**Additional file 3**. Summarized results of correlation analyses between phenylalanine and tyrosine concentrations and neurocognitive outcome scores.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **First year Phe** | **First year Tyr** |  | **Lifetime Phe** | **Lifetime Tyr** |  | **Last year Phe** | **Last year Tyr** |
| **ASEBA scales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Withdrawn/depressed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ρ = 0.411; *p* = 0.030 | ρ = 0.492; *p* = 0.008 |
| Somatic complaints |  | ρ = -0.421; *p* = 0.040 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social problems |  | ρ = -0.457; *p* = 0.043 | ρ = -0.608; *p* = 0.004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thought problems |  | ρ = -0.430; *p* = 0.040 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attention problems |  | ρ = -0.513; *p* = 0.010 | ρ = -0.598; *p* = 0.002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delinquent behavior |  |  | ρ = -0.417; *p* = 0.043 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aggressive behavior |  |  | ρ = -0.438; *p* = 0.032 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **ASEBA DSM scales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Affective problems |  |  | ρ = -0.449; *p* = 0.047 |  |  |  |  | ρ = 0.418; *p* = 0.047 |  |
| Attention deficit hyperactivity problems |  |  | ρ = -0.493; *p* = 0.014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anxiety problems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ρ = 0.381; *p* = 0.045 |  |
| Conduct problems |  |  | ρ = -0.667; *p* = 0.001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **HR-QoL children** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autonomy |  | ρ = 0.609; *p* = 0.016 |  |  | ρ = 0.517; *p* = 0.034 |  |  |  |  |
| Positive emotions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ρ = -0.505; *p* = 0.033 |
| **HR-QoL >16 years** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cognition |  | ρ = -0.943; *p* = 0.005 |  |  | ρ = -0.829; *p* = 0.021 |  |  |  |  |
| Social contacts |  |  |  |  | ρ = -0.802; *p* = 0.030 |  |  | ρ = -0.802; *p* = 0.030 |  |

Summarized results of correlation analyses between phenylalanine and tyrosine concentrations and neurocognitive outcome scores. Only scales with significant correlations, with *p*-values <0.05, are shown. ρ = Spearman’s rho. For ASEBA, positive correlations indicate that higher levels are related to poorer outcomes, whereas negative correlations indicate that higher levels are related to better outcomes; for HR-QoL, positive correlations indicate that higher levels are related to better outcomes, whereas negative correlations indicate that higher levels are related to poorer outcomes.