

Schizophrenia: from neurophysiological abnormalities to clinical symptoms

[Health & Medicine](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Introduction

Schizophrenia (SCZ) has long been associated with multifaceted dysfunctions and multiple genetic as well as environmental etiological factors ([Réthelyi et al., 2013](#)). Therefore, after a century of inconsistent results, the search for a unifying pathogenetic mechanism has become one of the most challenging issues in SCZ research.

During the last decade, a growing literature has pointed to the so-called disconnection hypothesis ([Friston, 1998](#) ; [Tononi and Edelman, 2000](#) ; [Stephan et al., 2009](#)), i. e., to a defective integration among distributed brain areas, which may lead to a systematic impairment of information processing. EEG is a suitable tool to probe this hypothesis in the time domain, since the EEG oscillatory activity can capture subtle functional changes of underlying neuronal systems with exquisite temporal resolution. Consistent with this prediction, several recent EEG findings have shown abnormalities in SCZ neural oscillations during both wakefulness ([Uhlhaas and Singer, 2014](#)) and sleep ([Gardner et al., 2014](#)).

Cognitive and theoretical approaches of brain functioning have been used to explain phenomenological features and neural disruptions in SCZ. Since its earliest conceptualizations, abnormalities of self-experience have been identified as a critical feature of the illness ([Schneider, 1950](#)). Positive and passivity symptoms in SCZ have been hypothesized to involve a misattribution of self-generated actions, thoughts and percepts to an external agency ([Frith, 2005](#)). One possible neurophysiological explanation for this peculiar subjective experience is an aberrant generation of corollary

discharge (CD) by efference copy mechanisms ([Feinberg, 2011](#)). More recently, predictive coding theories began to add an integrated and structured framework to previous observations ([Van de Cruys et al., 2014](#) ; [Moran et al., 2015](#)).

We herein attempt to reconcile recent major neurophysiological findings with currently established approaches to SCZ psychopathology.

Predictive Coding in Schizophrenia

Predictive coding theory considers the brain as learning the statistical regularities in the world and performing inferences using the evidence reported by precision-weighted prediction errors. According to this model, the comparison between bottom-up inputs and top-down predictions yields a prediction error that is weighted in proportion to its expected precision, thus reducing redundancy by removing the predictable components of the input signal. This early theory of sensory processing ([Attneave, 1954](#)) was recently implemented by perceptual learning ([Friston, 2003](#)) and its application to all brain circuits and cortical microcircuits ([Bastos et al., 2012](#)).

Above and beyond the generalization of the model, its use in the context of the reward system seems of particular biological relevance. Indeed, it has been shown that ventral striatum (VS) neurons fire in anticipation of outcomes, and only subsets may also respond during reward consumption ([Pennartz et al., 2004](#) , [2011](#)). In particular, dopamine is thought to selectively modulate the strength or gain of associative control over motivated behavior in a regionally specific manner ([Pennartz et al., 2011](#)).

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

Crucially, the neuromodulatory effect of dopamine on the gain of postsynaptic responses appears to fit with its putative role in mediating the precision or gain of reward-related prediction errors ([Oyama et al., 2010](#); [Schwartenbeck et al., 2014](#)).

A disruption of the delicate balance of precision between beliefs and sensory evidence ([Fletcher and Frith, 2009](#)) and the aberrant assignment of salience to elements from one's own experience ([Kapur, 2003](#)) have been proposed to underlie the positive symptoms observed in SCZ. Under predictive coding theory SCZ pathology could be described as a failure of neural modulatory gain control that leads to an aberrant weighting of prediction errors and a failure to afford them the precision of salience necessary for perceptual inference and action selection.

In what follows, we will consider the neuromodulatory and synchronous gain mechanisms that may underlie this aberrant processing and subsequent false inference.

