



Hannigan, L. J., Askeland, R. B., Ask, H., Tesli, M., Corfield, E., Ayorech, Z. N. L., Helgeland, Ø., Magnus, P., Njølstad, P. R., Øyen, A. S., Stoltenberg, C., Andreassen, O. A., Davey Smith, G., Reichborn-Kjennerud, T., & Havdahl, K. A. (2021). Genetic liability for schizophrenia and childhood psychopathology in the general population. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 47(4), 1179-1189. Article sbaa193. <https://doi.org/10.1093/schbul/sbaa193>

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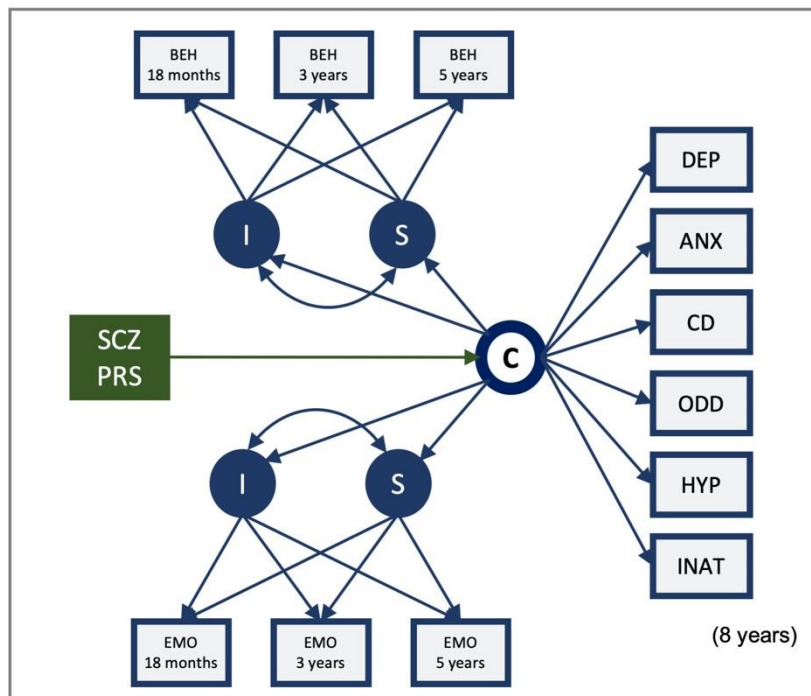


Figure 1. Latent profile analysis to ascertain developmental and domain-specific profiles associated of psychopathology symptoms associated with schizophrenia genetic effects

Note- boxes represent observed variables and circles model-estimated latent variables; I = intercept factor, which loads equally on observed variables at all waves; C = categorical latent variable, sub-dividing the sample into a specified number of profiles (we tested models with 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) according to values on: I = intercept factor, indexing level of symptoms at first wave; S = slope factor with loadings 0, 1.5, 3.5, corresponding to temporal distance from the first wave of measurement; EMO = CBCL emotional problems symptoms; BEH = CBCL behavioural problems symptoms; DEP = sMFQ depressive symptoms; ANX = SCARED anxiety symptoms; CD = RS-DBD conduct disorder symptoms; ODD = RS-DBD oppositional defiant disorder symptoms; HYP = RS-DBD hyperactivity (ADHD) symptoms; and INAT = RS-DBD inattention (ADHD) symptoms; 8-year observed variables and internalizing/externalizing intercept/slope variables, respectively, are inter-correlated within profile (paths omitted from diagram for clarity)

