**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% |