



Social skill and social cognition in adolescents at genetic risk for psychosis

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 31 December 2009

Received in revised form 22 April 2010

Accepted 26 April 2010

Available online 31 May 2010

Keywords:

Schizophrenia

Vulnerability

Social skill

Theory of Mind

ABSTRACT

Adolescents at genetic high risk (GHR) for schizophrenia have shown social skill impairments and there is some evidence to suggest they have Theory of Mind (ToM) deficits; however no research has used a standardized, performance-based behavioral measure to assess social functioning in this population nor evaluated ToM with a well-validated measure. We evaluated the psychometric properties of a new, theoretically-derived assessment of social functioning in GHR adolescents: the “High-Risk Social Challenge” task (HiSoC). The second aim was to explore whether GHR adolescents would show social skill and ToM deficits as compared to a non-psychiatric control (NPC) group. The present study evaluated social functioning with the HiSoC and ToM with the Eyes Test in 23 GHR adolescents and 31 NPCs. The HiSoC demonstrated high levels of reliability and validity. The GHR adolescents showed social skill impairments, but not ToM deficits. The results suggest that the HiSoC is a potentially useful new measure of social functioning in GHR adolescents. Furthermore, the findings add to the current body of literature that indicates that social skill impairments are related to schizophrenia vulnerability.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Social functioning in genetic high-risk adolescents

Adolescents with a first-degree relative with schizophrenia have social impairments which are related to increased vulnerability for later disease onset (Tarbox and Pogue-Geile, 2008). Relative to non-psychiatric controls (NPCs), adolescents at genetic high risk (GHR) for schizophrenia have poorer peer relationships (Glatt et al., 2006), fewer hobbies and interests (Dworkin et al., 1994) and lower social adjustment (Hans et al., 2000). These findings indicate that impaired social functioning in GHR adolescents is a marker of disease vulnerability (Stone et al., 2005).

Our current understanding of social functioning in GHR adolescents is based primarily on clinical interviews or participant self-reports (e.g., Dworkin et al., 1994; Stone et al., 2005). These measures are problematic in that responses

to the questions may be confounded by social desirability. In addition, GHR adolescents may lack insight into their own subtle social deficits (Mueser and Bellack, 1998) and thus more objective measures are needed to elucidate the role of social skill deficits as a vulnerability marker.

Indeed, objective performance-based measures have been used to examine social skill deficits in individuals with schizophrenia (for a review, see Mueser and Bellack, 1998). Performance-based measures have also been used to study social functioning retrospectively in children who later developed schizophrenia (Litter and Walker, 1993; Walker et al., 1993) and prospectively in GHR pre-adolescents and young adolescents (Schiffman et al., 2004b). Schiffman et al. (2004b) videotaped participants aged 11 to 13 years old while they were eating lunch with another study participant. The results showed that pre-adolescents and young adolescents who later developed schizophrenia were rated as less sociable than those not at risk for schizophrenia. However, Schiffman and colleagues examined a limited range of behavior and did not assess other behaviors found in the high-risk literature (e.g., social anxiety; Calkins et al., 2004). Also, the interaction was not standardized, therefore making

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it difficult to compare social behavior across participants. This suggests that a psychometrically sound means of assessing social behavior in GHR adolescents is lacking in the field.

1.2. Theory of Mind in genetic high-risk individuals

An additional way of understanding social functioning in GHR adolescents is to examine social cognition. Social cognition is of great interest in schizophrenia due to its consistent association with social functioning (Couture et al., 2006). One component of social cognition, Theory of Mind (ToM), is the ability to infer another person's mental state and is critical to effective social functioning (Corcoran, 2001; Roncone et al., 2002).

ToM impairments are well documented in individuals with schizophrenia (for reviews, see Brune, 2005; Sprong et al., 2007), but this area of research has received less attention in GHR adolescents (Sprong et al., 2007). The few studies that have been conducted using adult populations show conflicting results. Some have found no difference in ToM between GHR adults and controls (e.g., Irani et al., 2006; Kelemen et al., 2004) while others have found GHR adults are impaired relative to NPCs (e.g., Janssen et al., 2003; Marjoram et al., 2006).

