Supplementary Table 1. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of CBT responders and non-responders

	CBT responders (n=35)	CBT non-responders (n=38)	t/χ^2	*P*
Mean age, years (*SD*)	34.11 (9.76)	34.24 (8.88)	.05	.956
Mean age at OCD onset, years (*SD*)	23.20 (7.54)	20.32 (7.29)	-1.66	.101
Mean duration of education years (*SD*)	12.24 (3.16)	12.57 (3)	-.46	.645
Gender, male, n (%)	14 (40)	21(55)	1.70	.192
Comorbidity				
Affective disorders, n (%)	4	8	1.22	.268
Major depressive disorder, n	2	3		
Dysthymia, n	2	2		
Depressive disorder not otherwise specified, n	0	3		
Anxiety disorders, n (%)	3	6	.878	.349
Social phobia, n	1	3		
Panic disorder, n	1	2		
Generalized anxiety disorder, n	1	1		
Tic disorders, n (%)	3	4	0.08	.777
Mean HDRS baseline (*SD*)	8.29 (3.21)	9.63 (4.07)	1.55	.123
Mean YBOCS baseline (*SD*)	20.43 (4.88)	23.68 (4.81)	2.86	.005
Pharmacological treatment *, n (%)	35 (100%)	38 (100%)		
Fluoxetine 60-80 mg/day, n (%)	19 (54%)	17 (44%)	.66	.415
Fluvoxamine 200-300 mg/day, n (%)	7 (20%)	9 (24%)	.14	.704
Escitalopram 20-40 mg/day, n (%)	5 (14%)	5 (13%)	.02	.889
Clomipramine 225-300 mg/day, n (%)	4 (11%)	7 (18%)	.69	.404
Hypnotic benzodiazepines, n (%)	11 (31%)	13 (34%)	.06	.800

CBT, Cognitive-behavior therapy; *SD*, standard deviation; OCD, Obsessive-compulsive disorder; HDRS, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; YBOCS, Yale–Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale.

* At least 12 weeks at this dose was required before scanning and initiating CBT. Medication was kept at a stable dose throughout the study.

Appendix 1 to Fullana M, Zhu X, Alonso P, et al. Basolateral amygdala–ventromedial prefrontal cortex connectivity predicts cognitive behavioural therapy outcome in adults with obsessive–compulsive disorder. *J Psychiatry Neurosci* 2017.

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Supplementary Table 2. Regression models predicting CBT outcome in OCD patients (n=73) with CMA-vmPFC rs-fc as predictor

Outcome: CBT response (yes/no). Binomial logistic regression model

Predictors	Wald	OR	*P*	95% CI
Sex	2.536	1.133	.111	.972-1.322
Age	.122	1.002	.727	.993-1.010
YBOCS baseline	4.451	.980	.035	.962-.999
HDRS baseline	.077	.997	.782	.972-1.022
CMA-vmPFC rs-fc	1.956	.675	.162	.371-1.171

Outcome: Post-CBT YBOCS. Multiple regression model

Predictors	B	t	*P*	95% CI
Sex	-.302	-2.140	.036	-,585- -.020
Age	.002	.248	.805	-.138-.018
YBOCS baseline	.144	8.518	<.001	.110-.177
HDRS baseline	.004	.182	.856	-.042-.050
CMA-vmPFC rs-fc	1.220	2.518	.014	.253-2.187

CBT, Cognitive-behavior therapy; OCD, Obsessive-compulsive disorder; YBOCS, Yale–Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale; HDRS, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale ; CMA-vmPFC rs-fc, Centromedial amygdala-ventromedial prefrontal cortex resting-state functional connectivity; OR, odds ratio.

*OR and multiple regression coefficients are reported for one standard deviation increase in the predictor

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Supplementary Table 3. Regression models predicting CBT outcome in OCD patients (n=73) with BLA-ACC rs-fc as predictor

Outcome: CBT response (yes/no). Binomial logistic regression model

Predictors	Wald	OR*	P	95% CI
Sex	1.826	1.138	.177	.944-1.372
Age	.088	1.002	.766	.991-1.012
YBOCS baseline	5.018	.974	.025	.951-.997
HDRS baseline	.013	.998	.908	.968-1.030
BLA-ACC rs-fc	.151	1.106	.698	.665-1.838

Outcome: Post-CBT YBOCS. Multiple regression model

Predictors	B*	t	P	95% CI
Sex	-.315	-1.693	.095	-.687-.056
Age	.002	.201	.841	-.019-.023
YBOCS baseline	.190	8.528	<.001	.145-.234
HDRS baseline	-.001	-.042	.967	-.062-.060
BLA-ACC rs-fc	-.066	-.131	.896	-1.073-0.941

CBT, Cognitive-behavior therapy; OCD, Obsessive-compulsive disorder; YBOCS, Yale–Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale; HDRS, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; BLA-ACC rs-fc, Basolateral amygdala-anterior cingulate cortex resting-state functional connectivity; OR, odds ratio.

*OR and multiple regression coefficients are reported for one standard deviation increase in the predictor