>Variable names:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LTPA</li> <li>2. physact</li> <li>3. physact3</li> <li>4. zphysact</li> </ol> <p>Variable labels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leisure time physical activity</li> <li>2. Physical activity (MET.min/week)</li> <li>3. Physical activity level</li> <li>4. Z-score for MET level</li> </ol> <p>Value labels:</p> <p>LTPA: 0=no 1=yes (≥1 time/week)</p> <p>physact: Range= 0- MET.minutes/week</p> <p>physact3: 0=inactive (&lt;40 MET.min/week) 1=low level of activity (40-&lt;600 MET.min/week) 2=high level of activity (≥600 MET.min/week)</p> <p>Note: all cohorts use LAPAQ except for TILDA (i.e. IPAQ). IPAQ includes quite different activities (walking, moderate and vigorous activities). IPAQ can be harmonized with the</p>

ActiFE Ulm	<p>LASA Physical Activity Questionnaire (LAPAQ)</p> <p>physical activity: walking (1:yes, 0:no) (LAPAQ_walk_BL)  daily mean duration (min) of walking (LAPAQ_walk_daily_BL)</p> <p>physical activity: cycling (1:yes, 0:no) (LAPAQ_cycl_BL)  daily mean duration (min) of cycling (LAPAQ_cycl_daily_B)</p> <p>physical activity: gardening (1:yes, 0:no) (LAPAQ_garden_BL)  daily mean duration (min) of gardening (LAPAQ_garden_daily_BL)</p> <p>physical activity: to do sports (1:yes, 0:no) (LAPAQ_sport_1st_BL)  daily mean duration (min) of most frequent sport (LAPAQ_sport_1st_daily_BL)</p> <p>physical activity: to do more sports (1:yes, 0:no) (LAPAQ_sport_2nd_BL)  daily mean duration (min) of 2nd most frequent sport (LAPAQ_sport_2nd_daily_BL)</p> <p>physical activity: light housework (1:yes, 0:no) (LAPAQ_light_hwork_BL)  daily mean duration (min) of light housework (LAPAQ_light_hwork_daily_BL)</p> <p>physical activity: heavy housework (1:yes, 0:no) (LAPAQ_heavy_hwork_BL)  daily mean duration (min) of heavy housework (LAPAQ_heavy_hwork_daily_BL)</p> <p>daily mean duration (min) spend on physical activity (LAPAQ_totact_BL)  daily mean duration (min) spend on physical activity without housework (LAPAQ_totact_nohwork_BL)</p> <p>daily mean duration (min) spend on sports activity (LAPAQ_totact_sport_BL)  daily mean duration (min) spend on non-sports activity (LAPAQ_totact_nosport_BL)</p> <p>number of different physical activities (LAPAQ_num_act_BL)</p>		<p><b>LTPA</b>  * Calculated time/week spent in each domain, then sum time spent walking, cycling, and sports, and dichotomise.  If sum&lt;=10 → LTPA=0  If sum&gt;10 → LTPA=1</p> <p><b>physact</b>  *minutes per week are calculated for each domain of activity, then multiplied by its respective MET value and summed.  physact=(walking*3.5)+(cycling*4.0)+(heavy household*4.0)+(garden*4.0)+ (sport*6.0)</p> <p><b>physact3</b>  If (physact)&lt;40 → physact3=0  If physact&gt;=40 &amp; physact&lt;600 → physact3=1  If physact&gt;=600 → physact3=2</p> <p><b>zphysact</b>  Z-scores created.</p>	<p>rest by computing z-scores for the MET scores.  Note: after merging the files, the z-scores for LAPAQ were computed across all cohorts that used the instrument.</p>
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Rotterdam Study	<p>In ERGO-5 the LASA Physical Activity Questionnaire was used to measure total PA, walking, cycling, domestic work, sports, gardening.</p> <p>In general, do you do the following activities:  -walking outdoors (e5_15995)  -cycling (e5_16000)  -gardening (e5_16005, e5_16006)  -light household (e5_16091)  -heavy household (e5_16095)  -sport 1 (e5_16012 – e5_16085)  -sport 2 (e5_16086 - e5_16090)</p> <p>In the past two weeks, did you do:  -walking outdoors (e5_15996)  -cycling (e5_16001)  -gardening (e5_16007)  -sport 1 (e5_16012 – e5_16085)  -sport 2 (e5_16086 - e5_16090)</p> <p>In the past two weeks, how often did you:  -walking outdoors (e5_15997)  -cycling (e5_16002)  -gardening (e5_16008)  -light household (e5_16092)  -heavy household (e5_16096)  -sport 1 (e5_16012 – e5_16085)  -sport 2 (e5_16086 - e5_16090)</p> <p>How much time did you spent doing this activity:  -walking outdoors (e5_15998, e5_15999)  -cycling (e5_16003, e5_16004)  -gardening (e5_16009, e5_16010)  -light household (e5_16093, e5_16094)  -heavy household (e5_16097)  -sport 1 (e5_16012 – e5_16085)  -sport 2 (e5_16086 - e5_16090)</p>	<p>0=no  1=yes  8=default  9=missing</p> <p>0=no  1=yes  8=default  9=missing</p> <p>88=default  99=missing</p> <p>88=default  99=missing</p>	<p><b>LTPA</b>  *calculated time/week spent in each domain, then sum time spent walking, cycling, and sports, and dichotomise.  If sum&lt;=10 → LTPA=0  If sum&gt;10 → LTPA=1</p> <p><b>physact</b>  *minutes per week are calculated for each domain of activity, then multiplied by its respective MET value and summed.  physact=(walking*3.5)+(cycling*4.5)+(heavy household*4.0)+(garden*4.0)+ (sport*6.0)</p> <p><b>physact3</b>  If (physact)&lt;40 → physact3=0  If physact&gt;=40 &amp; physact&lt;600 → physact3=1  If physact&gt;=600 → physact3=2</p> <p><b>zphysact</b>  Z-scores created.</p>	
<b>Pulse rate</b>				
LASA	<p><b>LASA C</b>  Pulse rate sitting (arm) (cmvar802)  Pulse rate lying (arm) (cmvar805)  Pulse rate standing (arm) (cmvar808)</p> <p><b>LASA 3B</b>  Pretest 1: Pulse rate sitting (arm) (BMARMPS01)  Pretest 2: Pulse rate sitting (arm) (BMARMPS02)  Pulse rate 1 sitting (arm) (BMARMPS1)  Pulse rate 2 sitting (arm) (BMARMPS2)</p>	-2/-1 = missing	<p><b>Wave C</b>  Use as is.  If (cmvar802&gt;0) pulse = cmvar802</p> <p><b>Wave 3B</b>  Use as is.  If (BMARMPS01&gt;0) pulse = BMARMPS01</p>	<p>Variable name:  pulse</p> <p>Variable label:  Pulse rate (beats/min)</p> <p>In case of multiple measurements, the first measurement was taken. It is unclear from which position pulse rate was measured in ULM and B-Proof. Nonetheless, pulse rate is typically measured from sitting position.</p>
ActiFE Ulm	<p>pulse (beats/min) [1. measurement] (pulse_1_BL)  pulse (beats/min) [2. measurement] (pulse_2_BL)  pulse (beats/min) [3. measurement] (pulse_3_BL)</p>		<p>Use as is.  pulse = pulse_1_BL</p>	