In the only study that investigated ToM in GHR adolescents, Schiffman et al. (2004a) had pre-adolescents and young adolescents at GHR for schizophrenia complete the Feffer's Role-Taking Task (RTT), a measure of perspective taking. Those who later developed schizophrenia-spectrum disorders performed worse on the FTT than those who did not later develop a schizophrenia-spectrum disorder. This provides preliminary support for ToM as a vulnerability marker for schizophrenia.

1.3. The present study: aims and hypotheses

The primary purpose of the present study was to examine social skills and ToM in adolescents at GHR for schizophrenia. The High-Risk Social Challenge (HiSoC) task was developed to assess social functioning in GHR adolescents. The HiSoC is a videotaped speech challenge task similar to those implemented in the anxiety literature (e.g., Gramer and Saria, 2007). A coding scheme, derived from the GHR literature, was created to assess performance on the HiSoC. We hypothesized that GHR adolescents would be more impaired in social skill and ToM relative to non-clinical control participants.

2. Methods

2.1. Participants

Twenty-three GHR adolescents were recruited from community referrals, the University of North Carolina (UNC) Chapel Hill inpatient unit, flyers in UNC hospitals and from other high-risk studies conducted at UNC. Thirty-one non-psychiatric controls (NPCs) were recruited through flyers in the community and mass emails to the UNC community. The participants were being recruited as part of the Mapping Cortical Circuit Maturation in High Risk Adolescents study at the Conte Center at UNC.

Males and females between the ages of 9 and 18 were eligible to participate. Inclusion criteria for the GHR adolescents included having a first-degree relative with a Schizophrenia or Schizoaffective Disorder diagnosis according to DSM-IV-TR criteria using the Family Interview for Genetic Studies (FIGS; Maxwell, 1996). The affected first-degree relatives' diagnoses were confirmed with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders (SCID-I; First et al., 2002). Study exclusion criteria for both the GHR and NPC groups included: Past or current DSM-IV-TR Axis I Psychotic Disorder or Bipolar Affective Disorder, as assessed with the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL; Kaufman et al., 1997), past or current prodromal classification, diagnosis of a major central nervous system disorder, impaired intellectual functioning (WAIS-III/WISC-III IQ <65), current treatment with antipsychotics or a past history of more than 12 weeks lifetime cumulative treatment with an antipsychotic. The NPC group had the additional exclusion criteria of no first-degree relative with a psychotic disorder using DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria.

2.2. Measures

2.2.1. Social functioning measures

Social functioning was assessed with the High-Risk Social Challenge task (HiSoC). This is a test of social skills where participants are asked to perform a mock 45-second audition for a new reality show and are instructed to demonstrate why they should be chosen for the show.

The HiSoC was coded with a rating scheme derived from the GHR literature (e.g., Kendler et al., 1995; Docherty et al., 2004) and developed specifically for this task. The manual comprises 16 items rated on a five point Likert scale (higher scores indicating better social skills). See Table 1 for a listing of all the items on the HiSoC. For example, the verbal expression item assesses language and tone of the speech. Raters evaluate verbal expressiveness, such as tonal variation, inflection, and elaboration on speech content. The appearance item evaluates behavior that seems unusual and is not relevant to the speech task, such as excessively gesturing

Table 1
Factor loadings and internal consistency for the established factors (N = 54).

Factor	Cronbach's alpha	Items	Factor loading
Social-Inter	0.89	Fluency of speech	0.96
		Guardedness	0.78
		Social anxiety	0.74
		Engagement	0.90
Affect	0.91	Facial affect	0.88
		Nonverbal affect	0.76
		Appropriate affect	0.89
		Verbal expression	0.88
		Gaze	0.66
		Anergia	0.77
OB & L	0.85	Speech valence	0.73
		Appearance	0.66
		Odd speech	0.89
		Tangential speech	0.73
		Clear communication	0.75

Note. Social Inter = Social-Interpersonal; OB & L = Odd Behavior and Language.

with hands so that it becomes distracting to the listener. The odd speech item assesses both content and style; for instance, if speech is lacking logical associations between sentences and topics are not relevant to the study activity. The items on the HiSoC were constructed to yield four theoretically-derived dimensions: Affect, Odd Behavior and Language, Communication, and Social–Interpersonal. A summary item assessing the rater's overall impression of the participant is included in the 16 HiSoC items. For more information on the item coding, please contact the lead author (CMG) for a copy of the coding manual.