Sleep EEG Major Findings in Schizophrenia

The study of spontaneous neural activity during sleep provides a unique window to investigate the function of the normal and disordered brain. Sleep minimizes possible confounding factors related to waking activities, including changes in the level of attention, decreased motivation or cognitive capacity, and the presence of a variety of symptoms that prevent a reliable task performance ([Ferrarelli et al., 2007](#)).

Disruptions in sleep homeostasis, in the sleep/circadian rhythm, as well as in sleep architecture have long been recognized as a symptom in SCZ, and often precede the first clinical breakdown (reviewed in [Zanini et al., 2013](#)). More subtle, micro-architectural changes in sleep were recently reported by several different laboratories (reviewed by [Gardner et al., 2014](#)).

Whole night deficits in sleep spindles, waxing-and-waning EEG oscillations in the 11–16 Hz frequency range, have been recently reported by several studies. Specifically, spindle density and Integrated Spindle Activity (ISA) were found to be reduced in prefrontal, centro-parietal, and temporal regions ([Ferrarelli et al., 2007](#) , [2010](#)). A marked reduction of sleep spindles has been also demonstrated in first-degree relatives and in early course, drug-naïve subjects ([Manoach et al., 2014](#)). Conversely, conflicting reports exist regarding slow wave activity (SWA), and no direct data are available to date on sharp-wave/ripple complexes since they cannot be detected with non-invasive scalp EEG recordings.

The Search for the Missing Link: PV Interneurons

Sleep spindles are generated in the thalamic reticular nucleus (TRN), a thin sheet of cells surrounding the anterolateral part of the thalamus ([Halassa et al., 2011](#)). The TRN is entirely composed of a rather heterogeneous population of parvalbumin immunoreactive GABAergic neurons (PV+) ([Celio, 1990](#)). Several line of evidence currently converge on the implication of PV+ neurons in SCZ. Post-mortem studies revealed GABAergic alterations, in particular in PV+ and calretin neurons (e. g., [Beasley et al., 2002](#)) in schizophrenia patients. Moreover, abnormal amplitude and synchrony of

oscillatory activity, mainly frontal and at high (gamma) frequencies, have been found in SCZ, during task-related, spontaneous neuronal activity ([Uhlhaas and Singer, 2013](#)), as well as after transcranial magnetic stimulation ([Ferrarelli et al., 2012](#) ; [Rogasch et al., 2014](#)). Gamma frequency (30–80 Hz) oscillations require the synchronized inhibition of neighboring populations of pyramidal neurons by the subclass of cortical PV+GABA interneurons ([Sohal et al., 2009](#)).

Finally, some animal models have given preliminary support to the hypothesis of a deregulation of PV+ neurons in SCZ (e. g., [Carlson et al., 2011](#) ; [Phillips et al., 2012](#) ; [Kaalund et al., 2013](#)). PV+ neurons can be found throughout the CNS ([Celio, 1990](#)), including the TRN, the hippocampus and the neocortex. They selectively express high levels of the PV Ca²⁺-binding protein acting as a “slow Ca²⁺ buffer” to modulate Ca²⁺ cytosolic homeostasis, short action potential duration and a fast-spiking action potential phenotype. The buffering capacity of PV may protect from Ca²⁺-mediated excitotoxic insult ([Figueredo-Cardenas et al., 1998](#)).

Optogenetic and pharmacogenetic approaches have begun to provide insight into the function of PV+ interneurons not only at the cellular, but at both the network and behavioural levels ([Hu et al., 2014](#)). PV+ interneurons play a major role in network oscillations ([Bartos et al., 2007](#)), and are implicated in perceptual discrimination (e. g., [Lee et al., 2012](#)), attention ([Zikopoulos and Barbas, 2006](#)), in the regulation of plasticity and learning (e. g., [Donato et al., 2013](#)), as well as in reward-related behavior ([Sparta et al., 2014](#)).

