1. Introduction

Measuring cognitive function is important in the evaluation of several illnesses such as mental disorders (schizophrenia, dementia) and also organic brain diseases (brain injury). Event-related potentials (ERPs) have been used as a practical psychophysiological (biologic) marker to investigate information processing in the human central nervous system [1]. Amplitude of ERPs varies widely depending on the complexity of the task, the level of arousal, and the emotional state [2,3].

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic, progressive, neurodegenerative disease with a reduction of dopamine levels causing the typical symptoms of tremor, hypokinesia, rigidity, and postural disturbance. In studies of information processing in PD, the latency of the P300 component of ERPs has been found to be prolonged, even in patients without dementia [4]. PD is characterised by mask-like face, thus it is important to determine whether facial affective recognition is impaired or not. However, no report has investigated the effects of facial affection and/or emotion on ERPs in PD. Therefore, we investigated the cognitive function reflected by P300 component, and the effects of visually presenting facial affection (crying or smiling) in PD.

2. Subjects and methods

2.1. Subjects

PD patients (N=18, ages 67.3 ± 4.6 , \pm S.D.) and age-matched healthy controls (N=18, ages 66.6 ± 7.1) participated in this study. Duration of illness was 9.9 ± 5.7 years (2–9 years). All patients showed no evidence of dementia.

2.2. Methods

ERPs were obtained with a visual oddball task at Fz, Cz, Pz, Oz, T3, and T4 electrodes. A crying baby or a smiling baby photograph was used as the target stimuli (probability: 20%) while a neutral baby photograph was the non-target stimuli (probability: 80%). All subjects were asked to push a button as soon as they appeared, and mental count to target stimuli (double tasks). P300 amplitude and latency were measured for analysis.

2.3. Clinical classification (Hoehn and Yahr, 1967) [5]

PD patients were divided into Stage 3 group (N=9: 6 male, 3 female) (duration of illness:8.7 \pm 6.2 years) and Stage 4 group (N=9: 5 male, 4 female) (duration of illness:11.0 \pm 4.9 years).

2.4. Statistical analysis

Three-way ANOVA (condition: patient or control×facial affection: crying or smiling baby×recording sites) as well as two-way ANOVA in each group (facial affection×recording sites) were performed. Fisher PLSD was used as a post hoc test to estimate significance (<5%).

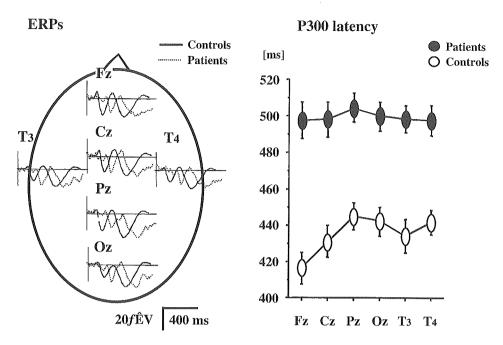


Fig. 1. Averaged waveforms (left). The P300 latencies are plotted against the recording sites (right). Error bars represented S.E.M.

The Ethics Committee of Kurume University approved the study. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects prior to the study.

3. Results

The P300 amplitude in PD was not significantly different from that in healthy controls both when viewing a smiling baby and viewing a crying baby. The P300 amplitude when viewing a smiling baby was smaller than that when viewing a crying baby for the both PD (F=11.9, p<0.001) and the healthy controls (F=26.5, p<0.0001). The P300 amplitude was significantly larger in the stage 3 group than in the stage 4 group (p<0.001) as classified by Hoehn and Yahr [5].

The P300 latency in PD was significantly longer than that in healthy controls (Fig. 1) both when viewing a smiling baby (F=63.9, p<0.0001) and viewing a crying baby (F=74.9, p<0.0001). The P300 latency when viewing a smiling baby was longer than that when viewing a crying baby for the both PD (F=4.9, p<0.05) and the healthy controls (F=4.6, p<0.05). The P300 latency in patients was significantly longer both in group 3 (p<0.0001) and group 4 (p<0.0001) patients than that in the healthy controls in response to both the facial stimuli.

4. Discussion

The results suggest that patients with PD can recognize faces as do healthy controls and indicate that the P300 amplitude of visual ERPs may be a state marker while the P300 latency may be a trait marker. Thus, visual ERPs are useful psycho-physiological markers for PD.

References

- [1] S.F. Lang, C.A. Nelson, P.F. Collins, Event-related potentials to emotional and neural stimuli, J. Clin. Exp. Neuropsychol. 12 (1990) 946–958.
- [2] J. Polich, P300 in clinical application: meaning, method and measurement, Am. J. EEG Technol. 31 (1991) 201-231.
- [3] H. Maeda, et al., Amplitude and area of the auditory P300 recorded with eyes open reflect remission of schizophrenia, Biol. Psychiatry 39 (1996) 743-746.
- [4] C. Jiang, et al., Habituation of event-related potentials in patients with Parkinson's disease, Physiol. Behav. 68 (2000) 741-747.
- [5] M.M. Hoehn, M.D. Yahr, Parkinsonism: onset, progression, and mortality, Neurology 17 (1967) 427-442.





The improvement of cognitive function reflected by event-related potentials in drug-naive schizophrenia with atypical antipsycotics

H. Yamamoto^a, K. Morita^{b,*}, Y. Shoji^b, S. Nishiura^a, H. Maeda^a

^aDepartment of Neuropsychiatry, Kurume University, Japan
^bCognitive and Molecular Research Institute of Brain Diseases, Kurume University, 67, Asahi-Machi,
Kurume-City 830-0011, Japan

Abstract. Atypical antipsychotic medications are a novel medicine recently discovered and developed for clinical use. In the present study, we investigated the effects of atypical antipsychotic medications on the event-related potentials, especially (ERPs), P300 component, in 30 drug-naive schizophrenic patients. We used positive and negative syndrome scores to assess the symptoms. ERPs were recorded with a visual oddball paradigm. Subjects were asked to count and push a button in response to the targets (crying or smiling baby photographs). ERPs were recorded before the treatment (S1), after 3 months (S2), and 12 months (S3). Before taking medicine, there were no significant differences in the P300 amplitude in response to neither the crying nor the smiling photographs. Both the P300 amplitude and area were significantly larger in S2 and S3 than those in S1. The P300 latency became significantly longer at S3 than S1. A significant negative correlation was obtained between the P300 amplitude and the negative syndrome scores. Atypical antipsychotic medications may be a useful medicine for recovery of cognitive function reflected by the P300 in schizophrenic patients. © 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Event-related potentials; P300; Atypical antipsychotic drugs; Facial affection; Drug-naive schizophrenia

1. Introduction

Recently developed atypical antipsychotic medications are reported to be effective against not only positive schizophrenic symptoms but also negative symptoms, and to

0531-5131/ © 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. doi:10.1016/j.ics.2004.12.017

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel.: +81 942 31 7564; fax: +81 942 31 7911. E-mail address: kiichiro@med.kurume-u.ac.jp (K. Morita).

have fewer extra-pyramidal symptoms and other side effects than conventional agents in patients with schizophrenia.

Event-related potentials (ERPs) have been used as a biologic marker of information processing by the human brain. A later ERP component designated P300 is thought to reflect cognitive processes and attentional resource allocation when working memory is engaged [7]. P300 amplitude reduction is one of the most consistent biologic observations in schizophrenic patients, as both a trait marker and a state marker [1,2,6,8]. However, a few reports have described the effects of atypical antipsychotic medications on cognitive function as reflected by ERPs [3,4]. Long-term detailed studies of the effects of atypical antipsychotic medications on the cognitive function are needed to better understand the underlying core impairment of schizophrenia. We longitudinally investigated the effects of three atypical antipsychotic medications (perospirone, risperidone, olanzapine) on the P300 component in schizophrenic patients for 1 year from the drug-naive phase to the recovery phase. We also considered the effects of the three drugs on facial affective recognition, and how this recognition affected the ERP parameters.