The HiSoC rating scheme was primarily modeled after the Interpersonal Measure of Schizoidia and Schizotypy (Kosson et al., 1999). The IM-SS assesses schizophrenia-spectrum behaviors and was chosen as a referent measure due to the association between at risk status and schizotypal traits (Kendler et al., 1995). However, the IM-SS was not used in the present study as it was developed for a standardized interaction during a semi-structured interview or a role-play lasting for a significant amount of time. Furthermore, the items on the HiSoC's Communication factor were not adapted from the IM-SS. These items were derived from the literature documenting communication deficits in GHR individuals (e.g., Docherty et al., 2004).

The HiSoC was videotaped and rated independently by a total of three trained undergraduate raters, with two raters scoring each speech sample. The raters were blind to group status and trained to high levels of inter-rater reliability on the hypothesized factors (i.e., ICCs >.80).

Social functioning was also assessed with the Global Functioning–Social Scale (GF-S; Auther et al., 2006) by trained research clinicians. This scale yields a single global social functioning score between 0 and 10, with higher scores indicating better social functioning.

2.2.2. Social cognition measure

ToM was assessed with the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test— Revised Version (Eyes Test). A trained research assistant administered both the adult (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001a) and child's (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001b) versions of the Eyes Test. The adult's version consists of 36 photographs and the child's version consists of 28 photographs. Participants are asked to guess the mental state using the four choice words. Participants under 16-years-old were administered the child's version, participants older than 16-years-old were administered the adult's version, and 16-year-olds were administered both versions. For the six participants that received both versions of the Eyes Test (i.e., the 16-year-olds), only the child's version was used in the analyses. This version was chosen to diminish the possibility of practice effects as it was administered first in the Eyes Test sequence. Performance on the Eyes Test is measured by the number of faces correctly discriminated.

2.2.3. Clinical measure

The Structured Interview for Prodromal Syndromes (SIPS; McGlashan et al., 2003) was administered by trained research clinicians. The SIPS is a semi-structured interview measuring positive, negative, disorganized, and general symptoms. The severity of the symptoms are rated using the Scale of Prodromal Symptoms (SOPS). Each item is rated from 0 (absent) to 6

(extreme/psychotic), with higher scores indicating more prodromal symptoms.

2.3. Procedure

Testing was completed in a single session and lasted less than 1 h (for the ToM and HiSoC). All measures were administered by trained clinicians and research assistants not blind to group status, except the HiSoC where raters were blind to group status. After complete description of the study to the participants and their legal guardians, informed consent was obtained for participants who were 18-years-old. Consent was obtained by the legal guardians for participants under 18-years-old, as well as the children's assent. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Institutional Review Board.

2.4. Data analytic plan

Statistical significance was defined as $p < .05$ and all tests were two-tailed. Chi-square tests and analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were used to examine group differences on demographic variables. Any variable that was significantly different between the groups was included as a covariate in a multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA).

To evaluate the reliability and the preliminary validity of the HiSoC rating scheme, a series of psychometric analyses was performed using the entire sample ($N = 54$). Ratings were summed across participants on each of the factors and averaged between the scores of each pair of raters, where higher scores reflect better social functioning.

The construct validity of the HiSoC was evaluated via factor analysis. An exploratory factor analysis was conducted to examine whether the HiSoC loaded on the four proposed factors. A generalized least squares estimation (GLS) and direct oblimin rotation on the factors was employed because the item distributions did not conform to a normal distribution. The factor structure was determined by a preliminary examination of a scree plot and further investigated with a chi-square test and model fit indices.

The construct validity was further evaluated by correlating the HiSoC factors with the GF-S ratings and performance on the Eyes Test. HiSoC ratings were correlated with the SOPS subscales.

Pearson two-tailed correlations were used for all correlation analyses. The only exception was with the GF-S, where a maximum likelihood estimator of the polychoric correlation was implemented because it was non-normally distributed.

Inter-rater reliability was evaluated, where reliability was considered acceptable at Intraclass Correlations (ICCs) greater than .80. Inter-rater agreement was examined with an average, two-way random effects ICC. The internal consistency was also examined, where internal consistency was considered adequate at Cronbach's alphas greater than .80.