Finally, PV+ neurons involvement in SCZ is in accordance with the generic role of cortical gain and excitation/inhibition balance, that has been recently proposed to underlie false inference in SCZ (e. g., [Adams et al., 2013](#); [Jardri and Denève, 2013](#)). PV+ neuron dysfunction can be primary or secondary to the dysfunction of other pathways and neuromodulators (for a review, [Lewis et al., 2012](#)), genetically inherited or environmentally induced ([Jiang et al., 2013](#); [Stansfield et al., 2015](#)). While PV dysfunction has recently been proposed as a substrate for cognitive dysfunction in SCZ (e. g., [Lewis, 2014](#)), we here focus on its possible connection to the development of positive symptoms and to current theoretical approaches that attempts to explain the complex phenomenology of the disorder.

Reconciling Theory and Physiology

The hypothesis of functional impairment of PV+ neurons doesn't only justify the established deficit in sleep spindles, but also leads to speculation over abnormalities in other functional circuits and their possible correlations with neurophysiological findings and symptoms in SCZ.

The TRN, situated in a strategic position between the neocortex and the thalamus ([Pinault, 2004](#)), is related to sensory gating in the thalamocortical and corticothalamic axes ([Jones, 2002](#)), as well as in the modulation of attention ([Zikopoulos and Barbas, 2006](#)). PV deficiency affects the dynamics of burst discharges of TRN cells, which in turn regulate the activity in the thalamocortical circuit ([Albéri et al., 2013](#)). TRN tonic activity during wake inhibits spontaneous background activity in specific thalamocortical relay nuclei, probably under the control of attentional mechanism from

frontal and limbic structures, and are implicate in lateral inhibition, optimizing responses to sensory stimulation and their transfer to the cortex ([Pinault and Deschênes, 1998](#) ; [Hartings et al., 2003](#)). A deficit of the TRN leads to loss of sensory-specific inhibition, which results in an increase of spontaneous background activity and a decrease of lateral inhibition in specific thalamic nuclei, thus resulting in a reduction in the signal-to-noise ratio or precision of thalamic relays ([Ferrarelli and Tononi, 2011](#)).

Abnormal sensory experience, which characterizes the prodromal phase of SCZ and gives rise to hallucinations, would occur when sensory inputs fail to adequately modulate thalamocortical activity ([Behrendt, 2006](#)). It has already been suggested that a deficit in TRN can lead to impaired CD mechanisms through a disruption of the integrative function of corticothalamocortical circuits mediated by the TRN ([Vukadinovic, 2011](#)). A deficit in the activity of the TRN would therefore produce abnormal sensory feedbacks along with impaired efferent copies from the motor and associative to the sensory cortices, which would generate an imbalance between predicted and actual feedbacks as well as a reduced sense of agency ([Vukadinovic, 2011](#)).

The role of DA in generating positive symptoms of SCZ has been hypothesized since the serendipitous discovery that D2 blocker compounds have strong antipsychotic efficacy in SCZ patients ([Howes and Kapur, 2009](#)). Furthermore, Dopamine (DA) receptors (D4) have been established on GABAergic interneurons in the cerebral cortex, the HC and the TRN ([Mrzljak et al., 1996](#)), but the neural circuits and the effects of dopamine on PV

positive TRN neurons are still not well characterized. Additionally, the reduction of vHC PV expression has been found to increase DA activity in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and behavioral hyper-locomotor-responsivity to amphetamine in awake rats ([Boley et al., 2014](#)) via a multi-synaptic pathway ([Lodge and Grace, 2007](#) , [2011](#)). In the case of SCZ a PV+ neuron dysfunction may lead to an increased number of DA neurons in VTA spontaneously active, thus affecting the ability of the cortex to appropriately regulate the gain of incoming stimuli. The same salience is therefore assigned to all stimuli, leading to a disruption of the prediction error weighting in systems responsible for action selection and perceptual synthesis. This provides a simple explanation for false inference implicit in symptoms like hallucinations and delusions ([Adams et al., 2013](#) ; [Fogelson et al., 2014](#)).