TILDA	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
B-PROOF	Heart rate measured with datascop during vascular measurement (beats / min) ( <a href="#">HR_datascop</a> )		Use as is. pulse = <a href="#">HR_datascop</a>	
Rotterdam Study	Heart rate 1 in sitting position (in beats/min) ( <a href="#">e5_15643</a> ) Heart rate 2 in sitting position (in beats/min) ( <a href="#">e5_15644</a> )		Use as is. If not missing ( <a href="#">e5_15643</a> ) pulse = <a href="#">e5_15643</a>	
<b>Quality of life</b>				
LASA	<p><b>LASA C &amp; 3B:</b> In the self-administered LASA questionnaire, an abbreviated version of the GHPQ is included (General Health Perceptions Questionnaire). This version consists of eight questions, four about current health perception, and four about the expectation of future health: In the future I will probably be sick a lot (<a href="#">QHEALTH1</a>) I don't feel well (<a href="#">QHEALTH2</a>) In the future I expect to be healthier than other people I know (<a href="#">QHEALTH3</a>) I am just as healthy as other people I know (<a href="#">QHEALTH4</a>) In the future, I think my health will be worse than now (<a href="#">QHEALTH5</a>) My health is excellent (<a href="#">QHEALTH6</a>) I expect to live a very healthy life (<a href="#">QHEALTH7</a>) I don't feel well the past couple of days (<a href="#">QHEALTH8</a>)</p> <p><b>LASA 3B:</b> Besides GHPQ, also includes EuroQol (<a href="#">BQEQ5D1...</a> <a href="#">BQEQ5D5</a> &amp; <a href="#">BQEQVAS</a>)</p> <p>And: Euroqol TTO-method UK or NL index. (<a href="#">bqeqixuk</a>, <a href="#">bqeqixnl</a>)</p> <p>Also includes SF-12 Health Survey (<a href="#">BQQULI01...</a> <a href="#">BQQULI012</a>, <a href="#">BQQULIPS</a>, <a href="#">BQQULIMS</a>, <a href="#">BQQULISF</a>, <a href="#">BPCS12</a>, <a href="#">BMCS12</a>)</p> <p>Physical Component score (SF-12) (<a href="#">BPCS12</a>) → according to official manual (American) Mental Component score (SF-12) (<a href="#">BMCS12</a>) → according to official manual (American)</p>	<p>-1= no answer 1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3=no agreement/disagreement 4= agree 5= strongly agree</p> <p>Range 1-3: Mobility Self-care Daily activities Pain or other complaints Mood</p> <p>Score your health (0-100)</p> <p>-2=no valid score 1=perfect health status</p> <p>Range, -1=no scale (mv)</p> <p>Range, -1=no scale (mv)</p>	<p><b>Euroqol</b> If <a href="#">bqeqixnl</a>&gt;0 → euroqol= <a href="#">bqeqixnl</a></p> <p><b>MCS</b> If <a href="#">BMCS12</a>&gt;0 → MCS=<a href="#">BMCS12</a></p> <p><b>PCS</b> If <a href="#">BPCS12</a>&gt;0 → MCS=<a href="#">BPCS12</a></p>	<p>Variable names: 1. euroqol 2. MCS 3. PCS</p> <p>Variable label: 1. Euroqol summary score 2. SF12 - Mental Component Score 3. SF12 - Physical Component Score</p> <p>LASA C only includes the GHPQ and no Euroqol or SF-12, so is not harmonized. TILDA only uses CASP-19. GHPQ and CASP-19 are clearly different measures than SF-12 and Euroqol; GHPQ measures general perception on current and future health, and CASP-19 measures a fuller range of QoL (not only health-related QoL, also control, autonomy, pleasure, self-realization). Both are therefore not comparable with SF-12 and Euroqol.</p> <p>For the scoring of the EQ-5D instrument, the Dutch TTO-method by Lamers et al. (2006) was used. Specifically, we used the regression coefficients of the 'N3', gives additional weight to having at least one EQ-5D dimension at the worst level. Out of the models in Lamers' paper, the N3 model had the best predictive performance.</p>
ActiFE Ulm	SF-12 questionnaire ( <a href="#">SF12_Q1_BL ... SF12_Q12_BL</a> )		<p><b>Euroqol</b> Not harmonized.</p> <p><b>MCS &amp; PCS</b> Harmonized using LASA's syntax.</p>	
TILDA	CASP-19 questionnaire	Range 0-57	Not harmonized.	

B-PROOF	Short form 12 health survey (SF-12) is used ( <a href="#">SF12_1...SF12_12</a> )  Also, the EuroQol (EQ-5D) is used ( <a href="#">Euroqol_1...Euroqol_5</a> & <a href="#">Euroqol_scale</a> )	Range 1-3: Mobility Self-care Daily activities Pain or other complaints Mood  Score your health (0-100)	<b>Euroqol</b> Harmonized using LASA's syntax.  <b>MCS &amp; PCS</b> Harmonized using LASA's syntax.	
Rotterdam	EuroQoL questionnaire ( <a href="#">e5_EQOL1</a> , <a href="#">e5_EQOL2</a> , <a href="#">e5_EQOL3</a> , <a href="#">e5_EQOL4</a> , <a href="#">e5_EQOL5</a> )  Other 6 <sup>th</sup> item on QOL: <a href="#">e5_EQOL6</a> , Range 0-100	Range 1-3 Mobility Self-care Daily activities Pain or other complaints Mood  1=I have no problems with walking 2=I have some problems with walking 3=I'm immobile (bedlegerig) 7=no answer 9=missing  777=don't know 888=not applicable 999=missing	<b>Euroqol</b> Harmonized using LASA's syntax.  <b>MCS &amp; PCS</b> Not harmonized.	
<b>Reaction time</b>				
LASA	No data available		Not harmonized.	Data not harmonized as there are fewer than 3 studies with relevant data.
ActiFE Ulm	No data available			
TILDA	Choice reaction time task: participants were asked to press a NO button if 'no' appeared and a YES button if 'yes' appeared on the screen. The mean response time was taken. (wave 1, 3: <a href="#">CRTcog</a> )	Range		
B-PROOF	No data available			
Rotterdam Study	No data available	= 0.000 - 70.000 99.999 = missing 88.888 = not applicable/default		
<b>Self-rated health</b>				
LASA	Self-perceived health ( <a href="#">bsubhea1</a> , <a href="#">csubhea1</a> )	-1=missing 1=excellent 2=good 3=fair 4=sometimes good/ sometimes bad 5=poor	<b>SRH</b> if ( <a href="#">bsubhea1</a> >0) SRH= <a href="#">bsubhea1</a>  <b>SRHdich</b> If <a href="#">bsubhea1</a> =4 or <a href="#">bsubhea1</a> =5 → SRHdich=1 If <a href="#">bsubhea1</a> =1 or <a href="#">bsubhea1</a> =2 or <a href="#">bsubhea1</a> =3 → SRHdich=0	Variable name: 1.SRH 2.SRHdich  Variable label: 1.Self-rated health (1: excellent; 5: poor)

ActiFE Ulm	SF-12 item: evaluation of your health in general? (SF12_Q1_BL)  self-assessed health (from SF_12) (health_BL)	1=excellent 2=very good 3=good 4=fair 5=poor  0=good 1=bad	<b>SRH</b> Use as is. SRH = (SF12_Q1_BL)  <b>SRHdich</b> If SF12_Q1_BL =4 or SF12_Q1_BL =5 → SRHdich=1 If SF12_Q1_BL =1 or SF12_Q1_BL =2 or SF12_Q1_BL =3 → SRHdich=0	2.Self-rated health (good versus poor; 0 = good health, 1 = poor health)  Value labels  The labelling of the categories differs in LASA from the other cohorts. The distribution also differs. I have left the categories as is for each cohort, but also choose to dichotomise as the lowest 2 (i.e., worst possible ratings) vs. the highest 3 categories (i.e., best possible rating).  Note that for ERGO, the VAS of the Euroqol was used. To my knowledge, there is no paper that describes converting the VAS-scale to a five-point or two-point scale for self-rated health. Therefore, I decided to not harmonize self-rated health for the Rotterdam Study.
TILDA	Would you say your health is ... (ph001)	1=excellent 2=very good 3=good 4=fair 5=poor	<b>SRH</b> SRH=ph001  <b>SRHdich</b> If ph001=4 or ph001=5 → SRHdich=1 If ph001=1 or ph001=2 or ph001=3 → SRHdich=0	
B-PROOF	SF-12 item: evaluation of your health in general? (SF12_1)  Euroqol item: score your health. (Euroqol_scale)	1=excellent 2=very good 3=good 4=fair 5=poor  Range 0-100	<b>SRH</b> SRH=SF12_1  <b>SRHdich</b> If SF12_1=4 or SF12_1=5 → SRHdich=1 If SF12_1=1 or SF12_1=2 or SF12_1=3 → SRHdich=0	
Rotterdam Study	How do you view your own health on this moment, compared to your peers? (e5_EIGEZLFT)  The final question of euroqol asks participants to rate their health on a 0-100 scale (e5_EQOL6)	1 = better 2 = the same 3 = worse 7 = don't know 9 = missing	Not harmonized.	
<b>Sex</b>				
LASA	Sex	1=male 2=female	If sex=1 → sex=0 If sex=2 → sex=1	Variable name: sex  Variable label: 0=male 1=female
ActiFE Ulm	sex	1=male 2=female	If sex=1 → sex=0 If sex=2 → sex=1	
TILDA	sex	1=male 2=female	If sex=1 → sex=0 If sex=2 → sex=1	
B-PROOF	gender	1=men 2=women	If gender=1 → sex=0 If gender=2 → sex=1	
Rotterdam Study	sex	0=male 1=female	Use as is.	