2. Subjects and methods

2.1. Subjects

Patients N=30 were divided into two groups: Paranoid type (N=20) and Un-paranoid (N=10) according to DSMIV, by two psychiatrists participated in this study. All patients did not take any medicine at the session first.

2.2. Method

ERPs were obtained with a visual oddball task at Fz, Cz, Pz, Oz, T3, T4 electrodes. A crying baby or a smiling baby photograph were the target stimuli (probability: 20%) while a neutral baby photograph was the non-target stimuli (probability: 80%). All subjects were asked to push a button as soon as the photographs appeared, and mental count to target stimuli (double tasks). P300 amplitude and latency were measured for further analysis.

2.3. Clinical evaluation

The clinical state of all patients was assessed by two psychiatrists using the positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) within a week after ERPs recording.

2.4. Drugs

Three kinds of atypical antipsychotic medications, perospirone (12–32 mg/day), risperidone (3–20 mg/day), and olanzapine (5–20 mg/day) were used. Each patient took one kind of atypical antipsychotic medications in the present study.

2.5. Measurement

ERPs were recorded at session 1 (S1: drug naïve state, pre-treatment), session 2 (S2: after about 3 months medication: 3.3 ± 1.3 months), and session 3 (S3: after 12 months medication: 11.9 ± 2.0 months).

3. Statistical analyses

Three-way ANOVA (condition: patient or control×facial affection: crying or smiling baby×recording sites), and two-way ANOVA in each group were calculated. Fisher PLSD was used as a post hoc test to estimate the significance (<5%). Pearson's product—moment correlation coefficient was also used. The Ethics Committee of Kurume University approved the present study. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects prior to study.

4. Results

The P300 amplitude at S1 was significantly smaller than that at S2 (p<0.0001) and S3 (p<0.0001) (Fig. 1) both when viewing a smiling baby and viewing a crying baby. The P300 amplitude when viewing a smiling baby was not significantly different from that when viewing a crying baby at S1, but the P300 amplitude when viewing crying baby was significantly larger than that when viewing smiling baby at S2 (F=12.5, p<0.001) and S3 (F=16.3, p<0.0001).

The P300 latency at S3 was significantly longer than that at S1 (p<0.01) and S2 (p<0.05). There was no significant difference of the P300 latency between when viewing crying baby and viewing smiling baby at S1 and S2, however, the P300 latency when viewing crying baby was significantly shorter than that when viewing smiling baby at S3 (F=22.4, p<0.0001).

A significant negative correlation was found between the P300 amplitude and the negative syndrome scores (r=-0.53, p<0.001) at Pz recordings site. The P300 amplitude was not significantly correlated with the positive syndrome scores at Pz recordings site.

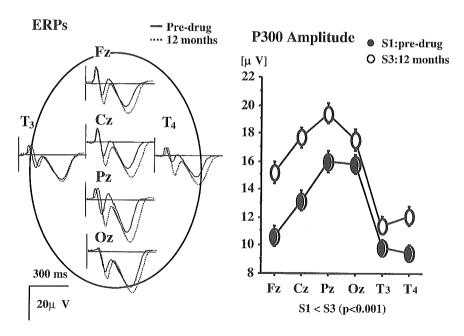


Fig. 1. Left: grand-averaged waveforms in patients with schizophrenia before (solid lines) and after (dotted lines) the treatment. Right: mean amplitude of P300 in patients before (○) and after treatment (●). Bars indicate standard errors (S.E.).

5. Discussion

The results strongly suggested that the atypical antipsychotic medications were an effective medicine against both negative symptoms and positive symptoms in schizophrenic patients, and improved their cognitive dysfunction. Indeed, it was previously reported that atypical antipsychotic medications increased acetylcholine release at the prefrontal cortex and the hippocampus of rats. Acetylcholine has been thought to increase cognitive functions such as memory. Thus, this is possibly how cognitive function is improved in schizophrenic patients. Furthermore, the emotional brain function reflected by the facial affective stimuli [5] may recover after atypical antipsychotic medication treatment as to the same measure of healthy subjects. Atypical antipsychotic drugs treatment could improve not only the symptoms of patients but also improvement in social, occupational, and inter-personal functions based on the recovery of cognitive functions, especially those associated with emotional processes. Finally, the present study indicated that ERPs can be a useful neurophysiologic diagnostic tool.

References

- [1] D. Blackwood, P300, a state and a trait marker in schizophrenia, Lancet (2000) 771-772.
- [2] D.H. Mathalon, J.M. Fordn, A. Pfefferbaum, Trait and state aspects of P300 amplitude reduction in schizophrenia: a retrospective longitudinal study, Bol. Psychiat. 7 (2000) 434–449.
- [3] A. Iwanami, et al., Effects of risperidon on event-related potentials in schizophrenic patients, Pharmacopsychiatry 34 (2001) 73-79.
- [4] A.S. Gonul, et al., Effects of olanzapine on auditory P300 in schizophrenia, Prog. Neuro-Psychopharmacol. Biol. Psychiatry 27 (2003) 173–177.
- [5] S.F. Lang, C.A. Nelson, P.F. Collins, Event-related potentials to emotional and neutral stimuli, J. Clin. Exp. Neuropsychol. 12 (1990) 946–958.
- [6] H. Maeda, et al., Amplitude and area of the auditory P300 recorded with eyes open reflect remission of schizophrenia, Biol. Psychiatry 39 (1996) 743-746.
- [7] J. Polich, P300 in clinical application: meaning, method, and measurement, Am. J. E.E.G. Technol. 31 (1991) 201-231.
- [8] M. Yamamoto, et al., Changes in auditory P300 with clinical remission in schizophrenia; effects of facial-affect stimuli, Psychiatry Clin. Neurosci. 55 (2001) 347–352.

陽性・陰性感情負荷が探索眼球運動に及ぼす影響

石 井 洋 平¹⁾ ・森 田 喜一郎²⁾ ・西 浦 佐知子³⁾ 岡 村 尚 昌¹⁾ ・牧 田 潔²⁾ 倉 掛 交 次²⁾ ・津 田 彰⁴⁾

1)久留米大学大学院心理学研究科

- 2)久留米大学高次脳疾患研究所
- 3) 久留米大学医学部精神神経科学講座
- 4)久留米大学文学部心理学科

THE EFFECT OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTION ON THE EXPLORATORY EYE MOVEMENTS

Yohei Ishii¹⁾, Kiichiro Morita²⁾, Sachiko Nishiura³⁾, Hisayoshi Okamura¹⁾, Kiyoshi Makita²⁾ Kouji Kurakake²⁾ and Akira Tsuda⁴⁾

¹⁾Graduate School of Psychology, Kurume University ²⁾Cognitive and molecular of Brain disease, Kurume University ³⁾Department of Psychiatry, Kurume University School of Medicine ⁴⁾Department of Psychology, Kurume University

The Journal of the Kurume Medical Association Vol. 68 No. $5 \cdot 6$, P. $159 \sim 167$, June 2005