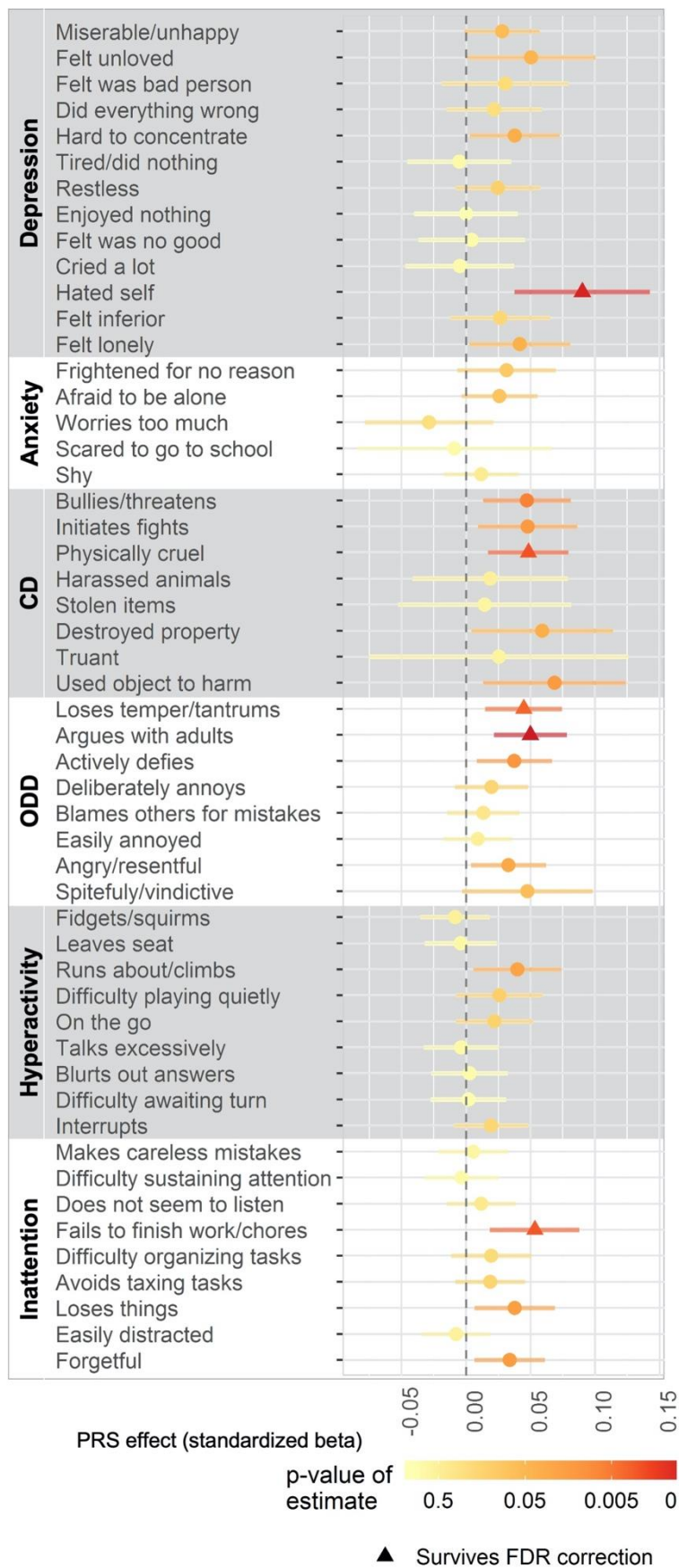


Figure 2. Item-level heterogeneity of schizophrenia polygenic risk score associations with 8-year childhood psychopathology symptoms

Note- Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals; PRS threshold $p < 1$ (i.e., all variants); effects with a triangle-shaped marker survive a Benjamini-Hochberg FDR correction to account for multiple testing

