Widespread Reductions of Cortical Thickness in Schizophrenia and Spectrum Disorders and Evidence of Heritability

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**eFigure 1.** Reductions in unaffected siblings (SIB) before false discovery rate correction. Normal controls (NC) and SIB were contrasted in the same fashion as Figure 3 in our article but thresholded at \( P < 0.05 \), uncorrected. Results in red indicate areas where thickness was reduced in SIB and those in blue indicate areas where thickness was increased. Though some areas of change are visible, none were statistically significant after false discovery rate correction.

**eFigure 2.** Contrast of unaffected siblings and affected patients, with related subjects excluded. To ensure that the relatedness of subjects did not confound reported results, the contrast of unaffected siblings vs affected patients (see Figure 3 in our article) was performed again with related subjects excluded. This reduced sample included 120 unaffected siblings and 113 affected patients. Results were false discovery rate corrected and consistent with the main analysis.
Figure 3. Node-based contrasts of thickness with intracranial volume (ICV) covariate. To ensure that ICV was not a confounding factor in the reported group contrasts (see Figure 3 in our article), contrasts were repeated and displayed as before with ICV included as a covariate. Results were nearly identical to those without the covariate, and as before, unaffected siblings (SIB) did not significantly differ from normal controls (NC). SCZ indicates patients with schizophrenia.

Figure 4. Effects of age on cortical thickness. In each group (normal controls [NC], unaffected siblings [SIB], and patients with schizophrenia [SCZ]), node-based analysis of thickness was performed to determine the effects of age and sex. Age effects, with a threshold of $P < .05$, false discovery rate corrected, are displayed here. INC indicates increase; DEC, decrease.
eFigure 5. Effects of sex on cortical thickness. In each group (normal controls [NC], unaffected siblings [SIB], and affected patients), node-based analysis of thickness was performed to determine the effects of age and sex. Sex effects, with a threshold of \( P < 0.05 \), false discovery rate corrected, are displayed here. Affected patients showed no significant sex effects at the chosen threshold and are therefore not shown. M indicates male; F, female.