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Siri Helle, Else-Marie Løberg, Rolf Gjestad, Ashley M. Schnakenberg Martin, Paul H. Lysaker



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Siri Helle^{a,b}, Else-Marie Løberg^{a,c,d}, Rolf Gjestad^a, Ashley M. Schnakenberg Martin^{e,f}, Paul H. Lysaker^{e,g*}

^aDivision of Psychiatry, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway

^bDepartment of Biological and Medical Psychology, University of Bergen, Norway

^cDepartment of Addiction Medicine, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway

^dDepartment of Clinical Psychology, University of Bergen, Norway

^eRoudebush Veteran Affairs Medical Center, Indianapolis, IN, USA

^fIndiana University – Bloomington, Bloomington, IN, USA

^gIndiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA

* **Corresponding author.** Paul H. Lysaker Roudebush VA Medical Center, Day Hospital
116H 1481 West 10th Street, Indianapolis, IN, 46202, USA. plysaker@iupui.edu

Abstract:

There has been a growing link between a history of cannabis use and neurocognitive performance in patients with schizophrenia. Fewer neurocognitive deficits may be a marker of the superior social cognition needed to obtain illicit substances, or cannabis use may indicate a distinct path to schizophrenia with less neurocognitive vulnerability. This study sought to determine whether the relationship of cannabis use and executive function exists independently of social cognition. Eighty-seven patients with schizophrenia were administered measures of social cognition and executive function. Social cognition was assessed using the Bell-Lysaker Emotion Recognition Test to measure affect recognition, and the Eyes and Hinting Tests to measure theory of mind. Executive function was assessed by the Mental Flexibility component of the Delis-Kaplan Executive Functioning Scale. The relations between the variables were examined with structural equation modeling. Cannabis use positively related to executive function, negatively related to affect recognition, and had

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