

Table S1 Risk factors of increasing of a/b and the reducing of c-line distance. Ordinal regression was performed to investigate the association of subclinical hypothyroidism with brain atrophy. a/b and c-line distance were categorized as quartiles. More increasing of a/b or reducing of c-line distance indicated severe brain atrophy. After classified by quartiles, neither the increasing of a/b nor the reducing of c-line distance was associated with subclinical hypothyroidism. Age, male gender, and EPVS were risk factors of increasing of a/b and the reducing of c-line distance

Variables	OR	95% CI	P
Age (+ per 10 years)			
The increasing of a/b	2.137	1.384–2.890	0.001
The reducing of c-line distance	1.753	1.162–2.344	0.009
Male			
The increasing of a/b	1.350	1.060–1.639	0.038
The reducing of c-line distance	1.490	0.997–2.227	0.052
EPVS			
The increasing of a/b	1.829	1.252–2.672	0.002
The reducing of c-line distance	1.397	1.046–2.042	0.031
SCH			
The increasing of a/b	1.342	0.757–2.377	0.314
The reducing of c-line distance	1.513	0.845–2.710	0.163

“a” and “b” were defined as the maximum measurement from the central line to lateral margin of anterior horn of lateral ventricle and the maximum measurement from the central line to lateral margin of frontal lobe at the axial level of the basal ganglia, respectively. “c-line” was defined as the maximum measurement from the central line to lateral margin of insular cortex at the same level. EPVS, enlarged perivascular spaces; SCH, subclinical hypothyroidism; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.