

정신분열병 환자에서 청각 사건관련전위 P300 : 반응시간에 따른 분석

진용탁¹ · 남종호² · 강진양³ · 김성철⁴ · 박이진⁴ · 한상익⁴ · 전양환⁴

Auditory Event-Related Potentials P300 in Patients with Schizophrenia : Analysis by Reaction Time

Yong-Tak Jin, MD¹, Jong-Ho Nam, PhD², Chin-Yang Kang, PhD³, Sung-Chul Kim, MD⁴,
E-Jin Park, MD⁴, Sang-Ick Han, MD, PhD⁴, and Yang-Whan Jeon, MD, PhD⁴

¹Department of Neuropsychiatry, Eunhye Hospital, Incheon, Korea

²Department of Psychology, The Catholic University of Korea, Incheon, Korea

³College of Pharmacy, Sahn Yook University, Seoul, Korea

⁴Department of Psychiatry, Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Incheon, Korea

Objectives : Using two stimuli, this study was designed to evaluate variations of P300 in relations to reaction time of pressing the button for target tones in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods : The auditory oddball paradigm was used for the patients (N=22) and normal controls (N=23). The two stimuli were composed of target (20%, 2000 Hz, 75 dB) tone and standard (80%, 1000 Hz, 75 dB) tone, with 2 sec inter-stimulus interval, 50 msec duration and 10 msec rise or fall time. In each subject, P300s were acquired for both fast reaction time (FRT) and slow reaction time (SRT) to target response.

Results : P300 amplitude in patients with schizophrenia was lower than controls across FRT and SRT ($p < 0.001$), but P300 latency was not delayed ($p > 0.8$). In this study, even though the reaction time for the button pressing task might be faster in patients with schizophrenia ($p < 0.1$), the P300 to FRT in patients with schizophrenia was lower than the P300 to SRT in controls ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion : These results suggest that the lower P300 in patients with schizophrenia might be due to cognitive dysfunction and the patient's performance in reaction time for pressing buttons, both independently. Thus, P300 as well as reaction time may be used to further explore a variety of domains of cognitive function. (J Korean Neuropsychiatr Assoc 2006;45 (2) :100-108)

KEY WORDS : P300 · Reaction time · Schizophrenia · Auditory paradigm.

서 론

1950

가

1,2)

(MRI)

가

: 2005 8 23 / : 2006 1 19

Address for correspondence

Yang - Whan Jeon, M.D., Ph.D. Department of Psychiatry, Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, 665 Bupyung - dong, Bupyung - gu, Incheon 403 - 720, Korea

Tel : +82.32 - 510 - 5800, Fax : +82.32 - 510 - 5678

E - mail : jeonleo@olmh.cuk.ac.kr

가

가
(fMRI) 3)

가 , P300 ¹⁶⁾

4) P300

P300

5-7) 가 P300 (latency jittering)

(MRI) (event - related potential, ERP) ^{8,9)} 가 가

가 (evoked potentials) 가

(jittering) P300 (trials)

P300 , P300 300 msec

P300 가 ^{22,23)}

P300 P300 P300 가

가 가 Bahramali ²⁴⁾

12)

P300 가 ^{13,14)}

P300 가 P300

가 P300

15,16) P300 1) P300

1 1~2 ms P300 2) P300

17,18) P300

가 P300

19-21)

P300 가 P300

가 가

P300

(averaging) P300

가 P300

대상 22 (=8 , 10) . 23 (=9 , 30.8 ± 10.8) .

($\chi^2 < 0.1$, $p > 0.1$) ($t = 1.61$, $p > 0.1$)

35.6 ± 9.1) (The positive and negative syndrome scale, PANSS)²⁵⁾ 가

17.0 ± 3.0 , 21.1 ± 4.4 , 43.9 ± 5.6

뇌파 측정 32 (frontal ; Fz, F3/4, F7/8), (fronto - central ; FCz, FC3/4, FT7/8), (central ; Cz, C3/4, T7/8), (centro - parietal ; CPz, CP3/4, CP7/8), (parietal ; Pz, P3/4, P7/8) 25 (occipital ; Oz, O1/2), (M1, M2) (reference) (forehead) (ground) 10 k 가

(bandpass) 0.01~30 Hz , 100 ms 900 ms 1000 ms 500 Hz 가 ± 100 μ V (artifact) ,²⁶⁾ 10 Hz (low - pass filtering).

