**Supplemental Material**

**Table S1.**

**Episodic and Semantic Memory**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Patient | WAIS- Information | WAIS- Vocab | WAIS- Comprehension | WRAT-Reading | Famous Faces (Items) | Famous Faces (Familiar) | Famous Faces (Recognition) | Famous Faces (Named) | IAMQ (0-18) | IAMQ (19-39) |
| 1846 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 102 | 155 | 99 | 84 (85%) | 73 (87%) | 73 | 59 |
| 1951 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 105 | 155 | 83 | 34 (41%) | 32 (94%) | 96 | 68 |
| 2308 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 105 | 133 | 109 | 36 (33%) | 29 (81%) | 83 | 49 |
| 2363 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 90 | 155 | 103 | 89 (86%) | 66 (87%) | 78 | 77 |
| 2367 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 100 | 155 | 154 | 106 (69%) | 69 (65%) | − | − |
| 2563 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 92 | 155 | 154 | 142 (93%) | 138 (97%) | − | − |
| 3139 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 96 | 155 | 152 | 118 (78%) | 100 (85%) | − | − |

*Note.* WAIS = Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-III Full Scale IQ (Wechsler, 1997a). WRAT-Reading = Wide Range Achievement Test-Reading subtest. Across the WAIS subtests and WRAT-Reading, the patients in this sample generally performed in the average range, suggesting that many aspects of retrograde semantic memory are intact. Famous Faces (Familiar) = the number of items the patients rated as "familiar" (out of 155 total items except for patient 2308, who was administered only 133 items). “Recognition” indicates the number of items for which the patient indicated recognition either by naming or providing specific, unique identifying information of the person. The percentage is the number of faces "recognized" divided by the number of items the patient rated as "familiar." “Named” refers to the number of items the patient named accurately. The percentage is the number of faces "named" accurately divided by the number of faces "recognized." For a healthy (neurotypical) sample of 90 participants, these indices are (mean and SD): Recognition = 93% +/- 7; Naming = 85% +/- 11.1 (Tranel, 2006). Recognition scores on Famous Faces showed impairment, with most patients performing at least 1 SD below healthy comparisons. Patients 1951, 2308, and 2367 had the most substantial deficits in recognition, though naming skills on the Famous Faces Test were largely intact across the sample (with the exception of below average performance by 2367). IAMQ = Iowa Autobiographical Memory Questionnaire (Jones et al., 1998). Items on the IAMQ are separated by phases of life—childhood and adolescence (0 –18 years of age) and young adulthood (19 – 39 years of age). Scores represent the percent correct (number of correct responses divided by the number of possible correct responses). Available data suggests varying degrees of retrograde memory loss, which is supported by previous work in samples of patients with MTL damage (Feinstein et al., 2010; Tranel & Jones, 2005).

**Table S2.**

**Caregiver Stability Coefficients**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  Patient | Rater | 2 months |
| 1846 | Husband | 0.68 [.48-.81] |
| 1951 | Sister | 0.78 [.63-.87] |
|   | Mother | 0.66 [.45-.80] |
| 2308 | Mother | 0.50 [.23-.69] |
|   | Father | 0.49 [.23-.69] |
| 2363 | Sister-in-law | 0.75 [.59-.86] |
|   | Son | 0.85 [.75-.92] |
| 2367 | Wife | 0.85 [.74-.91] |
| 2563 | Brother | 0.75 [.58-.85] |
| 3139 | Wife | 0.77 [.61-.87] |
|  | ***Mean*** | 0.73 |
|  | ***Median*** | 0.75 |

*Note.* All Pearson’s *r* correlations are significant at *p<*.01. 95% confidence intervals are denoted in brackets. Means reflect averages using Fisher's z-transformation.

**Table S3.**

**Concurrent and Retrospective Self-Other Agreement Correlations**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Patient | Rater | Baseline Concurrent Ratings | 2-month Concurrent Ratings | Retrospective Ratings |
| 1846 | Husband | **0.54** [.29-.72] | **0.39** [.11-.62] | **0.50** [.24-.69] |
| 1951 | Sister  | 0.14 [-.17-.42] | 0.22 [-.08-.49] | **0.52** [.27-.71] |
|   | Mother | 0.12 [-.19-.40] | **0.46** [.18-.66] | **0.54** [.28-.72] |
| 2308 | Mother | 0.17 [-.13-.45] | **0.54** [.28-.72] | **0.65** [.44-.80] |
|   | Father | **0.35** [.05-.58] | 0.20 [-.10-.47] | **0.76** [.59-.86] |
| 2363 | Sister-in-law | 0.09 [-.22-.37] | 0.04 [-.26-.33] | **0.67** [.47-.81] |
|   | Son | -0.03 [-.32-.27] | 0.05 [-.25-.34] | **−** |
| 2367 | Wife  | **0.36** [.07-.59] | **0.52** [.27-.71] | **0.48** [.21-.68] |
| 2563 | Brother | **-0.31** [-.56--.01] | -0.30 [-.55--.01] | **0.56** [.32-.74] |
| 3139 | Wife  | **0.34** [.05-.58] | 0.04 [-.26-.33] | **0.41** [.13-.63] |
| *Mean* |   | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.58 |
| *Median* |   | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.54 |

*Note.* Correlations were computed using item-level BFI data (n=44). Retrospective ratings are item-level correlations between self-report ratings at 1-year and caregiver retrospective ratings at 1-year appointment. Correlations in bold are significant at *p < .*05. 2363 did not have a 2nd caregiver provide retrospective ratings.

**Table S4.**

**Multiple Rater Agreement**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   |   | Rater-Rater Correlation |
| Patient | Rater | Baseline Concurrent | 2-month Concurrent | Retrospective |
| 1951 | Sister-Mother | 0.56 [.32-.74]  | 0.60 [.36-.76] | 0.59 [.36-.76] |
| 2308 | Mother-Father | 0.63 [.41-.78] | 0.75 [.58-.86] | 0.70 [.51-.83] |
| 2363 | Sister-in-law-Son | 0.59 [.35-.75] | 0.70 [.51-.83] | **−** |
| *Mean* |  | 0.59 | 0.69 | 0.65 |
| *Median* |  | 0.59 | 0.70 | 0.65 |

*Note.* All Pearson’s *r* correlations are significant at *p < .*05. Means reflect averages using Fisher's z-transformation. Patient 2363 did not have a 2nd rater provide retrospective correlations.

**Figures S1-S7.**

**Big Five Inventory Ratings—**Self and caregiver personality ratings across all time points measured. Raw scores were transformed into z-scores based on available age normative data (Srivastava et al., 2003). \*Note, we acknowledge we are connecting discrete, rather than continuous data with lines in this graph.





  



References

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