Analysis Methods:

Differences between both experimental groups and between the whole experimental group and the control group were studied for each of the measures.

Chi-square test was computed to assess the differences of each one of the categorical variables. When the number of expected observations was less than 5, an equivalent exact Fisher test was performed.

Exploratory data analysis (probability and quantile-quantile plots) was performed in numerical variables. Welch's t-test was computed to assess differences between the two groups. When the normality assumption was not accomplished according to the Shapiro-Wilk test, an equivalent non-parametric test, Mann-Whitney U test, was performed to test differences between groups. Levene’s test was used to assess the equality of variances.

ANOVA was computed to assess differences between the three groups. When homoscedasticity assumption was not accomplished according to the Bartlett's test, Welch’s ANOVA was computed. When the normality assumption was not accomplished according to the Shapiro-Wilk test, equivalent non-parametric test Kruskal–Wallis test was performed for test differences between three groups.

A two-sided p-value < .05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were carried out using Python 3.8.8 (1).

Sociodemographic: CSB in live vs CSB online.

The study was conducted for N=44 physical CSB patients with a mean age of 43.5 years old (±11.9) and with N=36 online CSB patients with a mean age of 42.2 years old (±10.0).

No statistically significant differences can be observed in most of the variables analyzed of sociodemographic characteristics (Table 1 and 2 for qualitative and quantitative sociodemographic characteristics, respectively) apart from patient sexual orientation and other diseases present. It seems that physical CSB tends to have a higher percentage of homosexual (29.5%) and bisexual orientation (4.5%) than online CSB, which are mostly represented by heterosexual orientation (91.7%).

Table 1. Qualitative variable in sociodemographic characteristics for comparison between Physical CSB and Online CSB.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Physical CSB  N = 44 | Online CSB  N = 36 | p-value |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 44 | 36 |  |
| Sex orientation |  |  |  | 0.018\* |
|  | Heterosexual | 29(65.8%) | 33(91,7%) |  |
|  | Homosexual | 13(29.5%) | 2(5.5%) |  |
|  | Bisexual | 2(4.5%) | 1(2.8%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  |  | 0,220 |
|  | Single | 12(27.3%) | 4(11.1%) |  |
|  | Married | 25(56.8%) | 27(61.4%) |  |
|  | Separated | 6(13.6%) | 5(11.36%) |  |
|  | Widow | 1(0.02%) | 0(0%) |  |
| Level of studies |  |  |  | 0.788 |
|  | unschooled | 1(0.02%) | 0(0%) |  |
|  | elementary school | 15(34.1%) | 11(30.5%) |  |
|  | Secondary school | 11(25%) | 9(25%) |  |
|  | college | 17(38.6%) | 16(44.4%) |  |
| Paternity |  |  |  | 0.41 |
|  | Yes | 23(54.5%) | 15(47.2%) |  |
|  | No | 20(45.4%) | 21(58.3%) |  |
| Job |  |  |  | 0.9 |
|  | Yes | 30(68.2%) | 25(69.4%) |  |
|  | No | 14(31.8%) | 11(30.5%) |  |
| Substance abuse |  |  |  | 0.636 |
|  | Yes | 9(20.4%) | 5(13.89%) |  |
|  | No | 35(79.6%) | 31(8.6%) |  |
| Alcohol abuse |  |  |  | 0.757 |
|  | Yes | 3(7.3%) | 1(2.8%) |  |
|  | No | 41(93.2%) | 35(97.2%) |  |
| Type of substance abuse |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alcohol | 3 | 1 |  |
|  | Cannabis | 7 | 5 |  |
|  | Cocaine | 5 | 0 |  |
|  | Heroine | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Hallucinogens | 1 | 0 |  |
|  | Drugs design | 2 | 0 |  |
|  | Others | 2 | 0 |  |
| Auto-self injures |  |  |  | 1.0 |
|  | Yes | 4(9.1%) | 4(11.1%) |  |
|  | No | 40(90.9%) | 32(88.8%) |  |
| Type of behavior |  |  |  | 0.659 |
|  | Casual/recreational | 31(70.4%) | 28(77.7%) |  |
|  | Vital event | 11(25%) | 6(16.7%) |  |
|  | Socio-family | 2(4.5%) | 2(5.5%) |  |
| Diseases |  |  |  | 0.01 |
|  | Yes | 20(46.5%) | 6(20%) |  |
|  | No | 23(53.5%) | 30(83.3%) |  |
| Smoking |  |  |  | 0.94 |
|  | Yes | 13(29.5%) | 10(27.8%) |  |
|  | No | 31(70.5%) | 26(72.2%) |  |

