



Supplementary Material

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Brief description of applied neuropsychological tests

d2 test of attention

Attention and concentration were assessed by the concentration performance scale, which represents the sum of correctly processed items of the d2 test. Participants must mark every letter "d" in 14 lines with two marks around above or below it in any order. Patients have 20 seconds per line to mark all items between multiple distractors in a row. The distractors are equivalent stimuli like the letter p with two marks or the letter d with just one or three marks.

Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure test

Visual construction and visual memory were assessed by the Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure test (ROCF). In this test, complex figures consisting of triangles and rectangles with a total of 18 single items must be copied, immediately recalled, and delayed recalled after 30 minutes. Time is not important in this test and was not recorded. Spontaneous rotating of the template should be prevented if possible. Each of the 18 individual items of the large complex figure is scored with one point, 0.5 points, or 0 points.

FAS test

Semantic memory was measured by the verbal fluency FAS-test. During this test, as many words as possible with the initial letter "f", "a", or "s" must be enumerated within a minute. Words of all word types may be named (nouns, verbs, etc.). Not permitted are names, geographical names, numbers, the same word in different forms, or with different endings. The number of words was collected and documented.

Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test (RBMT) - story recall subtest

Verbal episodic memory was assessed by the Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test (RBMT) - story recall subtest. In this test a standardized short story with a fixed number of key items is read aloud. The story has to be recalled immediately and again after 30 minutes. The examiner records which items were correctly, partially, or not at all reproduced by the patients. In case of items that are reproduced in other words or not

quite exactly, the examiner notes the answer to be able to verify afterwards whether full points, only half points, or no points can be assigned for the corresponding item.

Trail Making Test (TMT)

Conceptual tracking, planning, and flexibility was assessed by Trail Making Test (TMT). The assessment consists of two parts, TMT-A and TMT-B. The TMT-A comprises numbers from 1 to 25, which must be connected in ascending order (1 to 2 to 3 etc.). In part B, letters are mixed in between. In this part participants must alternately connect numbers and letters in sequence (1 to A to 2 to B to 3 etc). The speed with which the tasks are completed is measured. Faster task processing corresponds with higher conceptual tracking, planning, and flexibility.