Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies of schizophrenia have delineated structurally compromised neural networks, including prefrontal, medial temporal and superior temporal cortices. In addition, studies using region-of-interest volumetry have identified correlations of superior temporal gyrus areas with symptoms including auditory hallucinations, thought disorder and cognitive deficits. These studies, however, have been limited to particular areas of the superior temporal gyrus, such as the anterior gyrus or planum temporale, further complicated by diverging anatomical definitions of subregions. Voxel-based studies have mostly relied on small sample sizes and often compared either patients with persistent hallucinations and controls, or hallucinating and non-hallucinating patients. Only two smaller studies directly correlated measures of auditory hallucinations with temporal brain structural measures in participants with first-episode or chronic disorder. In this study we sought to extend our earlier findings of multifocal frontotemporal changes related to auditory hallucinations, by applying voxel-based morphometry (VBM) in a larger cohort of patients with schizophrenia to allow comparability with recent VBM studies in patients with auditory hallucinations.

Results

The distribution of hallucination scores is given in online Fig. DS1. Voxel-based analyses (Fig. 1) revealed six cortical (but no subcortical or cerebellar) clusters correlated with severity of auditory hallucination (maximum voxel coordinates and t-values in parentheses): left primary/secondary auditory cortex (−58, −11, 9; t = 3.30); left anterior superior temporal cortex (−57, 3, −10; t = 3.82); right superior temporal gyrus including the primary/secondary auditory cortex (64, −19, 14; t = 3.75) and superior temporal areas including primary and secondary auditory cortices.

Method

We analysed high-resolution images acquired on a 1.5 T Philips ASCII MRI scanner (Philips Medical Systems, Best, The Netherlands): repetition time 13 ms, echo time 5 ms, flip angle 250, 256 sagittal slices, voxel dimensions 1 mm x 1 mm x 1 mm. Participants were 99 patients with schizophrenia (57 men and 42 women, aged 18–65 years, mean 36.2 years, s.d. = 11.2) treated at our department and diagnosed according to both ICD–10 and DSM–IV using semi-structured interviews. None of the patients had a second psychiatric, neurological or major medical condition, or history of traumatic brain injury. All participants were stable in terms of both medication and clinical symptoms, or history of traumatic brain injury. All participants had a second psychiatric, neurological or major medical condition, or history of traumatic brain injury. None of the patients at our department and diagnosed according to both ICD–10 and DSM–IV using semi-structured interviews. None of the patients.
mid-superior temporal gyrus area (55, −14, 0; t = 3.53); left angular gyrus (51, −51, 18; t = 4.18); left postcentral gyrus (−12, −38, 75; t = 3.27); and left posterior cingulate cortex extending towards the precuneus (−14, −53, 12; t = 3.16).

Discussion

We found several temporal and parietal brain areas to be correlated with severity of auditory hallucinations in schizophrenia. This finding offers three important new insights. First, the superior temporal gyrus is affected bilaterally to different extents in specific subregions. Importantly, this includes the primary and secondary auditory areas, long suspected to be a modality-specific correlate of this symptom. These areas coincide with findings from functional MRI studies, as well as potential target areas of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation therapy for treatment-resistant auditory hallucinations. To our best knowledge our study is the largest VBM study of its kind, and is thus likely to provide higher statistical power than previous studies of hallucinations in schizophrenia with smaller sample sizes. However, its cross-sectional nature precludes identification of the timing of these changes. A study of auditory hallucinations in bipolar disorder, in which this symptom is much less frequent, found a similar correlation for a slightly more inferior cluster in the middle temporal cortex. Second, our findings suggest that this specific association of superior temporal/Heschl’s gyrus alterations and auditory hallucinations is not categorical, but rather reflects an increasingly higher load of structural changes to be associated with symptom expression. This implies a dimensional rather than categorical association. Some previous MRI studies have been restricted to people with persistent auditory hallucinations, which gives some advantage for phenotypic stability. In contrast, our correlational approach takes into account patients with a low probability of having (or having had) auditory hallucinations and also those without current hallucinations. Considering other disease-related sources of variation, the findings are thus less likely to reflect changes due to selection of a subgroup of patients with schizophrenia in whom auditory hallucinations persist over longer periods or are treatment-refractory. Third, we found several areas outside the superior temporal gyrus to be correlated with auditory hallucinations as well. Although the inferior lateral parietal cluster (located somewhat posterior to a supramarginal cluster of our previous study) may be related to verbal aspects of hallucinations, we did not replicate our previous finding of right prefrontal changes. Also, the postcentral changes, although described in another VBM study of auditory hallucinations, have not been included in any of the current hypotheses (either misattribution of inner speech or modality-specific sensory cortical dysfunction); hence, their significance remains unclear.

A few limitations should be considered. First, VBM does not disclose the nature of underlying neuropathological changes. Although reduction of neuropil would be a potential substrate, we cannot exclude effects of local cerebral blood volume or flow. As with most studies correlating a state-related variable (such as psychopathological symptoms) with a rather trait-related variable (such as brain structure), findings might be prone to type 2 errors, as symptoms are more dynamic than structural changes. However, it is important to note the stable psychopathological state of our patients, and that our superior temporal gyrus findings in particular are consistent with previous findings using region-of-interest or VBM methods. Also, we statistically removed variance related to SAPS total score (without auditory hallucination items), which makes it less likely that results reflect significant correlations with positive symptoms overall. Finally, we need to consider the effect of antipsychotic medication, since we were not able to correct for lifetime antipsychotic exposure, which might vary in relation to symptom profiles.

Taken together, our findings provide refined anatomical mapping of auditory hallucinations in schizophrenia using the largest sample studied so far, and have identified a set of superior temporal cortical areas, including primary and secondary auditory cortex, which provide a modality-specific structural correlate of this frequent symptom of schizophrenia.

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