Finally, PV+ neuron deficits also suggest the presence of other subtle abnormalities in neural oscillations in SCZ, like an alteration in hippocampal ripples. Basket PV+ cells in the HC fire at high frequency and are phase-locked to ripple oscillations (140–200 Hz), providing an inhibitory temporal structure for large populations of pyramidal cells, and possibly contributing to the synchronization of the entire network ([Klausberger et al., 2003](#) , [2005](#) ; [Fuchs et al., 2007](#) ; [Klausberger and Somogyi, 2008](#) ; [Rácz et al., 2009](#)).

Importantly, hippocampal ripples occur during SWS and consummatory behaviors ([Buzsáki et al., 2003](#)), the same pattern of activation observed in the VS.

This is consistent with the Reward Activation Model (RAM, [Perogamvros and Schwartz, 2012](#)), in which the reward system plays a central role not only during wakefulness, but also during sleep and dreaming. In particular, HC and VS have been hypothesized to act in conjunction to link memory traces to a motivational value, possibly through hippocampal ripples during NREM sleep.

Conclusions

We briefly described an approach to SCZ encompassing theoretical models, including disconnection hypotheses and predictive coding abnormalities, as well as neurophysiological findings, from sleep abnormalities to psychopathological signs observed during wakefulness. We suggest that sleep spindles and waking gamma deficit support a dysfunctional role of thalamic and cortical PV+ neurons as a common pathway, either primary or secondary, in SCZ disease, which may explain both cognitive deficits and positive symptoms observed in these patients. Specifically, dysfunction in hippocampal and thalamic PV+ neurons together with more subtle alteration in DA-regulated hippocampal-limbic circuits warrant further investigation and may provide further support to the idea of a disruption insalience or precision in SCZ during both wake and sleep. In sum, we believe that the integration of theoretical models and physiological findings will enrich both fields and may lead to the discovery of novel therapeutic targets for patients with SCZ.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

References

Adams, R. A., Stephan, K. E., Brown, H. R., Frith, C. D., and Friston, K. J. (2013). The computational anatomy of psychosis. *Front. Psychiatry* 4: 47. doi: 10.3389/fpsy.2013.00047

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Albéri, L., Lintas, A., Kretz, R., Schwaller, B., and Villa, A. E. (2013). The calcium-binding protein parvalbumin modulates the firing properties of the reticular thalamic nucleus bursting neurons. *J. Neurophysiol.* 109, 2827–2841. doi: 10.1152/jn.00375.2012

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Attneave, F. (1954). Some informational aspects of visual perception. *Psychol. Rev.* 61, 183–193. doi: 10.1037/h0054663

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Bartos, M., Vida, I., and Jonas, P. (2007). Synaptic mechanisms of synchronized gamma oscillations in inhibitory interneuron networks. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 8, 45–56. doi: 10.1038/nrn2044

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

Bastos, A. M., Usrey, W. M., Adams, R. A., Mangun, G. R., Fries, P., and Friston, K. J. (2012). Canonical microcircuits for predictive coding. *Neuron* 76, 695–711. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2012.10.038

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Beasley, C. L., Zhang, Z. J., Patten, I., and Reynolds, G. P. (2002). Selective deficits in prefrontal cortical GABAergic neurons in schizophrenia defined by the presence of calcium-binding proteins. *Biol. Psychiatry* 52, 708–715. doi: 10.1016/S0006-3223(02)01360-4

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Behrendt, R. P. (2006). Dysregulation of thalamic sensory “ transmission” in schizophrenia: neurochemical vulnerability to hallucinations. *J. Psychopharmacol.* 20, 356–372. doi: 10.1177/0269881105057696

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Boley, A. M., Perez, S. M., and Lodge, D. J. (2014). A fundamental role for hippocampal parvalbumin in the dopamine hyperfunction associated with schizophrenia. *Schizophr. Res.* 157, 238–243. doi: 10.1016/j.schres.2014.05.005

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Buzsáki, G., Buhl, D. L., Harris, K. D., Csicsvari, J., Czeh, B., and Morozov, A. (2003). Hippocampal network patterns of activity in the mouse. *Neuroscience* 116, 201–211. doi: 10.1016/S0306-4522(02)00669-3