Sleep				
LASA	<p>What time do you go to sleep (<u>only 3B</u>) -hour of the day (<a href="#">bqsleeph</a>) -minute (<a href="#">bqsleepm</a>)</p> <p>Total minutes of sleep in 24 hours (<a href="#">bqsleep1</a>, <a href="#">cqsleep1</a>)</p> <p>Do you have problems with falling asleep (<a href="#">bqsleep2</a>, <a href="#">cqsleep2</a>) Do you have problems with continuing sleep (<a href="#">bqsleep3</a>, <a href="#">cqsleep3</a>) Do you have problems with waking too early? (<a href="#">bqsleep4</a>, <a href="#">cqsleep4</a>)</p> <p><u>Only 3B</u>: How would you rate your sleep quality in the past month (<a href="#">bqsleep5</a>)</p> <p>Derived scale based on 3 categorical questions about sleep problems (<a href="#">bqsleep</a>, <a href="#">cqsleep</a>)</p>	<p>Range 1-24 Range 0-46</p> <p>Range 180-900</p> <p>1=almost never 2=some of the time 3=often 4=most of the time</p> <p>1=very good 2=somewhat good 3=somewhat bad 4=very bad</p> <p>Range 3-12 3=no problems 12=many problems</p>	<p><b>sleep, wave C:</b> If <a href="#">cqsleep2</a>=1 and <a href="#">cqsleep4</a>=1 → <a href="#">sleepp</a>=0 If (<a href="#">cqsleep2</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">cqsleep2</a>&lt;=4) or (<a href="#">cqsleep2</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">cqsleep2</a>&lt;=4) → <a href="#">sleepp</a>=1</p> <p><b>sleep, wave 3B:</b> If <a href="#">bqsleep2</a>=1 and <a href="#">bqsleep4</a>=1 → <a href="#">sleepp</a>=0 If (<a href="#">bqsleep2</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">bqsleep2</a>&lt;=4) or (<a href="#">bqsleep2</a>&gt;=2 and <a href="#">bqsleep2</a>&lt;=4) → <a href="#">sleepp</a>=1</p>	<p>Variable name: <a href="#">sleepp</a></p> <p>Variable label: Sleeping problems (Waking up too early and/or having difficulty falling asleep)</p> <p>Value labels: 0=no 1=yes</p>
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
TILDA	<p>How likely are you to doze off or fall asleep during the day? (<a href="#">bh201</a>)</p> <p>How often do you have trouble falling asleep? (<a href="#">bh202</a>)</p> <p>How often do you have trouble with waking up too early and not being able to fall asleep (<a href="#">bh203</a>)</p>	<p>1=would never doze 2=slight chance of dozing 3=moderate chance of dozing 4=high chance of dozing</p> <p>1=most of the time 2=sometimes 3=rarely or never</p> <p>1=most of the time 2=sometimes 3=rarely or never</p>	<p>If <a href="#">bh203</a>=3 and <a href="#">bh202</a>=3 → <a href="#">sleepp</a>=0 If <a href="#">bh203</a>&lt;=2 or <a href="#">bh202</a>&lt;=2 → <a href="#">sleepp</a>=1</p>	
B-PROOF	No data available.		Not harmonized.	

Rotterdam Study	<p>Subjective sleep quality was assessed with the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). The PSQI is a self-rating questionnaire which measures sleep quality and disturbance retrospectively over a 1-month period, resulting in a global score between 0 and 21, with higher scores indicating poorer sleep quality.</p> <p>During the past month;  ... At what time did you go to bed most of the time? (e5_EIPSQ1)  ... How long did it take you to fall asleep most of the time? (in min) (e5_EIPSQ2)  ... At what time did you wake up? (e5_EIPSQ2A)  ... At what time did you get up most of the time? (e5_EIPSQ3)</p> <p>... How long do you usually sleep in the night (in hours)? (e5_YIPSQ4)  ... How long do you usually sleep on the day (purposefully nap)? (e5_YIPSQ4A)</p> <p>In the past year, have you been to your general practitioner for sleeping problems? (e5_YIPSQ5)</p> <p>During the past month, how often did you sleep poorly because:  ... you couldn't fall asleep within 30 minutes (e5_YIPSQ5A)  ... you woke up in the middle of the night...? (e5_YIPSQ5B)  ... you had to go to the bathroom (e5_YIPSQ5C)  ... you had difficulty breathing (e5_YIPSQ5D)  ... you were coughing or snoring (e5_YIPSQ5E)  ... you were too cold (e5_YIPSQ5F)  ... you were too hot (e5_YIPSQ5G)  ... you had bad dreams (e5_YIPSQ5H)  ... you were in pain (e5_YIPSQ5I)  Were there other reasons you slept poorly? (e5_YIPSQ5J)</p> <p>What reasons? (e5_YIPSQ5JX)</p> <p>How would you rate your sleep over the past month? (e5_YIPSQ6)</p>	<p>Time</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>0 = no  1 = yes  7 = don't know</p> <p>0 = not once during the past month  1 = &lt; once a week  2 = 1 or 2 times a week  3 = &gt; 2 times a week  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p> <p>String</p> <p>0 = very good  1 = relatively good  2 = relatively bad  3 = very bad  7 = don't know  9 = no answer</p>	<p>If e5_YIPSQ5B=0 &amp; e5_YIPSQ5A=0 → sleepp=0  If (e5_YIPSQ5B=1 or e5_YIPSQ5B=2 or e5_YIPSQ5B=3) or (e5_YIPSQ5A=1 or e5_YIPSQ5A=2 or e5_YIPSQ5A=3) → sleepp=1</p>	
<b>Smoking</b>				
LASA	<p>Do you smoke? (BMVAR31, CMVAR31)  Did you smoke before? (BMVAR32, CMVAR32)</p>	<p>1=no  2=yes</p>	<p><b>smoke, wave C</b>  If CMVAR31=1 and CMVAR32=1 → smoke=0  If CMVAR31=1 and CMVAR32=2 → smoke=1  If CMVAR31=2 → smoke=2</p> <p><b>smoke, wave 3B</b>  If BMVAR31=1 and BMVAR32 =1 → smoke=0</p>	<p>Variable name:  smoke  smokeyn</p> <p>Variable label:  Smoking status (never, ex-smoker, current smoker)</p>