陽性・陰性感情負荷が探索眼球運動に及ぼす影響

石 井 洋 平¹⁾ ・森 田 喜一郎²⁾ ・西 浦 佐知子³⁾ 岡 村 尚 昌¹⁾ ・牧 田 潔²⁾ 倉 掛 交 次²⁾ ・津 田 彰⁴⁾

- 1)久留米大学大学院心理学研究科
- 2) 久留米大学高次脳疾患研究所
- 3) 久留米大学医学部精神神経科学講座
- 4) 久留米大学文学部心理学科

本研究では、健常者 79 名 (男性: 42 名,女性: 37 名)を対象に、陽性・陰性感情のイメージ想起と表情写真および音声負荷によって引き起こされた情動が、視覚的認知機能を反映する客観的指標とされる探索眼球運動に及ぼす影響を検討した。なお、解析要素として、平均移動距離、総移動距離、平均停留時間、停留点総数を用いた。その結果、注視点の平均移動距離および総移動距離は、陰性感情を負荷することによって有意に短縮したが、再び陽性感情を負荷することによって、陰性感情負荷前と同じレベルまで回復した。また、注視点の平均停留時間は、陰性感情を負荷することによって有意に延長し、再び陽性感情を負荷することによって、陰性感情負荷前と同じレベルまで回復した。さらに、注視点の停留点総数は、陰性感情を負荷することによって有意に減少し、再び陽性感情を負荷することによって陰性感情負荷前と同じレベルまで回復した。再現性の検討は、検査法の妥当性および臨床応用するにあたり重要な問題であるため、20 名の被験者に対して、1 カ月の期間をおき、再現性を検討した。その結果、施行1と施行2の間に、全ての解析要素で有意な差は認められず、施行間に正の相関が認められ、本検査の再現性が得られた。これらの結果から、感情負荷時の探索眼球運動は、情動を反映する精神生理学的指標になりえると示唆された。

久留米医会誌, 68:159-167, 2005

はじめに

日常生活において、視覚的情報は我々の行動を 決定していく上で大変重要なものである. 特に、 対人場面において、「瞳は、心の窓」と言われる 様に、見る働きは社会生活を営んでいく上で、重 要な役割を担っている. 我々は他人の表情やまな ざし、態度を見ることによって、その人の気持ち や考えている. また、臨床場面においても、我々は、 患者の表情やまなざし、態度からその人の現在の 病態を, 経験的に推測している. これまで、目の 動き、つまり眼球運動については、動く指標を追 跡することや,絵や図形を見ている時の自由な注 視点の動きについて研究されており $^{1)2}$,特に探 索眼球運動は人における視覚的認知機能を反映す る客観的指標であるとされている $^{3)-7}$.

感情は、人の行動および対人関係において大変 重要なものである.感情状態は、接近行動や回避 行動などのように、外界への関わりを促進したり、 抑制したりする.特に強い悲しみや苦しみなどの 陰性感情を伴う状況は阻害的に働くことが多く、 さらに、その行動は冷静な判断や思考を妨げ、非 論理的な思考を導き、不合理な行動を引き起こ す8).しかしながら、感情状態と認知機能を反映

Y. Ishii, K. Morita, S. Nishiura, H. Okamura, K. Makita K. Kurakake and A. Tsuda. The effect of positive and negative emotion on the exploratory eye movements.

する眼球運動との相互関係の研究は少なく⁵⁾⁶⁾, 未だ不明な点も多い.

人は対象になるものを明確に見るためには、網 膜上の中心窩に像を結ばせる必要があり、そのた めに眼球を動かさなければならない。 すなわち眼 球運動が生じる. その動きを詳細に検討づけてい くことにより、どのように外界に関わろうとして いるかを明らかにしていくことができると考えら れる²⁾³⁾. 共同研究者らは、視覚刺激として、「泣 き」と「怒り」表情の呈示図や赤ん坊の「泣き」 の表情写真を用いた際の、陽性・陰性感情のイメー ジ想起が精神生理学的指標である探索眼球運動に 及ぼす影響を検討した. その結果. 眼球運動の総 移動距離が、陽性感情イメージ想起時では延長し、 陰性感情イメージ想起時では短縮することを報告 した4)5). そこで本研究では、イメージ想起と呈 示する表情写真をマッチングさせ、同時に「笑い 声」または「泣き声」の音声を負荷した。また、 探索眼球運動をより顕著に促すために、同一の赤 ん坊の写真を左右対称に2つ呈示した. さらに. 再陽性感情負荷による探索眼球運動の回復過程を 詳細に検討するために条件5として陽性感情を再々 負荷した. そして, これらの感情状態が精神生理 学的指標である探索眼球運動に及ぼす影響を検討 したので報告する.

また、検査施行および臨床応用するにあたり、 検査結果の再現性の検討は重要な問題であるため、 本研究では、1カ月をおき再現性も検討した.

対象および方法

1. 対象

健常ペイドボランティア (79名:平均土標準偏差:36.3±10.9歳,18~60歳)(男性:42名:36.6±10.2歳,女性:37名:36.0±11.6歳)であった.また,本検査の再現性を検討するため,これらの被験者の内20名(34.0±9.4歳,24~54歳,男性:12名,女性:8名)に対し,1カ月後に再度同じ手続きで検査を行った.総ての被験者は,過去に精神的疾病や薬物依存等の既往は無く,麻痺等の神経学的問題も無かった.総ての被験者には,当研究を書面にて説明し同意を得た.なお,当研究は,久留米大学倫理委員会の承認を得ている.

2. 探索的眼球運動計測システム 眼球運動検査には、アイマーク・レコーダー

(ナック社:EMR-8)を使用した.アイマーク・レコーダーの原理は、眼の角膜に光源からの光(850nm)を当て、その反射光をカメラで捉えるというものである.そして、眼球が動くと、反射光もそれに対応して動くので、これと被験者が見ている背景を写した別のカメラからの映像を重ね合わせることによって、被験者がどこを見ているのかをそのまま観察することができる仕組みになっている。また、記録はアイマーク・レコーダーを通してビデオテープに録画した.

暗い静かな部屋で被験者を椅子に座らせ、できるだけ不安を取り除いた上で、アイマーク・レコーダーを装着した.呈示図(赤ん坊の「笑い」または「泣き」の表情写真)のスライドは、プロジェクターによって、スクリーンの両脇のスピーカーから音声(赤ん坊の笑い声・泣き声:70dB)とともに $200 \, \mathrm{cm}$ 前方の $150 \times 100 \, \mathrm{cm}$ のスクリーンに映写した.なお、注視停留点は、視角 1° 以上で停留時間 $100 \, \mathrm{msec}$ 以上とし、 $10 \, \mathrm{秒間の動きを }$ データとし解析した.また、瞬きの影響を考慮して、本研究では、 $500 \, \mathrm{cm/sec}$ 以上の眼球の動きおよびスクリーン外の注視点は削除した.

3. 解析要素

- a. 平均移動距離 総移動距離を停留点総数で割ったものである. これは視野の広がりを示す指標であると考えられる. 単位は cm である.
- b. 総移動距離 それぞれの注視点間の距離を 測定して,個々の移動距離を求め,それをすべて 加えたものである.これは 10 秒間の視覚的な行 動の遂行における総合的なエネルギーを示す指標 であると考えられる.単位は cm である.
- c. 平均停留時間 それぞれの注視点が一カ所にどのくらいの時間停留したかをひとつひとつ測定し、その平均を算出したものである. これは注意の平均的な分配時間を示す指標であると考えられる. 単位は秒である.
- d. 停留点総数 注視停留点の数をすべて加えたものである. これは注意の分散の度合いを示す指標であると考えられる. 単位は個とした.

4. 検查方法

はじめに、全ての被験者に対し、{今から見せる写真について、後でどんな写真を見たか尋ねますので、よく注意して見てください}と指示した.これは、遅延課題となり探索を促す.

条件1:{楽しいことを思い出してください}と指示し、{思い出しました}との返事の後、{思っていてください}と指示し、楽しい事をイメージ想起した状況で、赤ん坊の「笑い」写真を「笑い声」とともに15秒間呈示した。

条件2:{悲しいことを思い出してください|と指示し、{思い出しました}との返事の後、{思っていてください}と指示し、悲しい事をイメージ想起した状況で、赤ん坊の「泣き」写真を「泣き声」とともに15秒間呈示した。

条件3: |最も悲しいことを思い出してください|と指示し、|思い出しました|との返事の後、 {思っていてください|と指示し、最も悲しい事を イメージ想起した状況で、赤ん坊の「泣き」写真 を「泣き声」とともに15秒間呈示した.