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Carlson, G. C., Talbot, K., Halene, T. B., Gandal, M. J., Kazi, H. A., Schlosser, L., et al. (2011). Dysbindin-1 mutant mice implicate reduced fast-phasic inhibition as a final common disease mechanism in schizophrenia. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 108, E962–E970. doi: 10. 1073/pnas. 1109625108

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Celio, M. R. (1990). Calbindin D-28k and parvalbumin in the rat nervous system. *Neuroscience* 35, 375–475. doi: 10. 1016/0306-4522(90)90091-H

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Donato, F., Rompani, S. B., and Caroni, P. (2013). Parvalbumin-expressing basket-cell network plasticity induced by experience regulates adult learning. *Nature* 504, 272–276. doi: 10. 1038/nature12866

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Feinberg, I. (2011). Corollary discharge, hallucinations, and dreaming. *Schizophr. Bull.* 37, 1–3. doi: 10. 1093/schbul/sbq115

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Ferrarelli, F., Huber, R., Peterson, M. J., Massimini, M., Murphy, M., Riedner, B. A., et al. (2007). Reduced sleep spindle activity in schizophrenia patients. *Am. J. Psychiatry* 164, 483–492. doi: 10. 1176/ajp. 2007. 164. 3. 483

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

Ferrarelli, F., Peterson, M. J., Sarasso, S., Riedner, B. A., Murphy, M. J., Benca, R. M., et al. (2010). Thalamic dysfunction in schizophrenia suggested by whole-night deficits in slow and fast spindles. *Am. J. Psychiatry* 167, 1339-1348. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2010.09121731

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Ferrarelli, F., Sarasso, S., Guller, Y., Riedner, B. A., Peterson, M. J., Bellesi, M., et al. (2012). Reduced natural oscillatory frequency of frontal thalamocortical circuits in schizophrenia. *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* 69, 766-774. doi: 10.1001/archgenpsychiatry.2012.147

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Ferrarelli, F., and Tononi, G. (2011). The thalamic reticular nucleus and schizophrenia. *Schizophr. Bull.* 37, 306-315. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sbq142

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Figueredo-Cardenas, G., Harris, C. L., Anderson, K. D., and Reiner, A. (1998). Relative resistance of striatal neurons containing calbindin or parvalbumin to quinolinic acid-mediated excitotoxicity compared to other striatal neuron types. *Exp. Neurol.* 149, 356-372. doi: 10.1006/exnr.1997.6724

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Fletcher, P. C., and Frith, C. D. (2009). Perceiving is believing: a Bayesian approach to explaining the positive symptoms of schizophrenia. *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 10, 48-58. doi: 10.1038/nrn2536

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Fogelson, N., Litvak, V., Peled, A., Fernandez-del-Olmo, M., and Friston, K. (2014). The functional anatomy of schizophrenia: a dynamic causal modeling study of predictive coding. *Schizophr. Res.* 158, 204–212 doi: 10.1016/j.schres.2014.06.011

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Friston, K. (2003). Learning and inference in the brain. *Neural Netw.* 16, 1325–1352. doi: 10.1016/j.neunet.2003.06.005

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Friston, K. J. (1998). The disconnection hypothesis. *Schizophr. Res.* 30, 115–125. doi: 10.1016/S0920-9964(97)00140-0

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Frith, C. (2005). The neural basis of hallucinations and delusions. *C. R. Biol.* 328, 169–175. doi: 10.1016/j.crv.2004.10.012

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Fuchs, E. C., Zivkovic, A. R., Cunningham, M. O., Middleton, S., Lebeau, F. E., Bannerman, D. M., et al. (2007). Recruitment of parvalbumin-positive interneurons determines hippocampal function and associated behavior. *Neuron* 53, 591–604. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2007.01.031