ANOVAs were conducted to examine the hypothesis that GHR adolescents would show social skill impairments compared to the NPC group (i.e., worse performance on the HiSoC). Effect sizes (Cohen's d) were calculated to determine the magnitude of differences between the groups on the HiSoC factors.

Lastly, an event trial logistic model was employed to examine the hypothesis that the GHR adolescents would show ToM deficits. An event trial logistic model accounts for the difference in the number of stimuli presented in the child and adult versions of the Eyes Test.

3. Results

3.1. Group comparisons on clinical and demographic factors

There were no significant differences between the GHR and the NPC groups on gender ($\chi^2 = .260$, ns), ethnicity ($\chi^2 = 1.802$, ns), age [$F(1,52) = 1.605$, ns], years of education [$F(1,52) = 1.026$, ns], or SOPS Positive symptoms [$F(1,52) = 3.18$, ns]. The GHR group did, however, have significantly lower GF-S scores [$F(1,52) = 13.70$, $p = .001$] and more SOPS Negative [$F(1,52) = 17.060$, $p = .000$], Disorganized [$F(1,52) = 5.62$, $p = .021$], and General symptoms [$F(1,52) = 10.67$, $p = .002$]. There was a significant difference in highest level of maternal education ($\chi^2 = 18.24$, $p = .020$) between the groups with the GHR group having fewer years of maternal education. Finally, there was a trend level difference in highest level of paternal education ($\chi^2 = 12.76$, $p = .078$) with the GHR group having slightly fewer years of paternal education. See Table 2 for group means and standard deviations of group clinical and demographic variables.

3.2. Psychometric properties of the HiSoC

3.2.1. Construct validity

The 15 items were reduced to three factors, explaining 74% of the variance in HiSoC ratings. A three factor model fit well ($\chi^2 = 18.24$, $p = .020$). There was a consensus between the scree plot and the model fit for the selection of a three factor model. Table 1 displays the factor loadings based on a generalized least squares estimation (GLS) and direct oblimin

Table 2

Group comparisons of clinical and demographic variables.

Variable	NPC (n = 31)		GHR (n = 23)	
	N	%	N	%
Female	14	45	12	52
Ethnicity				
African-American	7	23	7	30
Caucasian	22	71	16	70
Asian	2	6	0	0
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age	13.23	2.49	14.09	2.45
Years of education	6.87	2.40	7.57	2.61
GF-S ^a	9.16	.58	8.26	1.18
SOPS Positive	1.16	1.71	2.13	2.28
SOPS Negative ^a	.55	1.23	3.26	3.37
SOPS Disorganized ^a	.45	.89	1.21	1.48
SOPS General ^a	.32	.70	1.52	1.88

Note. NPC = non-psychiatric control; GHR = genetic high risk; GF-S = Global Functioning-Social Scale; SOPS = Scale of Prodromal Symptoms, Positive, Negative, Disorganized and General symptom subscales.

^a Denotes statistically significant difference between the groups on that variable, $p < .05$.

Table 3

Intercorrelations between HiSoC factors and total score.

HiSoC variable	HiSoC total	Social-Inter	Affect	OB & L	Rater's impression
HiSoC total ^a	–	.86 ^b	.84 ^b	.76 ^b	.86 ^b
Social-Inter		–	.55 ^b	.60 ^b	.81 ^b
Affect			–	.40 ^b	.58 ^b
OB & L				–	.70 ^b
Rater's impression					–

Note. HiSoC = High-Risk Social Challenge; Social-inter = Social-Interpersonal; OB & L = Odd Behavior and Language.

^a Total score for all items, including the summary item.

^b $p < .01$ (two-tailed).

rotation on the three factors. The rater's impression item was not included in the factor analysis as it is a summary item.

The proposed factor structure was not fully supported by the factor analysis. The items loading onto each factor were reviewed for the common domain. As a result, the three factors identified were "Social-Interpersonal" which is composed of four items, "Affect," composed of six items, and "Odd Behavior & Language (OB & L)," made up of five items. Each of the HiSoC established factors was significantly positively correlated with each other, the total score and the rater's impression item (Table 3).

