Supplemental material, Pettemeridou & Constantinidou, "The Association Between Brain Reserve, Cognitive Reserve, and Neuropsychological and Functional Outcomes in Males With Chronic Moderate-to-Severe Traumatic Brain Injury," *AJSLP*, https://doi.org/10.1044/2020\_AJSLP-20-00053

## Supplemental Material S1. Inclusion/exclusion criteria for participants with TBI.

Moderate to severe brain injury was determined by three or more of the following indices: (i) initial Glasgow Coma Scale score of less than 12, (ii) abnormal initial computed tomography (CT) or MRI findings indicating acute central nervous system pathology secondary to TBI, (iii) length of impaired consciousness greater than 20 min as specified by the emergency records, (iv) length of acute hospital stay longer than three days, (v) length of posttraumatic amnesia (PTA) greater than 24 hours as specified in the acute emergency records, (vi) positive neurological examination on hospital admission and discharge indicating focal sensory and motor neurological deficits, or changes in the mental status attributed to brain injury, and (viii) head injury severity classifications according to hospital records. In addition, individuals with TBI should have scored a Level VI or higher on the Rancho Los Amigos Scale, indicating appropriate, goal-oriented behavior, and post-traumatic amnesia (PTA) resolution. No aphasia was present with the exception of mild to moderate word finding problems. Participants were referred to the study by a licensed speech-language pathologist who used the study's inclusion/exclusion criteria and tested for aphasia; therefore, if potential participants presented with aphasia they were excluded from the referral lists.

Exclusion criteria included (i) penetrating or open head injuries, (ii) a diagnosis of stroke at the time of injury, (iii) uncorrected visual deficit or hearing impairment affecting speech comprehension, (iv) a premorbid central nervous system disorder or learning disability, (v) a premorbid psychiatric disorder as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (commonly referred to as DSM-V), that resulted in hospitalization, incapacity to work, or to perform activities of daily living, and (vi) an active or current alcohol, drug, or other controlled substance abuse that interfered with participation.