## Data supplement I Comparison of explanatory models of psychosis after 2 weeks: intent-to-treat analysis<sup>1</sup>

Explanatory models	Intervention group (n=50) n (%)	Control group (n=50) n (%)	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis <sup>3</sup>	
			Odds ratio (95% Cl)	P²	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)	Р
Causal models						
Condition caused by previous deeds/karma	19 (38.0)	23 (46.0)	0.72 (0.32–1.60)	0.41	0.79 (0.34 to 1.86)	0.59
Condition caused by black magic	8 (16.0)	16 (32.0)	0.41 (0.16–1.10)	0.06	0.40 (0.15 to 1.10)	0.08
Condition caused by evil spirits	4 (8.0)	6 (12.0)	0.64 (0.17–2.40)	0.50	0.42 (0.10 to 1.84)	0.25
Condition resulting from punishment by God	13 (26.0)	21 (42.0)	0.46 (0.21–1.10)	0.09	0.61 (0.25 to 1.50)	0.28
Condition suggests disease	34 (68.0)	38 (76.0)	0.67 (0.28–1.62)	0.34	l.57 (0.57 to 4.31)	0.38
Treatment models						
Shaman can help patient	I (2.0)	4 (8.0)	0.24 (0.03–2.18)	0.17	0.21 (0.02 to 2.31)	0.20
Traditional healers can be visited for treatment	3 (6.0)	0 (0.0)		0.08		0.92
Can pray and visit temple/place of worship for cure	7 (14.0)	14 (28.0)	0.42 (0.15–1.15)	0.09	0.32 (0.11 to 0.95)	0.04
Visiting a doctor is useful	45 (90.0)	48 (96.0)	0.38 (0.07–2.03)	0.24	0.35 (0.06 to 2.0)	0.23
	Intervention	Control	t (d.f.)	Р	Linear regression <sup>4</sup>	
	group Mean (s.d.)	group Mean (s.d.)			B (95% CI)	Р
Total number of non-medical causal models <sup>s</sup>	0.88 (0.96)	1.32 (1.15)	-2.I (94.9)	0.04	$-0.38(-0.80{ m to}0.05)$	0.08
Total number of non-medical treatment models⁵	0.22 (0.62)	0.36 (0.60)	1.55 (98)	0.25	-0.15 ( $-0.43$ to 0.06)	0.14
Change in number of non-medical causal models <sup>5</sup>	-0.58 (1.21)	0.14 (1.16)	- 3.03 (98)	0.003	-0.73 (-1.21 to -0.25)	0.003
Change in number of non-medical treatment models <sup>5</sup>	-0.18 (0.7I)	-0.22 (0.62)	0.30 (98)	0.77	0.03 (−0.25 to 0.30)	0.84

Last observation carried forward.

 <sup>2</sup> test for significance of association.

 Adjusted for age, gender and literacy using logistic regression.
 Adjusted for age, gender and literacy using linear regression.
 Because many patients held multiple models, the score is a count of the number of models.