**Supplementary Material**

### Table 1. concepts associated with the Praecox Feeling

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| *Historical* | Jaspers K., 19139 | Radical incomprehensibility  |
| Minkowski E., 19275 | Diagnostic by penetration |
| Rümke HC., 19417 | Praecox Feeling  |
| Wyrsch J., 194612 | Diagnosis through intuition |
| Müller-Suur H., 196111 | indefiniteun-understandability |
| Tellenbach H., 196814 | Atmospheric diagnosis |
| *Contemporary* | Schwartz GA & Wiggins OP., 198724 | Typification |
| Fuchs T., 201035 | Intercorporeality |
| Parnas J., 20111 | Gestalt recognition of the clinical core of schizophrenia (SDs) |
| Varga S., 201336 | Disturbed I-Thou intersubjectivity |
| Stanghellini G., 201431 | Pheno-phenotypes |
| Moskalewicz M, Schwartz GA, Gozé T., 201827 | Aesthetic judgment |

### Table 2. Review of studies on prevalence and reliability of the PF

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| *Authors, date* | *Subjects and setting* | *Methods* | *Main results* |
| Irles G., 196238 | Germany, pre-DSM III era, Population: 2324 psychiatrist surveyedresponse rate: 51% | Self-assessed questionnaire | Prevalence of the PF: 85.9% |
| Gottesman II & Shields J., 197245 | UK, Maudsley schizophreniatwin study. Longitudinal follow up of 57 twin pairs. | Longitudinal follow up of 57 twin pairs (n=114). Six judges, from USA, Japan and UK evaluated the status of each twin. Then a blind diagnostic assessment was performed by a Swedish expert clinician E. Essen-Möller asking for a binary classification: within or outside the schizophrenia spectrum. | The study showed concordance rates among MZ- and DZ-co-twins of the schizophrenic probands to be around 50% and 10%, respectively. E. Essen-Möller found recognition pattern in the clinical encounter with asymptomatic MZ-co-twins (with 90% correspondence) of schizophrenic patients blinded to the genotypic status of their twins. The authors raised the idea that PF may be present throughout the schizophrenic spectrum without correlating it to the positive symptoms of the disease phase.  |
| Sagi GA & Schwartz MA., 198939 | USA, DSM-III era, Population : 502 psychiatrist surveyedResponse rate : 51.2% | Self-assessed questionnaire (same questionnaire as Irles G., 1962). | Prevalence of the PF: 82.8% |
| Landmark J et al., 199043 | Canada, 120 patients with schizophrenia assessed for symptoms frequency (42 symptoms from 13 diagnostic systems). A sub-sample of 31 patients assessed for inter-reliability of each symptoms.  | Direct face to face assessment of symptoms with an experienced psychiatrist. Sub-sample assessed by 4 psychiatrists for reliability procedure. | Prevalence of the PF: 28.3%inter-rater agreement: 0.951Prevalence of bizarre mannerism: 43.3% inter-rater agreement: 0.719 |
| Grube M., 200644 | Germany, 67 first admitted patients with acute psychotic symptoms.  | Direct face to face interview with the author quoting intensity of the PF compared to ICD-10 criteria quotation by blind rater at the end of inpatient period. | κ= 0.93 Sensitivity = 0.88 Specificity = 0.82 Positive predictive value = 0.94 Negative predictive value = 0.70 |
| Ungvari GS et al., 201046 | Hong Kong, 102 first admitted patients (37 with schizophrenia). | Initial interview (2min standard non-specific questions) video observed by 5 psychiatrist quoting PF. Results are compared to SCID-DSM-IV blind examination. | κ = 0.169-0.344Sensitivity = 0.17-0.86Specificity = 0.27-0.87Positive predictive value = 0.35-0.40Negative predictive value = 0.66-0.78 |
| Gozé T et al., 201840 | France, DSM 5 era, population : 1811 psychiatrist surveyedresponse rate : 25.6% | Self-assessed questionnaire (same questionnaire as Irles G., 1962). | Prevalence of the PF: 90.1% |