**Supplementary table 1.** Case vignette individual analysis.

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| Cases | Terminologies | Investigations | Treatment | Follow-up |
| A | Alzheimer’s disease: 87%Dementia/major cognitive disorder (non-specified): 10%Mild cognitive impairment: 3% | Blood tests: 95%MRI brain scan: 82%Bedside cognitive testing: 54%Psychometric formal testing: 49%CSF studies: 33%CT scan: 18%FDG-PET: 15%Cognitive nursing assessment: 10%PET (PiB/tau): 8%APOE genotype: 8%Clinical history/examination are sufficient: 5%Full psychiatric assessment: 3%EEG: 3% | Antidementia drug: 90%Diagnostic and prognostic communication: 85%Vascular risk factor control: 67%Cognitive stimulation: 64%Exercise/OT/PT: 46%Antidepressant srug: 5%Psychotherapy: 5% | Yes: 95%No: 5% |
| B | FCD (anxiety disorder as a comorbidity allowed): 41%Anxiety disorder/depression/low mood: 31%Subjective cognitive complaints/impairment: 18%Mild cognitive impairment/deficit: 8%Pseudodementia: 3% | Blood tests: 87%MRI brain scan: 72%Psychometric formal testing: 54%Bedside cognitive testing: 39%Full psychiatric assessment: 31%History/examination are sufficient: 10%CSF studies: 8%CT scan: 8%Cognitive nursing assessment: 3%FDG-PET: 3%PET (PiB/tau): 3%EEG: 3% | Diagnostic and prognostic communication: 80%Psychotherapy: 72%Antidepressant drug: 46%Psychiatric assessment: 41%Exercise: 39%Cognitive stimulation: 28%Benzodiazepine; 3% | Yes: 74%No: 26% |
| C | FCD (anxiety disorder and CFS as comorbidities allowed): 49%Anxiety or major depression: 13%Consider a systemic condition (Heart, respiratory or metabolic disorder including sleep apnea or hypothyroidism): 10%Subjective memory complaints/cognitive decline/minor cognitive disorder: 10%ADHD: 8%Non-dementia/cognitively unimpaired: 5%Chronic fatigue syndrome: 3%Mild cognitive impairment: 3% | Blood tests: 87%MRI brain scan: 62%Psychometric formal testing: 46%Bedside cognitive testing: 36%Full psychiatric assessment: 28%Cardiology assessment 23%CT brain scan: 10%History/examination are sufficient: 8%Cognitive nursing: 3%EEG: 3%CSF studies: 0%FDG-PET: 0%PET (PiB/tau): 0% | Diagnostic and prognostic communication: 81%Psychotherapy: 60%Exercise: 46%Psychiatric assessment: 41%Antidepressant drug: 38%Cognitive stimulation: 30%Antidementia drug: 0%Benzodiazepine: 0% | Yes: 74%No: 26% |
| D | Multifactorial emphasizing drugs and sleep disorder, plus vascular disease: 46%bvFTD or simply FTD: 26%Vascular dementia/cognitive impairment isolated: 21%Depression: 3%FCD: 3%Mild cognitive impairment: 3% | Blood tests: 82%MRI brain scan: 85%Sleep studies: 64%Psychometric formal testing: 64%FDG-PET: 28%Bedside cognitive testing: 26%Full psychiatric assessment: 18%CSF biomarkers: 13%EEG: 6%PET (PiB/tau): 6%Cognitive nursing assessment: 5%CT brain scan: 3%History/examination are sufficient: 0% | Wean/withdraw medications: 95%Vascular risk factor control: 90%Exercise: 72%Cognitive stimulation: 46%Psychotherapy: 15%Psychiatric referral: 15%Antidepressant drug: 15%Antidementia drug: 5% | Yes: 90%No: 10% |
| E | Functional cognitive disorder as primary option: 44%Cognitive symptoms in the context of anxiety/depression: 18%Subjective cognitive impairment: 10%Mild cognitive impairment: 8%Nothing /’impossible to say’: 5%Bereavement/grief: 5%Stress: 3%Epilepsy: 3%Primary progressive aphasia: 3%Alzheimer’s disease: 3% | Blood tests: 85%MRI brain scan: 69%Psychometric formal testing: 69%Full psychiatric assessment: 33%Bedside cognitive testing: 28%Vascular risk factor screening: 31%CSF biomarkers: 13%CT brain scan: 13%History and examination sufficient: 10%Sleep studies: 8%EEG: 8%PET (PiB/tau): 5%FDG-PET: 5%APOE genotype: 5%Cognitive nursing assessment: 0% | Diagnostic communication: 82%Psychotherapy: 55%Exercise: 50%Cognitive stimulation: 45%Psychiatric referral: 26%Antidepressant: 24%Antidementia drug: 3%Benzodiazepine: 0% | Yes: 72%No: 28% |
| F | PPA (FTLD): 54%Logopenic aphasia (AD): 28%Logopenic aphasia (AD) vs PPA: 10%Stroke vs PPA: 3%FTD (non-specified): 5% | MRI brain scan: 95%Blood tests: 90%Psychometric formal testing: 80%CSF biomarkers: 62%FDG-PET: 41%Bedside cognitive testing: 36%PET-PiB/tau: 18%Full psychiatric assessment: 10%APOE genotype: 8%History and examination sufficient: 5%Cognitive nursing assessment: 5%EEG: 3%CT brain scan: 0% | Speech and language therapy: 92%Diagnostic communication: 82%Cognitive stimulation: 41%Antidementia drug: 36%PT/OT: 28%Antidepressant: 10%Psychotherapy: 5%Psychiatric referral: 0%Benzodiazepine: 0% | Yes: 100%No: 0% |
| G | Post-concussion syndrome: 41%Functional cognitive disorder: 26%Mild TBI/TBI: 10%Anxiety disorder or depression (primarily): 8%Post-traumatic headache: 5%Chronic fatigue syndrome: 3%PTSD: 3%Post-traumatic epilepsy: 3% TBI with the need to exclude hemorrhage: 3% | MRI brain scan: 69%Blood tests: 54%Bedside cognitive testing: 31%Psychometric formal testing: 23%Full psychiatric assessment: 21%History and examination sufficient: 21%EEG: 10%CT brain scan: 5%FDG-PET: 3%Cognitive nursing assessment: 3%CSF studies: 0%PET (PiB/tau): 0% | Diagnostic communication: 95%Psychotherapy: 59%Exercise/PT/OT: 54%Cognitive stimulation: 36%Psychiatric referral/follow-up: 28%Antidepressant: 23%Antidementia drug: 0%Benzodiazepine: 0% | Yes: 64%No: 36% |