			<p>If <b>BMVAR31</b>=1 and <b>BMVAR32</b> =2 → smoke=1  If <b>BMVAR31</b>=2 → smoke=2</p> <p><b>smokeyn, wave C</b>  If <b>CMVAR31</b>=1 → smokeyn=0  If <b>CMVAR31</b>=2 → smokeyn=1</p> <p><b>smokeyn, wave 3B</b>  If <b>BMVAR31</b>=1 → smokeyn=0  If <b>BMVAR31</b>=2 → smokeyn=1</p>	<p>Do you smoke? (yes/no)</p> <p>Value labels:  0=never smoked  1=ex-smoker  2=current smoker</p> <p>Value labels:  0=no  1=yes</p>
ActiFE Ulm	Smoking ( <a href="#">smoker_BL</a> )	0=never, 1=former, 2=current	<p><b>smoke</b>  Use as is.  smoke= <a href="#">smoker_BL</a></p> <p><b>smokeyn</b>  if <a href="#">smoker_BL</a>=0 or <a href="#">smoker_BL</a>=1 → smokeyn=0  if <a href="#">smoker_BL</a>=2 → smokeyn=1</p>	
TILDA	<p>Have you ever smoked cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos or pipe daily for a period of at least 1 year? (<a href="#">bh001</a>)</p> <p>Do you smoke at the present time? (<a href="#">bh002</a>)</p>	<p>1=yes 5=no</p> <p>1=yes 5=no, I have stopped</p>	<p><b>smoke</b>  If <a href="#">bh001</a>=5 → smoke=0  If <a href="#">bh001</a>=1 &amp; <a href="#">bh002</a>=5 → smoke=1  If <a href="#">bh002</a>=1 → smoke=2</p> <p><b>smokeyn</b>  if <a href="#">bh001</a>=5 or <a href="#">bh002</a>=5 → smokeyn=0  if <a href="#">bh002</a>=1 → smokeyn=1</p>	
B-PROOF	<p>Do you smoke cigarettes, cigars, other tobacco? (<a href="#">smoking1</a>)</p> <p>Do you smoke cigarettes? (<a href="#">smoking_cigarettes</a>)</p> <p>Number of cigarettes a day? (<a href="#">nr_cigarettes</a>)</p> <p>Do you smoke cigars? (<a href="#">smoking_cigars</a>)</p> <p>Number of cigars? (<a href="#">nr_cigars</a>)</p>	<p>0=have never smoked 1=smoke now 2=have smoked in the past</p> <p>0=no 1=yes</p> <p># of cigarettes</p> <p>0=no 1=yes</p> <p># of cigars</p>	<p><b>smoke</b>  If <a href="#">smoking1</a>=0 → smoke=0  If <a href="#">smoking1</a>=1 → smoke=2  If <a href="#">smoking1</a>=2 → smoke=1</p> <p><b>smokeyn</b>  If <a href="#">smoking1</a>=0 or <a href="#">smoking1</a>=2 → smokeyn=0  If <a href="#">smoking1</a>=1 → smokeyn=1</p>	

Rotterdam Study	<p>Do you smoke cigarettes? (e5_EILF6)</p> <p>Have you smoked cigarettes in the past? (e5_EILFE)</p> <p>Do you smoke cigars? (If not, ask): Have you never smoked cigars in the past or have you quit smoking cigars? (e5_EILF4)</p> <p>Do you smoke a pipe? (Zo nee, vraag): (If not, ask): Have you never smoked a pipe in the past or have you quit smoking pipe? (e5_EILF5)</p>	<p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 8 = n.a. 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = no, never 1 = no, small cigars in past 2 = no, large cigars in past 3 = no, small and large cigars in past 4 = yes, small cigars 5 = yes, large cigars 6 = yes, small and large cigars 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p> <p>0 = No, never 1 = no, but in the past I did 2 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer</p>	<p><b>smoke</b> If e5_EILF6=0 and e5_EILFE=0 → smoke=0 If e5_EILF6=0 and e5_EILFE=1 → smoke=1 If e5_EILF6=1 → smoke=2</p> <p><b>smokeyn</b> If e5_EILF6=0 → smokeyn=0 If e5_EILF6=1 → smokeyn=1</p>	
<b>Speed of processing</b>				
LASA	<p>Coding Task: adjusted version of the Alphabet Coding Task-15 (Savage, 1984), a letter substitution task described by Piccinin and Rabbitt (1999). In this task two rows of characters are shown, each character in the upper row belongs to a character in the bottom row. The test contains also two rows, one of them containing characters and the bottom row is empty. The respondent has to complete as many character combinations as possible, by naming the corresponding character. This was done in three cycles of one minute. The test measures speed of processing/reaction time and working memory. The mean score for the three trials is used in the analyses. (BMVAR47, BMVAR48, BMVAR49; CMVAR47, CMVAR48, CMVAR49)</p>	Range 9.33-47.67	<p><b>Zprocspeed</b> meanproc = -1 * mean (BMVAR47, BMVAR48, BMVAR49 // CMVAR47, CMVAR48, CMVAR49)</p> <p>Create z-scores of meanproc for both waves individually</p>	<p>Variable names: Zprocspeed</p> <p>Variable label: Z-score processing speed</p> <p>Note: there are three cohorts with a coding task LASA C, 3B and ERGO. These are harmonized.</p> <p>The coding/letter-digit tasks (LASAC/3B, ERGO) is most comparable with the Colour trail 2 test (TILDA, B-PROOF), but not a great match. We decided to make a Z-score combining de coding/letter-digit task with colour-trail task.</p>
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	

TILDA	<p>Colour trail 2 test, participants were asked to connect numbers from 1 to 23 in alternating colours in consecutive order as quickly as possible. This test measures visual speed of processing, executive function. (wave 1, 3: <a href="#">COGtrail1time</a> <a href="#">COGtrail2time</a>)</p> <p>Choice reaction time task: participants were asked to press NO if 'no' appeared and YES if 'yes' appeared on the screen. The mean cognitive response time was taken. This test measures speed of processing/reaction time. (wave 1, 3: <a href="#">CRTmeancog</a>)</p> <p>Sustained attention to response task (SART): participants were seated in front of a screen that repeatedly displayed the digits 1 to 9 during 4 minutes. Participants were asked to press a key as quickly as possible every time a digit appeared, except when the number 3 appeared. This test measures processing speed and inhibition. (wave 1, 3: <a href="#">COGsartRawMean</a>, <a href="#">COGsartCookedMean</a>)</p>	Range 234.65-3274.40	<p><b>Zprocspeed</b> Meanproc = mean(<a href="#">COGtrail1time</a>, <a href="#">COGtrail2time</a>)</p> <p>Create z-scores for meanproc</p>	Scores in LASA were inverted by multiplying them by -1, so that scores are comparable across cohorts.age
B-PROOF	<p>Trail Making Test (TMT) item A en B (<a href="#">Time_sec_TMT_A</a>, <a href="#">TMT_A_corrections</a>, <a href="#">Time_sec_TMT_B</a>, <a href="#">TMT_B_corrections</a>)</p> <p>Stroop colour test (card 1 (words), 2 (colours), 3 (words &amp; colours)) (<a href="#">Time_sec_Stroop_Card1</a>, <a href="#">Stroop_Card1_corrections</a>, <a href="#">Time_sec_Stroop_Card2</a>, <a href="#">Stroop_Card2_corrections</a>, <a href="#">Time_sec_Stroop_Card3</a>, <a href="#">Stroop_Card3_corrections</a>)</p>	<p>Time in seconds spent on test (max. 300 s) and # of corrections made by interviewer</p> <p>Time in seconds spent on test (max. 300 s) and # of corrections made by interviewer</p>	<p><b>Zprocspeed</b> Meanproc = mean(<a href="#">Time_sec_TMT_A</a>, <a href="#">Time_sec_TMT_B</a>)</p> <p>Create z-scores for meanproc</p>	
Rotterdam Study	<p>Letter-digit test: Number of attempts Letter-Digit test (<a href="#">e5_2743</a>)</p> <p>Correct answers Letter-Digit test (<a href="#">e5_2744</a>)</p> <p>Stroop test (<a href="#">e5_16505</a>, <a href="#">e5_2720</a> ... <a href="#">e5_2727</a>)</p>	<p>= 0 - 80 99 = missing 88 = not admin. – default</p> <p>= 0 - 80 99 = missing 88 = not admin. – default</p>	<p><b>Zprocspeed</b> Create z scores for sum of stroop test, based on total time needed for stroop test.</p>	
<b>Stroke</b>				
LASA	<p>self report: CVA (<a href="#">b3_srCVA/c_srCVA</a>) gp diagnosis: CVA (<a href="#">b3_gpCVA/c_gpCVA</a>)</p> <p>Algorithm used for determining stroke (see LASA website) (<a href="#">c_alg_CVA</a> / <a href="#">b3_CVA</a>)</p>	<p>-1 = missing 0 = no 1 = yes 2 = possible</p> <p>-1 = missing 0 = no 1 = definitive 2 = possible 3 = contradictory</p>	<p><b>C:</b> If <a href="#">c_srCVA</a> = 0 → stroke = 0 If <a href="#">c_srCVA</a> = 1 → stroke = 1</p>	<p>Variable name: stroke</p> <p>Variable label: History of stroke</p> <p>Value label: 0=no 1=yes</p>
ActiFE Ulm	stroke until baseline ( <a href="#">C_stroke_BL</a> )	<p>0=no 1=yes</p>	<p>Use as is. <a href="#">C_stroke_BL</a>=stroke</p>	
TILDA	Has a doctor ever told you that you have any of the following conditions: stroke ( <a href="#">ph201_06</a> )	<p>0=no 1=yes</p>	<a href="#">ph201_06</a> =stroke	

