

Brain connectivity found to be disrupted in schizophrenia

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Brain areas with the greatest difference between individuals with and without schizophrenia, with a pronounced negative effect in visual areas of the brain.
Credit: *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*

Schizophrenia, a neurodevelopmental disorder that features psychosis among its symptoms, is thought to arise from disorganization in brain connectivity and functional integration. Now, [a recent study](#) in *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*, finds differences in functional brain connectivity in people with and without psychosis and schizophrenia that could help researchers understand the neural underpinnings of this disease.

The brain's cortex is organized in a hierarchical fashion, anchored by the sensorimotor cortex at one end and by multimodal association areas at the other, with the task of integrating incoming sensory information with internal and external sensory signals. The loss of executive control in

schizophrenia may stem from disruption of this hierarchical signaling.

Alexander Holmes, a Ph.D. candidate at Monash University who led the study, said, "We used brain imaging and novel mathematical techniques to investigate the hierarchical organization of the brains of individuals with early psychosis and established schizophrenia. This organization is important for brain health, as it regulates how we can effectively respond to and process stimuli from the external world."

The researchers used resting-state [functional magnetic resonance imaging \(fMRI\)](#) to measure gradients, an estimate of inter-regional functional coupling. Previous work had suggested that the primary sensory-motor gradient was disrupted with schizophrenia, but the current study showed instead that secondary processing of the sensorimotor-visual gradient was affected in people with the disease.

Holmes added, "We found that the organizational pattern that differentiates visual and sensorimotor pathways is significantly impaired in individuals with schizophrenia but not in individuals with early psychosis. We then found that this impairment explains behavioral and clinical symptoms of schizophrenia. Our results highlight that changes in brain organization provide valuable insights into the mechanisms of schizophrenia, helping us better understand the disease and how it progresses."

Cameron Carter, MD, Editor of *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*, said of the work, "These new approaches to test mathematical models of the organization of circuits in the human brain are beginning to reveal the nature of the disruption of neural integration that underlies psychotic symptoms in people with schizophrenia. Targeting these changes offers a new approach to how we think about developing treatments for this often difficult to treat illness."

More information: Alexander Holmes et al, Disruptions of Hierarchical Cortical Organization in Early Psychosis and Schizophrenia, *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.bpsc.2023.08.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpsc.2023.08.008)

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