

sTable 3. Association between severity of psychosis at baseline, change in severity of psychosis from baseline to follow-up and change in cognitive performance in individuals with schizophrenia or other psychoses. `

	Schizophrenia		Other psychoses	
	Baseline severity ^a	Change in severity ^b	Baseline severity ^a	Change in severity ^b
Full-scale IQ	0.18	-0.22	-0.08	0.06
Verbal learning	0.25	-0.20	0.12	-0.02
Verbal Immediate	0.11	-0.10	-0.19	0.12
Verbal delayed	-0.25	0.09	0.04	-0.08
Visual delayed	0.34*	-0.27	0.38	-0.31
Vocabulary	0.06	-0.12	-0.12	-0.08
Comprehension	0.18	-0.18	-0.13	-0.03
Trails making A	-0.10	0.04	0.12	0.02
Digit symbol coding	0.26	-0.32*	-0.20	0.12
Trails making B	0.12	-0.07	0.33	-0.12
Letter-Number	0.27	-0.25	0.16	0.03
Letter fluency	0.00	0.08	0.14	-0.02
Category fluency	-0.10	0.14	-0.06	0.11
Block design	-0.03	-0.16	0.18	-0.44*

The table lists the partial correlation coefficients between severity of psychotic symptoms at baseline and change in cognitive functioning between baseline and follow up, and the correlation coefficients between change in severity of psychotic symptoms and change in cognitive functioning from baseline to follow up for each group. The partial correlations were calculated between severity of psychotic symptoms at baseline and change in severity of symptoms and change in normative-adjusted IQ and specific neuropsychological tests, controlling for time from baseline assessment and baseline test score. Correlation coefficients of 0.10, 0.30, and 0.50 reflect small, medium, and large effect sizes, respectively (33)

^a - A positive coefficient indicates more severe symptoms at baseline are associated with increasing cognitive impairment from baseline to follow up.

^b - A positive coefficient indicates that increasing severity of symptoms from baseline to follow up is associated with increasing cognitive impairment.

* p<0.05