**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1**. Motor Functional Neurological Disorder Cohort Studies Detailing Neuropsychological Testing Profiles Compared to Healthy Controls (or Normative Data)

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| **Study** | **Cohort** | **Relevant Neuropsychological Test(s)** | **Core Findings** |
| Drake et al, 1992 | FND (n = 10) Age: 28.2 | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory | 9 out of 10 patients with FND had personality profiles consistent with “Conversion V” pattern. |
| Binder et al, 1998 | PNES (n = 30)  Age: 36.0 ± 9.8; 14 F/16 M  HCs (n = 47) 36.1 ± 12.7; 16 F/31 M | Trail Making Test Finger Tapping Test Grooved Pegboard Test  Portland Digit Recognition Test | PNES group showed impaired perceptual motor and executive function performance compared to HCs.  PNES group exhibited low scores on PVTs. |
| Kalogjera-Sackellares and Sackellares, 1999 | PNES (n = 44)  Age: 33.3; 34 F/10 M | Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Test Battery | Impaired performance in mental flexibility, ease of learning, spatial localization memory, auditory perception and discrimination, and motor speed and coordination in PNES group compared to normative data. |
| Sackellares and Sackellares, 2001 | PNES (n = 40)  Age: 32.8; 31 F/9 M  HCs (n = 40) Age: 33.2; 31 F/9 M | Finger Oscillation and Grip Strength subtests of the Halstead—Reitan Neuropsychological Test Battery | PNES group exhibited lower motor speed and grip strength than HCs.  Dominant-hand advantage was diminished in PNES group. |
| Hill et al, 2003 | PNES (n = 57)  Age: 36.8 ± 12.0; 41 F/16 M | Test of Memory Malingering | Rate of PVT failure was 10.5%. |
| Fargo et al, 2004 | PNES (n = 37)  Age: 38.4 ± 9.1; 28 F/9 M | Quality of Life in Epilepsy – 89 Wechsler Memory Scale—3 Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale—3 | In patients with PNES, mood correlated with subjective ratings of memory, language, and attentional functioning. |

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|  |  | Boston Naming Test  Multilingual Aphasia Examination Profile of Mood States  Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2 | In patients with PNES, self-reports of memory functioning were lower than performance on memory assessments; however, reports of language functioning were higher than performance. |
| Cragar et al, 2006 | PNES (n = 21)  Age: 40.8 ± 10.3; 11 F/10 M | Portland Digit Recognition Test Digit Memory Test  Letter Memory Test  Test of Memory Malingering | Rate of PVT failure was 24%. |
| Drane et al, 2006 | PNES (n = 43)  Age: 40.6 ± 10.2; 34 F/9 M | Word Memory Test | Rate of PVT failure was 49%. |
| Dodrill, 2008 | PNES (n = 32)  Age: 42.3 ± 11.6; 19 F/13 M | Word Memory Test | Rate of PVT failure was 28%. |
| Kemp et al, 2008 | Mixed cohort (n = 43) including 20 with PNES and 14 with functional movement disorder/functional limb weakness  Age: 39.5 ± 14.1; 32 F/11 M  Mild feigning group (n = 35) Age: 37.4 ± 13.4; 27 F/8 M  Strong feigning group (n = 39) 34.4 ± 11.4; 31 F/8 M | Green's Medical Symptom Validity Test  Coin-in-the-Hand Test Autobiographical Memory Index Camden Memory Tests Wechsler Memory Scale—3 | Rate of PVT failure was 11% in FND group, 94% in mild feigning group, and 100% in strong feigning group. |

