

Accepted Manuscript

Social-cognitive risk factors for violence in psychosis: a discriminant function analysis

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PII: S0165-1781(17)32053-X
DOI: [10.1016/j.psychres.2018.04.048](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.04.048)
Reference: PSY 11371



To appear in: *Psychiatry Research*

Received date: 7 November 2017
Revised date: 13 April 2018
Accepted date: 13 April 2018

Please cite this article as: Steven de Jong , Rozanne van Donkersgoed , Selwyn Renard , Sarah Carter , Hein Bokern , Paul Lysaker , Mark van der Gaag , André Aleman , Marieke Pijnenborg , Social-cognitive risk factors for violence in psychosis: a discriminant function analysis, *Psychiatry Research* (2018), doi: [10.1016/j.psychres.2018.04.048](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.04.048)

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Highlights

- Metacognitive capacity appears more impaired in forensic patients than non-forensic patients
- Measures of metacognition tap into a construct separate from measures of social cognition
- Metacognition appears related to a violent history, whereas social cognition may not be

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