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

Gardner, R. J., Kersanté, F., Jones, M. W., and Bartsch, U. (2014). Neural oscillations during non-rapid eye movement sleep as biomarkers of circuit dysfunction in schizophrenia. *Eur. J. Neurosci* . 39, 1091–1106. doi: 10.1111/ejn. 12533

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Halassa, M. M., Siegle, J. H., Ritt, J. T., Ting, J. T., Feng, G., and Moore, C. I. (2011). Selective optical drive of thalamic reticular nucleus generates thalamic bursts and cortical spindles. *Nat. Neurosci* . 14, 1118–1120. doi: 10.1038/nn. 2880

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Hartings, J. A., Temereanca, S., and Simons, D. J. (2003). State-dependent processing of sensory stimuli by thalamic reticular neurons. *J. Neurosci* . 23, 5264–5271.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Howes, O. D., and Kapur, S. (2009). The dopamine hypothesis of schizophrenia: version III—the final common pathway. *Schizophr. Bull* . 35, 549–562. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sbp006

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Hu, H., Gan, J., and Jonas, P. (2014). Interneurons. Fast-spiking, parvalbumin? GABAergic interneurons: from cellular design to microcircuit function. *Science* 345: 1255263. doi: 10.1126/science. 1255263

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Jardri, R., and Denève, S. (2013). Circular inferences in schizophrenia. *Brain* 136(Pt 11), 3227–3241. doi: 10.1093/brain/awt257

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Jiang, Z., Cowell, R. M., and Nakazawa, K. (2013). Convergence of genetic and environmental factors on parvalbumin-positive interneurons in schizophrenia. *Front. Behav. Neurosci.* 7: 116. doi: 10.3389/fnbeh.2013.00116

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Jones, E. G. (2002). Thalamic organization and function after Cajal. *Prog. Brain Res.* 136, 333–357. doi: 10.1016/S0079-6123(02)36029-1

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Kaalund, S. S., Riise, J., Broberg, B. V., Fabricius, K., Karlsen, A. S., Secher, T., et al. (2013). Differential expression of parvalbumin in neonatal phencyclidine-treated rats and socially isolated rats. *J. Neurochem.* 124, 548–557. doi: 10.1111/jnc.12061

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Kapur, S. (2003). Psychosis as a state of aberrant salience: a framework linking biology, phenomenology, and pharmacology in schizophrenia. *Am. J. Psychiatry* 160, 13–23. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.160.1.13

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Klausberger, T., Magill, P. J., Márton, L. F., Roberts, J. D., Cobden, P. M., Buzsáki, G., et al. (2003). Brain-state- and cell-type specific firing of hippocampal interneurons *in vivo*. *Nature* 421, 844–848. doi: 10.1038/nature01374

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Klausberger, T., Marton, L. F., O'Neill, J., Huck, J. H., Dalezios, Y., Fuentealba, P., et al. (2005). Complementary roles of cholecystinin- and parvalbumin expressing GABAergic neurons in hippocampal network oscillation. *J. Neurosci.* 25, 9782–9793. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3269-05.2005

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Klausberger, T., and Somogyi, P. (2008). Neuronal diversity and temporal dynamics: the unity of hippocampal circuit operations. *Science* 321, 53–57. doi: 10.1126/science.1149381

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Lee, S. H., Kwan, A. C., Zhang, S., Phoumthippavong, V., Flannery, J. G., Masmanidis, S. C., et al. (2012). Activation of specific interneurons improves V1 feature selectivity and visual perception. *Nature* 488, 379–383. doi: 10.1038/nature11312

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Lewis, D. A. (2014). Inhibitory neurons in human cortical circuits: substrate for cognitive dysfunction in schizophrenia. *Curr. Opin. Neurobiol.* 26, 22–26. doi: 10.1016/j.conb.2013.11.003

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Lewis, D. A., Curley, A. A., Glausier, J. R., and Volk, D. W. (2012). Cortical parvalbumin interneurons and cognitive dysfunction in schizophrenia. *Trends Neurosci.* 35, 57–67. doi: 10.1016/j.tins.2011.10.004