All three established factors (Affect, OB & L, and Social-Interpersonal), the rater's impression item and the total HiSoC score (the three factors and rater's impression item combined) were significantly positively correlated with GF-S, such that higher GF-S ratings (i.e., better social functioning) were associated with better performance on the HiSoC (Table 4). The Social-Interpersonal factor was significantly positively correlated with the Eyes Test. The HiSoC total score, the Affect factor and the OB & L factor were significantly negatively correlated with the SOPS Disorganized subscale. The summary item had a trend level negative correlation with the SOPS Disorganized subscale (i.e., better rater's impression scores were associated with fewer SOPS Disorganized symptoms).

Table 4

Correlations between the HiSoC and GF-S, SOPS, and Eyes Test (N = 54).

Variable	GF-S	Eyes Test ^a	SOPS Pos	SOPS Neg	SOPS Dis	SOPS Gen
HiSoC total	.31 ^b	.17	.14	-.07	-.29 ^b	-.18
Social-Inter	.27 ^b	.30 ^b	.19	.00	-.09	-.20
Affect	.34 ^b	.05	.09	-.06	-.27 ^b	-.15
OB & L	.28 ^b	.09	.07	-.08	-.36 ^b	-.11
Rater's impression	.30 ^b	.23	.14	-.17	-.25	-.07

Note. HiSoC total = total scores on the High-Risk Social Challenge task; Social-Inter = Social-Interpersonal; OB & L = Odd Behavior and Language; GF-S = Global Functioning-Social Scale; SOPS = Scale of Prodromal Symptoms, Positive, Negative, Disorganized and General symptom subscales; Higher Scores on the HiSoC indicate better social behavior; higher SOPS scores indicate more symptoms; higher GF-S scores indicate better social functioning; higher Eyes Test scores indicate better performance.

^a Correlations with Eyes Test are based on N = 53, data is missing for 1 participant.

^b $p < .05$ (two-tailed).

Table 5
Group means, standard deviations, and effect sizes on the HiSoC.

HiSoC variable	Score range ^a	NPC (n = 31)	GHR (n = 23)	Effect size (Cohen's d)
		M (SD)	M (SD)	
Social–Inter	4–20	15.87 (2.35) _b	12.35 (4.56) _c	1.04
Affect	6–30	23.69 (4.57) _b	20.43 (6.11) _c	0.63
OB & L	5–25	22.05 (3.10) _b	20.41 (3.76) _b	0.49
Rater's impression	1–5	3.52 (.94) _b	2.87 (1.24) _c	0.61
HiSoC total	16–80	65.13 (7.33) _b	56.07 (13.97) _c	0.87

Note. Higher scores indicate better performance. HiSoC = High-Risk Social Challenge; Social–Inter = Social–Interpersonal; OB & L = Odd Behavior & Language Factor; NPC = non-psychiatric control; GHR = genetic high risk; Means in the same row having different subscripts are significantly different at $p < .05$.

^a Possible range of scores for that factor or item.

3.2.2. Reliability

The HiSoC demonstrated very good internal consistency for the total score ($\alpha = .93$), as well as for each of the factors (Table 1). In addition, the raters reached high levels of inter-rater reliability on the established factors (ICCs: OB & L = .90; Affect = .92; Social–Interpersonal = .87).

3.3. Social skill: performance on the HiSoC

ANOVAs were conducted to examine group differences on the HiSoC (Table 5). The GHR group had significantly lower ratings on the Social–Interpersonal [$F(1,52) = 13.66, p < .05$] and Affect [$F(1,52) = 5.04, p < .05$] factors, the rater's impression item [$F(1,52) = 4.76, p < .05$] and the HiSoC total score [$F(1,52) = 9.55, p < .05$]. There was a trend level difference in the OB & L factor [$F(1,52) = 3.06, p = .086$], with the GHR group performing slightly worse. The effect sizes ranged from medium to large across the three factors, rater's impression item and total score.

When the above analyses were repeated using a MANCOVA to control for the SOPS subscale scores that differed between the groups (i.e., Negative, General and Disorganized subscales) and maternal level of education, the results were largely unchanged except for the rater's impression item, which was no longer statistically significant [$F(1,52) = 1.27, ns$].

3.4. Theory of Mind

An event trial logistic analysis showed no group differences in ToM on the Eyes Test between the GHR and NPC groups (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = .93, \beta = -.11, SE = .11, ns$).