검사 모형 2가 (1000 Hz, 75 dB, 80%), (2000 Hz, 75 dB,

20%) 10 ms, 2 50 ms, 200

자료 분석 P300 가 (Fz, Cz, Pz) , P300 P300 P300 P300 P300 “ P300 (fast reaction time P300, FRT P300) ”, P300 “ P300 (slow reaction time P300, SRT P300) ”

(group ; controls vs. schizophrenics) , (electrode ; Fz, Cz, vs. Pz) (FRT vs. SRT) 가

Greenhouse - Geisser P300 P300 P300 (mixed within - and between - repeated measures ANOVA) (group ; SRT controls vs. FRT schizophrenics) , (electrode ; Fz, Cz, vs. Pz)

가
Geisser
Statistica(version 6.1)
0.05
Greenhouse -

(grand average event - related potentials)
Fig. 3
P300

Table 1 Table 2

결 과

과제수행능력

98%, 99%
가 (p>0.5).
(reaction time) 407 ms(SD=98),
488 ms(SD=137)
(p<0.001).
(FRT) 348 ms
(SD=90), 409 ms(SD=102)
(SRT) 478 ms(SD=
130), 571 ms(SD=175)
(F=4.5, p<0.05).
SRT FRT
(t= 1.99, df=43, p<0.1).

전체 비교

P300 (F=20, p<0.001),
P300 (F=87, p<0.0001)
P300 (F=8, p<0.01).
P300 (F<0.1, p>0.8).
P300 (F=34, p<0.0001)
가 (F<1, p>0.5).
P300 (F=1.4, p>0.1).

SRT 대조군과 FRT 환자군의 비교

P300 SRT FRT
(F=3.2, p<0.1), SRT
FRT 가
(F=6, p<0.01).

사건 관련 전위 P300

Fig. 1 Fig. 2

Table 1. Summary of ANOVA in all paradigms. G, RT, and E refer to group (controls vs. schizophrenics), reaction time (Fast vs. Slow), and E (midline electrodes : Fz, Cz, Pz), respectively

Factor (d.f.)	Amplitude			Latency		
	F	ϵ	p	F	ϵ	p
G (1, 43)	19.7	-	<0.001	0.1	-	ns
RT (1, 43)	9.0	1	<0.01	33.9	1	<0.001
RT x G (1, 43)	0.1	1	ns	0.4	1	ns
E (2, 86)	86.6	0.90	<0.001	1.4	0.69	ns
E x G (2, 86)	8.1	0.90	<0.01	2.3	0.69	ns
RT x E (2, 86)	1.4	0.94	ns	0.1	0.82	ns
RT x E x G (2, 86)	1.0	0.94	ns	0.4	0.82	ns

'ns' refers to not significant

Table 2. Summary of ANOVA in fast reaction time P300 in schizophrenics and slow reaction time P300 in controls. G and E refer to group (controls vs. schizophrenics) and E (midline electrodes : Fz, Cz, Pz)

Factor (d.f.)	Amplitude			Latency		
	F	ϵ	p	F	ϵ	p
G (1, 43)	3.2	-	<0.1	11.5	-	<0.01
E (1, 43)	84.5	0.92	<0.001	1.6	0.95	ns
E x G (2, 86)	6.1	0.92	<0.01	2.1	0.95	ns

'ns' refers to not significant

P300 FRT SRT
(F=11.5, p<0.01).
(F=1.6, p>0.1)
가 (F=2, p>0.1).

