Appendix 1 to Sarrazin S, d'Albis MA, McDonald C, et al. Corpus callosum area in patients with bipolar disorder with and without psychotic features: an international multicenter study.

J Psychiatry Neurosci 2015.

Table S1: Repetition of the comparison of callosal regional areas between patients with bipolar disorder I and healthy controls in untransformed data*

	BD, n = 172		Control, n = 146						
Region	No.†	Area, mm²; raw mean ± SD	No.†	Area, mm²; raw mean ± SD	Estimated adjusted group difference; log scale (95% CI)	Statistic	p value‡	Partial η² for diagnosis	Significant cofactors/covariates (partial η²)
Posterior midbody	168	59.90 ± 10.90	144	63.92 ± 9.43	−4.703 (−7.911 to −1.495)	$F_{1,298} = 8.325$	0.004	0.027	Site (0.033) TBV (0.079)
Isthmus	171	50.89 ± 12.64	145	57.07 ± 11.91	−5.656 (−9.580 to −1.732	$F_{1,302} = 8.045$	0.005	0.026	TBV (0.081)
Splenium	168	180.07 ± 28.66	144	190.28 ± 24.55	−11.727 (−20.209 to −3.244)	$F_{1,298} = 7.402$	0.007	0.024	TBV (0.112)

BD = bipolar disorder; CI = confidence interval; SD = standard deviation; TBV = total brain volume.
*Analyses were controlled for age, sex, handedness, site, past alcohol abuse or dependence, lithium and antipsychotic medication status (yes v. no), symptomatic status (yes v. no) and TBV and were conducted after exclusion of outliers.
†Without outliers.
‡Uncorrected.

Table S2: Repetition of the comparison of callosal regional areas between patients a positive history of psychotic features and patients without a history of psychotic features on untransformed data*

	BD with psychotic features, n = 113		BD without psychotic features, n = 58						
Region	No.†	Area, mm²; raw mean ± SD	No.†	Area, mm²; raw mean ± SD	Estimated adjusted group difference; log scale (95% CI)	Statistic	p value‡	Partial η² for diagnosis	Significant cofactors/covariates (partial η²)
Rostrum	112	26.84± 9.61	56	23.40 ± 6.90	5.148 (1.918–8.378)	$F_{1,153} = 9.915$	0.002	0.061	Site (0.077) Age (0.089) TBV (0.034)

BD = bipolar disorder; CI = confidence interval; SD = standard deviation; TBV = total brain volume.
*Analyses were controlled for age, sex, handedness, site, past alcohol abuse or dependence, lithium and antipsychotic medication status (yes v. no), symptomatic status (yes v. no), duration of illness and TBV and were conducted after exclusion of outliers.
†Without outliers.
‡Uncorrected.