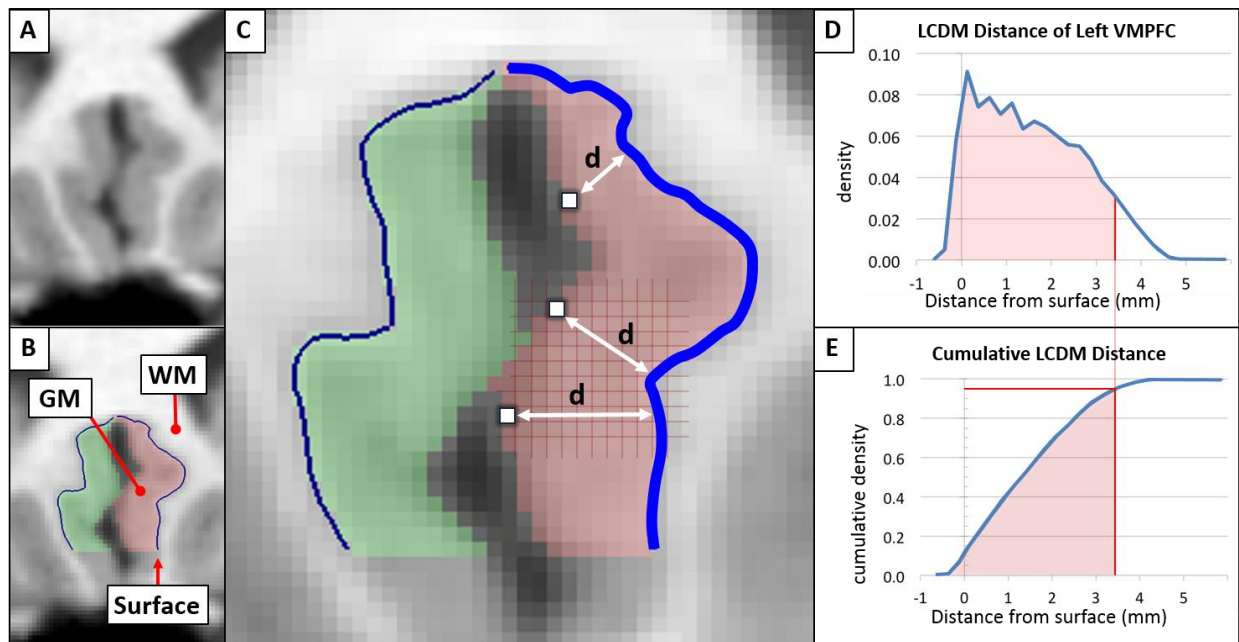


Supplementary Figure 1. Local Cortical Distance Metrics (LCDMs) and measurement of cortical thickness



Coronal views of the VMPFC are shown in A-C. Panel A shows the region prior to segmentation. B and C show right and left VMPFC ROIs (green and red, respectively), as generated based on manual ROI delineation followed by automated segmentation of gray and white matter. Blue lines represent the gray matter/white matter (GM/WM) surface generated by an automated algorithm. An enlarged view in C shows three examples of voxel-to-surface distances (d) spanning the cortical mantle, as shown by arrows between the GM/WM surface and the corresponding gray matter voxels. D illustrates the distribution of distances of GM voxel density from the GM/WM surface. E graphs these densities cumulatively to demonstrate calculation of the measurement of cortical thickness as the distance at which 95% of the total gray matter voxel density occurs from the GM/WM surface. A small proportion of negatively labeled GM distances arises due to partial volume effects from intersecting GM and WM voxels at the GM/WM surface. Because these comprise a minor percentage of the total number of GM voxels, they do not affect the overall analysis (Ceyhan et al., 2013).