B-PROOF	Did participant ever had a stroke or TIA? (TIA) Note that this variable also includes TIA.	0=no 1=yes	Use as is. TIA=stroke	
Rotterdam Study	Heeft u na het vorige ERGO interview een beroerte, hersenbloeding, herseninfarct of CVA gehad? (e5_EICVA01) Heeft U ooit een beroerte of hersenbloeding doorgemaakt die door een arts werd vastgesteld? (ep_pimc15) Stroke after Ergo1? (e2_b1cva) Heeft hij/zij ooit een beroerte gehad (e3_3832) Heeft hij/zij ooit een beroerte gehad (ep_3832) Heeft hij/zij ooit een beroerte gehad (e4_3832)  From Medical history questionnaire: After the previous ERGO interview, have you had a stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction or CVA? (e5_EICVA01)	0 = no 1 = yes 7 = don't know 9 = no answer	if e5_EICVA01 = 0 or ep_pimc15 = 0 or e2_b1cva = 0 or e3_3832 = 0 or ep_3832 = 0 or e4_3832 = 0 → stroke = 0. if e5_EICVA01 = 1 or ep_pimc15 = 1 or e2_b1cva = 1 or e3_3832 = 1 or ep_3832 = 1 or e4_3832 = 1 → stroke = 1.	
<b>Urbanisation</b>				
LASA	Level of urbanisation expressed as mean number of addresses per squared kilometre within a 1km radius (Burb, Curb)  Data are provided by Statistics Netherlands. <a href="http://www.lasa-vu.nl/themes/demographics/urban-rural.html">http://www.lasa-vu.nl/themes/demographics/urban-rural.html</a>	1= not (<500) 2=little (500-1000) 3=somewhat (1000-1500) 4=highly (1500-2500) 5=very highly (>=2500)	If Burb>=3 & Burb<=5 → urban=0 If Burb=1 or burb=2 → urban=1	Variable name: urban  Variable label: Level of urbanisation
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	Value label: 0=urban 1=rural/remote
TILDA	Is the dwelling located: (local3)	1=Dublin city or county 2=a city or town in the Republic of Ireland other than Dublin 3=In a rural part of the Republic of Ireland	If local3=1   local3=2 → urban=0 If local3=3 → urban=1	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	All urban areas		Urban=0	
<b>Urinary incontinence</b>				
LASA	Do you have incontinence? (BINCON1, CINCON1)  How often do you have loss of urine? (BINCON5, CINCON5)	<u>3B:</u> 1=no 2=yes  <u>C:</u> 0=no, never 1=no, but at wave B yes 2=yes, but at wave B no 3=yes, and at wave B yes  1=≤2 per month 2=3-4 times per month 3=a few times per week 4=daily	<u>C:</u> If CINCON1=0 → urine=0 or If CINCON1=1 → urine=0  If (CINCON1=2 or CINCON1=3) → urine=1  <u>3B:</u> If BINCON1= 1 → urine=0 If BINCON1=2 → urine=1	Variable name urine  Variable label: Presence of urinary incontinence  Categories: 0=no 1=yes
ActiFE Ulm	urinary incontinence (incontinence_BL)	0=no 1=yes	Used as is. incontinence_BL=urine	

TILDA	PH601: During the last 12 months, have you lost any amount of urine beyond your control? (ph601) PH602: Did this happen more than once during a 1 month period? (ph602)	1=yes 5=no	If ph601=1 → urine=1 If ph601=5 → urine=0	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	Kunt u uw plas goed ophouden (e3_3613) Kunt u uw plas goed ophouden (ep_3613) Kunt u uw plas goed ophouden (e4_3613) Kunt u uw plas goed ophouden (ej_3613)	0 = ja 1 = soms nat 2 = vaak nat 8 = geen antwoord/weet niet 9 = not applicable/missing	Not harmonized as there is no data from the ergo-5 wave.	
<b>Visual problems</b>				
LASA	<b>LASA C &amp; 3B: self-reported:</b> Usually wears glasses or contact lenses (bsens01, csense01)  Subjective vision: do you see well enough? (bsens02, csense02) Can you read small print in a paper without glasses etc? (bsens03, csense03) Can you read small print in a paper with glasses etc? (bsens04, csense04) Can you recognize a face at 4 meters distance without glasses? (bsens05, csense05) Can you recognize a face at 4 meters distance with glasses? (bsens06, csense06)  <b>Acuity was measured in 3B</b>	1=no 2=yes  1=yes, without difficulty 2=yes, with some difficulty 3=yes, with much difficulty 4=no I cannot	<b>VisionNear</b> If bsens01=1 & bsens03=1 → VisionNear=0 If bsens01=2 & bsens04=1 → VisionNear=0 If bsens01=1 & bsens03>1 → VisionNear=1 If bsens01=2 & bsens04>1 → VisionNear=1 If bsens01=2 & bsens04=missing & bsens03=1 → VisionNear=0 If bsens01=2 & bsens04=missing & bsens03>1 → VisionNear=1  <b>VisionFar</b> If bsens01=1 & bsens05=1 → Visionfar=0 If bsens01=2 & bsens06=1 → Visionfar=0 If bsens01=1 & bsens05>1 → Visionfar=1 If bsens01=2 & bsens06>1 → Visionfar=1 If bsens01=2 & bsens06=missing & bsens05=1 → Visionfar=0 If bsens01=2 & bsens06=missing & bsens05>1 → Visionfar=1  <b>Visionsub</b> If bsense02= 1 or bsense02= 2 → Visionsub=0 If bsense02= 3 or bsense02= 4 → Visionsub=1	Variable name: 1.Visionnear 2.Visionfar 3.Visionsub  Variable label: 1.Do you see well up close? 2.Do you see well from a distance? 3.Do you rate your vision as bad? (subjective)  Value labels 0=no 1=yes
ActiFE Ulm	visual sense (see_BL)	0=good 1=bad	<b>Visionsub</b> Use as is. see_BL = Visionsub	

