

## ADDENDUM

# Brain connectivity changes occurring following cognitive behavioural therapy for psychosis predict long-term recovery

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After publication, the authors determined that regression tests are the appropriate *post hoc* tests for clarifying the direction of the three MANOVA results that found significant associations between functional connectivity changes and long-term clinical outcomes. In each of the three regression tests, greater increases in functional connectivity were associated with improved long-term clinical outcomes, as ascertained by positive beta weights for the following regressors: longitudinal positive psychotic symptoms ( $\beta=0.157$ ,  $t(14)=2.79$ ;  $P=0.015$ ), longitudinal affective symptoms ( $\beta=0.187$ ,  $t(14)=2.36$ ;  $P=0.035$ ) and subjective long-

term recovery ( $\beta=0.13$ ,  $t(14)=2.56$ ;  $P=0.024$ ). These tests replace the correlation tests originally reported in the article.



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