Table 2. Quantitative variables in sociodemographic charecteristics for comparison between Physical CSB and Online CSB.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Physical CSB  N = 44 | Online CSB  N = 36 | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| Age | 43.5(±11.9) | 42.2(±10.0) | 0.635 | 0.11 |
| Years of conduct | 15.2(±9.9) | 13.6(±9.6) | 0.209 | 0.17 |
| Problematic months | 92.0(±96.6) | 75.0(±88.9) | 0.235 | 0.18 |
| No. of autolytic attempts | 0.11(±0.4) | 0.11(±0.3) | 0.4 | 0.01 |
| Years evolution | 7.67(±8.0) | 6.27(±7.4) | 0.235 | 0.18 |
| Age start | 36.0(±14.8) | 36.0(±12.0) | 0.991 | 0.003 |

Personality trait: Physical CSB vs Online CSB.

In the TRI-C no significant differences in each of the personality dimensions were observed between Physical CSB and Online CSB (table 3). The size effect on each of the variables is very small apart from novelty-seeking (d=0.352), which could be considered medium.

Table 3. Measures of personality for comparison between Physical CSB and Online CSB.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TRI-C | Physical CSB | Online CSB | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| Novelty Seeking | 107.7(±13.7) | 102.2(±17.9) | 0.121 | 0.352 |
| harm avoidance | 104.3(±21.1) | 105.1(±21.7) | 0.864 | -0.039 |
| reward dependence | 99.7(±15.2) | 98.4(±12.8) | 0.691 | 0.092 |
| persistence | 108.3(±18.8) | 106.1(±21.0) | 0.625 | 0.111 |
| self-directedness | 124.2(±26.2) | 125.6(±20.5) | 0.786 | -0.06 |
| cooperativeness | 129.8(±21.4) | 133.4(±14.6) | 0.382 | -0.19 |
| self-transcendence | 67.4(±14.9) | 67.0(±15.5) | 0.827 | 0.023 |

Psychopathology traits: Physical CSB vs Online CSB.

The scores of each measure were compared for each of the four test studying psychopathology (Table 4). When the comparisons were made between the experimental groups of patients, significant differences were observed on the SLC-90-R test Anxiety (p-value=0.02) and on the ESC Impulse control failure (p-value=0.01). Regarding anxiety, the Physical CSB obtained a score of 1.33(±0.9), while the online CSB patients obtained a score of 0.8(±0.66), the size of the effect is medium-large (d=0.6). Regarding Impulse control failure, the Physical CSB obtained 15.1(±4.17), while the online CSB patients obtained a score of 12.8(±3.9), the effect size is medium-large (d=0.58). No significant differences were found in other measures.

Table 4. Measures of psychopathology for comparison between Physical CSB and Online CSB.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables |  | Physical CSB | Online CSB | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| **SLC-90-R** | | | | | |
| Somatization | | 1.05(±0.85) | 0.93(±0.62) | 0.378 | 0.16 |
| Obsession-Compulsion | | 1.5(±0.8) | 1.45(±0.78) | 0.782 | 0.06 |
| Sensitivity | | 1.37(±1.0) | 1.16(±0.8) | 0.194 | 0.23 |
| Depression | | 1.62(±0.95) | 1.48(±0.8) | 0.301 | 0.15 |
| Anxiety | | 1.33(±0.9) | 0.9(±0.66) | 0.019 | 0.57 |
| Hostility | | 1.21(±1.06) | 0.78(±0.65) | 0.054 | 0.48 |
| Phobia | | 0.64(±0.8) | 0.61(±0.74) | 0.396 | 0.04 |
| Paranoia | | 1.25(±0.88) | 0.97(±0.76) | 0.138 | 0.24 |
| Psychoticism | | 1.38(±0.87) | 1.07(±0.66) | 0.08 | 0.39 |
| Overall severity | | 1.32(±0.79) | 1.11(±0.57) | 0.17 | 0.31 |
| PSDI | | 2.12(±0.6) | 1.88(±0.48) | 0.055 | 0.45 |
| **BIS** | | | | | |
| Cognitive | | 16.8(±5.25) | 16.7(±5.5) | 0.982 | 0 |
| Motor | | 19(±6.93) | 15.8(±7.67) | 0.06 | 0.43 |
| Unplanned | | 19.9(±7.56) | 21.1(±8.47) | 0.51 | -0.15 |
| **STAI** | | | | | |
| Anxiety state | | 24.9(±14.6) | 22.9(±9.63) | 0.482 | 0.15 |
| Anxiety trait | | 29.4(±11.0) | 26.3(±11.1) | 0.22 | 0.28 |
| **ESC** | | | | | |
| Inference | | 14.2(±3.88) | 12.9(±3.26) | 0.15 | 0.34 |
| Impulse control failure | | 15.1(±4.17) | 12.8(±3.9) | 0.01 | 0.58 |
| TOTALECS | | 28.8(±7.23) | 25.7(±6.47) | 0.06 | 0.45 |

