

Distance disintegration characterizes node-level topological dysfunctions in cocaine addiction

Supporting Information

Víctor Costumero^{1*}, Patricia Rosell Negre¹, Juan Carlos Bustamante², Paola Fuentes-Claramonte³, Jesús Adrián-Ventura¹, María-Ángeles Palomar-García¹, Anna Miró-Padilla¹, Juan José Llopis⁴, Jorge Sepulcre⁵, Alfonso Barrós-Loscertales¹

¹ Neuropsychology and Functional Neuroimaging Group, Department of basic Psychology, University Jaume I, Castellón, Valencian Community, Spain

² Departamento de Psicología y Sociología, Universidad de Zaragoza, Aragón, Spain

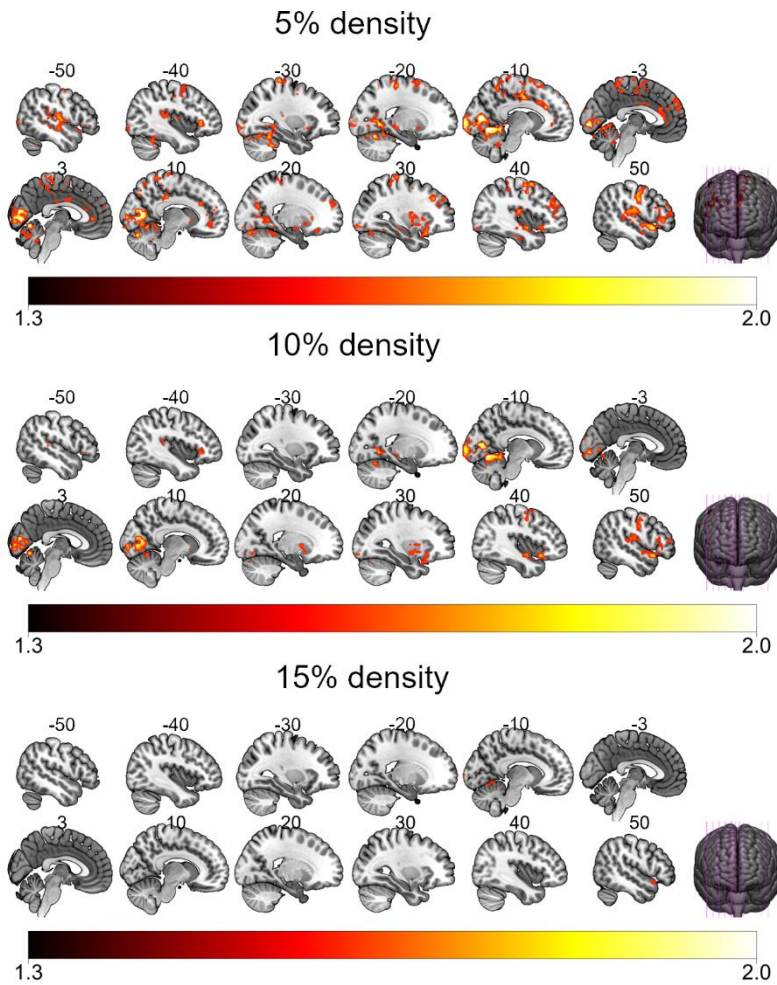
³ FIDMAG Germanes Hospitalàries Research Foundation, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain

⁴ Addictive Behaviors Unit San Agustín, Castellón, Valencian Community, Spain

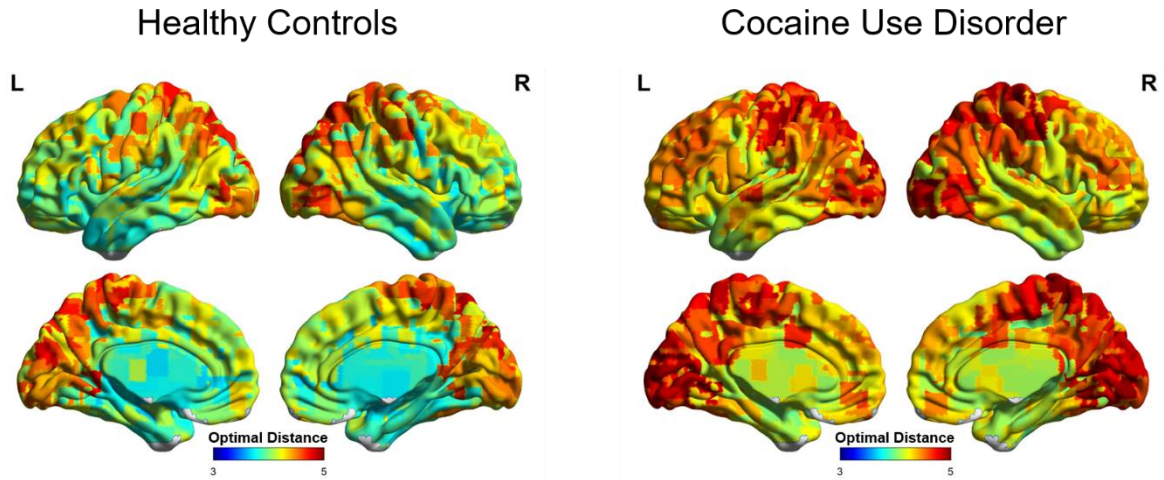
⁵ Gordon Center for Medical Imaging, Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

*Correspondence: Víctor Costumero. Av. de Vicent Sos Baynat, s/n 12071 Castellón de la

Plana, (Spain). Tel. 34964387655. vcostume@uji.es.



Supplementary Figure 1. Optimal connectivity distance differences between CUD and HC individuals using density-based thresholding matrices. Results were corrected for multiple comparisons using threshold-free cluster enhancement (tfce) method combined with nonparametric permutation test at $p < 0.05$ FWE-corrected. The color bar shows the log-scale p-value applicable to the image. No significant results were found using matrices with densities of 20% and 25%.



Supplementary Figure 2. Group averaged optimal connectivity distance maps for healthy controls and cocaine use disorder groups. The color bars represent the optimal connectivity distance values applicable to the image.