Abnormalities of the corpus callosum in first episode, treatment naive schizophrenia

M S Keshavan, V A Diwadkar, K Harenski, D R Rosenberg, J A Sweeney, J W Pettegrew

Abstract

Background: Structural alterations in the association cortices as well as in the corpus callosum (CC) have been described in schizophrenia, and have been considered to reflect developmental abnormalities. Areas of primary and association cortices have been topographically mapped in the CC.

Objective: To investigate whether, in schizophrenia, there are alterations in CC subdivisions that connect association, but not primary, cortices, and also to see if the normative, developmentally mediated increase in CC size with age is absent in this disorder.

Methods: The midsagittal magnetic resonance imaging scans of 31 first episode, neuroleptic naive, schizophrenic patients, 12 non-schizophrenic, psychotic patients, and 31 healthy controls were compared. The total area of CC as well as that of anterior, middle and posterior genu, body, isthmus, and anterior, middle, and posterior splenium were measured.

Results: Patients with schizophrenia as a group had a smaller CC, anterior genu, anterior body, isthmus, and anterior splenium than normal controls. Furthermore, the age related increase in CC size seen in normal subjects was absent in the patients.

Conclusions: The observed reductions in size in selected regions of CC suggest a reduction in axonal connections between the heteromodal association cortices, which typically involve small diameter fibres. Furthermore, the absence of an age related increase in CC size in patients with schizophrenia suggests a neurodevelopmental abnormality that may extend into adolescence and early adulthood.

METHODS

Subjects were 31 first episode, treatment naive, schizophrenic, schizoaffective, or schizophreniform disorder (SCZ) patients, 12 treatment naive patients with non-schizophrenic psychotic disorders (PSY), and 31 normal controls (NC) (table 1). They were recruited from among patients consecutively admitted to the inpatient or outpatient services of Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh. In the SCZ group, 27 patients were diagnosed with schizophrenia, and with schizoaffective disorder. In the PSY group, three patients were diagnosed with bipolar disorder with psychotic symptoms, four with psychosis and depression, three with psychosis (not otherwise specified), and two with delusional disorders. The patients were diagnosed by the Diagnostic and statistical manual (DSM-IV) criteria at consensus conference meetings of senior diagnosticians/clinical researchers (MSK, GLH, NRS) about one month after entry into the study. The diagnosis incorporated all available clinical information and data gathered using the Structured clinical interview for DSM diagnosis (SCID), and were confirmed at 6–12 month follow up assessments.

Illness durations were computed (based on a consensus from SCID and all other clinical data) from the date of onset of prodromal symptoms to the date of entry into the study. Clinical ratings were carried out using the Brief psychiatric rating scale (BPRS). Handedness was determined by the 12 items of the Annette handedness scale, and right handedness was defined by eight more of the items being designated as right handed.

Normal control subjects were recruited by advertisement in local neighborhoods and communities in which the patient subjects reside. SCID non-patient (NP) interviews verified absence of any current or past Axis I disorder in these subjects. None of the subjects had any substance abuse or dependence (within three months), significant medical illness, or mental retardation as defined by an intelligence quotient (IQ) lower than 75. Normal controls were matched, as a group, with the schizophrenic patients for age, sex, race, and parental socioeconomic status using the Hollingshead four-factor index. After

Abbreviations: CC, corpus callosum; DSM, Diagnostic and statistical manual; SCID, Structured clinical interview for DSM diagnosis; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies

MRI scans were conducted using a 1.5 T G.E. Signa system (G.E. Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA) at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. Nine to 11 5 mm thick sagittal slices with a 1 mm interslice gap were obtained using a spin echo pulse sequence. The MRI parameters were TR=400 milliseconds, TE=20 milliseconds; 256 × 256 acquisition matrix, NEX=1, FOV=20 cm; flip angle=10°. The image data were identified by scan motion artefact. A single trained rater (WB), blind to the study, none of the MRI scans (patients or controls) showed any definition of the CC was confirmed in the orthogonal coronal plane. Coronal tilt was observed between patients and controls (p < 0.39), indicating that the definition of the CC did not vary across experimental groups. After this, the rater manually traced the CC along its edges. A line was drawn connecting the most anterior point of the genu with the most posterior point of the splenium (the A-P line). Using a technique adapted from Witelson, the CC was divided into the genu, the body, the isthmus, and the splenium. Further divisions were made to measure specific areas of the CC in a manner roughly representing CC connections hypothesised across cortical brain regions.