Sociodemographic: CSV vs Control.

The mean for controls (N=25) and CBS patients (N=80) is 42.9(±11.13) and 43.8(±16.7) respectively. Tables 5 and 6 show the comparison of those groups for sociodemographic traits. Significant differences were observed in the marital status (p-value=0.04), in witch patients have greater tendency to marry and divorce than controls. It has also been observed that there are differences in the presence of other diseases among the patients, where there are 6 patients among the Physical CSB with HIV.

We note that the variable for substance abuse the sampling was reduced to 12. Futhermore, the consumption of substances has not been analyzed separately, as their consumption among controls is zero.

Table 5. Quantitative variables in sociodemographic for comparison between CSB and control.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Control | CDB | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| n | 25 | 80 |  |  |
| Age | 43.8(±16.7) | 42.9(±11.1) | 0.43 | -0.06 |

Table 6. Qualitative variables in sociodemographic for comparison between CSB and Control.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable |  | Control  N = 25 | CSB  N = 80 | p-valor |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
|  | male | 25 | 80 |  |
| Sex orientation |  |  |  | 0.426 |
|  | Heterosexual | 22(88%) | 62(77.5%) |  |
|  | Homosexual | 3(12%) | 15(18.7%) |  |
|  | Bisexual | 0 | 3(3.75%) |  |
| marital status |  |  |  | 0.041 |
|  | Single | 11(44%) | 16(20%) |  |
|  | Married | 14(56%) | 52(65%) |  |
|  | Separated | 0(0%) | 11(13.75%) |  |
|  | Widow | 0(0%) | 1(1.25%) |  |
| Paternity |  |  |  | 0.9 |
|  | Yes | 12(50%) | 39(48.9%) |  |
|  | No | 12(50%) | 41(51.1%) |  |
| Job |  |  |  | 0.352 |
|  | Yes | 14(56%) | 55(68.75%) |  |
|  | No | 11(44%) | 25(31.25%) |  |
| Substance abuse |  |  |  | 0.253 |
|  | Si | 0(0%) | 14(17.5%) |  |
|  | No | 12(100%) | 66(8.25%) |  |
| Level of studies |  |  |  | 0.366 |
|  | unschooled | 0 | 1(1.25%) |  |
|  | elementary school | 4(16%) | 26(32.5%) |  |
|  | Secondary school | 9(36%) | 20(25%) |  |
|  | college | 12(48%) | 33(41,25%) |  |
| Actual diseases |  |  |  | 0.009 |
|  | Yes | 1(4%) | 26(32,9%) |  |
|  | No | 24(96%) | 53(67.1%) |  |
| Autolytic attempts |  |  |  | 0.194 |
|  | Sí | 0 | 8(10%) |  |
|  | No | 25(100%) | 72(90%) |  |

Personality traits: CSB vs Control.

Significant differences in personality test (Table 7) between controls and CBS patients can be observed in harm avoidance (p-value=0.002), where CSB patients reached a higher score 104.65(±21.4) in comparison with control 91.88(±15.6), with a large effect size (d=0.68). It was also observed in self-transcendence (p-value <0.001). Additionally, there are also significant differences in self-directedness, cooperativeness and autotransendence (p-value = <0.001, 0.003 and <0.001, respectively), where CSB patients reached lower scores than controls.