条件4:1分間の休息後,再び{楽しいことを思い出してください}と指示し,{思い出しました}との返事の後,{思っていてください}と指示し,楽しい事をイメージ想起した状況で,赤ん坊の「笑い」写真を「笑い声」とともに15秒間呈示した.

条件5:1分間の休息後,再び{楽しいことを 思い出してください}と指示し, {思い出しました} との返事の後, {思っていてください}と指示し, 楽しい事をイメージ想起した状況で、赤ん坊の「笑い」写真を「笑い声」とともに 15 秒間呈示した.

5. 統計処理

探索眼球運動解析要素(平均移動距離,総移動距離,平均停留時間,停留点総数)に関して検定を行った。まず、被験者に対する指示が異なる条件を主効果にして一元配置の分散分析を行った。次に多重比較検定を Fisher の PLSD (protected least significant difference) で行った。相関は、ピアソンの積率相関を用い、Bartlettの検定を使用した。なお、危険率5%未満をもって有意とした。

結 果

1. 注視停留点の動き

注視停留点は、陽性感情を惹起させた条件では、 笑った赤ん坊の、最も情報に富む領域(両目や口 元等)を含み広く大きく動いた、その反面、陰性 感情を惹起させた条件では、泣いている赤ん坊の 左右の写真の中央付近に注視停留点は集まり、動 きも不活発であった、また、右目も左目も同様の 動きを示した(図1参照)。

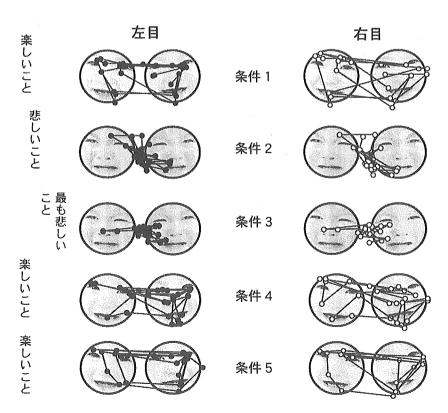


図1 眼球運動計測プロトコールと測定図. 左目(●), 右目(○). 健常男性の典型例. 図でわかる様に, 陰性感情負荷で, 顕著に動きは減少した.

2. 解析要素

a. 平均移動距離

注視点の平均移動距離において、条件の主効果が認められ [F(4,762)=18.1, p<0.0001]、多重比較の結果、条件 1 と条件 2 (p<0.0001)、条件 3 (p<0.0001) および条件 2 と条件 4 (p<0.0001),条件 5 (p<0.0001) (図 2 では省略) および条件 3 と条件 4 (p<0.0001),条件 5 (p<0.0001) の間で有意な差が認められた。なお、条件 2 と条件 3 および条件 4 と条件 5 の間に有意差は認められなかった。

b. 総移動距離

注視点の総移動距離において,条件の主効果が 認められた [F(4,762)=37.6, p<0.0001]. 多重 比較の結果,条件 1 と条件 2 (p<0.0001),条件 3 (p<0.0001),条件 4 (p<0.05) および条件 2 と条件 4 (p<0.0001),条件 5 (p<0.0001)(図 2 では省略) および条件 3 と条件 4 (p<0.0001),条件 5 (p<0.0001) の間に有意な差が認められた.なお,条件 2 と条件 3 および条件 4 と条件 5 の間に有意差は認められなかった.

c. 平均停留時間

注視点の平均停留時間において、条件の主効果が認められ [F(4,762)=22.5, p<0.0001]、多重比較の結果、条件 1 と条件 2 (p<0.0001)、条件 3 (p<0.0001) および条件 2 と条件 4 (p<0.0001),条件 5 (p<0.0001) (図 3 では省略)、条件 3 と条件 4 (p<0.0001), 条件 5 (p<0.0001)

表1 各条件における,総移動距離,平均移動距離,平均停留時間,停留点総数の平均値および標準偏差.

	笑い1	泣き 2	泣き3	笑い 4	笑い 5
総移動距離 (cm) 平均移動距離 (cm) 平均停留時間 (秒) 停留点総数 (個)	455.7 ± 153.8 19.03 ± 5.42 0.248 ± 0.08 26.15 ± 5.83	309.6 ± 140.8 15.52 ± 5.57 0.312 ± 0.113 22.37 ± 6.29	284.9 ± 129.2 14.86 ± 5.61 0.332 ± 0.132 21.23 ± 6.05	412.9 ± 170.7 18.66 ± 6.04 0.268 ± 0.090 24.58 ± 5.92	434.5 ± 176.5 19.08 ± 6.53 0.245 ± 0.059 25.74 ± 5.56

平均移動距離

総移動距離

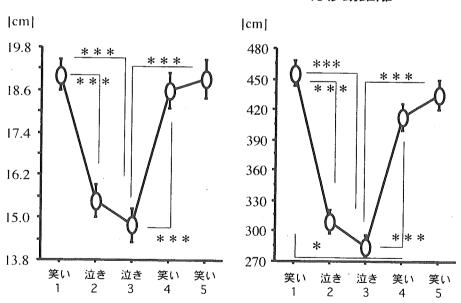


図2 平均移動距離(左)と総移動距離(右)、縦軸に解析要素を横軸 に条件をとりグラフを作成した、移動距離は、陰性感情負荷で有 意に短縮した。

*: p < 0.05, **: p < 0.01, ***: p < 0.001.

および条件 4 と条件 5 (p<0.05) の間で有意な 差が認められた、なお、条件2と条件3および条 件4と条件5の間に有意差は認められなかった.

d. 停留点総数

注視点の停留点総数において,条件の主効果が 認められ [F(4,762)=18.2, p<0.0001], 多重比 較の結果、条件1と条件2(p<0.0001),条件3 (p<0.0001),条件4(p<0.05)および条件2と 条件4 (p<0.001),条件5 (p<0.0001)(図3で は省略) および条件3と条件4(p<0.001),条 件 5 (p<0.0001) の間で有意な差が認められた. なお、条件2と条件3および条件4と条件5の間 に有意差は認められなかった.

3. 眼球運動の再現性の検討

a. 平均移動距離において, 試行1と試行2と は有意は正の相関 (r=0.710, p<0.0001) が観 察された、また、各条件においても試行1と試行 2 とは有意な正の相関 (条件1:r=0.609, p<0.01, 条件2:r=0.664, p<0.01, 条件3: r=0.604, p<0.01, \$\text{\$\text{\$p\$}\$} \ 4 : r=0.592, p<0.01, 条件5:r=0.834, p<0.0001) が観察された. なお. 試行1と試行2の間に有意差は認められな かった.

- b. 総移動距離において, 試行1と試行2とは 有意は正の相関 (r=0.764, p<0.0001) が観察 された.また、各条件においても試行1と試行2 とは有意な正の相関 (条件1:r=0.657, p< 0.01. 条件 2:r=0.695, p<0.01, 条件 3:r= 0.772. p<0.001, 条件4:r=0.687, p<0.01, 条件5:r=0.829, p<0.0001) が観察された. なお, 試行1と試行2の間に有意差は認められな かった (図4参照).
- c. 平均停留時間において, 試行1と試行2と は有意な正の相関 (r=0.531, p<0.0001) が観 察された、また、各条件においても試行1と試行 2とは有意な正の相関(条件1:r=0.686, p< 0.001. 条件 3:r=0.603, p<0.01, 条件 5:r= 0.564, p<0.05) が観察された. なお, 試行1と 試行2の間に有意差は認められなかった.
- d. 停留点総数において, 試行1と試行2とは 有意な正の相関 (r=0.551, p<0.0001) が観察 された. また, 各条件においても試行1と試行2 とは有意な正の相関 (条件1:r=0.506, p< 0.05, 条件3:r=0.603, p<0.01, 条件5:r= 0.564. p<0.05) が観察された. なお, 試行1と 試行2の間に有意差は認められなかった.