고 찰

P300

P300
Jeon Polich
가 가

P300

marker) ^{28,29)}

P300 ³⁰⁾

가 가

(trait

P300

P300

²⁷⁾ P300

가
P300
가

가
가
^{31,32)}

P300 가

P300

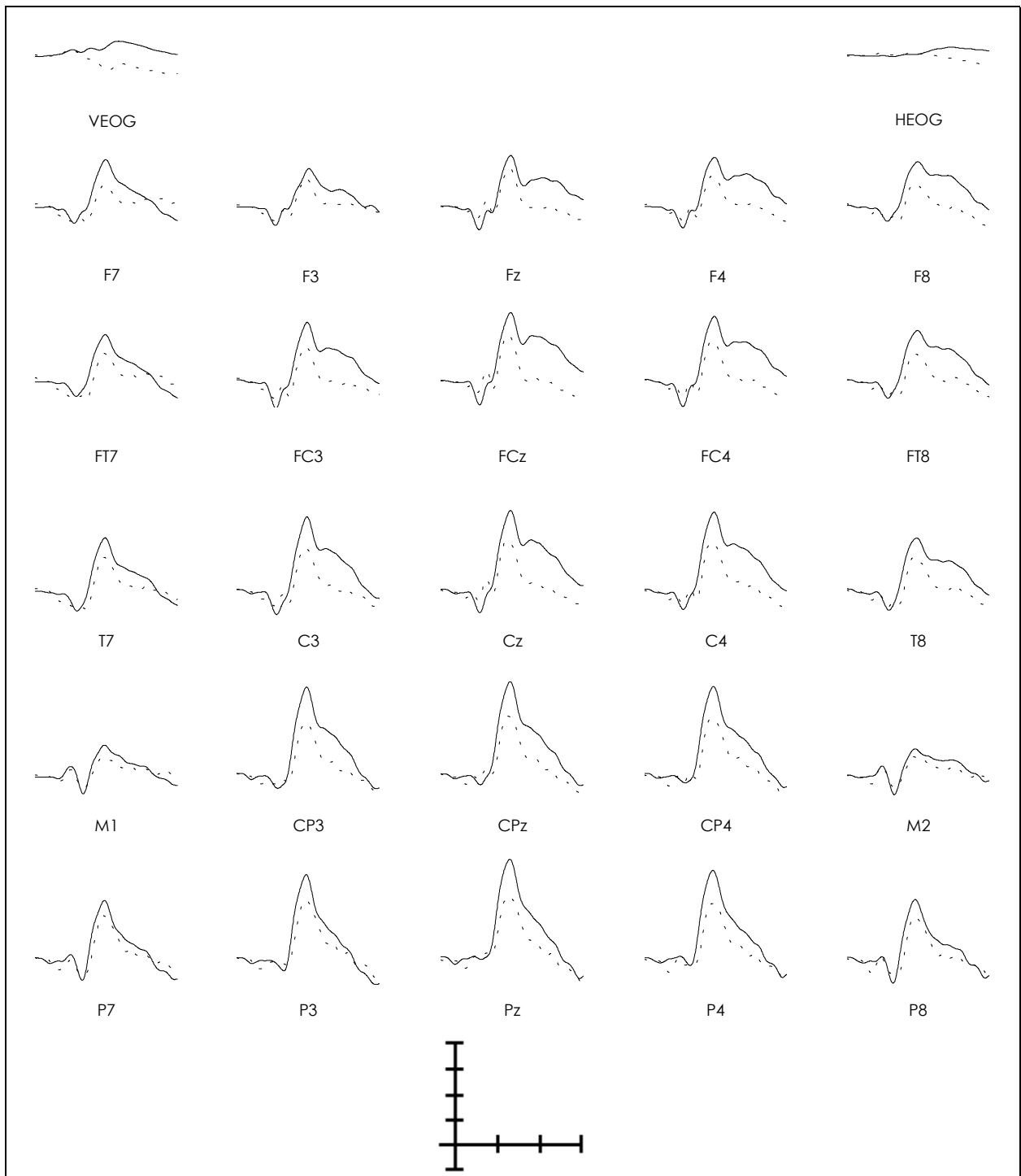


Fig. 1. Grand average waveforms of controls (N=23, unbroken lines) and schizophrenics (N=22, broken lines) in fast reaction time P300. The inter-tick interval of X and Y axis refer to 100 ms and 5 µV.