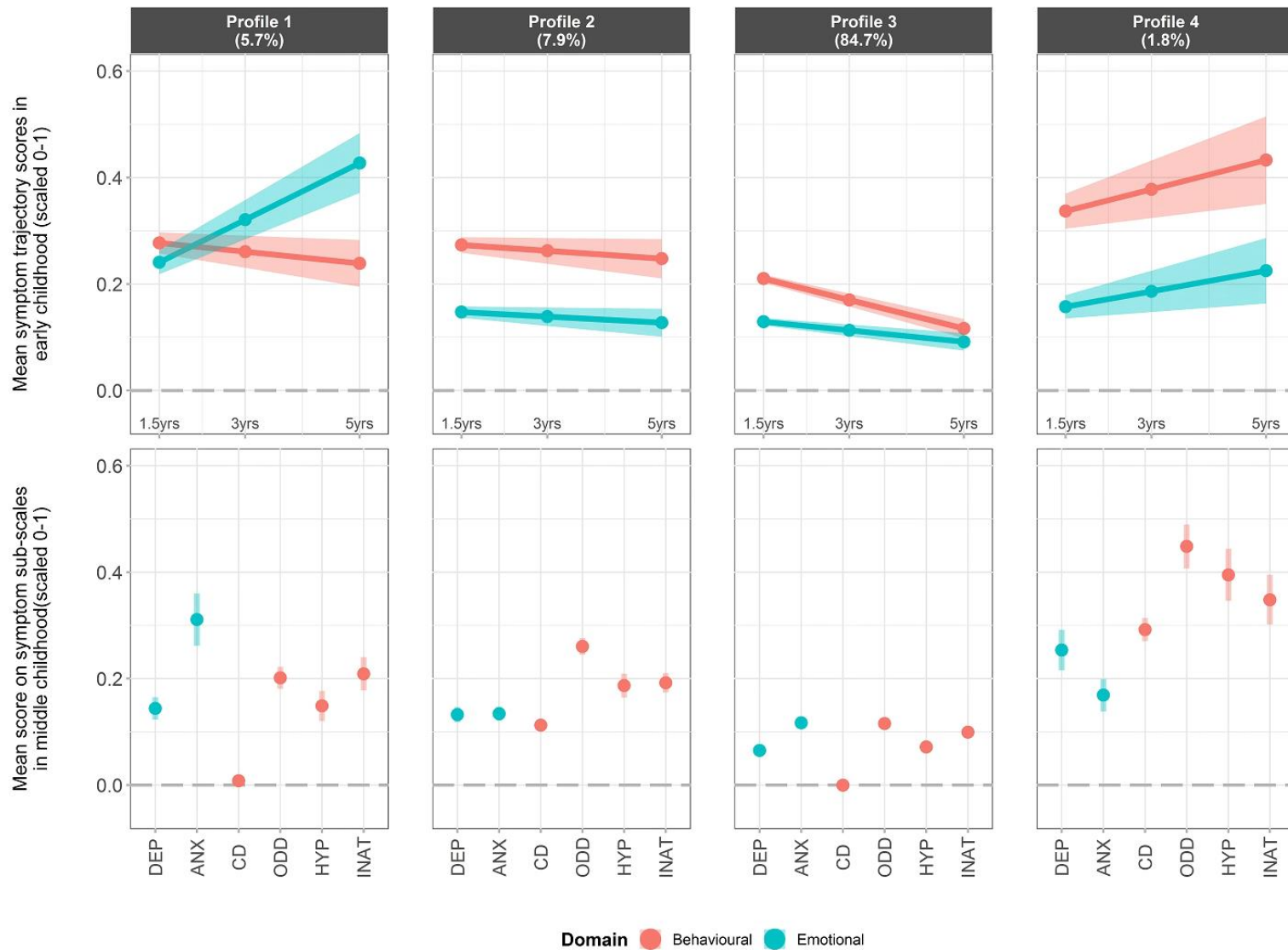


Figure 3. Symptom profiles from latent profile analysis of symptoms of psychopathology across development and domain

Note- Bars/bands indicate 95% confidence intervals; %s in header indicate the proportion of the sample best classified in each profile; DEP = sMFQ depressive symptoms; ANX = SCARED anxiety symptoms; CD = RS-DBD conduct disorder symptoms; ODD = RS-DBD oppositional defiant disorder symptoms; HYP = RS-DBD hyperactivity (ADHD) symptoms; ODD = RS-DBD inattention (ADHD) symptoms; 8-year observed variables and internalizing/externalizing intercept/slope variables, respectively, are inter-correlated within class (paths omitted from diagram for clarity)