Table 7. Measures of personality for comparison between CSB and Control.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | CSB | Control | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| Novelty Seeking | 105.25(±15.97) | 99.16(±13.6) | 0.09 | 0.41 |
| harm avoidance | 104.65(±21.4) | 15.6(±15.6) | 0.002 | 0.68 |
| reward dependence | 99.1(±14.2) | 104.1(±13.1) | 0.127 | -0.36 |
| persistence | 107.3(±19.8) | 106.4(±21.1) | 0.842 | 0.05 |
| self-directedness | 124.8(±23.1) | 158.68(±17.4) | <0.001 | -1.66 |
| cooperativeness | 131.44(±18.7) | 141.36(±12.6) | <0.001 | -0.62 |
| self-transcendence | 67.2(±15.2) | 52.3(±11.3) | <0.001 | 1.11 |

Psychopathology traits: CSB vs Control.

Significant differences were observed in each of the psychopathology tests in the comparison between CSB patients and controls (Table 8). Regarding the SLC-90-R test, CSB patients obtained higher scores than in controls. Additionally, the effect size was large (d > 0.8). Regarding the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS), there are important differences in their component variables: cognitive impulsivity (p-value<0.001), motor impulsivity (p-value=0.003), and unplanned impulsivity (p-value=0.001), which have a medium to high effect size. Even greater differences can be observed in the STAI test, where the score on anxiety as both trait and state is higher among CSBs than among control (p-value <0.001) with large effect size (d > 1). In the SCS test, it is important to remark that there is no data for all patients, where the sample has been reduced to 74. Moreover, statistical differences can be observed for all variables (p-value <0.001), with a very high effect size (d > 2).

Table 8. Measures of psychopathology for comparison CSB and Control.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Control | CSB | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| **SLC-90-R** |  |  |  |  |
| Somatization | 0.32(±0.31) | 0.995(±0.76) | <0.001 | 1,2 |
| Obsession-Compulsion | 0.45(±0.34) | 1.48(±0.78) | <0.001 | 1,7 |
| Sensitivity | 0.23(±0.25) | 1.27(±0.92) | <0.001 | 1,6 |
| Depression | 0.32(±0.29) | 1.55(±0.89) | <0.001 | 1,9 |
| Anxiety | 0.29(±0.28) | 1.13(±0.83) | <0.001 | 1,4 |
| Hostility | 0.24(±0.37) | 1.02(±0.92) | <0.001 | 1,1 |
| Phobia | 0.07(±0.14) | 0.63(±0.78) | <0.001 | 1,0 |
| Paranoia | 0.153(±0.24) | 1.12(±0.84) | <0.001 | 1,6 |
| Psychoticism | 0.144(±0.23) | 1.24(±0.79) | <0.001 | 1,9 |
| Overall severity | 0.28(±0.2) | 1.22(±0.7) | <0.001 | 1,8 |
| PSDI | 1.26(±0.44) | 2.02(±0.56) | <0.001 | 1,5 |
| **BIS** |  |  |  |  |
| Cognitive | 12.2(±4.8) | 16.7(±5.4) | <0.001 | 0.86 |
| Motor | 12.4(±7.21) | 17.6(±7.4) | 0.002 | 0.69 |
| Unplanned | 15(±6.8) | 20.4(±8.0) | 0.001 | 0.7 |
| **STAI** |  |  |  |  |
| Anxiety state | 10.2(±8.19) | 24.0(±12.6) | <0.001 | 1.16 |
| Anxiety trait | 13(±6.16) | 28.0(±11.1) | <0.001 | 1.46 |
| **SCS** |  |  |  |  |
| Inference | 5.4(±0.76) | 13.6(±3.7) | <0.001 | 2.55 |
| Impulse control failure | 5.6(±1.15) | 14.0(±4.21) | <0.001 | 2.27 |
| TOTALECS | 11.0(±1.87) | 27,3(±7.06) | <0.001 | 2.6 |

Sociodemographic: Physical CSB vs Online CSB vs Control.