平均停留時間

停留点総数 |個| |秒| .36 27 * * * * * * * * * * * * .34 26 .32 25 * * * .30 24 23 .28 .26 22 * * * .24 * 21 .22 20 笑い 泣き 泣き 笑い 笑い 笑い 泣き 泣き 笑い 笑い 1

平均停留時間(左)と停留点総数(右). 縦軸に解析要素を横軸 図 3 に条件をとりグラフを作成した. 陰性感情負荷で, 平均停留時間 は有意に延長し、停留点総数は有意に減少した. *: p < 0.05, ***: p < 0.001.

— 211 —

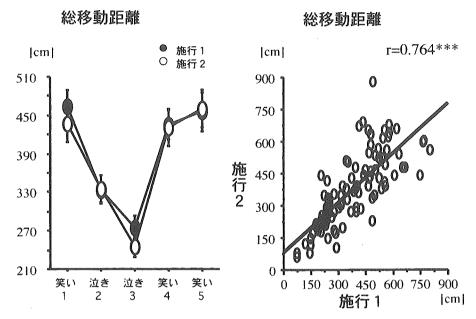


図4 探索眼球運動の再現性.施行1と施行2の総移動距離(左)とその相関関係(右). *:p<0.05、***:p<0.001.

考察

人が対象なるものを明確に見るためには、網膜上の中心窩に像を結ばせる必要があり、注視点の動き、すなわち眼球運動が生じる. その動きを詳細に調べていくことにより、人がどのように対象物を認知しようとしているのかを明らかにできると考えられる²⁾³⁾. {後からどんな写真を見たか尋ねますので、よく注意して見てください}と教示することによって、被験者の探索行動を促し、その時の注視点の動きを計測し、検討していくことは人の視覚的認知機能および心理状態を客観的に捉える上で、大変有用であると考えられる³⁾⁻⁷⁾.

これまでの研究において、上野ら4)は、健常者を対象に陽性(楽しい)・陰性(悲しい)感情をイメージ想起させ、簡単な表情提示画「泣き」または「怒り」を見せた際の探索眼球運動を検討した。その結果、「泣き」「怒り」条件とも、注視停留点の総移動距離は、陰性感情イメージ想起時では短緒し、再陽性感情イメージ想起時では延長した。また、森田ら5)は、健常者を対象に陽性(楽しい)・陰性(悲しい)感情をイメージ想起させ、一人の赤ん坊の「泣き」の写真を呈示した際の探索眼球運動を検討した。その結果、イメージ想起した感情と表情写真はミスマッチしているにもか

かわらず, 注視停留点の総移動距離は, 陰性感情 イメージ想起時では抑制され, 再陽性感情イメー ジ想起時では促進された.

そこで、本研究では、より陽性(楽しい)・陰性(悲しい)感情を惹起させるために、イメージ想起と呈示する表情写真をマッチングさせ、同時に「笑い声」と「泣き声」の音声を負荷した。また、探索眼球運動をより顕著に促すために、同じ赤ん坊の写真を左右対称に2つ呈示した。さらに、再陽性感情負荷による探索眼球運動の回復過程を検討するために条件5として陽性感情を再々負荷した。その結果、先行研究同様、探索眼球運動は、陰性感情イメージ想起時では抑制され、再陽性感情イメージ想起時では抑制され、再陽性感情イメージ想起時では促進された。

情動反応とは、一般的に、感情状態の変化に伴い、急激な生理的変化と行動の変調を伴う著しい反応とされる。情動反応には、表情、発声、姿勢などの外的な表出行動と心拍や瞳孔などの自律神経反応がある⁸⁾⁻¹¹⁾.一般的に、恐怖により「目が点になる」「目が泳ぐ」などの言葉にも見られるように、人の眼の動きは感情状態の変化に伴う表出行動として経験的にとらえられてきた。しかし、これまで眼球運動の変化と情動の関係についての報告は少ない⁴⁾⁵⁾.本研究では、(悲しい)イ

メージ想起と「泣き」の音声を加えた表情写真の 呈示により、探索眼球運動は有意な抑制変化を示 し、(楽しい)という再イメージ想起と音声を負 荷した「笑い」の表情写真の呈示により陰性感情 負荷前の状態に回復する現象が観察された.これ らの眼球運動の変化は、(楽しい)(悲しい)とい う感情状態に伴う人の情動反応としてとらえるこ とができると考えられる.つまり、探索眼球運動 は陽性・陰性情動を反映する精神・心理生理学的 指標になり得ると考えられる.

富田¹²⁾は、うつ病患者を対象に、横「S」字を 用いた探索眼球運動の研究において, うつ病患者 は、健常者に比べて、注視点数が少なくなること を報告し、この注視点数の減少が外界への関心の 減退やそれに基づく行動の減少と相関があること を明らかにしている.本研究では、注視点の総数 において, 陽性感情負荷条件と陰性感情負荷条件 の間に有意な差が観察され、陽性感情負荷条件で は増加し, 陰性感情負荷条件では減少するという 結果を示した.人の眼球運動には、視野の中で認 知すべき対象の方向に視線を向けるための探索的 運動と視野の中にある対象物を認知する運動があ る. また. 人が対象物を認知する過程における心 理的要因について友久13)は、無数にある刺激の 中から特定の対象物を「認知する」ということは, 個体が何かの特定の物を見ようとする積極的な準 備状態にあって初めて可能であり、ここに知覚す るという働きが成立すると述べ、さらにこの準備 状態こそ「基本的態度」であり、「心的構え」で あって、一見、生理的と見なされる視認知が、心 理的な態度と密接に関連していると述べている. このように眼球運動が観察者の視野内にある,特 徴を持った対象物に対して生じ, また視覚刺激を 認知するに際し、積極的な準備状態が要求される とすれば、眼球運動には、観察者の外界への関心 の持ち方と対象物に対する働きかけが重要な要素 となる. つまり、陰性感情状態において、眼球運 動が減少するのは、呈示された表情写真に対し、 関わりを持とうとする積極的準備状態である「心 的構え」が低下したことによると考えられる。ま た、これらの眼球運動の乏しさは、余剰性の乏し さと表現することができるように思われる14). す なわち、(最も悲しい)という強い陰性感情を伴っ た過去の記憶をイメージ想起することにより、情 動の覚醒レベルが過覚醒状態に陥り、内面的なゆとりがなくなったため、その結果、能動性や外界に対する関心が低下したと考えられる.

回復過程については、総移動距離および停留点 総数において、条件1(笑い1:コントロール) と条件4(笑い4:回復過程その1)の間で有意 な差が認められ、一方、平均移動距離および平均 停留時間においては、条件1と条件4の間に有意 差は観察されなかった。また、条件1と条件5の 間には、全ての解析要素において、有意な差は観 察されなかった. これらの結果から、視野の広が りおよび注意の平均的な分配時間は,再陽性感情 を負荷することによって,より短時間で陰性感情 負荷前の状態まで回復するが、探索行動の遂行に 要する総合的なエネルギーおよび注意の分散の度 合いは短時間では戻らず、さらに再々陽性感情を 惹起することによって, よりコントロール状態に 回復することが観察された. 先行研究では, 再び 陽性感情(楽しいこと)をイメージ想起すると, 総移動距離は本研究の条件4と同様にすぐにコン トロール状態に回復するという結果が報告されて いるが、本研究では、再び陽性感情(楽しいこと) をイメージ想起したにもかかわらず、完全にコン トロール状態までは回復しなかった.これは、表 情写真のマッチングと音声による感情負荷によっ て、より強い陰性情動状態が惹起され、持続した 可能性も否定できない4).他の要因としては、呈 示写真の違いや解析時間の違いの検討も必要であ ろう. 今後, 今回用いた呈示写真と同様の写真を ミスマッチさせた条件の検討も必要であろう5).

