



Disruption of posterior parietal cortex and striatum during spatial working memory in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

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Background

Working memory (WM) is impaired in psychosis and associated with functional outcome¹.

Neurobiological models emphasize prefrontal cortex (PFC) dysfunction in WM impairment².

Neural bases of WM sub-processes (encoding, maintenance, retrieval) are poorly understood in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder^{3,4}.

The current study seeks to:

1. Characterize neural responses of WM sub-processes in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder
2. Determine whether schizophrenia and bipolar disorder exhibit similar abnormalities
3. Elucidate associations between WM-related brain function, task performance and neuropsychological functioning.

Methods

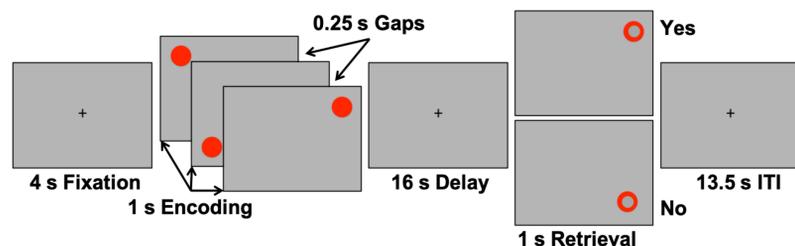
Table 1. Demographics of study participants

Variable	Healthy Subjects (N=58)		Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders (N=72)		Psychotic Bipolar Disorder (N=41)		df	X ² /t/F	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Gender (M:F)	37:21		48:24		24:17			.75	.688
Age	29.2	9.5	27.9	9.4	31.3	12.0	2,168	1.48	.232
Accuracy (d')	2.27	.71	2.08	.76	2.02	.76	2,167	1.60	.204
Reaction Time (WM)	999	322	1159	490	1235	409	2,167	4.27	.016
SCIP Z score	.30	.60	-.74	.77	-.53	.94	2,167	30.98	<.001

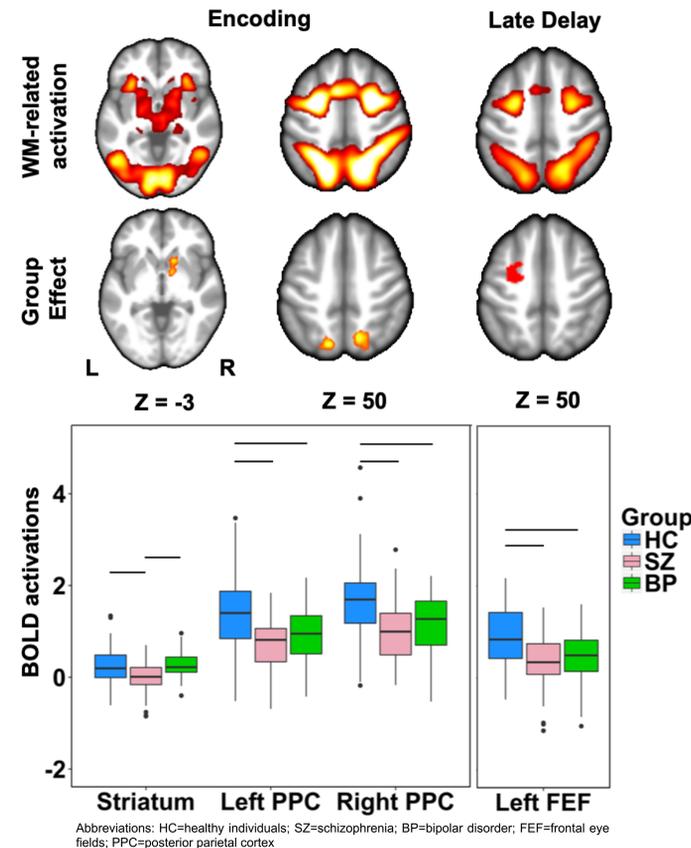
Abbreviations: F=Female; M=Male; SCIP=Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry;

Analyses:

- Spatial delayed-match-to-sample task used in a prior study of WM⁴
- WM stages were fit to a GLM and used in complementary region-of-interest (ROI)^{4,5,6} and whole-brain voxel-wise analyses.



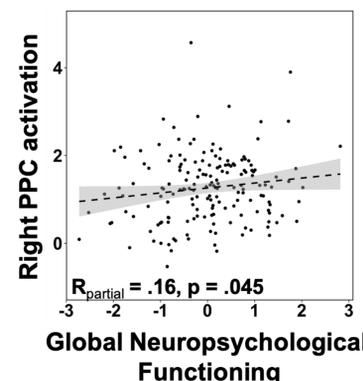
Whole Brain Encoding- and Maintenance-related Group Effect



FEF and PPC deficits found in both schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.

Ventral striatum activation differentiated the schizophrenia group.

Association with Task Performance and Neuropsychological functioning

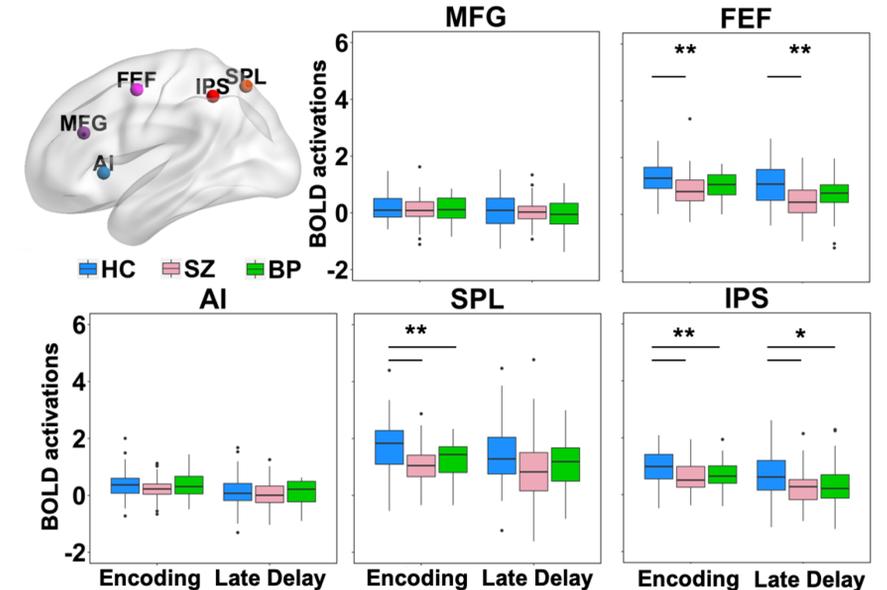


PPC activation was associated with neuropsychological functioning independent of group.

Encoding- and maintenance-related activation in FEF and PPC regions were associated with task performance independent of group ($R_{\text{partial}}\text{'s} > .2$, $p\text{'s} < .01$).

Results

Group Differences in WM Network Regions-of-Interest



Abbreviations: HC=healthy individuals; SZ=schizophrenia; BP=bipolar disorder; AI=anterior insula; FEF=frontal eye fields; MFG=middle frontal gyrus; IPS=intraparietal sulcus; SPL=superior parietal lobule; (* $p < .01$, ** $p < .001$)

Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder show similar encoding- and maintenance-related deficits in FEF and PPC regions (SPL and IPS).

Conclusions

- Our results are consistent with emerging evidence implicating PPC dysfunction in WM impairment⁷ and show that these deficits occur during encoding and maintenance.
- Interventions targeting PPC activation and behavioral training targeting encoding processes may improve WM and general cognitive functioning in psychosis.
- Future investigation may better elucidate differential ventral striatal activation during cognition in psychosis.

References

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