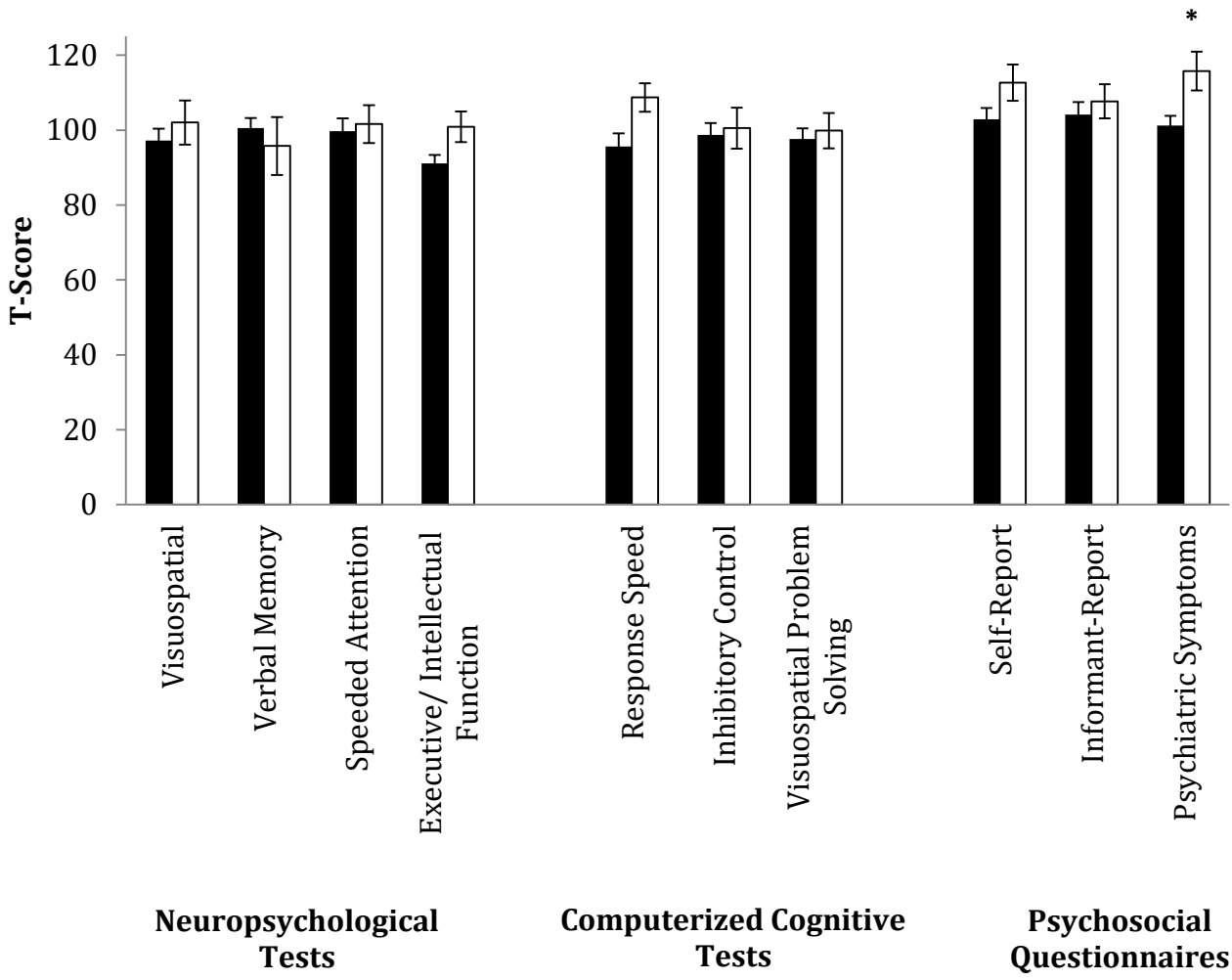
Supplemental Figure 1. Cognitive and Psychosocial Function in Alumni With and Without the Apolipoprotein ε4 Allele



Supplemental Figure

Supplemental Figure 1: Plots show mean scores for the four neuropsychological factors (visuospatial, verbal memory, speeded attention, and executive/intellectual function), three computerized cognitive factors (response speed, inhibitory control, and visuospatial problem solving), and three psychosocial factors (self-report, informant-report, and psychiatric symptoms) for participants without the apolipoprotein ε4 allele (black bars) and participants with the apolipoprotein ε4 allele (white bars). For descriptive purposes, factor scores were transformed to standard scores (M = 100, SD = 15). The participants with and without the apolipoprotein ε4 allele performed similarly on objective measures of cognitive performance, with the exception of executive/intellectual functioning, where participants with the apolipoprotein ε4 allele test scores were slightly higher than those without the apolipoprotein ε4 allele, but this was not significant after Bonferroni correction ($p < .013$). Participants with the apolipoprotein ε4 allele showed greater endorsement across subjective measures of cognitive and psychiatric functioning relative to participants without the apolipoprotein ε4 allele, after correction. Note: * represents a significant group difference ($p < .01$).