A cognitive impairment constitutes an indicator for severity and it has been established as one of the most important prognostic variables. Many studies have pointed to biochemical alterations in schizophrenia such as glutathione (GSH) changes. This study aimed to assess the relationship between oxidative stress (GSH) and cognitive function in a large sample of early onset psychosis (EOP) patients at baseline and two years follow-up. Results showed that baseline lower GSH levels were significantly associated with greater changes in memory (r=0.361, p=0.014) accounting for 13.9% of variance and positively correlated with overall cognitive performance (r=0.405, p=0.004) accounting for 15.3% of the variance. No correlations were found in healthy control subjects.