Decreased density of GABA-A receptors in the left sensorimotor cortex in akinetic catatonia: investigation of in vivo benzodiazepine receptor binding

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Objectives—Catatonia is a psychomotor syndrome with concomitant akinesia and anxiety which both respond almost immediately to benzodiazepines such as lorazepam. The benzodiazepine receptor distribution was therefore investigated in akinetic catatonia with single photon emission tomography (SPECT) using iodine-123-iomazenil (\(^{123}\)I Iomazenil).

Methods—Ten akinetic catatonic patients, 10 psychiatric controls (similar age, sex, medication, and underlying psychiatric diagnosis but without catatonic syndrome), and 20 healthy controls were investigated with SPECT 2 hours after injection of \(^{123}\)I Iomazenil. To exclude potential effects of cerebral perfusion (r-CBF) r-CBF was additionally investigated with Tc-99mECD SPECT.

Results—Catatonic patients showed significantly lower iomazenil binding and altered right-left relations in the left sensorimotor cortex compared with psychiatric (p<0.001) and healthy (p<0.001) controls. In addition, there was significantly lower r-CBF in the right lower prefrontal and parietal cortex in catatonia whereas in the left sensorimotor cortex no differences in r-CBF between groups were found. Catatonic motor and affective symptoms showed significant correlations (p<0.05) with benzodiazepine binding in the left sensorimotor cortex as well as with right parietal r-CBF.

Conclusions—Reduced iomazenil binding suggests decreased density of GABA-A receptors in the left sensorimotor cortex in akinetic catatonia. In addition to reduced GABA-A receptor density in the left sensorimotor cortex the parietal cortex seems to be involved in pathophysiology of catatonic symptoms. It is concluded that, considering results from correlation analyses, both emotional and motor symptoms in catatonia seem to be closely related to left sensorimotor and right parietal alterations.

Keywords: catatonia; GABA-A receptors; motor cortex; parietal cortex

Catatonia is a psychomotor syndrome which can be characterised by concomittant motor and emotional abnormalities.\(^1\)\(^2\) Patients show complete akinesia and intense and uncontrollable anxieties.\(^3\)\(^4\) Several clinical studies have shown the therapeutic efficacy of benzodiazepines.\(^5\)\(^7\) Lorazepam, a benzodiazepine, leads to potentiation of inhibition mediated by GABA-A receptors and alterations in density of GABA-A receptors in cortical motor areas may thus be assumed in akinetic catatonia.

The GABA-A receptors have never been studied in akinetic catatonia. We therefore investigated akinetic catatonic patients with single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) using iodine-123-labelled iomazenil (\(^{123}\)I Iomazenil) as a radioligand that selectively binds with high affinity to the benzodiazepine subunit of the GABA-A receptor complex in the human brain. Clinical studies in healthy volunteers have shown that it has a high brain uptake, relatively slow washout of radioactivity, a long half life, and appropriate regional distribution.\(^8\)\(^9\) To exclude effects of cerebral perfusion on iomazenil binding and distribution we additionally investigated regional cerebral blood flow (r-CBF) with Tc-99m ECD in the same subjects immediately after I-123-Iomazenil SPECT.

Methods

CATACTONIC PATIENTS

We investigated 10 catatonic patients (six women, four men; mean age: 41.6 (SD 5.3) years; mean illness duration: 8.6 (SD 2.3) years; mean number of admissions to hospital: 3.5 (SD 0.9)) from psychiatric clinics Magdeburg, Haldensleben, and Blankenburg (incidence, calculated in relation to all incoming patients: 2.6%). No significant differences in psychopathological measurements and imaging results were found between neuroleptically treated (n=4; 5–20 mg haloperidol for 1.1 (SD 0.4) years) and neuroleptically naive (n=6) catatonic patients. In addition, patients were pretreated with antidepressant drugs (n=3; 50–200 mg amitryptilin), lithium (n=2; serum concentration: 0.9 mmol/l), and carbamazepin (n=1; serum concentration: 8 µg/ml), patients did not receive any benzodiazepines in the 6 months before admission (measurement of serum concentration of lorazepam according to the method of Greenlatt et al\(^{10}\) on days 0, 1, 4, and 8). Patients with chronic neurological or other physical illness, alcohol or other...
substance misuse, hyperkinesias, or dyskinesias as assessed with the abnormal involuntary movement scale (AIMS),\textsuperscript{11} or neuroleptic induced movement disorders as assessed with the scale for extrapyramidal side effects (SEPS) >\textsuperscript{3} were excluded from the study.