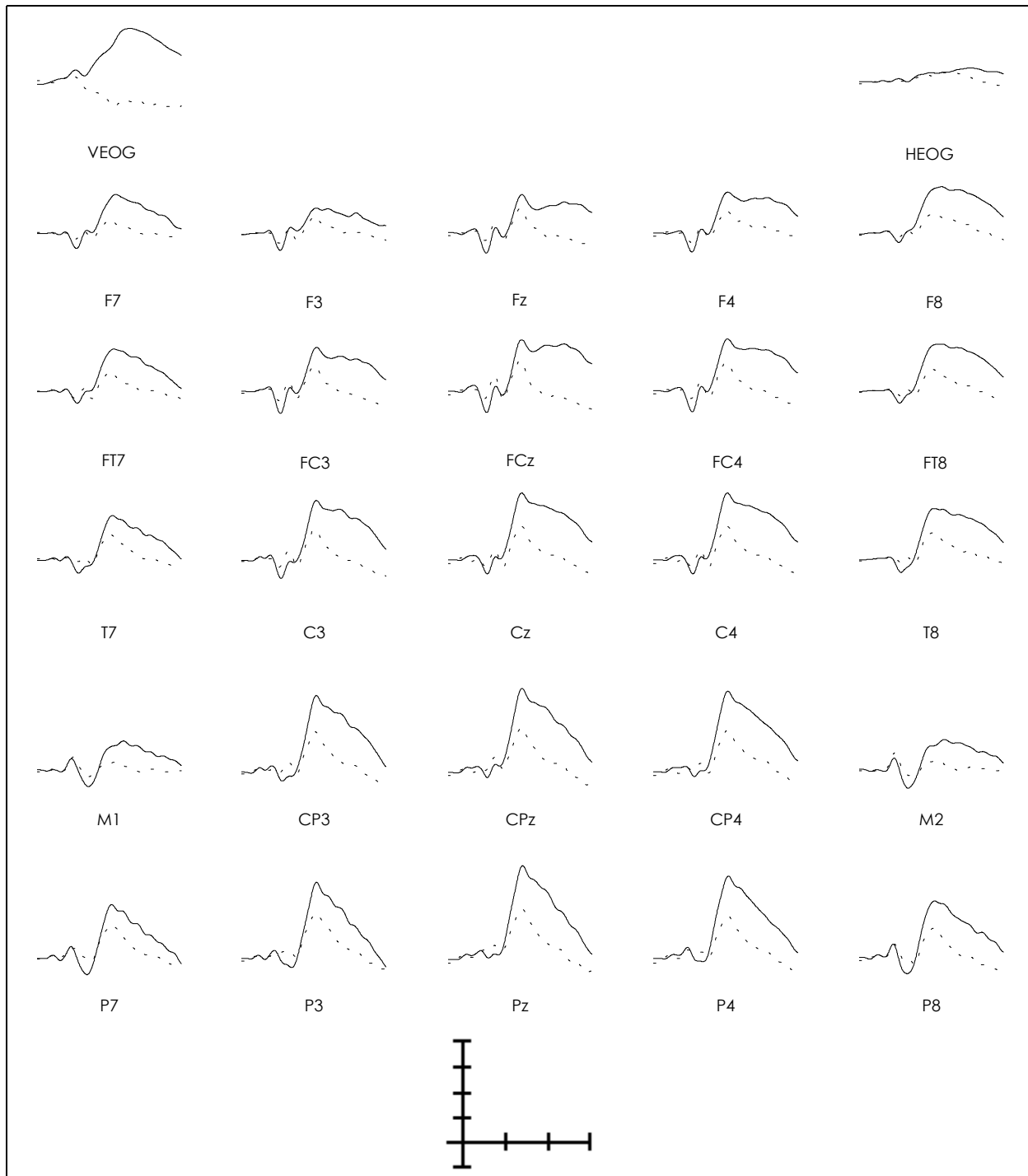


Fig. 2. Grand average waveforms of controls (N=23, unbroken lines) and schizophrenics (N=22, broken lines) in slow reaction time P300. The inter-tick interval of X and Y axis refer to 100 ms and 5 μ V.

