

Episodic memory and delayed recall are significantly more impaired in younger patients with deficit schizophrenia than in elderly patients with amnestic mild cognitive impairment.

Short title: deficit schizophrenia and mild cognitive impairment

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Neural Network Analysis: Deficit schizophrenia versus aMCI

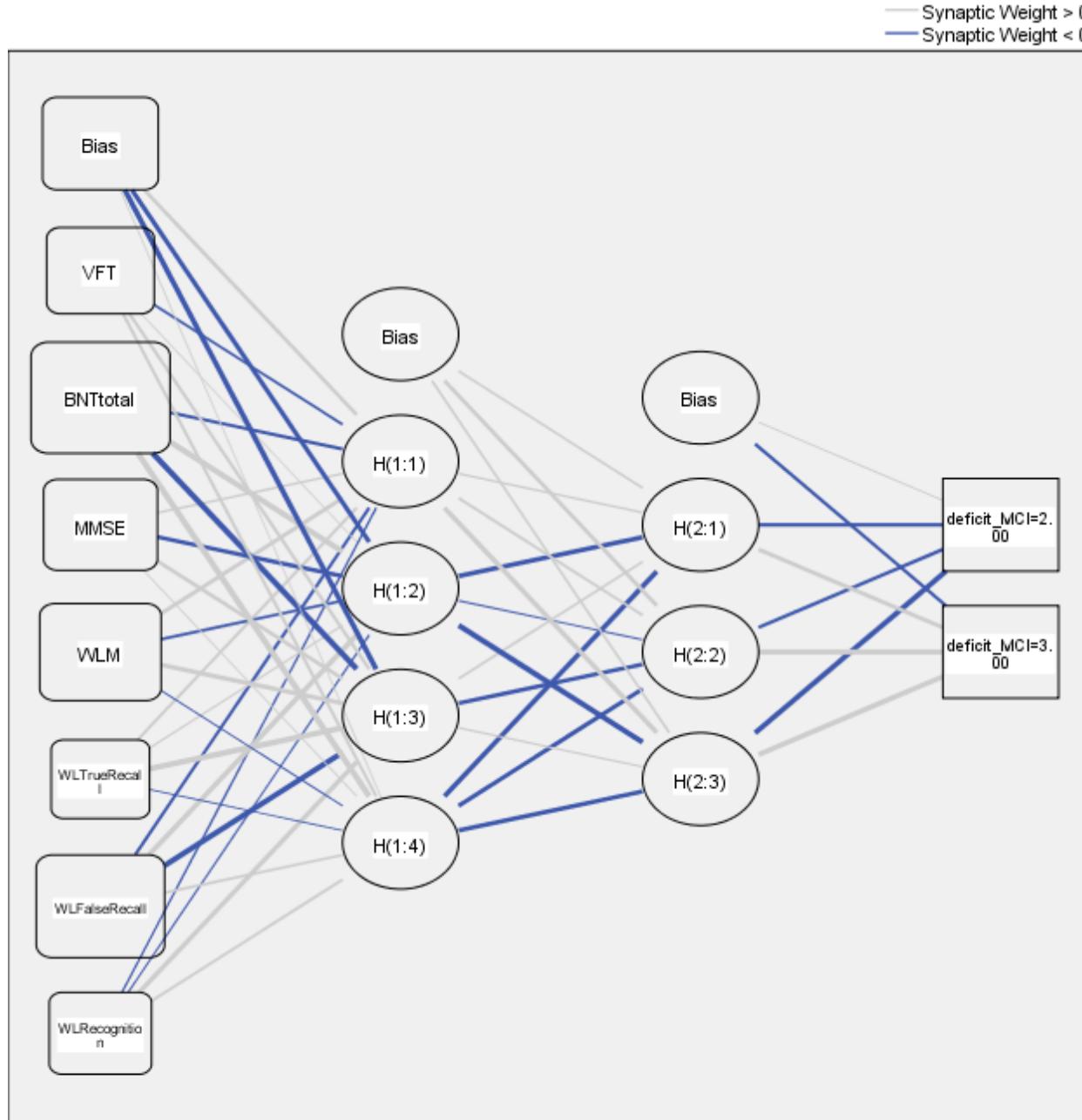
Shown are the results of Multilayer Perceptron Neural Network analysis with network information, model summary, parameter estimates, and input variable importance.

Network Information

Input Layer	Covariates	1	VFT
		2	BNTtotal
		3	MMSE
		4	WLM

	5	WL True Recall
	6	WL False Recall
	7	WL Recognition
Number of Units ^a	7	
Rescaling Method for Covariates		Standardized
Hidden Layer(s) Number of Hidden Layers	2	
Number of Units in Hidden Layer 1 ^a	4	
Number of Units in Hidden Layer 2 ^a	3	
Activation Function		Hyperbolic tangent
Output Layer Dependent Variables 1		deficit_MCI
Number of Units	2	
Activation Function		Softmax
Error Function		Cross-entropy

a. Excluding the bias unit



Hidden layer activation function: Hyperbolic tangent

Output layer activation function: Softmax

Model Summary

Training	Cross Entropy Error	16.488
	Percent Incorrect Predictions	20.0%
	Stopping Rule Used	1 consecutive step(s) with no decrease in error ^a
	Training Time	0:00:00.01
Testing	Cross Entropy Error	5.288
	Percent Incorrect Predictions	13.3%
Holdout	Percent Incorrect Predictions	20.0%

Dependent Variable: deficit_MCI

a. Error computations are based on the testing sample.

Parameter Estimates

Independent Variable Importance

	Importance	Normalized Importance
VFT	.092	32.3%
BNTtotal	.285	100.0%
MMSE	.130	45.7%
WLM	.177	61.9%
WL True Recall	.035	12.3%
WL False Recall	.220	77.3%
WLRecognition	.060	21.1%