Psychopathological assessment were made with the global assessment scale (GAS),\textsuperscript{13} the positive and negative symptom scale (PANS),\textsuperscript{14} the Hamilton anxiety scale (HAM-A),\textsuperscript{15} and the Hamilton depression scale (HAM-D)\textsuperscript{16} on days 0, 1, and 8. All patients were right handed according to the Edinburgh Inventory of handedness.\textsuperscript{17} Comorbid diagnoses were made according to DSM IV\textsuperscript{18} on discharge showing the following diagnosis: catatonic schizophrenia (295.20: n=3); bipolar I disorder (296.04c: n=1); major depression (296.44c: n=2); bipolar I disorder (296.44c: n=2); bipolar I disorder (296.54c: n=3).

Catatonic syndrome (number of catatonic episodes during illness: 3.0 (SD 0.8); days of catatonic symptoms during current episode: 14.5 (SD 5.8) days) was diagnosed according to criteria to Lohr and Wisniewski (three from 11 symptoms),\textsuperscript{19} Rosebush et al (four from 12 symptoms),\textsuperscript{20} the Bush-Francis catatonia rating scale (BFCRS),\textsuperscript{6} and the Northoff catatonia scale (NCS).\textsuperscript{21} Catatonic symptoms had to be manifest for at least half an hour on the day of admission in the presence of both examiners (GN; PD) who rated the same patients successively within 1 hour on days 0, 1, and 8. Only patients with akinetic (exclusion of hyperkinesia catatonia; see Northoff et al\textsuperscript{22}) catatonia and reponse to lorazepam (single intravenous doses of 2 mg) in the first 24 hours\textsuperscript{23} were included. In the next days all patients received no benzodiazepines but antidepressant (n=5) or neuroleptic drugs (n=8) until SPECT investigation, which took place on day 8.

**CONTROL GROUPS**

Two control groups were investigated: (1) an age and sex matched psychiatric control group (age: 40.8 (SD 4.9) years; all right handed) comprised patients with a similar diagnosis, illness duration, exclusion criteria, and medication as catatonic patients but without catatonic syndrome. The medication and SPECT protocols were similar to the catatonic groups. (2) A healthy control group of 20 subjects (age: 40.1 (SD 6.2) years; all right handed) matched for age and sex. Subjects with a history of psychiatric, neurological, or serious physical illness, drug or alcohol misuse, or first degree relatives with major psychiatric or neurological disorders were excluded. Ethics permission was obtained from the ethics committee of the University of Magdeburg and the administration of radioactive substances advisory committee. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

**IMAGING PROCEDURE AND DATA ANALYSIS**

Iomazenil was synthesised and labelled with $^{123}$I at the Paul Scherrer Institute (Villigen, Switzerland) according to the method described by Beer et al.\textsuperscript{22} SPECT was performed with a rotating gamma camera (Siemens, Diacam) with a low energy, high resolution collimator (FWHM: 7.5 mm at 10 cm depth). Subjects were positioned supine in a rigid, concave headrest of fixed height with respect to the gantry, and the imaging table was locked into position. Images were obtained at 64 projections in a 64×64 matrix acquisition (pixel size: 8 mm) over 360°, 40 seconds for each projection (revolution time: 40 minutes). The acquired frames were corrected for the injected dose and for the individual distribution volume by normalising to 1.73 m body surface. The effective half life of iomazenil during SPECT acquisition was estimated by measuring the activity in a 60% isocountour at the start (mean of frame 1 to 3 during SPECT) and the remaining activity at the end of acquisition (last three planar images of the 64 projections).

200 Mbq $^{123}$I iomazenil were given as a slow intravenous injection administered to the subject in a dimly lit, quiet room.\textsuperscript{23} As rCBF has only minor effects on delayed images of iomazenil binding\textsuperscript{24} SPECT imaging started 120 minutes postinjection. To avoid circadian variability,\textsuperscript{25} the SPECT scans for all subjects were obtained at the same time of day (±30 minutes). Directly after finishing $^{123}$I iomazenil SPECT Tc-99m ECD was injected in the same subjects to measure regional cerebral blood flow excluding blood flow effects in iomazenil distribution and binding.

