SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Methods

The systematic literature search and study selection were conducted independently by two authors (LL and MM), and any discrepancies were resolved by consensus after discussion with a third author (JB). The search and selection processes are depicted in Figure 1.

Search Strategy

We searched for articles published through January 2019 in the PubMed, ScienceDirect and psycINFO databases. Combinations of the following keywords were used: "source-memory", "source-monitoring", "reality-monitoring", "internal-monitoring", "external-monitoring", "autonoetic agnosia", "OCD", "obsessive-compulsive disorder". Additional articles were retrieved by cross-referencing the reference lists of selected articles investigating source monitoring in OCD.

Selection criteria

The selection criteria were as follows: 1) original articles written in the English language and published in peer-reviewed journals; 2) studies that included patients with OCD according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM) or the International Statistical Classification of Disease (ICD) and studies that included subclinical subjects with OCD-related symptoms based on the Maudsley Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (MOCI[17]) or the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (OCI,[18]) scales; 3) studies that included a group of healthy controls (HC); and 4) studies that provided a detailed description of the source-monitoring tasks used to measure internal source monitoring, reality monitoring or external source monitoring.

Data extraction

For each study, the following data were extracted: (1) author and year; (2) the source-monitoring subtype that had been measured; (3) sociodemographic and

clinical characteristics of the participants (sample size, population type, clinical measures, treatments and comorbidities); (4) source monitoring experimental procedure; (5) main results; (6) the measure of confidence, when available.

The source-monitoring subtype measured in each retrieved study was reclassified according to Johnson et al.'s definition[12] to allow comparisons among studies. Thus, studies requiring discrimination between two internally generated events, one being expressed in the external space and one kept in the internal space, were classified as studying internal source monitoring, even if some authors refer to this as reality monitoring. Studies requiring discrimination between internally generated events and externally perceived events were classified as studying reality monitoring, even if the internally generated information was performed by the subject in the external space. Finally, studies requiring discrimination between events from two external sources were classified as studying external source monitoring.

Study selection

The retrieved articles were published between 1983 and 2011. A PRISMA flowchart depicting the study selection process is shown in Figure 1.
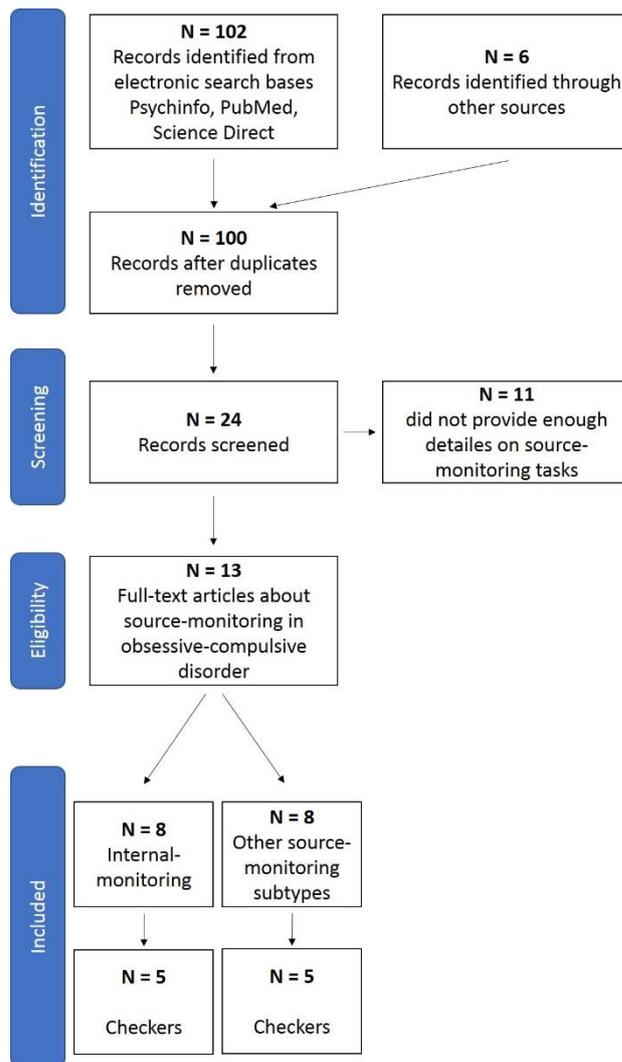
Figure 1: PRISMA flow diagram of selected studies investigating source monitoring in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder or participants with subclinical compulsive symptoms.