Firstly a line was drawn to connect the midpoint of the A-P line within the genu with the midpoint of the line separating the genu from the body. This line was trisected by two perpendiculars, dividing the genu into its anterior, middle, and posterior regions. To divide the splenium, the midpoint of the A-P line within the splenium was connected to the midpoint of the line separating the isthmus and the splenium. This line was then trisected by two perpendiculars dividing the splenium into the anterior, middle, and posterior regions. Figure 1B shows the scheme. Intracranial area was also measured on the same slice by tracing along the inner table of the skull, above the sphenoid sinus, along the basisphenoid, and across the foramen magnum. The interrater reliabilities (interclass r), based on 10 scans measured by two raters, were very high for CC measures (r = 0.97–0.99), intracranial area (r = 0.94), and ventricular volume (r = 0.99). Intrarater reliabilities (intraclass r), based on 10 scans measured twice by the same rater (WB) about a month apart, were also high for these structures (r > 0.96).

Data analysis

To protect against multiple comparisons, multiple analysis of covariance was first used to test for differences in areas in the genu, body, isthmus, and splenium, using group (SCZ, PSY, NC) and sex as independent variables, and with an α level set at p < 0.10. When this criterion was met, analysis of covariance or multiple analysis of covariance (in the case of multiple subdivisions within CC regions) was used to analyse the entire CC and its constituent regions separately. Planned comparisons were then used to examine pairwise group differences (SCZ v NC, SCZ v PSY, PSY v NC) further in CC structures. Intracranial area was used as a covariate in the analysis of all the morphometric measures. The intracranial area at the same midsagittal slice was chosen in view of a greater correlation between CC size and this measure (r = 0.41; p < 0.02) than CC size and intracranial volume (r = 0.35; p < 0.14). The relation between age and CC measures was assessed using multiple regression and partial correlations. Spearman correlations were used to examine the relation between illness duration and CC measures.

Table 1: Basic and clinical characteristics of patients with schizophrenia and control subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Schizophrenic patients (n=31)</th>
<th>Non-schizophrenic/p Psychotic patients (n=12)</th>
<th>Controls (n=31)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>24.20 (8.06)</td>
<td>22.83 (5.83)</td>
<td>25.09 (6.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex [M/F]</td>
<td>20/11</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>20/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handedness [R/L/mixed]</td>
<td>23/8</td>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>28/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social class</td>
<td>3.42 (1.41)</td>
<td>3.17 (1.53)</td>
<td>3.87 (1.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness duration (weeks)</td>
<td>212.09 (280.91)</td>
<td>133.25 (41.90)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosis severity (BPRS)</td>
<td>49.61 (11.79)</td>
<td>44.58 (11.88)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where applicable, values are mean (SD). There were no significant differences between groups. BPRS, Brief psychiatric rating scale.
RESULTS

Table 1 presents basic and clinical features of the subjects. There were no significant differences between the patients and controls with regard to age, sex, or handedness. A two factor analysis of variance for intracranial area showed significant effects of sex (F(1,68)=32.33, p<0.0001) and group (F(2,68)=4.67, p<0.02), with no interaction (p>0.5), reflecting smaller head size in women and in schizophrenia.

CC abnormalities

Multiple analysis of covariance showed a trend for group (Rao’s R=1.73, df=(8,128), p=0.097) and a sex by group interaction (Rao’s R=1.75, df=(8,128), p=0.093). Analysis of covariance addressing differences in total CC size showed a significant main effect of group (F(2,68)=5.14, p<0.009), but no effect of sex (p>0.5). A planned comparison showed that as a group, the SCZ group had a smaller CC area than the NC group (0.67 cm$^2$ (SD 0.09) vs 0.77 cm$^2$ (SD 0.11), F(1,67)=9.4, p<0.003). Furthermore, Newman-Keuls post hoc tests showed significant differences between the other groups. The CC area in the SCZ group showed a trend for being significantly smaller than the PSY group (5.75 cm$^2$ (SD 0.16) vs 6.69 cm$^2$ (SD 0.11), F(1,67)=9.4, p<0.003), and the area in the PSY group was smaller than in the normal group (6.19 cm$^2$ (SD 0.14) vs 6.69 cm$^2$; p<0.05).

CC subdivisions

Genu

Significant differences between groups were confined to the anterior portion of the genu (F(2,67)=3.55, p<0.04). A planned contrast indicated that the size of the anterior genu in the SCZ group was smaller than in the normal controls (1.23 cm$^2$ (SD 0.29) vs 1.44 cm$^2$ (SD 0.23); F(1,67)=6.83, p<0.012). Other comparisons did not reach significance.