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Lodge, D. J., and Grace, A. A. (2007). Aberrant hippocampal activity underlies the dopamine dysregulation in an animal model of schizophrenia. *J. Neurosci.* 27, 11424–11430. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2847-07.2007

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Lodge, D. J., and Grace, A. A. (2011). Hippocampal dysregulation of dopamine system function and the pathophysiology of schizophrenia. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 32, 507–513. doi: 10.1016/j.tips.2011.05.001

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Manoach, D. S., Demanuele, C., Wamsley, E. J., Vangel, M., Montrose, D. M., Miewald, J., et al. (2014). Sleep spindle deficits in antipsychotic-naïve early course schizophrenia and in non-psychotic first-degree relatives. *Front. Hum. Neurosci.* 8: 762. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2014.00762

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

Moran, R. J., Jones, M. W., Blockeel, A. J., Adams, R. A., Stephan, K. E., and Friston, K. J. (2015). Losing control under ketamine: suppressed cortico-hippocampal drive following acute ketamine in rats.

Neuropsychopharmacology 40, 268–277. doi: 10.1038/npp.2014.184

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Mrzljak, L., Bergson, C., Pappy, M., Huff, R., Levenson, R., and Goldman-Rakic, P. S. (1996). Localization of dopamine D4 receptors in GABAergic neurons of the primate brain. *Nature* 381, 245–248. doi: 10.1038/381245a0

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Oyama, K., Hernàdi, I., and Tsutsui, K. (2010). Reward prediction error coding in dorsal striatal neurons. *J. Neurosci.* 30, 11447–11457. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1719-10.2010

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Pennartz, C. M., Ito, R., Verschure, P. F., Battaglia, F. P., and Robbins, T. W. (2011). The hippocampal-striatal axis in learning, prediction and goal-directed behavior. *Trends Neurosci.* 34, 548–559. doi: 10.1016/j.tins.2011.08.001

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Pennartz, C. M., Lee, E., Verheul, J., Lipa, P., Barnes, C. A., and McNaughton, B. L. (2004). The ventral striatum in off-line processing: ensemble

reactivation during sleep and modulation by hippocampal ripples. *J. Neurosci* . 24, 6446–6456. doi: 10. 1523/JNEUROSCI. 0575-04. 2004

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Perogamvros, L., and Schwartz, S. (2012). The roles of the reward system in sleep and dreaming. *Neurosci. Biobehav. Rev* . 36, 1934–1951. doi: 10. 1016/j. neubiorev. 2012. 05. 010

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Phillips, K. G., Bartsch, U., McCarthy, A. P., Edgar, D. M., Tricklebank, M. D., Wafford, K. A., et al. (2012). Decoupling of sleep dependent cortical and hippocampal interactions in a neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia. *Neuron* 76, 526–533 doi: 10. 1016/j. neuron. 2012. 09. 016

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Pinault, D. (2004). The thalamic reticular nucleus: structure, function and concept. *Brain Res. Brain Res. Rev* . 46, 1–31. doi: 10. 1016/j. brainresrev. 2004. 04. 008

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Pinault, D., and Deschênes, M. (1998). Anatomical evidence for a mechanism of lateral inhibition in the rat thalamus. *Eur. J. Neurosci* . 10, 3462–3469. doi: 10. 1046/j. 1460-9568. 1998. 00362. x

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Rácz, A., Ponomarenko, A. A., Fuchs, E. C., and Monyer, H. (2009).

Augmented hippocampal ripple oscillations in mice with reduced fast excitation onto parvalbumin-positive cells. *J. Neurosci.* 29, 2563–2568. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5036-08.2009

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Réthelyi, J. M., Benkovits, J., and Bitter, I. (2013). Genes and environments in schizophrenia: the different pieces of a manifold puzzle. *Neurosci. Biobehav. Rev.* 37(10 Pt 1), 2424–2437. doi: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2013.04.010

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Rogasch, N. C., Daskalakis, Z. J., and Fitzgerald, P. B. (2014). Cortical inhibition, excitation, and connectivity in schizophrenia: a review of insights from transcranial magnetic stimulation. *Schizophr. Bull.* 40, 685–696. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sbt078

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Schneider, K. (1950). *Klinische Psychopathologie. (3. Vermehrte Auflage der Beiträge Zur Psychiatrie Ed.)*. Stuttgart: Thieme.

