**Supplementary material (methods related to neuropsychological test)**

***Color trial test***

 This test has two components i.e., part-A (CT-A) and B (CT-B). In both the components, the subjects have to sequentially locate 25 points as rapidly and as accurately as possible. Part-A assesses the mental speed and usually denotes the total time taken to locate the 25 points. Part-B is relatively challenging compared to part-A as all the 25 points are present in two different colors and the subjects have to locate alternate colors while locating the 25 points. Part-B assesses the focused attention and executive function of a subject 14.

***Digit span test***

 This test examines the attention. In this test, the examiner prompts numbers and gradually increases the span of the digits (starts with 2-digit number and goes up to 8 digits). The subjects have to repeat the numbers as accurately as possible. The digit span is documented both in forward and backward direction 15.

***Stroop test***

 This test assesses the executive function and has two components. Subjects are provided a sheet containing names of 4 colors (red, blue, green, and yellow) written with different colors (corresponding and non-corresponding). The first component of the test requires the subjects to read the name of the words as quickly and as accurately as possible (word naming) whereas in the second component, the subjects have to name the font color in which the words are written (color naming). The time taken during both the components are recorded and the difference between the two is calculated which is known as the “Stroop effect” 15.

***Rey’s auditory verbal learning test***

 Rey’s auditory verbal learning test (RAVLT) assesses the memory and learning capabilities. This test consists of oral presentation of a list of 15 concrete nouns (List A) to the subjects which is read aloud in the same order five time consecutively. After each reading, a free-recall test of the words presented is given and subjects are free to say the words as they remembered them. After the fifth reading, subjects are presented with a distractor list (List B), with 15 different concrete nouns, followed by a free-recall test from List B. Immediately afterwards, recall of List A is tested without repeating the list to the participants (immediate recall). After an interval of 20 minutes, participants are asked again to recall the words from List A (delayed recall). The total recall score is calculated as the sum of the words recalled in total after the 5th trial.15

***Complex figure test***

 Complex figure test (CFT) assesses the visual memory and visuo-spatial functions. In this test, the participants have to copy a complex figure as neatly as possible. After an interval of 3 minutes (immediate recall) and 20 minutes (delayed recall), the participants attempt to re-draw the figure without seeing the original figure provided to them. There are 18 components in the complex figure which are scored on a scale of 0 to 2 (total score 36) based on the accuracy of drawing 15.

***Corsi block tapping test***

 Corsi block tapping test assesses the visuo-spatial functions of the subjects. This test involves the use of the wooden block having the numbers 1-9 (present randomly on the block). The examiner first touches two numbers randomly and gradually increases the span of the numbers. The subjects have to touch the similar set of numbered blocks sequentially as done by the examiner. The maximum number of correctly touched blocks is documented as the corsi span. The test is done for both forward span as well as the backward span 15.

***Animal naming test:***

 The animal naming test (ANT) assesses the category fluency and language function. In this test, the subjects are asked to tell names of as many animal names as possible within a span of one minute 15.