また,すべての解析要素において,(悲しいこと)・(最も悲しいこと)という異なる場面をイメージ想起したにも関わらず,条件2(悲しいこと)と条件3(最も悲しいこと)の間には有意な差が認められなかった.このことから,イメージ想起する内容は異なっても,(悲しい)という陰性感情状態では,探索眼球運動は同程度に抑制されると考えられる.「眼は心の窓」と言われるように些細な情動に敏感に反応すると考えられる.他の可能性として,コントロール状態で眼球運動が大きい被験者では,条件2と条件3に有意差が観察された(未発表)ことより,計測時における「構え」に関連する可能性も考えられる³).

最後に、検査施行および臨床応用するにあたり、

検査結果の再現性は重要な問題であるため、本研究では、20名の被験者に対し、1カ月の期間をおき、再度同様の手続きで検査を行った。その結果、今回用いた全ての解析要素において、施行間に有意差は観察されなかった。また、施行間に有意な正の相関が観察された。以上の結果から、本検査の再現性は十分あると考えられる。前田⁹⁾が精神疾患における情動機構の重要性を提唱している患者様の視覚的認知機能、特に情動機能を理解する尺度の視覚的認知機能、特に情動機能を理解する尺度として、本研究は臨床的な応用が可能であると考えられる。

文 献

- 1) Holzman PS, Kringle E, Levy DL, Proctor LR, Haberman SJ, Yashillo NJ: Abnormal pursuit eye movement in schizophrenia. Evidence for genetic indicator. Arch Gen Psychiatry, 34:802-805, 1977
- 2) 松島英介,太田克也:認知の生理学的評価. 精神医学レビュー No. 27 精神疾患の認知障害(丹羽真一編),第1版,東京,ライフ・サイエンス,85-96,1998
- 3) Kojima T, Matsushima E, Nakajima K, Shiraishi H, Ando K: Eye movements in acute, chronic and remitted schizophrenics. Biol Psychiatry, 27: 975 989, 1990
- 4)上野雄文,森田喜一郎,早稲田芳史,平井 聡,前田久雄:精神分裂病者の探索眼球運動 における情動の影響 — 健常者との比較検討—. 臨床神経生理学,30:60-66,2002
- 5)森田喜一郎,富田 克,上野雄文,平井 聡, 山本寛子,前田久雄:精神分裂病者と健常者

- の眼球運動 赤ちゃんの表情の影響 —. 臨 床脳波, 44:154-159, 2002
- 6) Miyahira A, Morita K, Yamaguchi H, Nonaka K, Maeda H: Gender differences of exploratory eye movements: Life span study Life Science, 68: 569 – 577, 2000
- 7) Ryu H, Morita K, Shoji Y, Waseda Y, Maeda H: Abnomal exploratory eye movements in shizophrenic patients vs healthy subjects. Acta Neuro: Scand, 104:369-376, 2001
- 8) 鈴木直人:情動の心理学. 感情心理学への招待 感情・情緒へのアプローチ(濱 治世, 鈴木直人,濱保久著),第1版,東京,サイエンス社,107-136,2001
- 9) 前田久夫:精神疾患における情動の意義. 臨床精神薬理, 3:823-830, 2000
- 10) 川村光毅,小幡邦彦:情動の機構と歴史的考察. 脳の科学, 20:709-716, 1998
- 11) 松本 元:脳の構成論的研究からみた情動. 脳と精神の医学, 6:365-382, 1995
- 12) 富田 堯:うつ病患者の眼球運動. 眼とこころ ― 眼球運動による精神疾患へのアプローチ(島薗安雄監修), 第1版, 東京, 創造出版, 177-185, 1991
- 13) 友久久雄:ゲシュタルト認知と心的態度との 関連. 黒丸正四郎教授満15周年記念論文集. 神戸大学医学部精神神経科学教室,113-122,1975
- 14) 小島卓也:精神疾患における認知障害の重要性 一精神分裂病を中心に.精神医学レビューNo. 27 精神疾患の認知障害(丹羽真一編),第1版,東京,ライフ・サイエンス,5-15,1998

(受付 平成17年4月26日)

THE EFFECT OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTION ON THE EXPLORATORY EYE MOVEMENTS

Yohei Ishii¹⁾, Kiichiro Morita²⁾, Sachiko Nishiura³⁾, Hisayoshi Okamura¹⁾, Kiyoshi Makita²⁾ Kouji Kurakake²⁾ and Akira Tsuda⁴⁾

¹⁾Graduate School of Psychology, Kurume University ²⁾Cognitive and molecular of Brain disease, Kurume University ³⁾Department of Psychiatry, Kurume University School of Medicine ⁴⁾Department of Psychology, Kurume University

The object of the present study was to examine the effect of positive and negative emotion on the exploratory eye movements in healthy subjects.

Methods. Subjects included 79 healthy volunteers (42 men and 37 women) ranging in age from 18 to 60 years. Exploratory eye movements were recorded using an eyemark recorder. Before recording, all subjects were asked, "Watch baby's photograph carefully. After examination, I asked what kind of photograph did you see?" to examine exploratory eye movements.

Condition 1 (C1): All subjects were asked, "Recall and image pleasurable event". After all subjects responded, "Yes, imaging" and asked, "Imaging continuously" and presented a smiling baby's photograph with smiling sound.

Condition 2 (C2): All subjects were asked, "Recall and image sad events". After all subjects responded, "Yes, imaging" and asked, "Imaging continuously" and presented a crying baby's photograph with crying sound.

Condition 3 (C3): All subjects were asked, "Recall and image the most sad event". After all subjects responded, "Yes, imaging" and asked, "Imaging continuously" and presented a crying baby's photograph with crying sound.

Condition 4 (C4): After 1 minute rest, exploratory eye movements were recorded with the procedure as the same as C1.

Condition 5 (C5): After 1 minute rest, Exploratory eye movements were recorded again with the procedure as the same as C1.

Results. The mean eye scanning length (MESL) and the total eye scanning length (TESL) were clearly reduced during recalling and imaging sad events and recovered significantly after recalling and imaging pleasurable events.

The mean eye fixation time (MEFT) was extended during recalling and imaging sad events and recovered significantly after recalling and imaging pleasurable events.

The total number of eye fixations points (TNEFP) was clearly decreased during recalling and imaging sad events and recovered significantly after recalling and imaging pleasurable events.

In addition, to examine the reproduction of this study, the same inspection was done one month later. As a result, the difference was not observed between the initial results and the following results in four measures (MESL, TESL, TNEFP, MEFT). Also, the positive correlation was observed between the initial results and the following results.

Conclusions. Exploratory eye movements may be a useful biological index to evaluate positive and negative emotions.



NeuroImage

www.elsevier.com/locate/ynimg NeuroImage 27 (2005) 991 – 1001

Effects of dopaminergic and serotonergic manipulation on emotional processing: A pharmacological fMRI study

Hidehiko Takahashi, ^{a,b} Noriaki Yahata, ^{c,d} Michihiko Koeda, ^e Akihiro Takano, ^a Kunihiko Asai, ^b Tetsuya Suhara, ^a and Yoshiro Okubo ^{f,*}

Received 7 February 2005; revised 24 April 2005; accepted 17 May 2005 Available online 22 June 2005

Recent neuroimaging studies have demonstrated abnormal central emotional processing in psychiatric disorders. The dopamine (DA) systems and serotonin (5-HT) systems are the main target of psychopharmacotherapy. DA D₂ receptor antagonists and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are widely used in psychiatric practice. Investigating the effects of these drugs on emotional processing should lead to a better understanding of the pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy of neuropsychiatric disorders. We aimed to examine effects of dopaminergic and serotonergic manipulation on neural responses to unpleasant pictures in healthy volunteers using pharmacological fMRI.

