SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Supplemental Table 1. Demographic and background data. Note: "Age" refers to age at the time of Phase 3 evaluation. "Sex" refers to the percentage of male veterans. "Years of education" refers to the total number of years of education the veterans completed.

Demographic Data	Patient Group
Age	58.13
Sex (% male)	100.00
Years of education	15.00
Total percent volume loss (cm^3)	3.19

Supplemental Table 2. Description of the administered tests.

Test	Description
Emotional intelligence	
Perceiving Emotions: Faces	The ability to perceive emotions in oneself and others
Perceiving Emotions: Pictures	The ability to perceive emotions in oneself and in objects, art, stories, music, and other stimuli
Using Emotions: Sensations	The ability to generate, use, and feel emotion as necessary to communicate feelings
Using Emotions: Facilitation	The ability to generate, use, and feel emotion as necessary to employ them in other cognitive processes
Understanding Emotions: Blends	The ability to understand emotional information, to understand how emotions combine and to appreciate such emotional meanings
Understanding Emotions: Changes	The ability to understand emotional information, to understand how emotions progress through relationship transitions, and to appreciate such emotional meanings
Managing Emotions: Emotion	The ability to be open to feelings, and to modulate them in oneself
Managing Emotions: Social	The ability to be open to feelings, and to modulate them in oneself and others so as to promote personal understanding and growth
Working memory (WAIS-III)	
Arithmetic	Participant hears numerical problems in story format, performs mental arithmetic, and responds orally
Digit Span	Participant hears a sequence of digits and repeats them initially forwards and then backwards
Letter-Number Sequencing	Participant hears a sequence of alternating digits and letters and then rearranges the items, first repeating the digits in numerical order, followed by the letters in alphabetical order
Verbal comprehension/Crystallized intelligence (WAIS-III)	
Vocabulary	Participant generates verbal definition for words pronounced by the examiner
Similarities	Participant indicates how two items, presented orally, are the same
Information	Participant verbally answers factual oral questions
Comprehension	Participant verbally answers factual oral questions
Perceptual organization/Fluid intelligence (WAIS-III)	

Block Design	Participant arranges multicolored blocks to match a model design
Matrix Reasoning	Participant selects from an array of pictured items the abstract shape that completes the visual-spatial pattern
Picture Completion	Participant identifies the missing element in a series of pictures
Picture arrangement	Participant arranges pictures in a coherent sequence to tell stories
Object assembly	Participant rearranges puzzle pieces to form familiar objects

Processing speed (WAIS-III)

Digit Symbol Coding	Participant codes items based on a table that contains digits paired with symbols
Symbol Search	Participant performs a visual search to identify whether a target item is present among a set of symbols

Personality (NEO-PI-R)

Extraversion	Participant completes a personality inventory that is designed to measure the quantity and intensity of energy directed outwards into the social world
Agreeableness	Participant completes a personality inventory that is designed to measure the kinds of interactions an individual prefers from compassion to tough mindedness
Conscientiousness	Participant completes a personality inventory that is designed to measure the degree of organization, persistence, control, and motivation in goal-directed behavior
Neuroticism	Participant completes a personality inventory that is designed to identify individuals that are prone to psychological distress
Openness to experience	Participant completes a personality inventory that is designed to measure the active seeking and appreciation of experience for their own sake

FIGURES

Supplemental Figure 1. Confirmatory factor analysis for the intelligence factors (*n* = 152). Regression weights for the specific measures are depicted on the right for clarity.
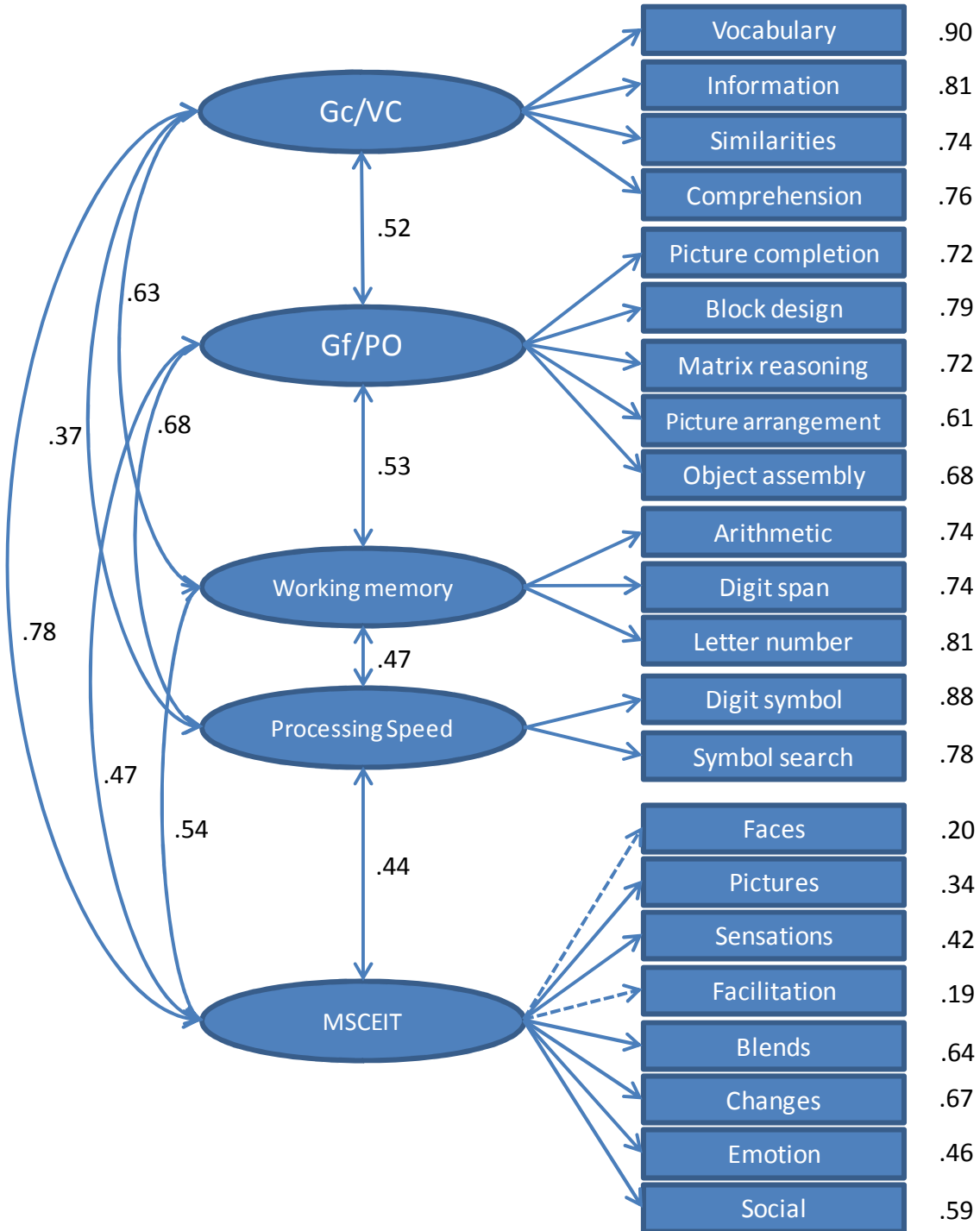
Supplemental Figure 2. Lesion overlap map illustrating the number of patients with brain lesions to a particular voxel. In each axial slice, the right hemisphere is on the reader's left. To ensure sufficient statistical power for detecting a lesion-deficit correlation, our analysis only included voxels for which 4 or more patients had a lesion.