Schwartenbeck, P., FitzGerald, T. H., Mathys, C., Dolan, R., and Friston, K. (2014). The dopaminergic midbrain encodes the expected certainty about desired outcomes. *Cereb. Cortex*. doi: 10.1093/cercor/bhu159. [Epub ahead of print].

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

Sohal, V. S., Zhang, F., Yizhar, O., and Deisseroth, K. (2009). Parvalbumin neurons and gamma rhythms enhance cortical circuit performance. *Nature* 459, 698–702. doi: 10. 1038/nature07991

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Sparta, D. R., Hovelsø, N., Mason, A. O., Katak, P. A., Ung, R. L., Decot, H. K., et al. (2014). Activation of prefrontal cortical parvalbumin interneurons facilitates extinction of reward-seeking behavior. *J. Neurosci.* 34, 3699–3705. doi: 10. 1523/JNEUROSCI. 0235-13. 2014

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Stansfield, K. H., Ruby, K. N., Soares, B. D., McGlothan, J. L., Liu, X., and Guilarte, T. R. (2015). Early-life lead exposure recapitulates the selective loss of parvalbumin-positive GABAergic interneurons and subcortical dopamine system hyperactivity present in schizophrenia. *Transl. Psychiatry* 5: e522. doi: 10. 1038/tp. 2014. 147

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Stephan, K. E., Friston, K. J., and Frith, C. D. (2009). Dysconnection in schizophrenia: from abnormal synaptic plasticity to failures of self-monitoring. *Schizophr. Bull.* 35, 509–527. doi: 10. 1093/schbul/sbn176

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Tononi, G., and Edelman, G. M. (2000). Schizophrenia and the mechanisms of conscious integration. *Brain Res. Brain Res. Rev.* 31, 391–400. doi: 10.1016/S0165-0173(99)00056-9

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Uhlhaas, P. J., and Singer, W. (2013). High-frequency oscillations and the neurobiology of schizophrenia. *Dialogues Clin. Neurosci.* 15, 301–313.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Uhlhaas, P. J., and Singer, W. (2014). Oscillations and neuronal dynamics in schizophrenia: the search for basic symptoms and translational opportunities. *Biol. Psychiatry*. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2014.11.019. [Epub ahead of print].

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Van de Cruys, S., Evers, K., Van der Hallen, R., Van Eylen, L., Boets, B., de Wit, L., et al. (2014). Precise minds in uncertain worlds: predictive coding in autism. *Psychol. Rev.* 121, 649–675. doi: 10.1037/a0037665

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Vukadinovic, Z. (2011). Sleep abnormalities in schizophrenia may suggest impaired trans-thalamic cortico-cortical communication: towards a dynamic model of the illness. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 34, 1031–1039. doi: 10.1111/j.1460-9568.2011.07822.x

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/schizophrenia-from-neurophysiological-abnormalities-to-clinical-symptoms/>

Zanini, M., Castro, J., Coelho, F. M., Bittencourt, L., Bressan, R. A., Tufik, S., et al. (2013). Do sleep abnormalities and misaligned sleep/circadian rhythm patterns represent early clinical characteristics for developing psychosis in high risk populations? *Neurosci. Biobehav. Rev.* 37(10 Pt 2), 2631–2637. doi: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2013.08.012

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Zikopoulos, B., and Barbas, H. (2006). Prefrontal projections to the thalamic reticular nucleus form a unique circuit for attentional mechanisms. *Trends Neurosci.* 24, 330–334. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5511-05.2006

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#) | [Google Scholar](#)