4. Discussion

The results of this study demonstrate that the HiSoC is a psychometrically reliable and valid procedure. The psychometric analyses fit a three factor model as opposed to the hypothesized four factor model. Specifically, the proposed Odd Behavior & Language (OB & L), Social–Interpersonal and Affect factors remained, while the proposed Communication factor was not supported. The Communication factor did not remain in the factor analysis possibly due to the fact that the initial proposed factor only contained two items.

The HiSoC displayed preliminary construct validity as it was significantly albeit modestly correlated with GF-S scores. Although the correlations between the HiSoC factors and the GF-S were low, a strong relationship may not be expected given the GF-S is a global measure of social functioning and assesses behaviors not included in the HiSoC (e.g., quality of friendships, participation in activities, etc.). In addition, the HiSoC was significantly correlated to only the SOPS Disorganized subscale and not the positive, negative, or general subscales. This may be due to restriction of range on the SOPS as both the GHR and NPC were asymptomatic. Furthermore, other research has similarly demonstrated a relationship between increased disorganized prodromal symptoms and worse social functioning in high-risk populations (Shim et al., 2008). This strengthens the HiSoC's potential to identify adolescents who demonstrate social functioning deficits and indicates that it is a statistically sound and promising measure of social skill for this population.

As hypothesized, GHR adolescents were significantly impaired on the HiSoC compared to the NPC group. Specifically, the GHR adolescents performed significantly worse on the Social–Interpersonal and Affect factors, the rater's impression item, and the HiSoC total score. There was also a trend towards worse performance on the Odd Behavior and Language factor for the GHR group. The results were generally unchanged after controlling for the SOPS subscales and maternal level of education. These findings are consistent with previous research that has found social functioning deficits in GHR adolescents using other measurement strategies, such as self-report questionnaires (Hans et al., 2000; Shim et al., 2008) and semi-structured interviews (Dworkin et al., 1994; Glatt et al., 2006).

The hypothesis that GHR adolescents would have greater impairments in ToM was not supported. The Eyes Test may be a somewhat limited ToM measure. Sabbagh (2004) discusses that ToM can be broken into two components, decoding other's mental states and reasoning about mental states. The Eyes Test measures the decoding component where visual representations are used to ascertain the mental states of the stimuli. Perhaps measures that assess the reasoning aspect of ToM, such as those that evaluate first and second-order beliefs would clarify the role of ToM as a vulnerability marker. Thus, future research examining ToM deficits in GHR adolescent samples would benefit from including a breadth of ToM measures to help clarify its role as a disease marker.

In summary, this is the first known study to evaluate a structured behavioral task of social skill in GHR adolescents. The findings highlight the role of social functioning as a potential disease marker. High-risk research examining vulnerability markers, such as social functioning deficits, can improve identification of GHR adolescents at risk for psychosis and potentially inform early intervention approaches (Salokangas and McGlashan, 2008).

Role of the funding source

Funding for this study was provided by the NIMH project 5-P50-MH064065-07 awarded to Aysenil Belger, Ph.D. The NIMH had no further role in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and, in the decision to submit the paper for publication.

Contributors

Clare Gibson contributed to the study design, managed the literature search, and conducted the analyses. David Penn contributed to the study design and statistical analyses. Clare Gibson and David Penn wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Mitchell Prinstein contributed to the statistical analyses and presentation of the data. Diana Perkins contributed to the study design. Aysenil Belger wrote the study protocol, contributed to the study design and presentation of the data. All authors contributed to and have approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of interest

Clare Gibson, David Penn, and Mitchell Prinstein have no competing interests to report. Diana Perkins has grant research funded by Janssen Pharmaceuticals, is a consultant for Dainippon, DSMB (Lurasidone Studies) and is on the Speakers Bureau for Lilly. Aysenil Belger has grant research funded by Janssen Pharmaceuticals.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank David S. Kosson, Ph.D. and Anthony J. Giuliano, Ph.D. for their consultation and assistance. In addition, we would like to thank Erin Douglas, M.S. for her coordination of this study and the undergraduate research assistants who worked on this project, Alan Harper, Elby Katumkeeryil and Rebecca Williams.

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