Thirteen healthy male subjects participated in a single-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled design study. Each subject participated in three fMRI sessions. In each session, participants were orally administered either 25 mg of sultopride or 50 mg of fluvoxamine or placebo prior to scanning, and neural responses to unpleasant and neutral pictures were recorded.

Despite no significant differences being found in the subjective ratings of affective pictures across three sessions, compared to placebo, acute treatments of DA D2 receptor antagonists and SSRIs commonly attenuated the amygdala activity, although both treatments had slightly different modulatory effects on other components of the neural circuit of emotional processing. This study has shown that even acute treatment of drugs that manipulate neurotransmitter systems could affect brain activation associated with emotional processing in human brain. At the same time, our findings suggest that pharmacological fMRI could be a powerful tool for investigating the neurophysiological properties of drugs targeting neuropsychiatric disorders.

Keywords: Pharmacological fMRI; Dopamine D_2 receptor antagonists; SSRIs; Emotion

1053-8119/\$ - see front matter $\ @$ 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2005.05.039

Introduction

Recent neuroimaging studies have revealed abnormal central emotional processing in patients with psychiatric disorders such as mood disorders (Drevets, 2000), schizophrenia (Paradiso et al., 2003; Takahashi et al., 2004), and anxiety disorders (Kent and Rauch, 2003). However, the majority of patients examined in neuroimaging studies, especially those with schizophrenia, were taking drugs, and their possible effects on neural responses have not been clarified.

The dopamine (DA) systems and serotonin (5-HT) systems are the main target of pharmacological treatment of these psychiatric disorders. DA D_2 receptor antagonists and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are widely used and tolerated in clinical practice as antipsychotics and antidepressants/anxiolytics, respectively. To investigate the effects of these drugs on emotional processing will give a better understanding of the pathophysiology of psychiatric disorders and the neurophysiological properties of drugs targeting neuropsychiatric disorders.

DA systems arise from two primary midbrain areas. The mesostriatal system originates from the substantia nigra pars compacta (A9) and innervates the striatum, whereas the mesocorticolimbic system originates mainly from the ventral tegmental area (A10) and innervates the amygdala, hippocampus, and frontal cortical areas (Pralong et al., 2002). The DA systems are extensively distributed throughout the network of the limbic–cortical–striatal–pallidal–thalamic (LCSPT) circuit implicated in emotional processing (Drevets, 2000; Pralong et al., 2002). The components of the DA systems and LCSPT circuit overlap (Cardinal et al., 2002; Groenewegen and Uylings, 2000). Our PET study demonstrated that mesocorticolimbic regions (amygdala, hippocampus, thalamus, and anterior cingulate) are relatively rich in DA D₂ receptors, besides striatal regions (Okubo et al., 1999). Thus, DA D₂ receptor antagonists could be considered to

^aBrain Imaging Project, National Institute of Radiological Sciences, Japan

^bAsai Hospital, Japan

^cDepartment of Pharmacology, Nippon Medical School, Japan

d Japan Foundation for Aging and Health (research resident), Japan

^eDepartment of Bioinformatics, Medical Research Institute, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan

^fDepartment of Neuropsychiatry, Nippon Medical School, 1-1-5, Sendagi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8603 Japan

^{*} Corresponding author. Fax: +81 3 5814 6280.

E-mail address: okubo-y@nms.ac.jp (Y. Okubo).

Available online on ScienceDirect (www.sciencedirect.com).

substantially modulate emotional processing, particularly in the mesocorticolimbic systems. A recent study reported that acute administration of the DA D_2 receptor antagonist sulpiride impaired emotional memory, and the need for sensitive tests to study dopaminergic modulation of emotional processing was highlighted (Mehta et al., 2005).

Pharmacological fMRI is a non-invasive in vivo method that has the potential to investigate the effects of pharmacological manipulation on cognitive and emotional processing in the human brain, and this tool is expected to have a major impact on clinical practice and drug discovery (Honey and Bullmore, 2004). Among major neurotransmitter systems, DA systems have been widely investigated by the use of pharmacological fMRI. However, most pharmacological fMRI studies of DA systems have focused on cognitive or motor function, and pharmacological fMRI studies using emotional tasks are limited (Honey and Bullmore, 2004). An fMRI study has reported that dopaminergic drug therapy such as levodopa or DA agonists partially restored amygdala activation due to emotional task in Parkinson's disease (PD) patients who showed no significant amygdala activation during drug-off states (Tessitore et al., 2002). In addition, another fMRI study has demonstrated that amphetamine potentiated the response of the amygdala during an emotional task (Hariri et al., 2002a). Hence, using pharmacological fMRI, we aimed to investigate the effects of DA D₂ blockade on neural activity in the response to unpleasant pictures in healthy volunteers, hypothesizing that blockade of DA D₂ receptors would suppress the amygdala activity in response to emotional stimuli.

Another major neurotransmitter system, 5-HT systems, originates from 5-HT neurons in the raphe nuclei, and 5-HT fibers project to the amygdala, hippocampus, and frontal cortical area that are the key nodes of emotional processing (Buhot, 1997; Pineyro and Blier, 1999). Abnormally elevated amygdala activities in depressive patients have consistently been reported, and treatments by antidepressants such as SSRIs were reported to normalize the elevated amygdala activity (Drevets, 2000). Exaggerated amygdala responses were also reported in anxiety disorders (Rauch et al., 2003), and SSRIs are coming into use in the treatment of anxiety disorders (Kent et al., 1998).

Although it has long been thought that there is a delay of several weeks before a true antidepressant effect occurs, recent studies have led to the notion that antidepressants work within the first week (Posternak and Zimmerman, 2005), and several studies reported that even acute antidepressant treatment could facilitate positive emotional processing and work to redress negative biases in emotional processing (Harmer et al., 2003a,b). These results suggest that a single dose of an antidepressant can facilitate positive emotional processing and inhibit negative emotional processing. In fact, a recent evoked potential study has investigated the effects of acute treatment of SSRIs on emotional processing. In that study, acute administration of SSRIs attenuated cortical responses to unpleasant pictures and enhanced cortical responses to pleasant pictures (Kemp et al., 2004). However, evoked potential studies have a major limitation in that they cannot detect activity of subcortical structures. Since the amygdala receives dense serotonergic input from the raphe nuclei and has a high density of 5-HT transporters, it is considered to be a prime site for the anxiolytic action of SSRIs (Kent et al., 1998). Therefore, the need to investigate the effects of the acute administration of SSRIs on the amygdala is emphasized. We hypothesized that the acute administration of SSRIs, as well as DA D2 antagonists, would suppress the response of the amygdala, a key node of negative emotional

processing, and would modulate the response in the related brain area involved in negative emotional processing in healthy volunteers.

Methods

Participants

Thirteen healthy right-handed Japanese male subjects (mean age 29.2 ± 5.1 years, mean height 170.0 ± 4.1 cm, mean weight 65.5 ± 9.0 kg) were recruited from the surrounding community. They did not meet the criteria for any psychiatric disorder. None of the controls were taking alcohol at the time nor did they have a history of psychiatric disorder, significant physical illness, head injury, neurological disorder, or alcohol or drug dependence. All subjects underwent an MRI to rule out cerebral anatomic abnormalities. After complete explanation of the study, written informed consent was obtained from all subjects, and the study was approved by the Ethics Committee.