TILDA	<p>Do you usually wear glasses or contact lenses? (ph101)</p> <p>Do you usually wear ordinary glasses, bifocals or contact lenses? (ph101a)</p> <p>Is your eyesight (using glasses or contact lens if you use them)... (ph102)</p> <p>How good is your eyesight for seeing things at a distance, like recognising a friend across the street (using glasses or contact lens if you use them)? Would you say it is... (ph103)</p> <p>How good is your eyesight for seeing things up close, like reading ordinary newspaper print (using glasses or contact lens if you use them)? Would you say it is... (ph104)</p>	<p>1=yes 5=no</p> <p>1=glasses 2=bifocals 3=contact lenses</p> <p>1=excellent 2=very good 3=good 4=fair 5=poor 6=registered or legally blind</p>	<p><b>VisionNear</b> If ph104&lt;=3 → VisionNear=0 If ph104&gt;=4 → VisionNear=1</p> <p><b>VisionFar</b> If ph103&lt;=3 → VisionFar=0 If ph103&gt;=4 → VisionFar=1</p> <p><b>Visionsub</b> If ph102 &gt;=1 AND ph102&lt;=3 → Visionsub=0 If ph102 &gt;=4 → Visionsub=1</p>	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	<p>Visual acuity (measured vision)</p> <p>From 15 February 2010 onwards, new variables for visual acuity are in use: v16816 and v16817. The previous variables for visual acuity v192 and v194 are not active anymore from this date.</p> <p>Visual actuiy was measured using ETDRS charts.</p>	<p>0-1 8.88/9.99 = missing</p>	Not harmonized.	
<b>Vitamin B12 level (blood)</b>				
LASA	LASA C (cmvitb12) LASA 3B: no data?	Range in pMOL/L -2= no data, n.a. -1= no valid data	Use as is. vitb12= b/cmvitb12	Variable name: vitb12
ActiFE Ulm	No data available.		Not harmonized.	Variable label: Vitamin B12 (pmol/l)
TILDA	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
B-PROOF	VitaminB12	Range pmol/l	Use as is. vitb12= VitaminB12	
Rotterdam	No data available		Not harmonized.	
<b>Vitamin D level (blood)</b>				
LASA	b/cmvitd25	Nmol/l	Use as is. vitd= b/cmvitd25	Variable name: vitd
ActiFE Ulm	Vitamin D (ng/ml) (LAB_Vitamin_D_BL)	Range in ng/ml: 2.0 – 67/7	Use as is. vitd= 2.5 x LAB_Vitamin_D_BL	Variable label: Serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D (nmol/l)
TILDA	No data available.		Not harmonized.	
B-PROOF	vitaminD_25OH	Range nmol/l -3= will be repeated -2= below 4 nmol/l -1= no determination	Use as is. vitd= vitaminD_25OH	
Rotterdam	No data available		Not harmonized.	

Walking aid used during test				
LASA	<p>Only data available for 3B: Walking aid or wheelchair? (BMVAR709)</p> <p>If yes: -cane (BMV7091) -walker (BMV7092) -rollator (BMV7093) -wheelchair (BMV7094) -other (BMV7095)</p> <p>Both LASA C and B: Walking aids during walking test (C/BWALK06)</p>	<p>1=no 2=yes</p> <p>0=not mentioned 1=mentioned</p> <p>3B: 1=walking bar 2=stick 3=rollator 4=leaning on objects/interviewer 5=other 6=none</p> <p>C: 1=walking bar 2=stick 3=other 4=none</p>	<p><b>walkaid</b> If BWALK06=6 → walkaid=0 If BWALK06&gt;=1 and BWALK06&lt;=3 walkaid=1</p> <p>If CWALK06=4 → walkaid=0 If CWALK06=1 or CWALK06=2 walkaid=1</p> <p><b>walkingaidgen</b> If BMVAR709 = 1 → walkingaidgen = 0 If BMVAR709 = 2 → walkingaidgen = 1</p>	<p>Variable name: walkaid walkingaidgen</p> <p>Variable label: Use of walking aid during walking test Use of walking aid in general</p> <p>Value label: walkaid: 0=no 1=yes</p> <p>walkingaidgen: 0=no 1=yes</p> <p>Note: includes walking crutches, sticks, frames, bars, rollator, and wheelchair. Leaning on objects or on interviewer does not count as walking aid.</p> <p>Note that walkingaidgen is missing for most participants in TILDA.</p>
ActiFE Ulm	<p>Walking aid (walking_aid_BL)</p> <p>walking aid [SPPB] (SPPB_walkaid_BL)</p>	<p>1 = none 2 = walking aid 3 = crutches 4 = rollator</p> <p>0=no 1=yes</p>	<p><b>walkaid</b> If SPPB_walkaid_BL = 0 → walkaid = 0 If SPPB_walkaid_BL = 1 → walkaid = 1</p> <p><b>walkingaidgen</b> If walking_aid_BL = 1 → walkingaidgen = 0 If walking_aid_BL &gt;= 2 AND walking_aid_BL &lt;= 4 → walkingaidgen = 1</p>	

TILDA	<p>Do you ever use equipment or devices such as a walking stick or frame when crossing a room? (f1006)</p> <p>Which equipment is that?          -walking stick (f1007_01) (public data)          -Walking frame (f1007_02) (public data)</p> <p>Not in public data:          -Crutches (f1007_03)          -railing (f1007_04)          -orthopaedic shoes (f1007_05)          -brace (leg or back) (f1007_06)          -limb prosthesis (f1007_07)          -oxygen/respirator (f1007_08)          -Furniture or walls (f1007_09)          -wheelchair or cart (f1007_10)          -other (f1007_11)</p> <p>During gait assessment: use of aid? (GRT_Used_walking_aid)</p>	<p>1=yes 5=no</p> <p>0=no 1=yes</p> <p>0=no 1=yes</p>	<p><b>walkaid</b> walkaid= GRT_Used_walking_aid</p> <p><b>walkingaidgen</b> If f1006 = 5 → walkingaidgen = 0 If f1006 = 1 → walkingaidgen = 1</p>	
B-PROOF	<p>Do you use a walking aid? (walking_aid)</p> <p>Type of first, second, third, fourth walking aid? (walking_aid_type1, walking_aid_type2, walking_aid_type3, walking_aid_type4)</p> <p>Walking aid during walking test (pp6)</p>	<p>0=no 1=yes</p> <p>1=stick 2=walking frame 3=rollator 4=wheelchair 5=other</p> <p>1=walking frame 2=stick 3=other 4=no</p>	<p><b>walkaid</b> If pp6&gt;=1 and pp6&lt;=3 → walkaid=1 If pp6=4 → walkaid=0</p> <p><b>walkingaidgen</b> If walking_aid = 0 → walkingaidgen = 0 If walking_aid = 1 → walkingaidgen = 1</p>	

Rotterdam Study	Do you use any walking aids? (e5_EI3_50)  Loop capaciteit (e5_16407)	1 = none 2 = walking stick 3 = tripod 4 = walking frame without wheels 5 = walking frame with wheels 6 = crutches 7 = wheelchair 77 = don't know 99 = no answer  0=normal 1=c.norm, niet in tandem pos 2=zond.steun,abnorm.& onregel 3=z.st.,wagg.& moeikh.draai 4=niet zonder autonome steun 5=alleen mogelijk met stok 6=alleen emt 2 stok.of rollat 7=alleen met begeleiding 8=lopen onmogelijk (rolstoel) 88=not applicable/default 99=missing	<b>walkaid</b> if e5_16407=5 or e5_16407=6 or e5_16407=8 → walkaid=1 if e5_16407=0 or e5_16407=1 or e5_16407=2 or e5_16407=3 or e5_16407=4 or e5_16407=7 → walkaid=0  <b>walkingaidgen</b> If e5_EI3_50 = 1 → walkingaidgen = 0 If e5_EI3_50 >= 2 AND e5_EI3_50 <= 7 → walkingaidgen = 1	
<b>Waist circumference</b>				
LASA	Waist circumference (cm) in duplicate (BMED156 BMED157; CMED156 CMED157)	Range 0-150	If CMED156/BMED156>0 and CMED157/BMED157>0 → waist=mean(CMED156/BMED156, CMED157/BMED157) If CMED156/BMED156<0 or CMED157/BMED157<0 → waist= max(CMED156/BMED156, CMED157/BMED157)	Variable name: waist  Variable label: Waist circumference (cm)
ActiFE Ulm	No data available		Not harmonized.	
TILDA	Waist circumference (in cm) (FRwaist)	Range 49-163  N=2387 missing	Waist=FRwaist	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	Minimal waist circumference was measured in cm (e5_231)	Range 40.00-200.00 999.99=missing 888.88=not appropriate-def	Waist=e5_231 If e5_231 > 888 → waist=missing	
<b>Weight</b>				
LASA	Measured weight in kilograms (BMED153, CMED153)		weight = BMED153, CMED153	Variable name: weight
ActiFE Ulm	body weight (kg) (weight_BL)		Use as is. weight = weight_BL	

