



THE PRIMARY CARE COMPANION FOR CNS DISORDERS

Supplementary Material

Article Title: Executive Functioning at Baseline Prospectively Predicts Depression Treatment Response

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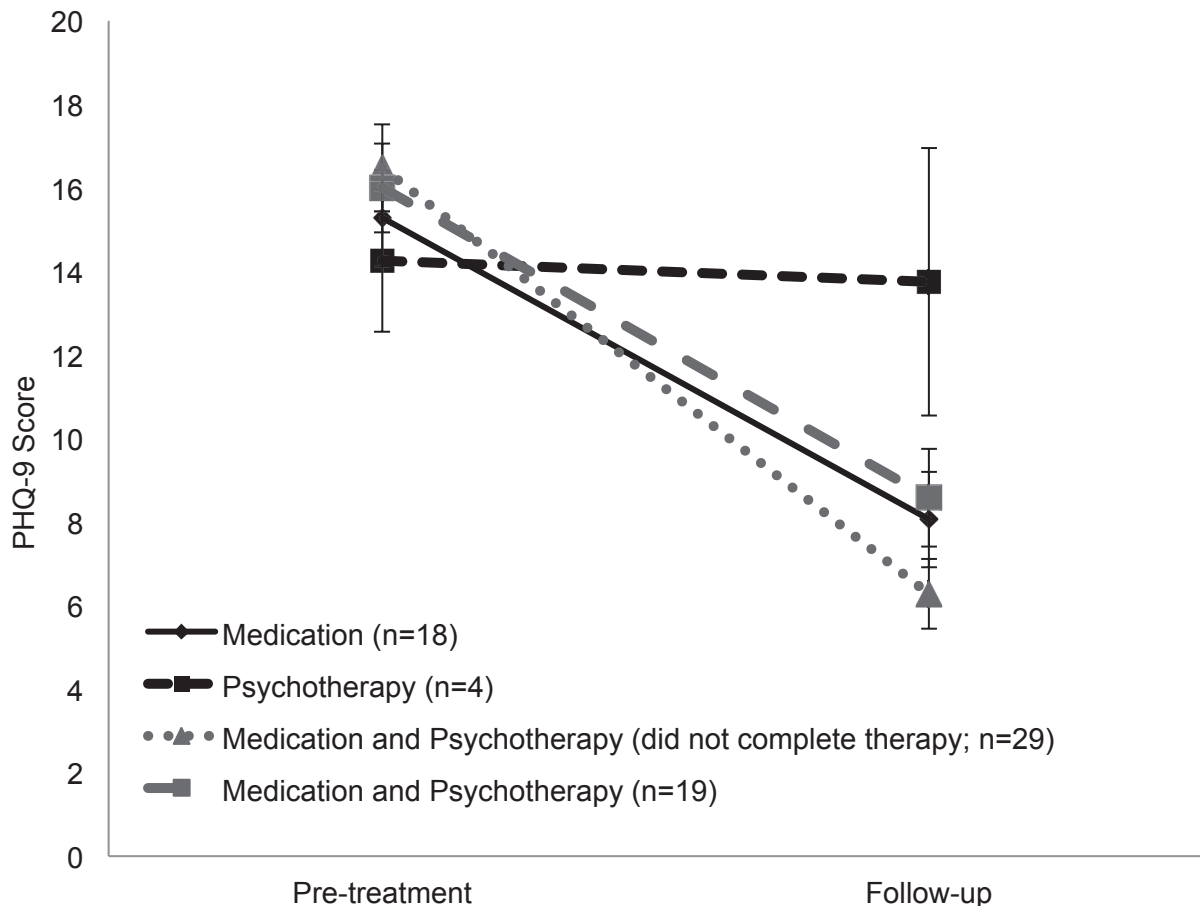
Treatment Assignment and Cognitive/Affective Variables

We evaluated whether assignment to psychotherapy only, medication change, or medication change and psychotherapy was related to initial cognitive variables. As we had provided the cognitive data printouts to treatment providers, it is possible that this information changed treatment decisions. When comparing a three group solution (medication change only, therapy change only, medication and therapy change), there were no significant differences (all p s > .08). As the therapy change only group was small, we also compared those who had medication change only to a collapsed group of any therapy change, whether with or without medication. There were no differences in the cognitive variables between these groups (p s > .15). Finally, we also evaluated whether the individuals who were assigned to medication and therapy change, the largest group, differed in those who received an adequate dose of psychotherapy from those who did not. There were no differences between these two groups in cognitive variables (p s > .22).

Supplementary Table 1

Factor Correlation Matrix for the Five Factors from the PGNG and FEPT

Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1. Visual-Perceptual Processing Speed	-	.32**	-.25*	-.23*	-.53**
2. Processing Speed with Interference Resolution		-	-.43**	-.06	-.23*
3. Attention Accuracy			-	-.20	.24*
4. Inhibitory Control Accuracy				-	.28*
5. Visual-Perceptual Percent Accuracy					-



Supplemental Figure 1. Illustration of change in PHQ-9 scores between baseline and follow-up at 4-6 months for the naturalistic, “open label”, treatment groups