Materials

Stimulus materials were taken from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS) (Lang et al., 1997). Neutral and unpleasant pictures were selected according to the subjective ratings provided by IAPS. We employed 48 pictures from each class. Slides of the two emotional classes were matched for content (faces, human figures, animals, objects, scenery). The pictures were projected via a computer, and a telephoto lens onto a screen mounted on a head-coil. The experimental design consisted of 6 blocks for each of the 2 conditions (neutral, unpleasant) interleaved with 24-s rest periods. The order of presentation for the 2 conditions was fixed in the neutral—unpleasant sequence.

During the rest condition, subjects viewed a crosshair pattern projected to the center of the screen. In each 24-s block, 8 different pictures of the same emotional class were presented for 3 s each. During the scans, the subjects were instructed to press a selection button with the right index finger, indicating how each picture made them feel using a 3-point analog scale (1 = neutral, 2 = slightly unpleasant, 3 = extremely unpleasant).

Physical data

Participants were checked for blood pressure (BP), heart rate (HR), and respiration rate (RR) before administrations of drugs and just before scanning.

Drug administration

We used sultopride (SUL), a substituted benzamide derivative, as a selective DA D_2 receptor antagonist. SUL has higher lipophilicity than other substituted benzamide derivatives such as amisulpride or sulpiride and penetrates the blood-brain barrier more easily (Kapur et al., 2002; Mizuchi et al., 1983; Moller, 2003). For this reason, we used SUL with the purpose of minimizing the effect of DA D_2 receptor antagonist on peripheral DA receptors in blood vessels or the pituitary, which are outside the blood-brain barrier. The dosage of SUL was determined by our recent positron emission tomography (PET) study, in which the ED₅₀ (concentration required to induce 50% occupancy) value of

SUL was 8.7 mg for dose and 32 ng/ml for plasma concentration, and 25 mg of SUL resulted in sufficient plasma concentration to occupy approximately 60-70% of dopamine D₂ receptors (unpublished data). It has been shown that occupancy in the approximate range of 60-70% of central dopamine D₂ receptors is needed to produce an antipsychotic effect. Higher receptor occupancy (more than 80%) is associated with extrapyramidal effects (Farde et al., 1992; Kapur et al., 2000). Since DA D₂ receptor antagonists are mainly used with the purpose of obtaining antipsychotic effects, we aimed to elucidate the effects of occupancy of about 60-70% of central DA D2 receptors in this study. We used 50 mg of fluvoxiamine (FLU) as SSRI. A previous study reported that minimally effective dosage was 50 mg/day (Walczak et al., 1996), and our previous data demonstrated that the ED50 value of FLU was 7.4 mg for dose and 4.2 ng/ml for plasma concentration and that 50 mg of FLU resulted in enough plasma concentration to occupy approximately 80% of 5-HT transporters (Suhara et al., 2003).

The study was a single-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled cross-over design. Each subject participated in three fMRI sessions separated by a minimum washout period of 14 days. Because it was reported that the elimination half-life of SUL in plasma was 3.6 h (Kobari et al., 1985) and that of FLU was 15 h in human (DeVane and Gill, 1997), it was considered that a 14-day washout period was sufficient and that the order of the drugs did not affect the plasma concentration of each drug. In each session, participants were given orally either 25 mg of SUL or 50 mg of FLU or placebo (PBO) (lactose) prior to scanning in a single-blind manner so that appropriate medical treatment could be administered in the event of adverse responses. The order of drug administration was counterbalanced across the subjects. The drug administration order consisted of 6 combinations (SUL-FLU-PBO, SUL-PBO-FLU, FLU-SUL-PBO, FLU-PBO-SUL, PBO-SUL-FLU, and PBO-FLU-SUL), and we randomly assigned each of the combinations to each subject. To ensure maximum and stable plasma concentrations of SUL and FLU, SUL and PBO were given 2 h before scanning, and FUL was given 5 h prior to scanning.

Images acquisition

The images were acquired with a 1.5 T Signa system (General Electric, Milwaukee, WI). Functional images of 264 volumes were acquired with T2*-weighted gradient echo planar imaging sequences sensitive to the blood oxygenation level dependent (BOLD) contrast. Each volume consisted of 30 transaxial contiguous slices with a slice thickness of 4 mm to cover almost the whole brain (flip angle, 90°; TE, 50 ms; TR, 3 s; matrix, 64 × 64; field of view, 24 × 24 cm). High-resolution, T1-weighted anatomic images were acquired for anatomic comparison (124 contiguous axial slices, 3D Spoiled-Grass sequence (SPGR), slice thickness 1.5 mm, TE, 9 ms; TR, 22 ms; flip angle, 30°; matrix, 256 × 192; field of view, 25 × 25 cm).

Analysis of functional imaging data

Data analysis was performed with statistical parametric mapping software package (SPM02) (Wellcome Department of Cognitive Neurology, London, UK) running with MATLAB (Mathworks, Natick, MA). All volumes were realigned to the first volume of each session to correct for subject motion and

were spatially normalized to the standard space defined by the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) template. After normalization, all scans had a resolution of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ mm³. Functional images were spatially smoothed with a 3D isotropic Gaussian kernel (full width at half maximum of 8 mm). Low frequency noise was removed by applying a high-pass filter (cutoff period = 192 s) to the fMRI time series at each voxel. A temporal smoothing function was applied to the fMRI time series to enhance the temporal signal-to-noise ratio. Significant hemodynamic changes for each condition were examined using the general linear model with boxcar functions convoluted with a hemodynamic response function. Statistical parametric maps for each contrast of t statistic were calculated on a voxel-by-voxel basis. The t values were then transformed to unit normal distribution, resulting in Z scores.

To assess the specific condition effect, we used the contrasts by subtracting the BOLD signals in response to the neutral condition from those in response to the unpleasant condition (U-N contrast) in single-subject analysis. For each drug treatment condition, the U-N contrast images obtained from single-subject analysis were entered into group analysis. A random effects model, which estimates the error variance for each condition across the subjects. was implemented for group analysis. This procedure provides a better generalization for the population from which data are obtained. A one-sample t test was used to determine group activation for each drug. To compare the effect of drugs on the U-N contrast, we performed paired t tests (SUL vs. PBO, FLU vs. PBO, PBO vs. SUL, and PBO vs. FLU) to test relative differences in the pattern of neural activation by subtracting the unpleasant minus neutral U-N contrasts of PBO treatment from the U-N contrasts of drug (SUL/FLU) treatments and vice versa. Significant clusters of activation were determined using the conjoint expected probability distribution of the height and extent of Z scores with the height and extent threshold. Coordinates of activation were converted from MNI coordinates to the Talairach and Tournoux coordinates using the mni2tal algorithm (M. Brett, Cambridge, MA) (Talairach and Tournoux, 1988).

To examine individual differences in the effect of the two drugs on amygdala activation, we plotted the signal changes elicited by unpleasant condition compared to neutral condition in the amygdala. We used signal changes of the left amygdala (x, y, z = -14, -3, -22) and the right amygdala (x, y, z = 22, -3, -15), showing the largest signal reduction by SUL treatment as revealed by group analysis (paired t test). Similarly, we examined the signal changes of the left amygdala (x, y, z = -24, -12, -11) and the right amygdala (x, y, z = 26, 1, -22) for FUL treatment. We compared the mean signal changes in the left amygdala (x, y, z = 26, 1, -22) elicited by unpleasant condition compared to neutral condition during PBO treatment and drug (SUL and FLU) treatments.

Results

Physical data

Two-way repeated-measures analysis of variance of BP (max), BP (min), HR, and RR showed no significant main effect of drug ($P=0.485,\ P=0.744,\ P=0.580,\ P=0.556$) nor a significant main effect of time ($P=0.514,\ P=0.466,\ P=0.248,\ P=0.673$) or