TILDA	Measured weight in kilograms ( <a href="#">weight</a> )  Note that self-reported weight is available for all waves	Range 45-135  NB: <=45 coded as 45; 135+ coded as 135 N=2374 missing	Use as is.	Variable label: Weight in kg
B-PROOF	Weight of the participant in kg (1 decimal) ( <a href="#">Weight</a> )		Use as is.	
Rotterdam Study	Weight (in kg) ( <a href="#">e5_230</a> )	= 30.0 - 160.0 999.9 = missing 888.8 = not appropriate-default	Use as is. If <a href="#">e5_230</a> > 888 → weight=missing	
<b>Weight loss</b>				
LASA	<b>LASA C &amp; 3B:</b> In the past 6 months: ( <a href="#">c/bmvar142</a> )   If 2 or 3; how much weight did you gain/lose? ( <a href="#">mvar143</a> )	1= weight remain stable 2= gain weight 3= loose weight  Range in kg (round up when decimals 0,5)	If <a href="#">c/bmvar142</a> =1 or <a href="#">c/bmvar142</a> =2 → weightloss=0 If <a href="#">c/bmvar142</a> =3 → weightloss=1	Variable name: weightloss  Variable label: Weight loss?  Value label: 0= no 1= yes
ActiFE Ulm	In the past 3 months: weight loss ( <a href="#">weight_loss_BL</a> )	weight loss 0=none 1=1-3kg 2=>3kg 3=unknown	If <a href="#">weight_loss_BL</a> = 0 → weightloss = 0 If <a href="#">weight_loss_BL</a> = 1 or 2 → weightloss = 1	Note: because of different time frames asked in the different studies, and different categories of weight loss (range or categories) we chose to create a simple weight loss (yes/no) variable.  Note: These questions all differ with respect to time frame and quantity of weight loss
TILDA	In the past year have you lost 10 pounds (4.5 kg) or more in weight when you weren't trying to, for example, because of illness? ( <a href="#">ph008</a> )	1= Yes 5= No 98= don't know 99= refused	If <a href="#">ph008</a> =1 → weightloss=1 If <a href="#">ph008</a> =5 → weightloss=0	
B-PROOF	No data available		Not harmonized.	
Rotterdam Study	Gewichtsverlies gedurende de periode ( <a href="#">e5_4355</a> )	0= geen verandering 1= matig verlies (niet 2) 2= meer dan 5% v.gew. in 1 mnd 3= meer dan 15% v.gew 4= als 3, niet aankomen onverw.* 8= not applicable/default** 9= missing  *) There are no cases in the data of <a href="#">e5_4355</a> =4 **) There are 196 cases of <a href="#">e5_4355</a> =8	If <a href="#">e5_4355</a> =0 → weightloss=0 If <a href="#">e5_4355</a> >=1 and <a href="#">e5_4355</a> <=3 → weightloss=1	
<b>Year of data collection</b>				
LASA			LASA 3B: year = 2012 LASA C: year = 1995	Variable name: year
ActiFE Ulm	year of data collection ( <a href="#">year_BL</a> )		Use as is. year = <a href="#">year_BL</a>	Unit: Year of data collection
TILDA			year=2009	Range 1989-2014
B-PROOF	Date of interview ( <a href="#">Date_interview</a> )		year = xdate.year( <a href="#">Date_interview</a> )	

Rotterdam Study	Date of interview (e5_3493)		year = xdate.year(e5_3493)	
<b>Medication use</b>				
See Appendix 8.				

	LASA		TILDA		Rotterdam	B-PROOF	ActiFE Ulm
	3B (2012)	C (1995)	w1 (2010)	w3 (2014)	ERGO-5 (2009-2013)	Baseline (2008-2011)	Baseline (2009/2010)
Arthritis	1	1	1	1	1		1
Depression			1	1			1
Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heart disease	1	1	1	1		1	1
Hypertension	1	1	1	1		1	1
Stroke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma	1	1	1	1	1		1
Bronchitis/emphysema	1	1	1	1	1		1
Osteoporosis	1	1	1	1	1		1
Cancer	1	1	1	1	1		1
Chronic fatigue syndrome							
Parkinson's disease			1	1	1		

Derived variable '**number of chronic conditions**' includes diabetes, heart disease, lung disease and cancer (range 0-4)

Appendix 2

MET-values were based on overlap in categories between the cohorts and MET values used

	B-PROOF	LASA	ERGO	TILDA	ActiFE Ulm	harmonised
walking	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	
cycling	4.5	4.5	4.5		4.5	
light household	2.5	2.5	2.5		2.5	
heavy household	4.5	4.5	4.5		4.5	
gardening	4.5	4.5	4.5		4.5	
sport/exercise	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0	
moderate leisure <sup>1</sup>				4.0		
vigorous leisure <sup>2</sup>				8.0		

<sup>1</sup>Including activities that make you breathe somewhat harder than normal, like carrying light loads, cycling at a regular pace or doubles tennis? Do not include walking.

<sup>2</sup>Including heavy lifting, digging, aerobics, fast cycling.

Note: *Vigorous/heavy* house and garden activities are included in the definition of physical activity, as these were counted in the responses to the IPAQ questions for moderate and vigorous activity used in TILDA.

### Appendix 3

Definitions for levels of alcohol intake are typically based on guidelines for recommended alcohol intake. These guidelines are different for the four countries.

Definitions of low risk alcohol intake are:

- Australia: maximum of 2 drinks on any day (<http://www.alcohol.gov.au/internet/alcohol/publishing.nsf/Content/guide-adult>)
- Netherlands: maximum of 1 drink per day, both for men and women. ([https://www.gezondheidsraad.nl/sites/default/files/201524\\_richtlijnen\\_goede\\_voeding\\_2015.pdf](https://www.gezondheidsraad.nl/sites/default/files/201524_richtlijnen_goede_voeding_2015.pdf))
- Ireland: maximum of 17 drinks for men and 11 drinks for women, spread out over the course of a week with at least 2-3 alcohol free days (<http://alcoholireland.ie/alcohol-and-you/guidelines/>)
- UK: maximum of 14 drinks per week spread over 3 or more days ([https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/602132/Communicating\\_2016\\_CMO\\_guidelines\\_Mar\\_17.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/602132/Communicating_2016_CMO_guidelines_Mar_17.pdf))

I was unable to find global/international guidelines. The WHO reports on alcohol use, but does not specify a low risk level. In the Netherlands, the recommended intake was lowered to 1 per day in 2015. At the time the current data were collected (2012/13), the guidelines recommended a maximum of 2 glasses per day, which is in line with the guidelines in Australia and the UK. I therefore used that threshold to define the levels of risk as specified below and in line with the classification used in the Australian NHMRC guidelines. Researchers can decide to use alternative definitions if preferred.