The mean for Controls (N=25), Physical CSB (N=44) and Online CSB (N=36) are 43,6(±16.7) y.o., 43.5(±11.9) y.o. and 42.25(±10.0) y.o. respectively. Table 9 and 10 show the comparison of those three groups for sociodemographic traits. Significant differences were observed in sexual orientation (p-value=0.04) and diseases presence (p-value<0.01). The predominant sexual orientation of physical BSCs is homosexuality with 29.5%, while in online BSCs and controls it is 5.5% and 12% respectively. While in the presence of other diseases, in the Controls we found only 1 (4%) case, compared to 6 (16.6%) cases of Online CSB and 20 (46.5%) cases of Physical CSB. Among the diseases observed, only physical CSB had 6 cases of STD (HIV). There is no substance abuse among the controls, although only 12 of the 25 individuals responded.

Table 9. QuaLitative variables in sociodemographic for comparison between Control, Physical CSB and Online CSB.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Physical CSB | Online CSB | Control | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| n | 44 | 36 | 25 |  |  |
| Age | 43.5(±11.9) | 42.25(±10.0) | 43.8(±16.7) | 0.858 | -2.64 |

Table 10. Quantitative variables in sociodemographic for comparison between Control, Physical CSB and Online CSB.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables |  | Physical CSB | Online CSB | Control | p-value |
| Sexual Orientation |  |  |  |  | 0.04 |
|  | Bisexual | 2(4.5%) | 1(2,7%) | 0 |  |
|  | Heterosexual | 29(65,9%) | 33(9,2%) | 22(88%) |  |
|  | Homosexual | 13(29.5%) | 2(5,6) | 3(12%) |  |
| marital status |  |  |  |  | 0.054 |
|  | Married/couple | 25(56,8%) | 27(75%) | 14(56%) |  |
|  | Divorced/separated | 6(13.6%) | 5(13.9%) | 0 |  |
|  | Single | 12(27.3%) | 4(11.1%) | 11(44%) |  |
|  | widower | 1(2.3%) | 0 | 0 |  |
| Education level |  |  |  |  | 0.611 |
|  | unschooled | 1(2.2%) | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | elementary school | 15(34.1%) | 11(30.6%) | 4(16%) |  |
|  | Secondary school | 11(25%) | 9(25%) | 9(36%) |  |
|  | college | 17(38.6%) | 16(44.4%) | 12(48%) |  |
| paternity |  |  |  |  | 0.515 |
|  | Yes | 20(45.5%) | 21(58.3%) | 12(50%) |  |
|  | No | 24(54.5%) | 15(41.7%) | 12(50%) |  |
| Job |  |  |  |  | 0.499 |
|  | Yes | 30(68.2%) | 25(69.4%) | 14(56%) |  |
|  | No | 14(31.8%) | 11(30.6%) | 11(44%) |  |
| Diseases |  |  |  |  | <0.001 |
|  | Yes | 20(46.5%) | 6(16.7%) | 1(4%) |  |
|  | No | 23(53.5%) | 30(83.3%) | 24(96%) |  |
| Substance abuse |  |  |  |  | 0.202 |
|  | Yes | 9(20.5%) | 5(13,9%) | 0 |  |
|  | No | 35(79.5%) | 31(86.1%) | 12(100%) |  |
| Alcohol abuse |  |  |  |  | 0.542 |
|  | Yes | 3(6.8%) | 1(2.8%) | 0 |  |
|  | No | 41(93.2%) | 35(97.2%) | 9(100%) |  |
| self-inflicted injuries |  |  |  |  | 0.208 |
|  | Yes | 4(9.1%) | 4(11.1%) | 0 |  |
|  | No | 40(90.9%) | 32(88.9%) | 25(100%) |  |

Personality traits: Physical CSB vs Online CSB vs Control.

Significant differences in personality test (Table 11) between Controls, Physical CSB and Online CSB can be observed in harm avoidance (p-value=0.02) and cooperativeness (p-value=0.02). In harm avoidance can be observed a higher score in Online CSB (105.1±21.7), followed by Physical Online (104.3±21.1), than Controls (91.88±15.6). However, there are higher cooperativeness score in Controls (141.4±12.6) than Online CSB (133.4±14.6) and Physical CSB (129.8±21.4). In both cases, the size effect is high (d>1).

