

Table S2. Multiple logistic regression analysis of WCST factor scores in patients with schizophrenia (n=131)

Forward-backward stepwise selection, Setting: $P_{in}=0.05$, $P_{out}=0.1$								
	Factor 1 score				Factor 2 score			
	B ^a	Exp(B) ^b	95% CI ^c	P-value	B ^a	Exp(B) ^b	95% CI ^c	P-value
Sex (Male 1, Female 0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age (y)	0.06	1.06	1.03-1.10	<0.001	-	-	-	-
Education (y)	-0.39	0.68	0.54-0.85	0.001	-	-	-	-
Age of onset (y)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duration of illness (y)	-	-	-	-	-0.03	0.97	0.94-1.00	0.03
CPZeq (mg/day)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Positive (7-49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PANSS score Negative (7-49)	0.11	1.12	1.02-1.22	0.01	-	-	-	-
General (16-112)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercept	-0.03	0.97	-	0.98	0.55	1.73	-	0.08
omnibus test	P<0.001				0.02			
Hosmer and Lemeshow test	0.12				0.85			
hit rate	0.77				0.58			

Abbreviations: CPZeq, Chlorpromazine equivalent doses

^a. Regression coefficient

^b. This is the exponentiation of the B coefficient, which is an odds ratio.

^c. Confidence interval of Exp(B)

Cutoff values were factor 1: -0.299, factor 2: 0.080.

0 and 1 are dummy variables in respect to subjects' sex.

Considering omnibus test P -values, these models are significant ($P<0.05$).

Considering Hosmer and Lemeshow test P -values ($P>0.05$), factor 1 score and factor 2 score may be predicted by this model.