Body

A significant difference for group was observed in the size of the anterior body (F(2,67)=3.23, p<0.05). A planned contrast indicated that the SCZ group had a smaller anterior body size than the NC group (0.67 cm$^2$ (SD 0.09) vs 0.77 cm$^2$ (SD 0.11), F(1,67)=5.39, p<0.03). Newman-Keuls pairwise post hoc comparisons showed a trend toward differences between the PSY and NC groups (0.70 cm$^2$ (SD 0.16) vs 0.77 cm$^2$; p<0.06).

Isthmus

The analysis of the isthmus indicated a trend for group differences (F(2,67)=2.41, p<0.10). A planned contrast showed a difference in isthmus size between the SCZ and NC groups (0.47 cm$^2$ (SD 0.11) vs 0.57 cm$^2$ (SD 0.14), F(1,67)=4.53, p<0.04).

Splenium

Significant differences between groups were confined to the anterior portion of the splenium (F(2,65)=4.15, p<0.02). A planned contrast indicated that as a group, SCZ had a smaller anterior splenium than NC (0.39 cm$^2$ (SD 0.09) vs 0.49 cm$^2$ (SD 0.11), F(1,65)=8.21, p<0.006). Newman-Keuls post hoc tests showed a trend for smaller splenium in the SCZ than in the PSY group (0.39 cm$^2$ (SD 0.11) vs 0.44 cm$^2$ (SD 0.11); p<0.10).

Figure 2 shows the significant group differences observed in each of the four subregions of the CC (anterior genu, anterior body, isthmus, and anterior splenium). As noted above, significant differences were focal to these four regions and were absent in the mid and posterior genu, the posterior body, and the mid and posterior splenium.

Age related changes in the CC

The correlations between age and CC measures (with intracranial area paritalled out) were computed separately for each group. The most striking result was that, whereas in the NC group, a significant positive correlation was seen between age and total CC size ($r=0.52; p<0.003$), genu ($r=0.46; p<0.009$), body ($r=0.41; p<0.02$), and splenium ($r=0.51; p<0.003$), no significant relation was seen between age and total CC size in the SCZ group ($r=0.09; p=0.63$). The difference in the correlation coefficients for total CC area between the two groups ($r=0.52$ vs $r=0.09$) was marginally significant ($p=0.04$, one tailed). Furthermore, illness duration was not correlated with any of the CC measures in the SCZ group (Spearman $p<0.25$; $p>0.2$).

DISCUSSION

Our observation of CC size reduction in first episode schizophrenia compared with both psychotic and normal controls corroborates those from a shape analysis of the CC in this group of subjects. Patients with schizophrenia had a smaller anterior genu, anterior body, isthmus, and anterior splenium, consistent with observed reductions (perhaps secondary to cell loss or reduced cell size) in the size of the structures that are connected by these regions of CC—that is, the prefrontal, temporal, and inferior parietal cortex in this illness. The absence of the expected relation between age and CC size in
patients with schizophrenia is consistent with the "hypoconnectivity" or the regions across the CC may be smaller in schizophrenia. This suggests that the number of axonal fibres connecting the cortical diverse psychiatric disorders, such as schizotypal personality body of the structure. CC abnormalities have been reported in diverse psychiatric disorders, such as schizotypal personality disorder and autism; this suggests that CC abnormalities may be diagnostically non-specific.

As histopathological studies have failed to find differences in the density of axonal fibres in these regions of the CC, we suggest that the number of axonal fibres connecting the cortical regions across the CC may be smaller in schizophrenia. This conjecture is consistent with the "hypoconnectivity" or the "disconnection hypothesis" of the illness and with evidence indicating abnormal signal intensity in the CC of patients with schizophrenia. Recent diffusion tensor and magnetisation transfer imaging studies of the CC in schizophrenia have indicated reduced fractional anisotropy of the diffusion of water in the splenium, and reductions in the magnetisation transfer ratio in the genu in schizophrenia, indicating focally abnormal white matter in the CC. These results highlight the importance of studying the integrity of white matter in schizophrenia.

The strengths of this study include the use of a first episode, treatment naive population, the use of a psychiatric as well as a healthy control group, and the detailed subdivision of CC based on the known physiology of this structure. The findings raise interesting questions about the possible mechanisms underlying alterations in CC morphology in schizophrenia. Both genetic and non-genetic mechanisms have been postulated to lying alterations in CC morphology in schizophrenia. Both genetic and non-genetic models in schizophrenia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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