Frequency of drinking alcohol	Quantity of alcohol consumed					Missing
	I don't drink alcohol	1 or 2 drinks	3 or 4 drinks	5 to 8 drinks	9 or more drinks	
I don't drink alcohol	0					0
I rarely drink		1	1	1	1	1
Less than once a week		2	2	2	2	
1 or 2 days		2	2	2	3	
3 or 4 days		2	2	3	4	
5 or 6 days		2	3	4	4	
Every day		2	3	4	4	
Missing	0	2				

0=non-drinker  
 1=rarely drinks  
 2=low risk (≤14 per week)  
 3=risky (15-28 per week)  
 4=high risk (>28 per week)

Appendix 4

Overview of items included in each of the anxiety scales

ITEMS	Scales				
	Goldberg	HADS	GAD	PSF	GHQ
feeling tense, keyed up or on edge	1	1	1	1	1
worrying	1	1	1	1	
irritable	1		1		1
difficulty relaxing	1	1			1
sleeping poorly	1			1	
difficulty falling asleep	1			1	1
headaches or neck aches	1				
trembling, tingling, dizzy, sweating, diarrhoea, passing urine	1			1	
frightened		1			
restless		1	1	1	
sudden panics				1	1
feeling tired			1	1	
difficulty keeping mind on what you are doing			1	1	
tense, sore or aching muscles			1		
feeling something terrible might happen				1	
couldn't do anything because nerves were too bad					1

**Appendix 5**

Overview of cardiovascular diseases measured in the cohorts

	<b>LASA</b>		<b>TILDA</b>	<b>B-PROOF</b>	<b>Rotterdam study</b>	<b>ActiFE Ulm</b>
	C	3B	Wave 1; public data	Baseline wave	ERGO-5	Baseline wave
Arrhythmia	X	X	X	X		
Angina Pectoris	X	X	X	X		
Myocardial infarction	X	X	X	X	X	x
Heart failure	X	X	X	X		x
Stroke/CVA	X	X	X	X (includes TIA)	X	x
Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)	X	X				

## Appendix 6

Overview of items mentioned for functional limitations

ITEMS	LASA-C	LASA-3B	Tilda	B-PROOF	ERGO-5	ActiFE Ulm
Get clothes from closets or drawers					X	
<b>Dress and/or undress</b>	X	X	X	Combi with wash	X	X
Wash hair					X	
<b>Get up from chair</b>	X	X	X		Without arms	X
Get out of bed			X		X	
Eating, cutting food, drinking			X		X	
Open new carton of milk					X	
<b>Walk (outside)</b>	5 minutes	5 minutes / In general (Euroqol)	100 meter	In general (Euroqol)	X	5 minutes
<b>Walk stairs without rest</b>	15 steps	15 steps	1 flight of stairs	In general	5 steps	15 steps
Was & dry entire body				Combi with dress	X	
Take bath or use shower		X	X		X	X
Open and close tap					X	
Sit down and get up from toilet			X		X	
Comb & style hair					X	
Grab something from shelf above head			Arms above shoulder		X	
<b>Bend down to pick something from floor</b>			Stoop/kneel/crouch		X	
Open car door from outside					X	
Open jar of jam that has been opened before					X	
Use a pen or pencil					X	
Daily grocery shopping					X	X
Get in and out of passenger car					X	
Travel independently/use own or public transport	X	X			X	X
Do small chores in house					X	X
Run the household					X	
Cycle on your own					X	
Using telephone					X	
Cooking a dish					X	
Doing the laundry					X	
Taking medication					X	X
Arranging finance					X	
<b>Cut toenails</b>	X	X				X
Daily activities in general		X (Euroqol)		X (Euroqol)		X (Euroqol)

Appendix 7

Overview of relevant genetic variants

		LASA		B-PROOF	Rotterdam study
		C	3B	Baseline wave	ERGO-5
<b>CYP2C19</b>	rs4244285				
	rs12248560				
<b>CYP3A4</b>	rs35599367				
<b>CYP3A5</b>	rs776746				
<b>CYP2D6</b>	rs3892097				
<b>CYP2C9</b>	rs1799853				
	rs1057910				
<b>CYP1A2</b>	rs2069514				
	rs762551				
	rs12720461				
<b>SLCO1B1</b>	rs4149056				
<b>ABCB1</b>	rs1045642				
	rs2032582				
	rs1128503				
<b>CYP2C8</b>	rs1058930				
	rs10509681				
	rs11572080				
<b>CYP1A1</b>	rs4646903				
	rs1048943				

Appendix 8. Medication classes and ATC codes belonging to these groups

Medication classes	ATC codes belonging to this group
Proton pump inhibitor	A02BC A02BD01 A02BD02 A02BD03 A02BD04 A02BD05 A02BD06 A02BD07 A02BD09 A02BD10 A02BD11 B01AC56 M01AE52
blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins	A10B
Insulins and analogues	A10A
Cardiac glycosides	C01A
Antiarrhythmics, class I and III	C01B
Vasodilators used in cardiac diseases	C01DA
Antiadrenergic agents, antihypertensives	C02A

	C02B C02C C02LA C02LB C02LC C02LE C02LF
Diuretic use	C03 C02L C07B C07C C07D C08GA C09BA C09DA C09DX01 C09DX03 C09DX06 C09AX54 C09AX52 C09BX03 C09BX01 C10BX13
High-ceiling diuretics	C03C C03EB
Low-ceiling diuretics	C03A C03B C03EA C07B C07C C07D C08GA C09BA C09DA C09DX01 C09DX03 C09DX06 C09AX54 C09AX52 C09BX03 C09BX01 C10BX13 C02L
Non-selective beta-blocker use	C07AA C07AG C07BA C07BG C07CA C07CG C07DA C07EA C07FX01 C07FX02 C07FX06 C07FA05
Selective beta blocker use	C07AB C07BB

	C07CB C07DB C07EB C07FB02 C07FB03 C07FB07 C07FB12 C07FB13 C07FX03 C07FX04 C07FX05 C09BX02
Calcium channel blockers	C08 C09BB C09DB C07FB C10BX03 C10BX07 C10BX09 C10BX11 C10BX14 C09BX03 C09BX01 C09BX02 C09DX01 C09DX03 C09DX06 C09XA53 C09XA54
ACE inhibitors	C09A C09B C10BX04 C10BX06 C10BX07 C10BX11 C10BX12 C10BX13 C10BX14 C10BX15
Angiotensin II Antagonist	C09C C09D C10BX10
Statins	C10AA C10BA C10BX A10BH51 A10BH52
Drugs for urinary frequency and incontinence	G04BD G04CA53
Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonist used in benign prostatic hypertrophy	G04CA
NSAID	M01AA M01AB M01AC M01AE M01AG M01AH M01AX01

	M01AX02 M01AX04 M01AX07 M01AX13 M01AX17 M01AX18 M01AX22 M01AX23 M01AX68 M01BA02 N02AJ08 N02AJ14 N02AJ19
Opioids	N02A N02BE51 N02BA51 M01AE51
Antiepileptics	N03
Anti-parkinson drugs	N04
Antipsychotics	N05A
Non-selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors	N06AA N06CA01 N06CA02
SSRIs	N06AB N06CA03
Other Antidepressant	N06AX N06AF N06AG
Antihistamines	R06
Benzodiazepines	N05BA, N05CD
Benzodiazepine-related drugs	N05CF
Anticholinergic medications (only includes medicines with ACB score of 3) Based on the Anticholinergic cognitive burden scale: <a href="http://www.miltonkeynesccg.nhs.uk/resources/uploads/ACB_scale_-_legal_size.pdf">http://www.miltonkeynesccg.nhs.uk/resources/uploads/ACB_scale_-_legal_size.pdf</a>	A03AA07, A03AB05, A03BA01, A03BA03, A03BB01, G04BD02, G04BD04, G04BD05, G04BD06, G04BD07, G04BD08, G04BD09, G04BD10, G04BD11, M03BA03, M03BC01, N04AA01, N04AA02, N04AA04, N04AB02, N04AC01, N05AA01, N05AA03, N05AB03, N05AB06, N05AC02, N05AH03, N05AH04, N05BB01, N05CM05, N06AA, N06AB05, R06AA02, R06AA04, R06AA08, R06AA09, R06AA52, R06AB01, R06AB04, R06AD02, R06AE05
Supplements that were excluded from the <i>number of medications</i> variable:  This list is based on Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament.	A11 (all underlying ATC-codes), A12 , A13, B03AA, B03AB, B03AD, B03AE, B03B, B02BA, C10AX06, M01AX05, N06DX02, V06, homeopathic preparations, and herbal supplements