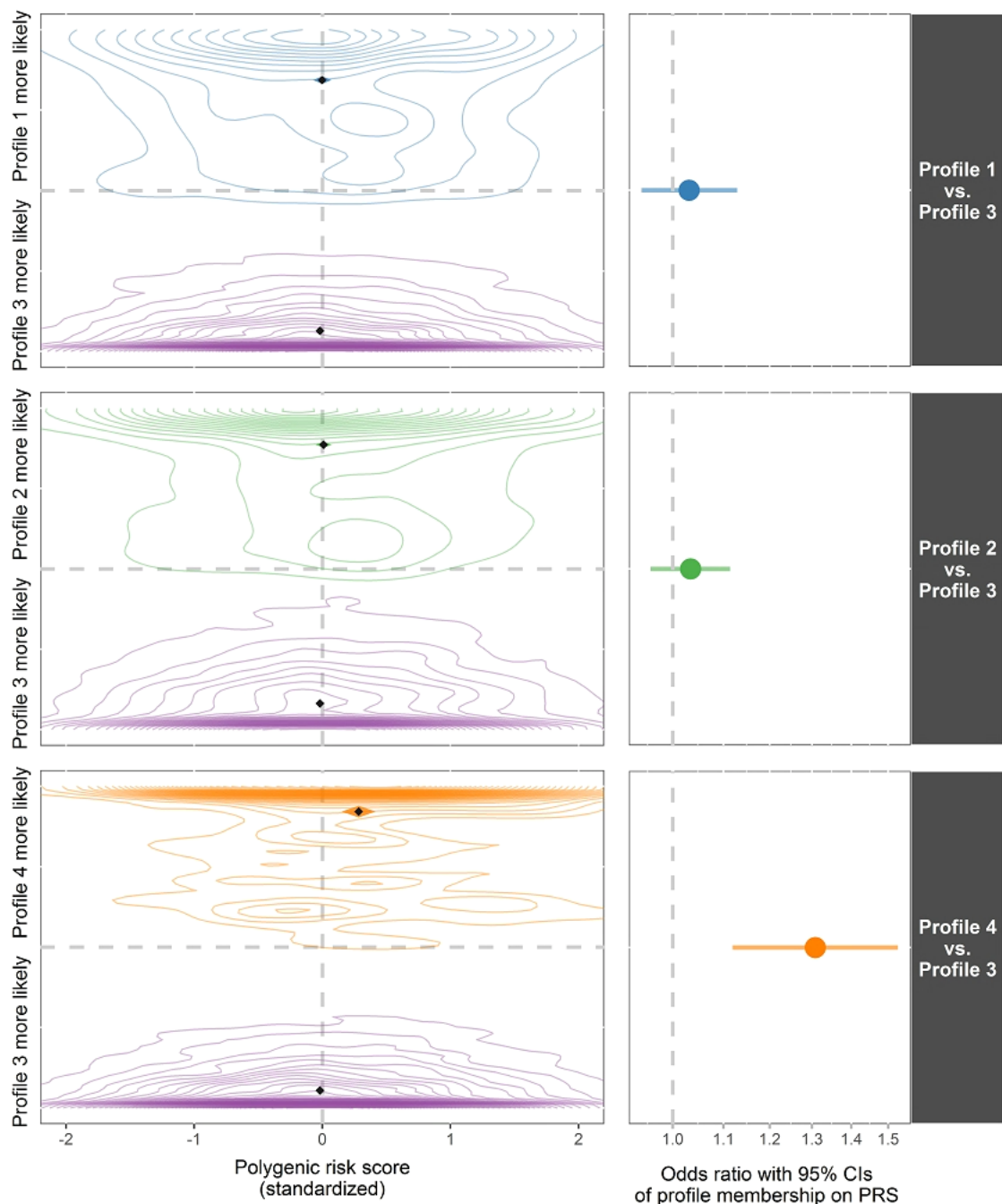


Figure 4. Density of relative probabilities of classification into the different profiles by schizophrenia PRS and odds ratios for prediction of symptom profile classification by PRS

Note- contour plots show probabilities of classification into a specific profile (1, 2, or 4) relative to probabilities of classification into the normative profile (3) for individuals ultimately assigned to each of these profiles (indicated by colour coding), as a function of PRS; diamond marker indicates within-profile means (both classification probability and PRS) and the shaded region around them shows the 95% CIs in either dimension (i.e., vertically for probability, horizontally for PRS); profile 3 is used as reference category for logistic regression; PRS threshold used is $p < 0.05$, selected as it maximizes the OR for profile 4 vs. profile 3; but the pattern of results is consistent at other thresholds (see Supplementary Information)