EEG microstates as novel functional biomarkers for adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder

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Electroencephalographic Microstates as Novel Functional Biomarkers for Adult Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

Supplement

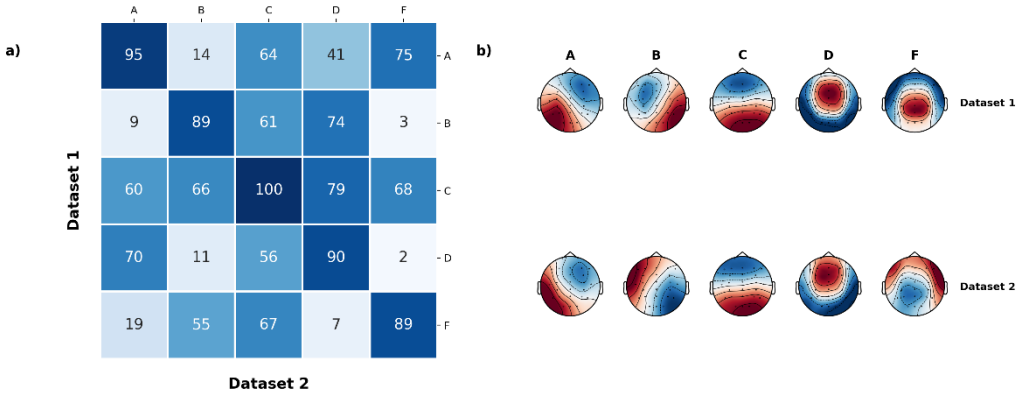

Figure S1: Comparison between dataset topographies: a) Spatial correlation coefficients of the 5 resting state topographies between dataset 1 and dataset 2. b) The five EEG resting-state topographies for the two datasets. Microstate topographies were downsampled to their 26 common channels after fitting for visualization and correlation analysis.

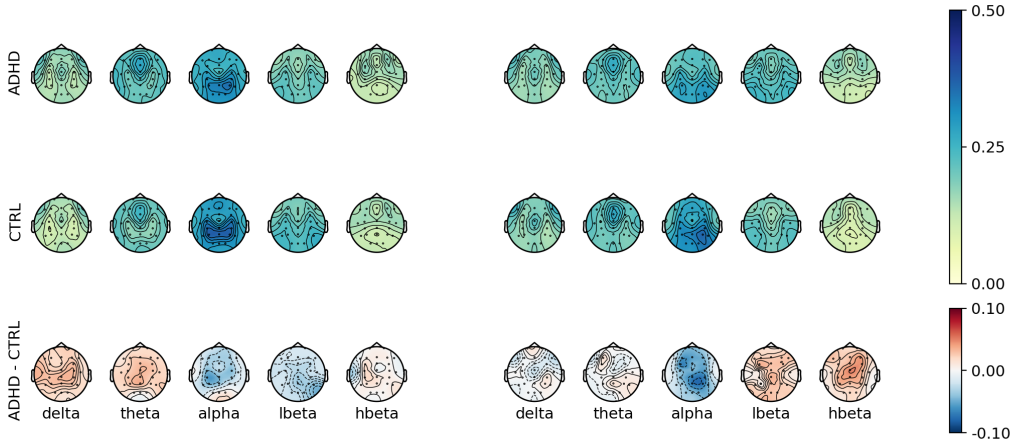

Figure S2: Topographic plots of spectral power differences between ADHD and CTRL groups. For dataset 1 (left,) and dataset 2 (right) : Topographic plots of relative amplitude of mean band power for ADHD (top), CTRL (middle) and ADHD minus Control (bottom) for (from left to right): delta (2-4hz), theta (4-8Hz), alpha (8-12Hz), low-beta (12 - 20Hz) and high-beta (20-30Hz) bands.

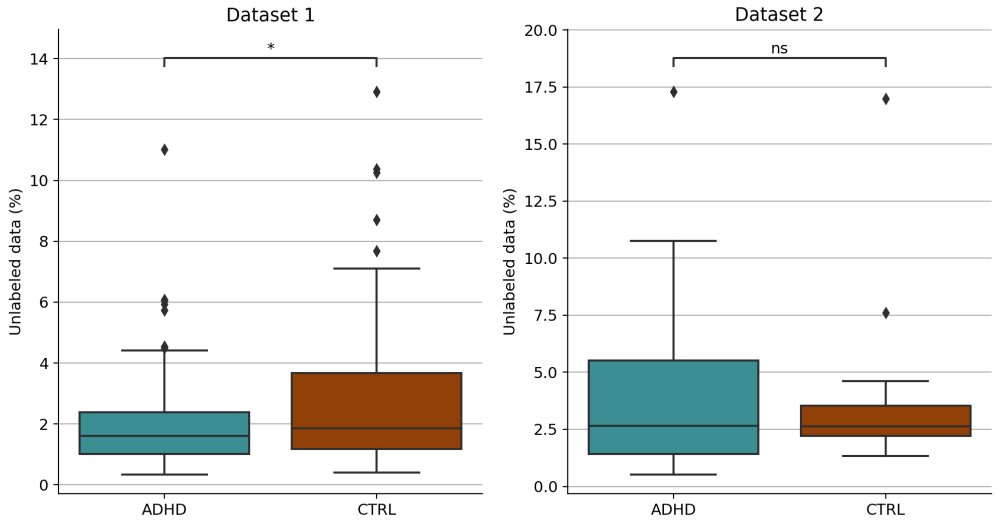

Figure S3: Dataset 1 (ADHD = 66 | CTRL = 64) and Dataset 2 (ADHD = 22 | CTRL = 21): unlabeled datapoints in ADHD adults vs. Controls (CTRL). Percentage of unlabeled datapoints of each group after subjects rejection based on z-score (z >= 3). (*p = 0.05, no correction). Boxplots consist of median (Q2), first quartile (Q1), third quartile (Q3), maximum (Q3 + 1.5*(Q3 - Q1)), minimum (Q1 - 1.5*(Q3 - Q1)).