

Brain TSPO Imaging and Gray Matter Volume in Schizophrenia Patients and in People at Ultra High Risk of Psychosis: An [¹¹C]PBR28 Study

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Supplementary Table: 1

Mean Regional DVR of [¹¹ C]PBR28	Control	Stdev	Schizophrenia	Stdev	F	p	Control	Stdev	Ultra high risk	Stdev	F	P
Total grey Matter	2.465	0.020	2.557	0.014	20.80 2	<0.00 1	2.032	0.017	2.088	0.02 1	10.33 2	0.00 4
Frontal lobe	2.489	0.037	2.606	0.025	9.883	0.005	2.000	0.038	2.087	0.02 6	5.339	0.03 0
Temporal lobe	2.282	0.065	2.518	0.044	13.08 9	0.001	1.914	0.041	2.001	0.02 8	4.417	0.04 7

Table 1 Microglial activity, as measured by PBR28 distribution volume ratio, is elevated in patients with schizophrenia ($df=21 p<0.001$) and subjects at ultra high risk of psychosis ($df=21 p=0.004$) in the total gray matter, frontal and temporal lobes (Bloomfield et al., 2016). The mean regional distribution volume ratios are shown for each group together with those for matched controls. The results of the MANCOVA covarying for age and translocator-protein genotype are shown for each case-matched control comparison (Bloomfield et al., 2016).

Supplementary Table 2:

Subject #	Chlorpromazine equivalent - mg/day
Patient 1	700
Patient 2	1800
Patient 3	100
Patient 4	1000
Patient 5	400
Patient 6	200
Patient 7	900
Patient 8	Unmedicated
Patient 9	#
Patient 10	125
Patient 11	100
Patient 12	966
Patient 13	#

Table: 2 Chlorpromazine equivalent current antipsychotic doses calculated for patients with schizophrenia (Andreasen et al., 2010). # Missing data for two patients.

Andreasen, N.C., Pressler, M., Nopoulos, P., Miller, D., Ho, B.C., 2010. Antipsychotic dose equivalents and dose-years: a standardized method for comparing exposure to different drugs. Biol Psychiatry 67(3), 255-262.

Bloomfield, P.S., Selvaraj, S., Veronese, M., Rizzo, G., Bertoldo, A., Owen, D.R., Bloomfield, M.A., Bonoldi, I., Kalk, N., Turkheimer, F., McGuire, P., de Paola, V., Howes, O.D., 2016. Microglial Activity in People at Ultra High Risk of Psychosis and in Schizophrenia: An [(11)C]PBR28 PET Brain Imaging Study. Am J Psychiatry 173(1), 44-52.