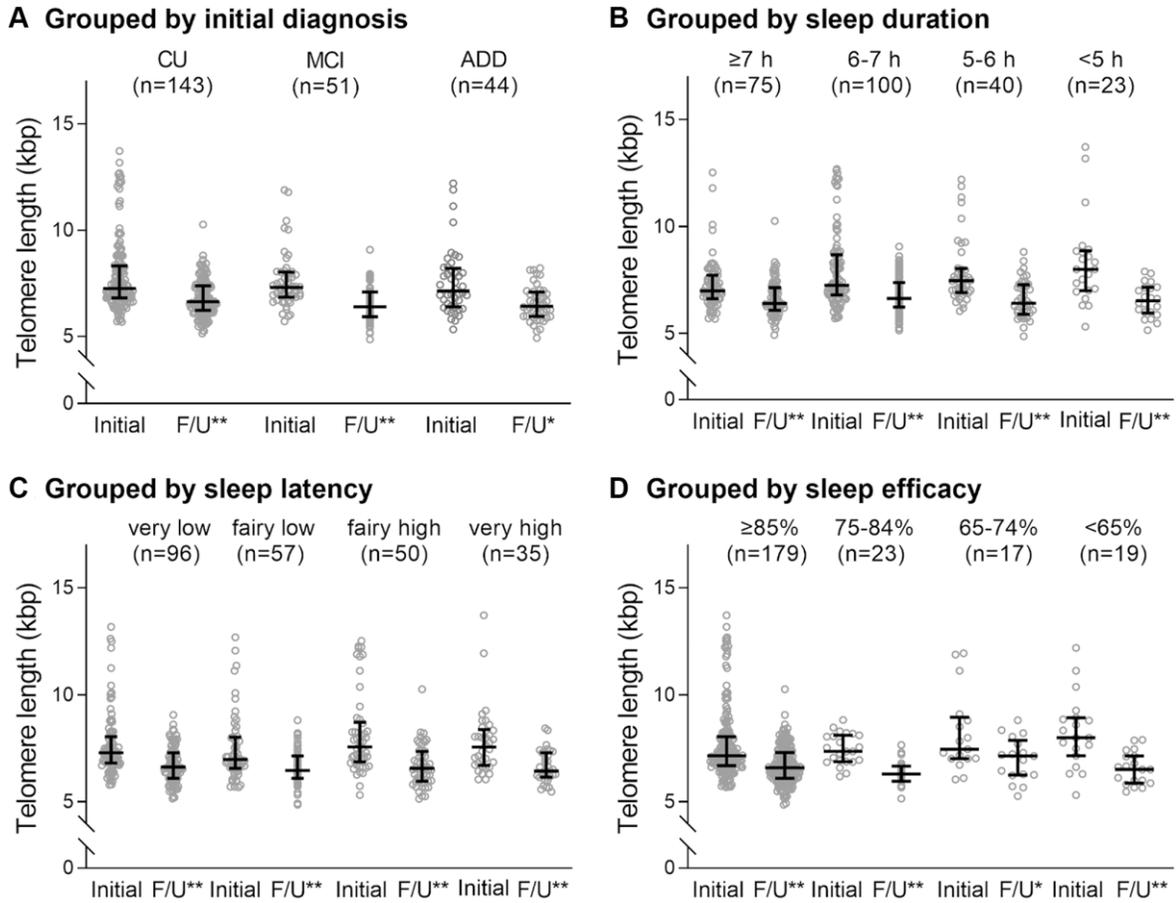
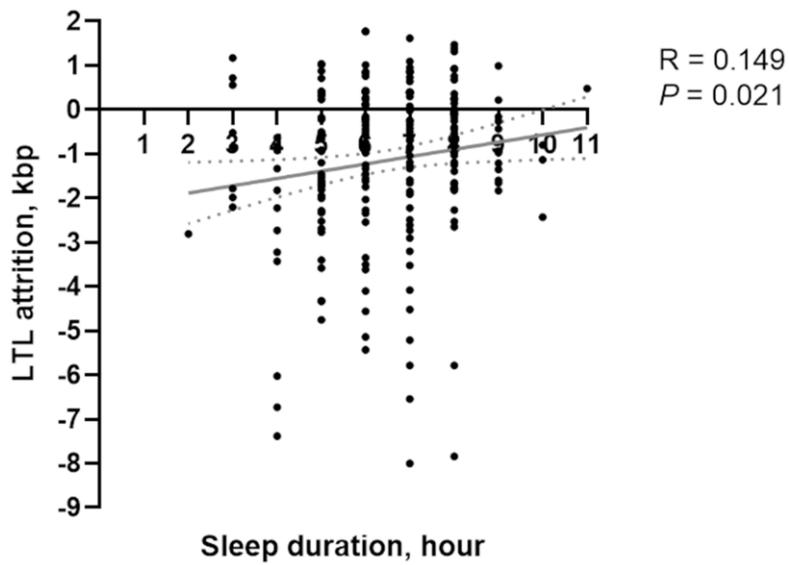