All subjects underwent MRI on a Siemens 1.5 Tesla system using the standard head coil. 10 contiguous T1 weighted axial images (thickness: 4 mm, gap size: 0.3) were acquired up to planes parallel to the AC-PC line and coregistered with SPECT within the Siemens system to aid anatomical localisation and to exclude medium to severe brain atrophy, which was recently shown to significantly reduce rCBF, RMRI values, and receptor density.\textsuperscript{25} Images were reconstructed by filtered back projection using a Butterworth filter of order 7 and a cut off frequency of 0.6 cm\textsuperscript{-1}. Transverse slices were reoriented to the canthomeatal line using an external line source for landmarking. Slices in the other two orthogonal planes were then reanagulated. The spatial resolution was 15 mm (full width half maximum (FWHM)) in the transaxial plane. Sixty four axial slices (exclusion of the most basal and the most dorsal slices), 1.66 mm thick, were reconstructed by using a filter with a cut off frequency of 0.6 cycles per pixel, and corrected for attenuation with a uniform linear attenuation correction coefficient of 0.12 cm\textsuperscript{-1}. Regions of interest (ROIs) were determined using the anatomical atlases of Talairach and Tournoux\textsuperscript{26} and Kretschmann and Weinrich;\textsuperscript{27} corresponding ROIs of all slices were summed together and defined as follows: lower medial and lateral prefrontal cortex, lower frontal cortex, upper and lower temporal cortex, middle medial and lateral prefrontal cortex, middle frontal cortex, lower and upper parietal cortex, upper frontal cortex (which encompasses the sensorimotor cortex), and upper medial and lateral prefrontal cortex, each on the right and left hemisphere. All ROIs were larger than
Table 1  Iomazenil binding (means (SD)) in catatonic patients, and psychiatric and healthy controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROI</th>
<th>HEM</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Catatonic patients (n=10)</th>
<th>Psychiatric controls (n=10)</th>
<th>Healthy controls (n=20)</th>
<th>p (V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower R O</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.74 (0.03)b 0.74 (0.02)c 0.76 (0.03) 0.001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.74 (0.02) 0.75 (0.03) 0.74 (0.03) NS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower R O</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.88 (0.04) 0.90 (0.04) 0.90 (0.04) NS</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.99 (0.04) 0.99 (0.03) 0.99 (0.04) NS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefrontal</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.74 (0.04) 0.74 (0.03) 0.76 (0.03) NS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower R O</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.98 (0.04) 0.97 (0.04) 0.99 (0.03) 0.0001</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.74 (0.02) 0.74 (0.02) 0.74 (0.03) NS</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.98 (0.03) 0.99 (0.04) 0.99 (0.03) NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prefrontal</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.74 (0.03) 0.74 (0.04) 0.75 (0.02) 0.0001</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower R O</td>
<td>W</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lateral</td>
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<td>0.99 (0.04) 0.98 (0.05) 0.99 (0.03) NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prefrontal</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.75 (0.04) 0.75 (0.03) 0.76 (0.03) NS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower R O</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.98 (0.04) 0.97 (0.04) 0.99 (0.03) 0.0001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.98 (0.03) 0.99 (0.04) 0.99 (0.03) NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower R O</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>0.74 (0.03) 0.72 (0.03) 0.72 (0.02) NS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower R O</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>1.14 (0.03) 1.13 (0.02) 1.12 (0.02) NS</td>
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</table>

Values are mean (SD). SROI=region of interest; HEM, R/L=right and left hemisphere; OW=occipital and whole brain ratio; p (V)=variance analysis; a, b, c=post hoc values that differed between groups are shown in table 2. r-CBF in the left upper frontal cortex (which predominantly encompasses the sensorimotor cortex) than psychiatric (p<0.001) and healthy (p<0.001) controls (table 1 and figure). Both catatonic patients and psychiatric controls showed significantly lower iomazenil binding in the right and left frontal cortex (p<0.001) than healthy controls (table 1). Iomazenil binding in parietal and temporal cortex and cerebellum did not differ significantly between groups.

