

## Article

# The Effect of a Verbal Cognitive Task on Postural Sway Does Not Persist When the Task Is Over

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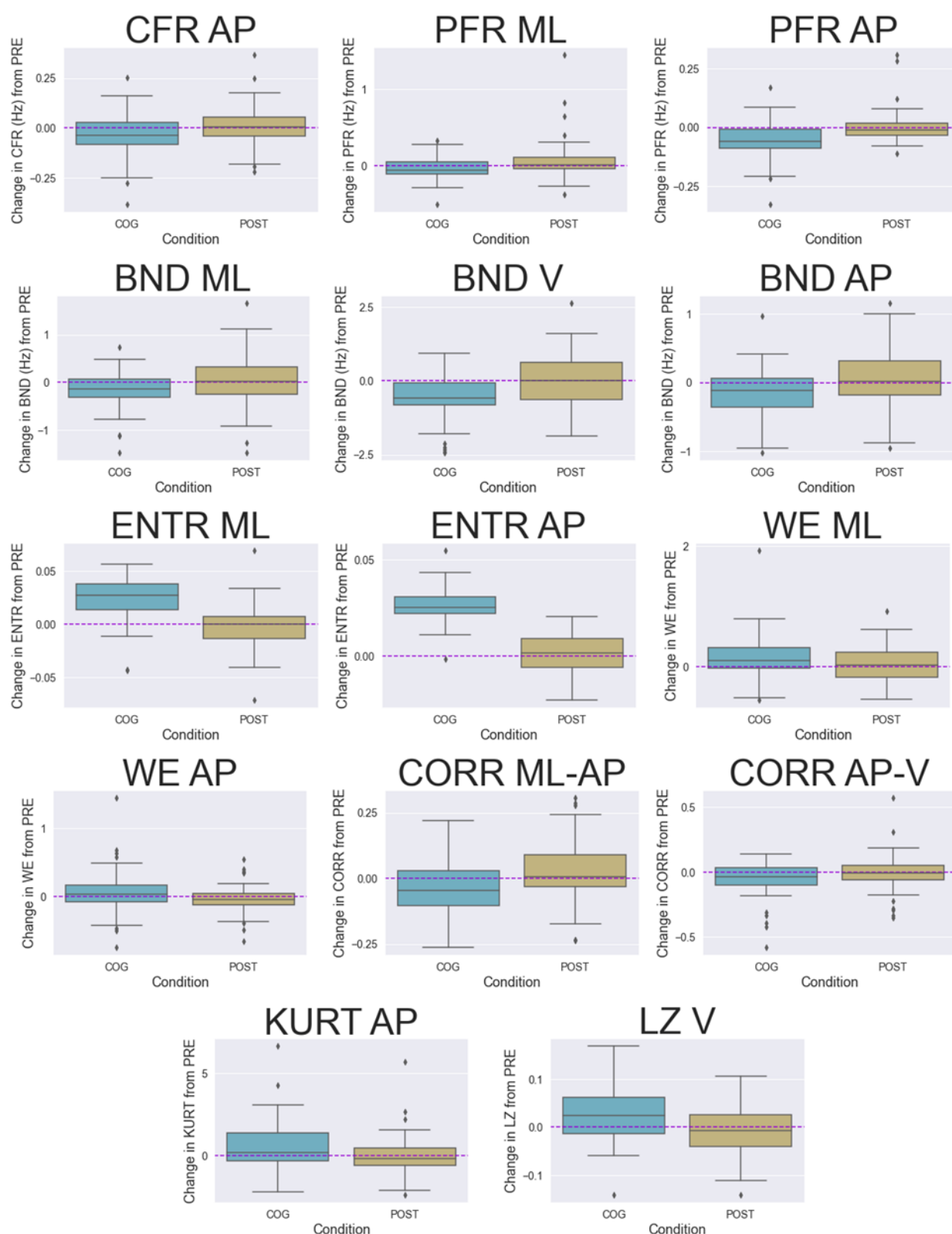
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## Supplementary Materials:

**Table S1.** Summary of the results from the generalized linear regression model: F-value(p-value). Features in gray showed significant differences among the three conditions. \* (medium gray) Differences are significant between PRE and COG conditions; † (dark gray) Differences are significant between PRE and POST conditions; ‡ (light gray) PRE, COG, and POST are not all equal.

Feature	ML	V	AP
RMS	1.74(.179)	1.27(.282)	0.25(.779)
NPL	1.20(.304)	2.28(.106)	2.20(.115)
CFR	1.88(.157)	0.86(.426)	5.61(.005)*
PFR	3.72(.026)†	2.65(0.75)	11.0(<.0001)*
BND	5.08(.007)*	20.18(<.0001)*	5.48(.005)*
ENTR	35.33(<.0001)*	0.17(.848)	133(<.0001)*
WE	4.55(.012)*	1.54(.217)	3.56(.031)‡
SI	ML-V 0.98(.376)	AP-V 0.31(.731)	ML-AP 2.19(.115)
CORR	ML-V 2.34(.100)	AP-V 3.27(.041)*	ML-AP 5.73(.004)*
SKEW	0.42(.657)	0.02(.978)	0.25(.781)
KURT	1.88(.156)	0.09(.911)	4.25(.016)*
LZ	1.15(.319)	6.02(.003)*	0.81(.448)



**Figure S1.** Box plots showing change from baseline for all significant variables. For each subject, average PRE values are subtracted from their averaged COG and POST values. Baseline, or initial values measured during the PRE condition, is indicated by the dashed line at 0. All variables except PFR ML and WE AP deviate during the COG condition and then return to baseline during the POST condition according to the results of the generalized linear regression model.