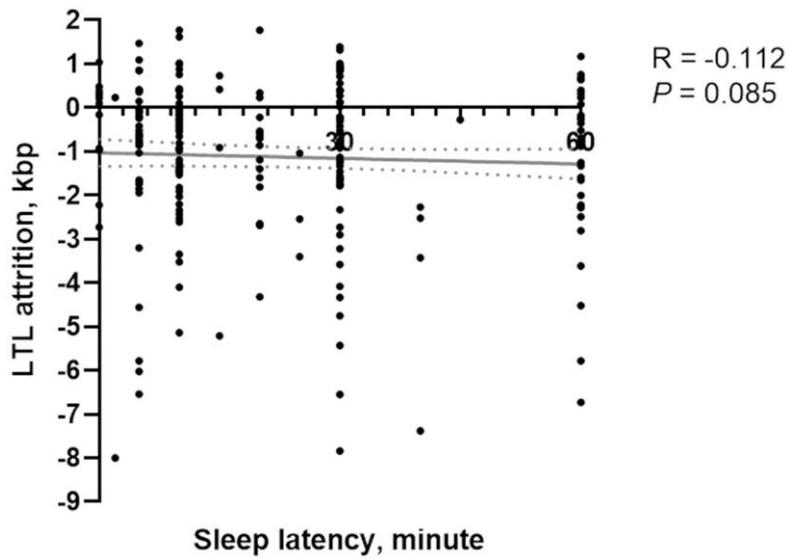
**SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES**



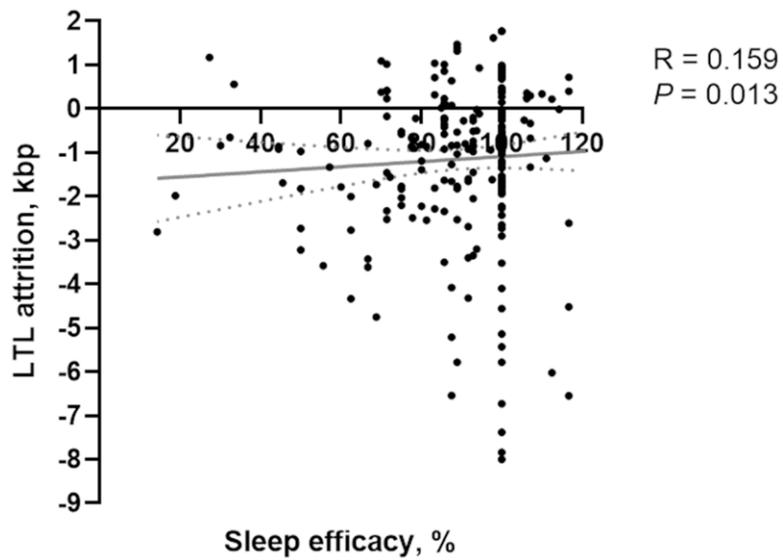
**Supplementary Figure 1. Initial and follow up leukocyte telomere length in the current study.** Participants were grouped according to initial diagnosis (A), sleep duration (B), sleep latency (C), and sleep efficacy (D). Abbreviations: CU: cognitively unimpaired; MCI: mild cognitive impairment; ADD: Alzheimer’s disease dementia; h: hours. *P*-value for the Kruskal-Wallis test. \**P* < 0.05 and \*\**P* < 0.01 compared to initial telomere length.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** The correlation between baseline sleep duration and attrition of leukocyte telomere length. Correlation coefficient (R) and *P*-value were analyzed using Spearman's bivariate correlation.



**Supplementary Figure 3.** Correlation between baseline sleep latency and attrition of leukocyte telomere length. The correlation coefficient (R) and *P*-value were analyzed using Spearman's bivariate correlation.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Correlation between baseline sleep efficacy and attrition of leukocyte telomere length.** The correlation coefficient (R) and *P*-value were analyzed using Spearman's bivariate correlation.