Regional right-left differences were significant at the lower and upper level in catatonia (p=0.0001-0.004) and in the lower level in psychiatric controls (p=0.0001) whereas there were no significant right-left differences in healthy controls. Regional right-left alterations were significant (p<0.001) in the upper frontal cortex and lower medial and lateral prefrontal cortex in catatonia and in the lower medial and lateral prefrontal cortex (but not in the upper frontal cortex) in psychiatric controls. Unlike healthy controls, both catatonic patients and psychiatric controls showed right-left differences in the lower medial and lateral prefrontal cortex. This is further underlined by calculation of right-left differences in multivariate analysis. Significant effects of regions (F=15.958; df=4.00; p=0.000), levels (F=12.519; df=3.00; p=0.000), and groups (F=6.927; df=3.00; p=0.001) were found. The level by group interaction (F=4.059; df=6.00; p=0.002) and the region by group interaction (F=2.390; df=8.00; p=0.034) were significant.
Table 2: Mean r-CBF (means (SD)) in catatonic patients, psychiatric and healthy controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROI</th>
<th>HEM</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Catatonic patients (n=20)</th>
<th>Psychiatric controls (n=10)</th>
<th>Healthy controls (n=20)</th>
<th>p (V)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>R O</td>
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<td>0.75 (0.03)</td>
<td>0.76 (0.04)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frontal</td>
<td>L O</td>
<td>0.74 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.04)</td>
<td>NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>R O</td>
<td>0.73 (0.03)</td>
<td>0.76 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.03)</td>
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<td>Prefrontal</td>
<td>L O</td>
<td>0.72 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.77 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.77 (0.03)</td>
<td>NS</td>
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<td>Prefrontal</td>
<td>R O</td>
<td>0.76 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.77 (0.05)</td>
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<td>0.72 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.04)</td>
<td>NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prefrontal</td>
<td>R O</td>
<td>0.71 (0.04)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.05)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.04)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>R O</td>
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<td>0.72 (0.04)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>R O</td>
<td>0.65 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.07)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>L O</td>
<td>0.66 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.07)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.022</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>W O</td>
<td>0.61 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.07)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>L O</td>
<td>0.66 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.73 (0.07)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.06)</td>
<td>0.022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>W O</td>
<td>1.01 (0.06)</td>
<td>1.01 (0.05)</td>
<td>1.02 (0.04)</td>
<td>NS</td>
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</table>

Abbreviations as for table 1.

Iomazenil binding in the left upper frontal cortex (including sensorimotor cortex; 7, 8=left and right upper parietal cortex.

Cortext did not differ between groups. Catatonic patients showed significantly (p<0.001) lower r-CBF in the right lower and middle prefrontal (medial and lateral) cortex as well as in the lower parietal cortex than psychiatric and healthy controls (table 2). In addition, catatonic patients showed significantly (p<0.001) right lower r-CBF than healthy controls (table 2) in the left lower medial and lateral prefrontal cortex, left middle medial and lateral prefrontal cortex, left lower parietal cortex, and right upper medial and lateral prefrontal cortex.

Global right-left differences were significant at the lower level in healthy controls (p=0.004–0.012) and at all levels (upper, middle, lower) in catatonic patients (p=0.000–0.023) whereas there were no significant right-left differences at any level in psychiatric controls. Catatonic patients showed significant (p<0.001) right-left alterations in the lower and middle medial and lateral prefrontal cortex as well as in the lower parietal cortex whereas in healthy controls significant right-left differences were found only in the prefrontal but not in the parietal cortex. This is further underlined by calculation of right-left differences in multivariate analysis. Significant effects of regions (F=12.44; df=4.00; p=0.000) and groups (F=10.95; df=2.43; p=0.005) were shown. The group by region interaction was significant (F=3.14; df=8.88; p=0.006).

Correlations

Iomazenil binding in the left upper frontal cortex correlated significantly positive (r=0.662–0.766; p=0.010–0.049) with severity (NCSmot, NCSbeh, NCSstot, Rosebush) and duration (r=0.699; p=0.024) of catatonic (motor and behavioural) symptoms. Significant correlations were found between iomazenil binding in right lower lateral prefrontal cortex and severity (NCSmot) and duration of motor symptoms in catatonia (r=0.711–0.784; p=0.017–0.007). In addition, significant negative correlations (r=−0.691; p=0.033) were found between anxiety (HAM-A) and iomazenil binding in the left upper frontal cortex as well as between depressive (HAM-D) symptoms and iomazenil binding in the right lower lateral prefrontal cortex in catatonic patients (r=−0.692; p=0.027) but not in psychiatric controls.

