ADDENDUM

Brain connectivity changes occurring following cognitive behavioural therapy for psychosis predict long-term recovery

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After publication, the authors determined that regression tests are the appropriate *post hoc* tests for clarifying the direction of the three MANOVA results that found significant associations between functional connectivity changes and long-term clinical outcomes. In each of the three regression tests, greater increases in functional connectivity were associated with improved long-term clinical outcomes, as ascertained by positive beta weights for the following regressors: longitudinal positive psychotic symptoms ($\beta = 0.157$, $t(14) = 2.79$; $P = 0.015$), longitudinal affective symptoms ($\beta = 0.187$, $t(14) = 2.36$; $P = 0.035$) and subjective long-

term recovery ($\beta = 0.13$, $t(14) = 2.56$; $P = 0.024$). These tests replace the correlation tests originally reported in the article.

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