Table 11. Measures of personality for comparison between Physical CSB, Online CSB and Control.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Physical CSB | Online CSB | Control | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| Novelty Seeking | 107.78(±13.65) | 102.17(±17.9) | 99.16(±13.6) | 0.066 | -5.0 |
| harm avoidance | 104.28(±21.07) | 105.11(±21.74) | 91.88(±15.6) | 0.027 | -3.85 |
| reward dependence | 99.7(±15.19 | 98.42(±12.84) | 104.08(±13.07) | 0.289 | -6.11 |
| persistence | 108.3(±18.8 | 106.06(±20.99) | 106.36(±21.1) | 0.87 | -4.18 |
| self-directedness | 124.18(±24.9 | 125.6(±20.49) | 158.68(±17.4) | <0.001 | -6.17 |
| cooperativeness | 129.81(±21.4 | 133.4(±14.6) | 141.36(±12.6) | 0.023 | -7.11 |
| self-transcendence | 67.39(±14.85 | 67.03(±15.5) | 52.28(±11.31) | <0.001 | -3.03 |

Psychopathology traits: Physical CSB vs Online CSB vs Control.

Significant differences were observed in each of the psychopathology test in the comparison between Physical CSB, Online CSB and Control (table 12). Regarding the SLC-90-R, Physical CSB obtained higher scores than Online CSB, and Online CSB obtained high scores than Controls in each variable. However, effect size is small-medium (0.05>d<0.5), except for Positive Discomfort Index (PDI) with high effect size (d>1). Regarding the others test, can be found a high effect size for each variable (d>1).

TABLE 12. MEASURES OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY FOR COMPARISON Physical CSB, Online CSB AND CONTROL.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Physical CSB | Online CSB | Control | p-value | Cohen’s d |
| **SLC-90-R** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Somatization | 1.04(±0.85) | 0.93(±0.62) | 0.32(±0.3) | <0.001 | -0,27 |
| Obsession-Compulsion | 1.5(±0.79) | 1.45(±0.77) | 0.45(±0.34) | <0.001 | -0,49 |
| Sensitivity | 1.4(±1.0) | 1.16(±0.79) | 0.23(±0.25) | <0.001 | -0,02 |
| Depression | 1.6(±0.95) | 1.48(±0.8) | 0.32(±0.29) | <0.001 | -0,21 |
| Anxiety | 1.33(±0.89) | 0.89(±0.65) | 0.29(±0.28) | <0.001 | 0,2 |
| Hostility | 1.2(±1.06) | 0.78(±0.65) | 0.24(±0.37) | <0.001 | 0,2 |
| Phobia | 0.6(±0.81) | 0.6(±0.74) | 0.07(±0.14) | <0.001 | -0,05 |
| Paranoia | 1.25(±0.88) | 0.97(±0.76) | 0.15(±0.23) | <0.001 | 0,15 |
| Psychoticism | 1.38(±0.87) | 1.07(±0.66) | 0.14(±0.22) | <0.001 | 0,21 |
| Overall severity | 1.32(±0.79) | 1.1(±0.57) | 0.28(±0.2) | <0.001 | -0,09 |
| PSDI | 2.12(±0.59) | 1.88(±0.48) | 1.26(±0.43) | <0.001 | -1,6 |
| **BIS** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cognitive | 16.75(±5.26) | 16.7(±5.5) | 12.2(±4.7) | 0.001 | -1.9 |
| Motor | 19(±6.9) | 15.8(±7.66) | 12.4(±7.06) | 0.002 | -1.04 |
| Unplanned | 19.91(±7.6) | 21.1(±8.47) | 15(±6.66) | 0.009 | -1.74 |
| **STAI** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anxiety state | 24,86(±14.55) | 22,92(±9.6) | 10,24(±8.02) | <0.001 | -0,61 |
| Anxiety trait | 29,36(±11.0) | 26,28(±11.06) | 13(±6.03) | <0.001 | -0,83 |
| **SCS** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inference | 14.175(±3.89) | 12.94(±3.26) | 5.4(±0.75) | <0.001 | -1.14 |
| Impulse control failure | 15.125(±4.17) | 12.76(±3.9) | 5.6(±1.13) | <0.001 | -0.79 |
| TOTALECS | 28.75(±7.23) | 25.67(±6.47) | 11(±1.83) | <0.001 | -1.13 |