By contrast significant negative correlations between affective symptoms (HAM-A, HAM-D) and iomazenil binding in the left
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amantadine in akinetic catatonia39 which, via

derived (within 2–4 hours) therapeutic e

tic effects of lorazepam in catatonic symptoms: (1) significant correlations of affective and motor symptoms with both prefrontal and frontal cortical iomazenil binding in catatonia; (2) a close relation between efficacious and movements in subjective experience of akinetic catatonic patients who, unlike parkinsonian patients, retrospectively report rather about intense and uncontrollable anxieties than about movement disturbances4; (3) lorazepam shows immediate therapeutic efficiency only in catatonic patients with strong emotional alterations whereas those with less affective symptoms do not respond to lorazepam.27

Similarly to other studies41–43 we found deficits of r-CBF in the right parietal cortex43 which, in addition to other symptoms, is fully aware of emotional alterations4 which may be interpreted as a deficit in motor attention; (2) catatonic patients show deficits in the preparation of movements; (3) observation of catatonic-like posturing in patients with isolated lesions in right parietal cortex27 38; (4) significant impairment in visual-spatial functions, as measured with the visual-spatial object perception test, which is particularly sensitive to right parietal cortical lesions, in catatonia.40

However, the exact pathophysiological relation of r-CBF deficits in the right parietal and right prefrontal cortex with decreased iomazenil-binding in the left sensorimotor cortex remains unclear so that specific investigation of motor attention and preparation is necessary in catatonia.

Discussion

The main findings in the present study are the following: (1) significantly lower iomazenil binding with significant right-left alterations in the left sensorimotor cortex in catatonia; (2) no reduction of r-CBF in the right lower prefrontal cortex and premotor area in pathophysiology of akinnesia in catatonia.4,17 The present study showed reduced iomazenil binding and altered right-left relations in the left sensorimotor cortex in akinetic catatonia suggesting a decrease in the density of GABA-A receptors in the primary motor cortex. This finding is further supported by the following observations: (1) no reduction of r-CBF in the left sensorimotor cortex so that effects of r-CBF on iomazenil binding are rather unlikely; (2) reversal of therapeutic effects of lorazepam on akinnesia by GABA-A antagonists (for example, Ro 15–1788) with reoccurrence of catatonic symptoms;27 (3) therapeutic efficacy of electroconvulsive therapy in akinetic catatonia which, similarly to benzodiazepines, is sought to act via the GABA system;24 (4) injection of GABA-A receptor agonists (for example, muscimol) into the motor cortex in monkeys leads to catatonic-like alterations in movements (akinnesia, posturing) which could be reversed by GABA-A antagonists (for example, bicuculline).36–38; (5) delayed (within 2–4 hours) therapeutic effects of amantadine in akinetic catatonia35 which, via blockade of excitatory NMDA-receptors, indirectly strengthens cortical inhibition.

In addition, we found an opposite relation of motor and affective symptoms in catatonia with left sensorimotor cortical iomazenil binding. Motor symptoms correlated positively whereas affective alterations showed negative correlations. Considering the positive correlation, therapeutic effects of lorazepam in catatonia seem rather paradoxical as increase of GABA-ergic mediated inhibition should then go along with an increase of motor symptoms. However, affective catatonic symptoms showed an inverse correlation with sensorimotor and prefrontal cortical iomazenil binding so that lorazepam may modulate motor symptoms and GABA-ergic function in the motor cortex via affective and prefrontal GABA-ergic regulation.45 Such an assumption of a close pathophysiological relation between motor and affective symptoms in catatonia would be supported by the following observations: (1) significant correlations of affective and motor symptoms with both prefrontal and frontal cortical iomazenil binding in catatonia; (2) a close relation between efficacious and movements in subjective experience of akinetic catatonic patients who, unlike parkinsonian patients, retrospectively report rather about intense and uncontrollable anxieties than about movement disturbances4; (3) lorazepam shows immediate therapeutic efficiency only in catatonic patients with strong emotional alterations whereas those with less affective symptoms do not respond to lorazepam.27

Similarly to other studies41–43 we found deficits of r-CBF in the right parietal cortex43 which, in addition to other symptoms, is fully aware of emotional alterations4 which may be interpreted as a deficit in motor attention; (2) catatonic patients show deficits in the preparation of movements; (3) observation of catatonic-like posturing in patients with isolated lesions in right parietal cortex27 38; (4) significant impairment in visual-spatial functions, as measured with the visual-spatial object perception test, which is particularly sensitive to right parietal cortical lesions, in catatonia.40

However, the exact pathophysiological relation of r-CBF deficits in the right parietal and right prefrontal cortex with decreased iomazenil-binding in the left sensorimotor cortex remains unclear so that specific investigation of motor attention and preparation is necessary in catatonia.

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Decreased density of GABA-A receptors in the left sensorimotor cortex in akinetic catatonia: investigation of in vivo benzodiazepine receptor binding

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