Executive function deficits in adolescents with GAD predict SSRI response.

Figure 1. Baseline Executive Function and Trajectory of Improvement in Adolescents receiving Escitalopram. * denotes p<0.05.

Figure 2. Differences in trajectory of improvement in Escitalopram-Treated Adolescents (n=25) based on Executive Function Domains that were Significant in the Multivariate Model of Response. Models are adjusted for age and sex. Dotted gray lines represent the average improvement in the entire sample of escitalopram-treated adolescents. A) Emotional Control, B) Working Memory, C) Planning/Organizing, D) Task Completion

Figure 3. Baseline Executive Function of Adolescents with Generalized Anxiety Disorder. Histograms show frequency of T-scores in anxious youths for each subdomain of executive dysfunction compared to age- and sex-matched healthy youths (i.e., T-score 50): A) Inhibit, B) Shift, C) Emotional Control, D) Monitor, E) Working Memory, F) Planning/Organizing, G) Organizing Materials, H) Task Completion, I) Behavioral Shift, and J) Cognitive Shift

Figure 4: Heterogeneity of improvement in Escitalopram-Treated Adolescents. The thick dotted (blue) line represents the average improvement in the entire sample of escitalopram-treated adolescents (n=25).