Supplementary Material

Chronic oxytocin administration stimulates the oxytocinergic system in children with autism

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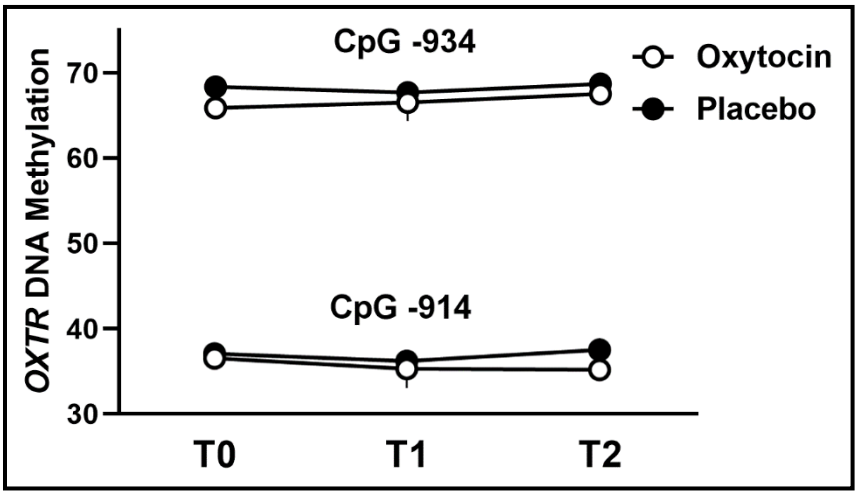
Behavioural measures

Table S1. Detailed description of the adopted behavioural measures.

Outcome measures	Construct	Type of report	Meaning of higher scores	Reference
Social Responsiveness Scale-Children (SRS-2)	Symptom severity	Parent-reported questionnaire	Greater deficits in social responsiveness	Constantino & Gruber, 2012 [1]; Roeyers et al., 2015 [2]
Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS-2)	Symptom severity	Observation	More severe symptoms of autism spectrum disorder	Lord et al., 2012 [3]
Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-V-NL)	Verbal Intelligence Quotient	Observation	Higher verbal abilities	Wechsler, 2018 [4]
	Performance Intelligence Quotient		Higher visual spatial abilities	
Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED-NL)	Anxiety	Parent-reported questionnaire	Higher risk for anxiety disorders	Muris et al., 2007 [5]
Attachment Style Classification Questionnaire (ASCQ) **Anxious** **Avoidant** **Secure**	Attachment	Self-reported questionnaire	More anxious, avoidant or secure attachment toward their peers	Finzi et al., 2000 [6]

Supplementary result

Figure S1. Effect of chronic oxytocin administration on *OXTR* DNAm levels at CpG sites -914 and -934. Visualisation of the salivary *OXTR* DNAm levels at CpG -914 and -934 for each nasal spray group (oxytocin and placebo) at each assessment session (T0: $n_{oxytocin}$ = 38, $n_{placebo}$ = 39; T1: $n_{oxytocin}$ = 37, $n_{placebo}$ = 38; T2: $n_{oxytocin}$ = 38, $n_{placebo}$ = 37). Data are presented as mean values, vertical bars denote standard errors.



Supplementary references

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