Data supplement

Fig. DS1  Maps of correlation between hippocampal deflation and sociodemographic variables. White and red areas indicate where radial hippocampal deflation was significantly associated ($P<0.05$) with the sociodemographic measures; yellow to blue areas are weakly or not associated. Smaller hippocampal volumes were found in women ($n=57$) than in men ($n=82$) bilaterally ($P<0.001$), and in left-handed ($n=24$) v. right-handed ($n=115$) participants on the left side ($P<0.001$). Also, lower levels of education were associated with bilateral hippocampal deflation in patients with schizophrenia ($P<0.001$) but not in the control group ($P>0.05$). The anatomic panel reproduces, with permission from Bearden et al (2009),36 the subregions of the hippocampus as depicted by our technique, facilitating the visualisation of the morphological location of our significant correlations. CA, cornu ammonis.
Fig. DS2  Maps of correlation between hippocampal deflation and clinical variables. Hippocampal deflation correlated with duration of illness and with negative symptoms bilaterally, and with positive symptoms on the right side ($P<0.05$, Bonferroni corrected).
Bilateral shape deflation of the hippocampus was associated with lower scores on the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) and on the Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (Mansa) ($P<0.05$, Bonferroni corrected).