

Supplementary Appendix

Visuospatial Tests

Puget Sound Route Learning Test

This test measured the ability to navigate a short route immediately and after a delay [1]. The task used a 6'×24' piece of flooring on with a designated pattern. A route was indicated using a ribbon and the subject walked the route as demonstrated. The ribbon was removed, and the subject was asked to immediately retrace the route. Three trials were administered followed by three trials of a new route. A delayed recall is administered after twenty minutes. Performance was assessed by the number of correct units recalled.

Complex Figure

This consists of three test conditions: Copy, Immediate Recall and Delayed Recall. Subjects are presented with a complex design, and then asked to draw the same figure [2]. Subsequently, they are instructed to draw what they remembered immediately and after a 30 minute delay. Scoring is based on individual item location, accuracy and organization.

Verbal Memory Tests

Paragraph Recall

Participants are read two short paragraphs and asked to recall them immediately and after a 30 minute delay, using the exact words that were read aloud [3]. Score reflects the number of items correctly recalled.

Buschke Selective Reminding Test

Participants are read 12 words and asked to recall as many words as possible [4]. Subsequent trials include only those words that were not recalled on the immediately preceding trial. Participants are also asked to recall the list 30 minutes later.

Verbal Fluency

Phonemic and Category Fluency

In this task, participants are asked to name as many items from a given category as possible in one minute [5]. The categories are the letters I, K and P, as well as the category ‘farm animals.’

Attention and Executive Function Tests

Visual Spatial Learning Test (VSLT)

The VSLT requires the participant to learn to recognize seven abstract designs and recall the correct placement of each design on 6X4 matrix grid [6]. After being shown the grid and correct placement, designs are removed and participants place the designs in the correct location. There are five learning trials and a recall administration after a 30 minute delay.

Letter Number Sequencing

Participants are instructed to listen to a list of numbers and letters [7]. Participants are then asked to repeat the group, with the numbers first, in order, starting with the lowest number, then list the letters in alphabetical order. The score reflects the number of items correctly recalled.

Stroop Interference Test

Participants are presented with a word list of colors, printed in ink that is a different color than the word reads [8]. Participants are instructed to read aloud the color of the ink in which a word is printed, while inhibiting the word itself.

Trails Making Test B

Participants are asked to connect numbers (1–13) and letters (A–L) alternately (1-A–2-B...) on a piece of paper as quickly as possible [5].

Mazes

Participants are given three mazes to successfully navigate as quickly as possible without making any errors [9].

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