

**SUPPLEMENTAL DATA**

Mean baseline reaction times had large standard deviations (SD)s. This finding was examined in several ways. First, the reaction times were log-transformed and the univariate and multivariate analyses were re-run. The log transformation was done to reduce possible “right-skew” and to attenuate the influence of outliers. Log-reaction time remained a significant predictor of all three quality of life outcomes in univariate and multivariate analyses. Second, each participant had five reaction time trials that were averaged. No participant had a single trial with an unusually long time. Instead, those few with a long average reaction time at baseline had five trials with consistently long reaction times. Interestingly, at 12 months, entirely different subjects had long average response times. Third, no basis for “doubting” these findings for any reason other than being reflective of an individual’s attention, cognition, and/or physical abilities being limited at a particular time were identified.

Baseline means and SDs for these variables are already shown in Table 1. For those with special interest, the minimum and maximum for each cognitive measure is provided as follows:

	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
Attention	-3.2	2.2
Executive	-5.9	1.7
Language	-2.3	2.1
Memory	-3.7	1.7
Motor	-9.6	1.3
Processing	-1.6	1.1
Reaction Time	239	3276

Similarly, the baseline and 12-month mean (SD), minimum, and maximum measures of quality of life are provided as follows:

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Mean (SD)</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
FLIC, baseline	119 (23)	74	153
FLIC, 12 months	126 (24)	52	153
MCS, baseline	47 (11)	17	62
MCS, 12 months	49 (10)	21	66
PCS, baseline	47 (9)	28	61
PCS, 12 months	46 (10)	22	61