P300

P300

P300

가 (stimulus evaluation),

중심 단어 : P300

REFERENCES

- 1) Gold JM. Cognitive deficits as treatment targets in schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res* 2004;72:21-28.
- 2) Green MF, Nuechterlein KH. The MATRICS initiative: developing a consensus cognitive battery for clinical trials. *Schizophr Res* 2004;72: 1-3.
- 3) McCarthy G, Luby M, Gore J, Goldman-Rakic P. Infrequent events transiently activate human prefrontal and parietal cortex as measured by functional MRI. *J Neurophysiol* 1997;77:1630-1634.
- 4) Ford JM, Sullivan EV, Marsh L, White PM, Lim KO, Pfefferbaum A. The relationship between P300 amplitude and regional gray matter volumes depends upon the attentional system engaged. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1994;90:214-228.
- 5) Juckel G, Reischies FM, Muller-Schubert A, Vogel AC, Gaebel W, Hegerl U. Ventricle size and P300 in schizophrenia. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 1994;243:352-354.
- 6) Egan MF, Duncan CC, Suddath RL, Kirch DG, Mirsky AF, Wyatt RJ. Event-related potential abnormalities correlate with structural brain alterations and clinical features in patients with chronic schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res* 1994;11:259-271.
- 7) McCarley RW, Shenton ME, O'Donnell BF, Faux SF, Kikinis R, Nestor PG, et al. Auditory P300 abnormalities and left posterior superior temporal gyrus volume reduction in schizophrenia. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1993;50:190-197.
- 8) McCarley RW, Wible CG, Frumin M, Hirayasu Y, Levitt JJ, Fischer IA, et al. MRI anatomy of schizophrenia. *Biol Psychiatry* 1999;45: 1099-1119.
- 9) Sullivan EV, Lim KO, Mathalon D, Marsh L, Beal DM, Harris D, et al. A profile of cortical gray matter volume deficits characteristic of schizophrenia. *Cereb Cortex* 1998;8:117-124.
- 10) Polich J. Clinical application of the P300 event-related brain potential. *Phys Med Rehabil Clin N Am* 2004;15:133-161.
- 11) Siddle DA. Orienting, habituation, and resource allocation: an associative analysis. *Psychophysiology* 1991;28:245-259.
- 12) Braff DL. Information processing and attention dysfunctions in schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bull* 1993;19:233-259.
- 13) Ford JM, Pfefferbaum A, Roth W. P3 and schizophrenia. *Ann NY Acad Sci* 1992;658:146-162.
- 14) McCarley RW, Faux SF, Shenton ME, Nestor PG, Adams J. Event-related potentials in schizophrenia: their biological and clinical correlates and a new model of schizophrenic pathophysiology. *Schizophr Res* 1991;4:209-231.
- 15) Duncan-Johnson CC. Young Psychophysicologist Award address, 1980. P300 latency: a new metric of information processing. *Psychophysiology* 1981;18:207-215.
- 16) Magliero A, Bashore TR, Coles MG, Donchin E. On the dependence of P300 latency on stimulus evaluation processes. *Psychophysiology* 1984;21:171-186.
- 17) Goodin DS, Squires KC, Henderson BH, Starr A. Age-related variations in evoked potentials to auditory stimuli in normal human subjects. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1978;44:447-458.
- 18) Polich J. Meta-analysis of P300 normative aging studies. *Psychophysiology* 1996;33:334-353.
- 19) Polich J, Ehlers CL, Otis S, Mandell AJ, Bloom FE. P300 latency reflects the degree of cognitive decline in dementing illness. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1986;63:138-144.
- 20) Ball SS, Marsh JT, Schubarth G, Brown WS, Strandburg R. Longitudinal P300 latency changes in Alzheimer's disease. *J Gerontol* 1989; 44:M195-200.
- 21) Ortiz T, Martin Loeches M, Miguel F, Abdad EV, Puente AE. P300 latency and amplitude in the diagnosis of dementia. *J Clin Psychol* 1994;50:381-388.
- 22) Elsass P, Hartelius H. Reaction time and brain disease: relations to location, etiology and progression of cerebral dysfunction. *Acta Neurol Scand* 1985;71:11-19.
- 23) Benton AL. Interactive effects of age and brain disease on reaction

