Supplemental Table. ΔFA as a function of group status and environmental exposure stratified per antipsychotic subgroup.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Environmental exposure | G × E interaction | Patients | | Siblings | | Controls | | Wald test | | |
|  | (χ2, df=2, P) | B | P | B | P | B | P |  | χ2 | P |
| ***Lifetime Cannabis*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Low LT AP exposure (n=15) | 7.1, 0.03\* | -0.004 | 0.02\* | 0.001 | 0.36 | 0.001 | 0.31 | P vs. C | 5.8 | 0.02\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P vs. S | 6.0 | 0.01\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S vs. C | 0.1 | 0.82 |
| Moderate LT AP exposure (n=15) | 1.5, 0.46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| High LT AP exposure (n=15) | 2.6, 0.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low 3yr AP exposure (n=18) | 30.8,2×107\* | -0.01 | 3.6×10-8 \* | 0.001 | 0.36 | 0.001 | 0.33 | P vs. C | 25.3 | 4.8×10-7\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P vs. S | 27.7 | 1.4×10-7\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S vs. C | 0.04 | 0.85 |
| Moderate 3yr AP exposure (n=18) | 0.1, 0.95 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| High 3yr AP exposure (n=17) | 4.6, 0.10\* | -0.003 | 0.08 | 0.001 | 0.35 | 0.001 | 0.32 | P vs. C | 3.8 | 0.05\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P vs. S  S vs. C | 3.8  0.04 | 0.05\*  0.83 |
| ***Childhood trauma*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Low LT AP exposure (n=15) | 12.5, 0.002\* | -0.006 | 0.001\* | 0.0002 | 0.88 | 0.002 | 0.19 | P vs. C | 11.8 | 0.001\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P vs. S | 8.0 | 0.005\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S vs. C | 0.8 | 0.37 |
| Moderate LT AP exposure (n=15) | 4.3, 0.11 | -0.003 | 0.10 | 0.0004 | 0.74 | 0.002 | 0.22 | P vs. C  P vs. S  S vs. C | 4.2 | 0.04\* |
| 2.4 | 0.12 |
| 0.5 | 0.48 |
| High LT AP exposure (n=15) | 9.2, 0.01\* | -0.005 | 0.005\* | 0.0001 | 0.91 | 0.002 | 0.19 | P vs. C | 8.9 | 0.003\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P vs. S | 5.5 | 0.02\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S vs. C | 0.8 | 0.36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low 3yr AP exposure (n=18) | 12.4, 0.002\* | -0.007 | 0.001\* | 0.0002 | 0.86 | 0.002 | 0.22 | P vs. C | 11.8 | 0.001\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P vs. S | 8.8 | 0.003\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S vs. C | 0.6 | 0.42 |
| Moderate 3yr AP exposure (n=18) | 3.9, 0.14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| High 3yr AP exposure (n=17) | 4.3, 0.11 | -0.003 | 0.11 | 0.0001 | 0.92 | 0.002 | 0.18 | P vs. C  P vs. S  S vs. C | 4.3 | 0.04\* |
| 2.0 | 0.15 |
| 0.88 | 0.35 |

Results from multilevel modelling: the χ2 and the P-values in the first column represent the significant results of the group × environmental exposure in model of ΔFA per AP subgroup (lifetime and 3-year interval) (\*P<0.10). Given the small numbers in the subgroups (level of AP use), a less stringent p-level of 0.1 was applied for the interaction terms, reducing the chance for statistical type II error. Wald tests were used to test the significance of the results of the stratified effects (χ2, P-value, \*P<0.05). Analyses are controlled for age, sex, level of education, and scan interval.

AP = antipsychotic, LT = lifetime, P vs. C = patients vs. controls; P vs. S = patients vs. siblings; S vs. C = siblings vs. controls