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| Russell et al, 2009 | PNES (n = 30)  Age: 36.3 ± 11.7; 14 F/16 M | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2 | 63% of patients with PNES showed a “Conversion V” pattern on the personality inventory. |
| Van Beilen et al, 2009 | Functional movement disorder (n = 26)  Age: 47.2 ± 14.4; 19 F/7 M  HCs (n = 18) Age: 50.9 ± 8.1; 13 F/5 M | Amsterdamse Korte Termijn Geheugen Test  Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology | Rate of PVT failure in FND group (37.5%) was higher than in HCs (11.1%).  SVT failure was higher in FND group vs HCs. |
| Black et al, 2010 | PNES (n = 217)  Age: 36.7 ± 10.8; 169 F/48 M | Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale—3 or Revised  Trail Making Test Stroop Color and Word Test  Wisconsin Card Sorting Test | Impaired performance in executive function tasks in patients with PNES compared to normative data.  Lifetime seizure burden negatively correlated with executive function performance in patients with PNES. |
| Bodde et al, 2011 | PNES (n = 41)  Age: 33.4 ± 12.5; 34 F/7 M | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2 | Strong tendency toward a “Conversion V” pattern in patients with PNES.  PNES group showed elevated scores on Hypomania subscale relative to Social Introversion subscale. |
| Strutt et al, 2011 | PNES (n = 58)  Age: 38.5 ± 13.4; 58 F | Test of Memory Malingering The Halstead—Reitan  Neuropsychological Test Battery Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale—3  Wechsler Memory Scale—3 | Weaknesses in attention, working memory, processing speed, and language were found in patients with PNES compared to normative data.  All patients passed PVTs. |
| Williamson et al, 2012 | PNES (n = 59; all passed PVTs) Age: 39.7 ± 11.9; 46 F/13 M | Word Memory Test  Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2 | PVT performance was not linked to financial incentives or severity of psychopathology in patients with PNES. |

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|  | PNES (n = 32; all failing PVTs)  Age: 39.0 ± 8.3; 27 F/5 M |  | PVT failure was strongly associated with self-reported abuse history. |
| Heintz et al, 2013 | Functional jerky movement disorders (n = 26)  Age: 53.6 ± 13.8; 8 F/18 M  HCs (n = 22) Age: 50.6 ± 13.0; 9 F/13 M | Amsterdam Short Term Memory Test  Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test | 24% of FND group failed PVTs.  FND group reported higher cognitive complaints than HCs.  FND group showed deficits in immediate recall vs HCs, after accounting for depression, anxiety, and PVT scores. |
| Myers et al, 2013 | PNES (n = 61; 34 with MMPI-  2RF data)  Age: 37.6 ± 12.0; 53 F/8 M | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory—2RF  Test of Memory Malingering | Trauma history in patients with PNES was associated with elevation on the Demoralization clinical subscale of the personality inventory.  18% of all patients with PNES failed PVTs. |
| Voon et al, 2013 | FND (n = 30)  Age: 48.0 ± 13.6; 20 F/10 M  HCs (n = 30)  Age: 50.6 ± 12.8; 20 F/10 M | Conner’s Continuous Performance Test—2 | FND group exhibited impaired motor response inhibition compared to HCs. |
| Brown et al, 2014 | Motor FND (n = 21)  Age: 38.1 ± 11.57; 14 F/7 M  HCs (n = 36)  Age: 38.9 ± 12.44; 22 F/14 M | National Adult Reading Test Wechsler Memory Scale—3 Trail Making Test  Stroop Color and Word Test | Deficits in auditory verbal memory and executive functioning in FND group vs HCs. However, the group-level differences were explained by IQ, depression, and anxiety scores. |

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| Özer Çelik et al, 2015 | PNES (n = 20)  Age: 28.9 ± 9.0; 18 F/2 M  HCs (n = 20) Age: 31.1 ± 7.0; 15 F/5 M | Öktem Verbal Memory Processes Test  Stroop Test | Impaired verbal learning, memory, and Stroop performance in patients with PNES compared to HCs.  Illness duration was inversely correlated with attentional and executive functioning. |
| O’Brien et al, 2015 | PNES (n = 19)  Age: 30.0 ± 8.8; 13 F/6 M  HCs (n = 19) Age: 29.7 ± 7.0; 13 F/6 M | The Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery | PNES group showed lower working memory, sustained attention, and planning/organization performance than HCs. |

**F** = female. **FND** = functional neurological disorder. **HC** = healthy control. **M** = male. **PNES** = psychogenic nonepileptic (dissociative) seizures. **PVT** = performance validity test. **SVT** = symptom validity test. (Binder, 2002; Wechsler, 1981; Wechsler, 1997; McNair et al., 1992; Hiscock and Hiscock, 1989; Inman et al., 1998; Kapur, 1994; Wiggins and Brandt, 1988; Warrington, 1996; Schagen et al., 1997; Heaton et al., 1993; Rey, 1964; Conners et al., 2000; Nelson and Willison, 1991; Oktem, 1992; Fray et al., 1996).