Supplementary Material

Table S2. Types of errors in 100 single-character kanji writing.

Patient 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 HCa

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No response 84 35 34 14 10 43 55 26

Partial response 2 3 5 0 3 0 0 6

Constructional 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 5

Semantic 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2

Visual 0 5 2 4 1 0 4 1

Phonological 0 3 0 4 0 0 5 0

Phonological/semantic 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0

Neographism 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 2

Unrelated 0 11 1 5 0 1 3 1

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Total 90 60 44 29 15 46 68 43

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Partial response: a component of a kanji character is correct, e.g., 緑 ([midori], green) → 終 ([owari], end), Constructional: the omission or addition of a stroke of a kanji e.g., 車 ([kuruma], wheel) → , Semantic: substitution of another semantically associated character, e.g., 月 ([tsuki], moon) → 日 ([hi], sun), Visual: substitution of another visually similar character. e.g., 西 ([nishi], west) → 面 ([men], face), Phonological: changing to another kanji with one phoneme substitution, e.g., 勝 ([katsu], win) → 各 ([kaku], each), Phonological/semantic: substitution of another kanji phonologically and semantically associated with the target character, e.g., 多 ([ooi], numerous) → 大 ([ookii], large), Unrelated: substitution of another kanji that has no visual or phonological similarity with the correct answer.

aTotal number of errors for 11 healthy controls (HC). They were the same as those in Table S1. One raw datum (including two errors) was missing.