

Supplemental Material

Clinical Correlates of Cognitive Function in Schizophrenia

We examined cognitive deficits for associations with symptoms to determine whether symptoms and cognitive dysfunction might share a common source of variance (e.g., O'Leary (2000)). Of the 36 cognitive indices, only Tower of London, Similarities, and recognition during verbal memory measures were associated with psychotic symptomatology. Schizophrenia patients with more positive symptoms (i.e., delusions and hallucinations) tended to have lower scores on Similarities ($r=-.21, p<.01$), and those with disorganization symptoms had fewer correct recognitions of words from a learned list ($r=-.22, p<.01$). Unexpectedly, longer times on indices for solving TOL puzzles were associated with less severe positive (highest $r=-.26, p<.01$) and negative (highest $r=-.33, p<.01$) symptoms. None of the correlations between cognition and symptoms survived correction for multiple comparisons.

O'Leary, D. S., Flaum, M., Kesler, M. L., Flashman, L. A., Arndt, S., & Andreasen, N. C. (2000). Cognitive correlates of the negative, disorganized, and psychotic symptom dimensions of schizophrenia. *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci* **12**, 4-15.