Supplemental Materials for

**Electrographic Features of Catatonia with and without Comorbid Delirium**

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Delirium without catatonia | No delirium, no catatonia |
| N | 10 |  | 24 |  |
| *Male Sex* | 4 | 40% | 15 | 63% |
| Age (yrs; mean ± SD) | 47.3 ± 27.6 | 41.3 ± 21.0 |
| *Race* |  |  |  |  |
|  *White* | 7 | 70% | 14 | 58% |
|  Black | 2 | 20% | 7 | 29% |
|  Asian | 0 | 0% | 1 | 4% |
|  Other | 1 | 10% | 2 | 8% |
| Hispanic (yes) | 1 | 10% | 2 | 8% |
| Study Site |  |  |  |
|  *1* | 2 | 20% | 2 | 8% |
|  2 | 8 | 80% | 22 | 92% |
| Primary Diagnosis |  |  |  |
|  *Psychiatric* | 3 | 30% | 15 | 63% |
|  Medical | 7 | 70% | 9 | 38% |
| EEG Type |  |  |  |  |
|  *Spot* | 6 | 60% | 24 | 100% |
|  LTM | 4 | 40% | 0 | 0% |
| Catatonic (yes) | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Delirious (yes) | 10 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| BFCSI Features (mean ± SD) | 2.7 ± 0.5 |  | 2.1 ± 0.9 |  |
| *BFCRS Features (mean ± SD)* | 4.5 ± 1.2 |  | 3.7 ± 1.4 |  |
| *Hospital Day of EEG (mean ± SD)* | 12.0 ± 9.0 |  | 4.5 ± 4.1 |  |
| *Hospital Length of Stay (mean ± SD)* | 28.7 ± 19.5 |  | 12.9 ± 10.9 |  |

Table S1: demographics of patients without catatonia, stratified by delirium status.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Psychiatric | Medical |
| N | Diagnosis | N | Diagnosis |
| 40 | Catatonic Schizophrenia | 10 | Altered Mental Status |
| 12 | Bipolar Disorder | 7 | Infection |
| 10 | Catatonia (unspecified) | 6 | Encephalopathy/Delirium |
| 9 | Unspecified psychosis | 5 | Renal disorders |
| 6 | Major Depressive Disorder | 5 | Substance use/withdrawal |
| 3 | Autism Spectrum Disorder | 4 | NMDA Encephalitis |
| 2 | Schizoaffective Disorder | 4 | Epilepsy |
| 2 | Delusional Disorder | 3 | Brain injury |
| 1 | Unspecified Mood Disorder | 2 | Cancer |
|  |  | 2 | PE |
|  |  | 2 | Fracture |
|  |  | 2 | Endocrine disorders |
|  |  | 2 | Movement Disorders |
|  |  | 1 | Burn |
|  |  | 1 | Aspiration pneumonitis |
|  |  | 1 | Rhabdomyolysis |
|  |  | 1 | Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome |
|  |  | 1 | Dementia |

Table S2: Primary discharge diagnoses for patients with catatonia with primary psychiatric and medical diagnoses.



Figure S1: Proportion of patients without catatonia, with catatonia and no delirium, and catatonia with delirium exhibiting each catatonic sign on the BFCRS.