- time. *Arch Neurol* 1977;34:369-370.
- 24) Bahramali H, Gordon E, Li WM, Rennie C, Wright J, Meares R. Fast and slow reaction times and associated ERPs in patients with schizophrenia and controls. *Int J Neurosci* 1998;95:155-165.
 - 25) Kay SR, Fizbein A, Opler LA. The positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) for schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bull* 1987;2:261-276.
 - 26) Semlitsch HV, Anderer P, Schuster P, Presslich O. A solution for reliable and valid reduction of ocular artifacts, applied to the P300 ERP. *Psychophysiology* 1986;23:695-703.
 - 27) Jeon YW, Polich J. Meta-analysis of P300 and schizophrenia: patients, paradigms, and practical implications. *Psychophysiology* 2003;40:684-701.
 - 28) St Clair D, Blackwood D, Muir W. P300 abnormality in schizophrenic subtypes. *J Psychiatr Res* 1989;23:49-55.
 - 29) Mathalon DH, Ford JM, Pfefferbaum A. Trait and state aspects of P300 amplitude reduction in schizophrenia: a retrospective longitudinal study. *Biol Psychiatry* 2000;47:434-449.
 - 30) Rao KM, Ananthnarayanan CV, Gangadhar BN, Janakiramaiah N. Smaller auditory P300 amplitude in schizophrenics in remission. *Neuropsychobiology* 1995;33:171-174.
 - 31) Kutas M, McCarthy G, Donchin E. Augmenting mental chronometry: the P300 as a measure of stimulus evaluation time. *Science* 1977;197:792-795.
 - 32) Ritter W, Simson R, Vaughan HG Jr, Friedman D. A brain event related to the making of a sensory discrimination. *Science* 1979;203:1358-1361.
 - 33) Toda K, Tachibana H, Sugita M, Konishi K. P300 and reaction time in Parkinson's disease. *J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol* 1993;6:131-136.
 - 34) Roth WT, Ford JM, Kopell BS. Long-latency evoked potentials and reaction time. *Psychophysiology* 1978;15:17-23.
 - 35) Ritter W, Simson R, Vaughan HG Jr. Association cortex potentials and reaction time in auditory discrimination. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1972;33:547-555.
 - 36) Bahramali H, Gordon E, Li WM, Rennie C, Wright J. Fast and slow reaction time changes reflected in ERP brain function. *Int J Neurosci* 1998;93:75-85.
 - 37) McCarthy G, Donchin E. A metric for thought: a comparison of P300 latency and reaction time. *Science* 1981;211:77-80.
 - 38) Krauhin C, Yiannikis C, Coyle S, Gordon E, Rennie C, Howson A, et al. The relationship between reaction time and latency of the P300 event-related potential in normal subjects and Alzheimer's disease. *Clin Exp Neurol* 1989;26:81-88.
 - 39) Duncan-Johnson CC, Donchin E. The P300 component of the event-related brain potential as an index of information processing. *Biol Psychol* 1982;14:1-52.
 - 40) Ivey RG, Schmidt HB. P300 response: habituation. *J Am Acad Audiol* 1993;4:182-188.
 - 41) Duncan-Johnson CC, Donchin E. On quantifying surprise: the variation of event-related potentials with subjective probability. *Psychophysiology* 1977;14:456-467.
 - 42) Johnson R Jr, Donchin E. On how P300 amplitude varies with the utility of the eliciting stimuli. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1978;44:424-437.
 - 43) Roth WT, Ford JM, Stephen JL, Kopell BS. Effects of stimulus probability and task-relevance on event-related potentials. *Psychophysiology* 1976;13:311-317.
 - 44) Polich J, Kok A. Cognitive and biological determinants of P300: an integrative review. *Biol Psychol* 1995;41:103-146.
 - 45) Mathalon DH, Ford JM, Rosenbloom M, Pfefferbaum A. P300 reduction and prolongation with illness duration in schizophrenia. *Biol Psychiatry* 2000;47:413-427.