Data Supplement for Tang et al., Altered Cellular White Matter But Not Extracellular Free Water on Diffusion MRI in Individuals at Clinical High Risk for Psychosis. Am J Psychiatry (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2019.18091044)
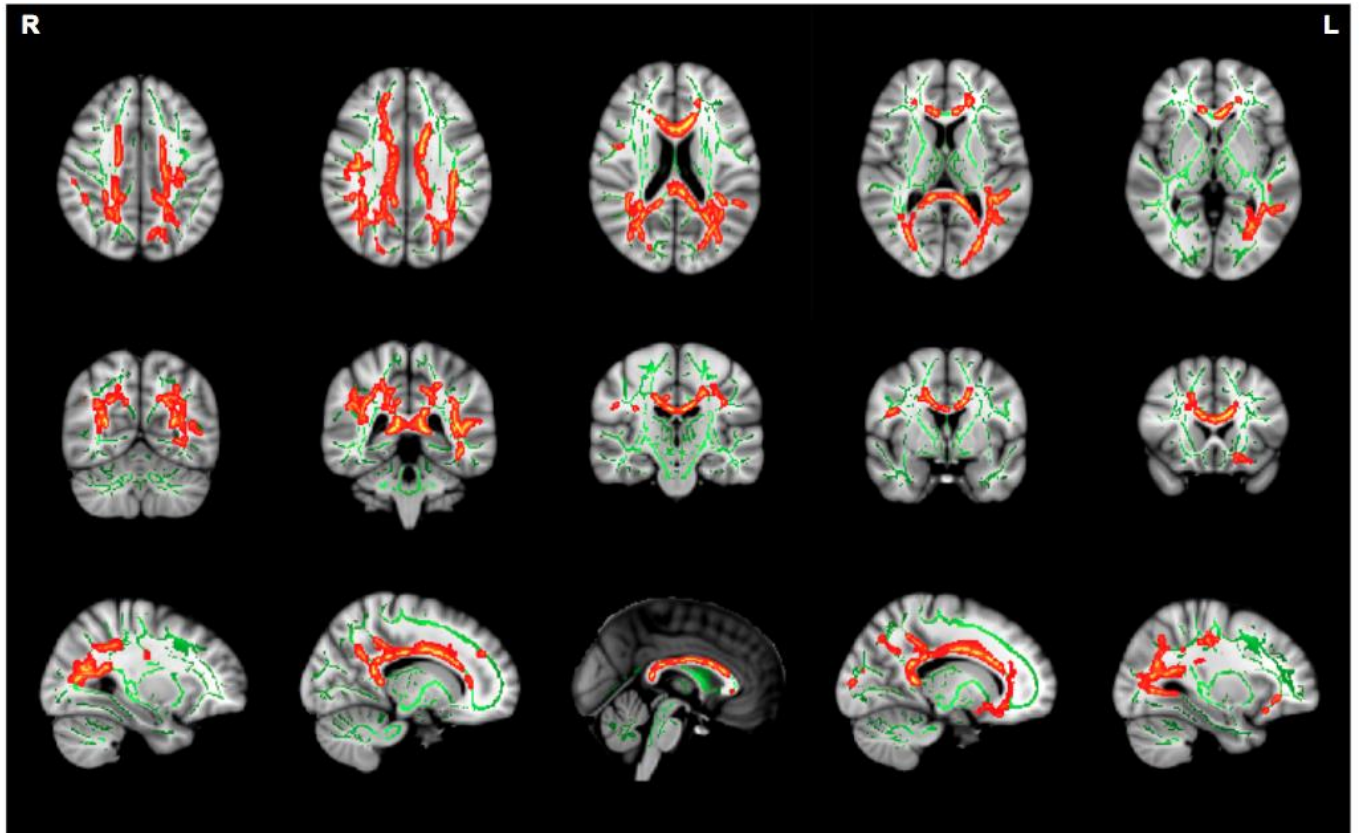
TABLE S1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of medicated and unmedicated subjects at clinical high risk for psychosis (CHR), respectively

	Medicated CHR	Unmedicated CHR	Statistical Significance
Cases	10	40	
Age range (years)	16-26	14-32	
Age (years)	19.3±3.7	19.8±4.8	t(48)=-0.32, p=0.75
Gender (male/female)	8/2	22/18	$\chi^2(50) = 2.08$, p=0.15
Education (years)	10.9±2.2	10.4±2.5	t(48)=0.55, p=0.59
Parental education- Father	10.1±2.8	10.2±4.2	t(45)=-0.07, p=0.95
Parental education- Mother	9.1±3.3	9.6±4.6	t(45)=-0.32, p=0.75
SOPS_positive	8.5±2.6	9.1±3.4	t(48)=-0.52, p=0.61
SOPS_negative	15.9±6.8	12.0±6.2	t(48)=1.78, p=0.08
SOPS_disorganization	7.6±3.2	6.4±2.9	t(48)=1.14, p=0.26
SOPS_general	8.8±3.3	9.2±3.2	t(48)=-0.33, p=0.74
Highest GAF	78.4±2.7	76.4±6.7	t(48)=0.91, p=0.37
Current GAF	48.9±7.3	51.9±6.9	t(48)=-1.20, p=0.24
Duration of symptoms (months)	5.5±3.4	6.8±6.7	t(48)=-0.59, p=0.56

Note: We had information about parental education from 9 medicated CHR and 38 unmedicated CHR.

FIGURE S1. Tract based spatial statistics analysis showed significantly lower FA values (p<0.05, corrected for family wise error) in CHR subjects compared with healthy controls.

Note: The significant voxels covered 10.6% of the skeleton (14,267 voxels), and their location largely overlapped with the group differences in FA_T (See Main Text Figure 3).