



James S. McDonnell Foundation



# Circular Inference in Schizophrenia

**Sophie Deneve, Renaud Jardri, Sandrine Duverne**

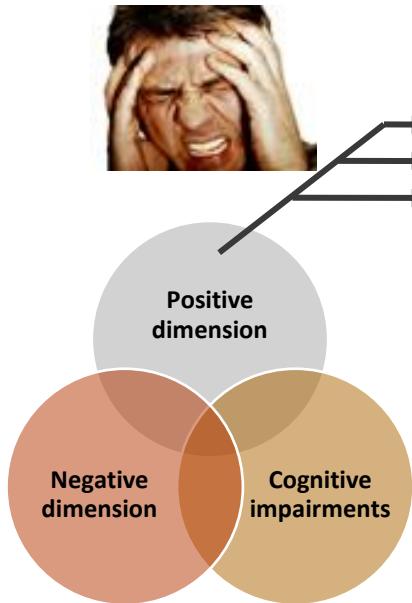


Laboratoire de Neurosciences Cognitives  
INSERM, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris



Agence Nationale pour la Recherche (ANR)  
James S. McDonnell Foundation  
European research council (ERC)

# Schizophrenia



*Hallucinations*  
*Delusions*  
*Alien control*

- . 1% of the population.
- . Extremely disruptive.
- . Stigmatized.

## **Neural basis unknown, controversial**

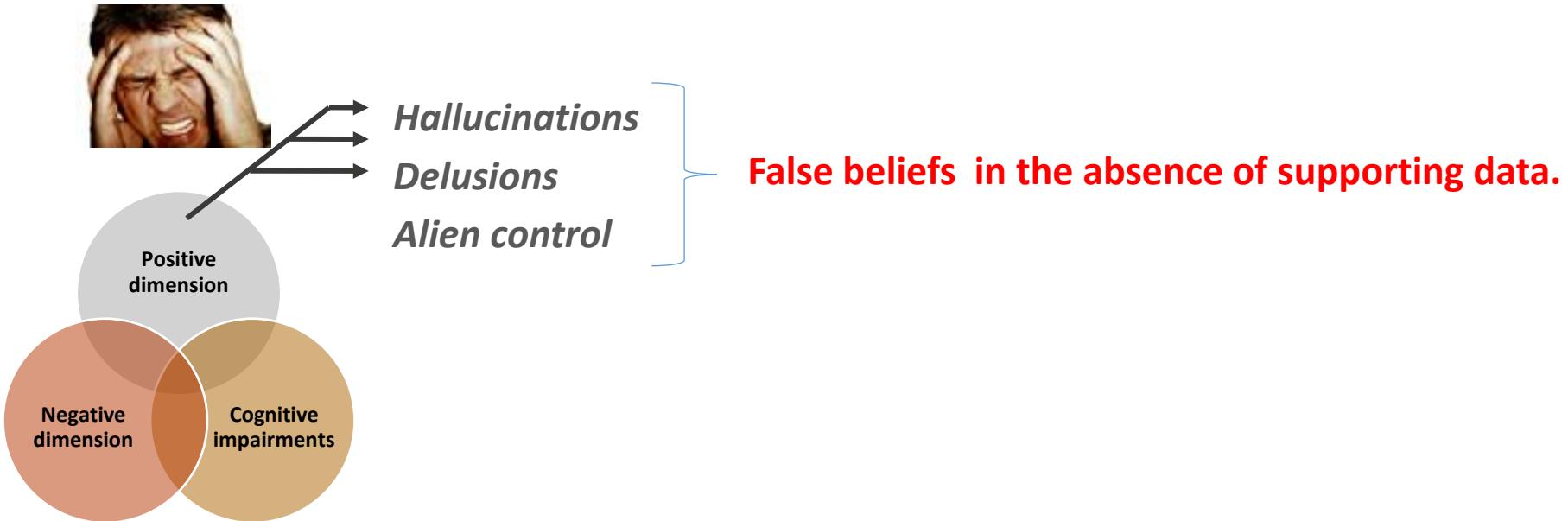
- Not resulting from focal brain lesions.
- Many neuromodulators involved (DA,NE,Ach,SE,Glu...).
- Affects “high level” but also “low level” functions.
- Large panel and heterogeneity of symptoms.

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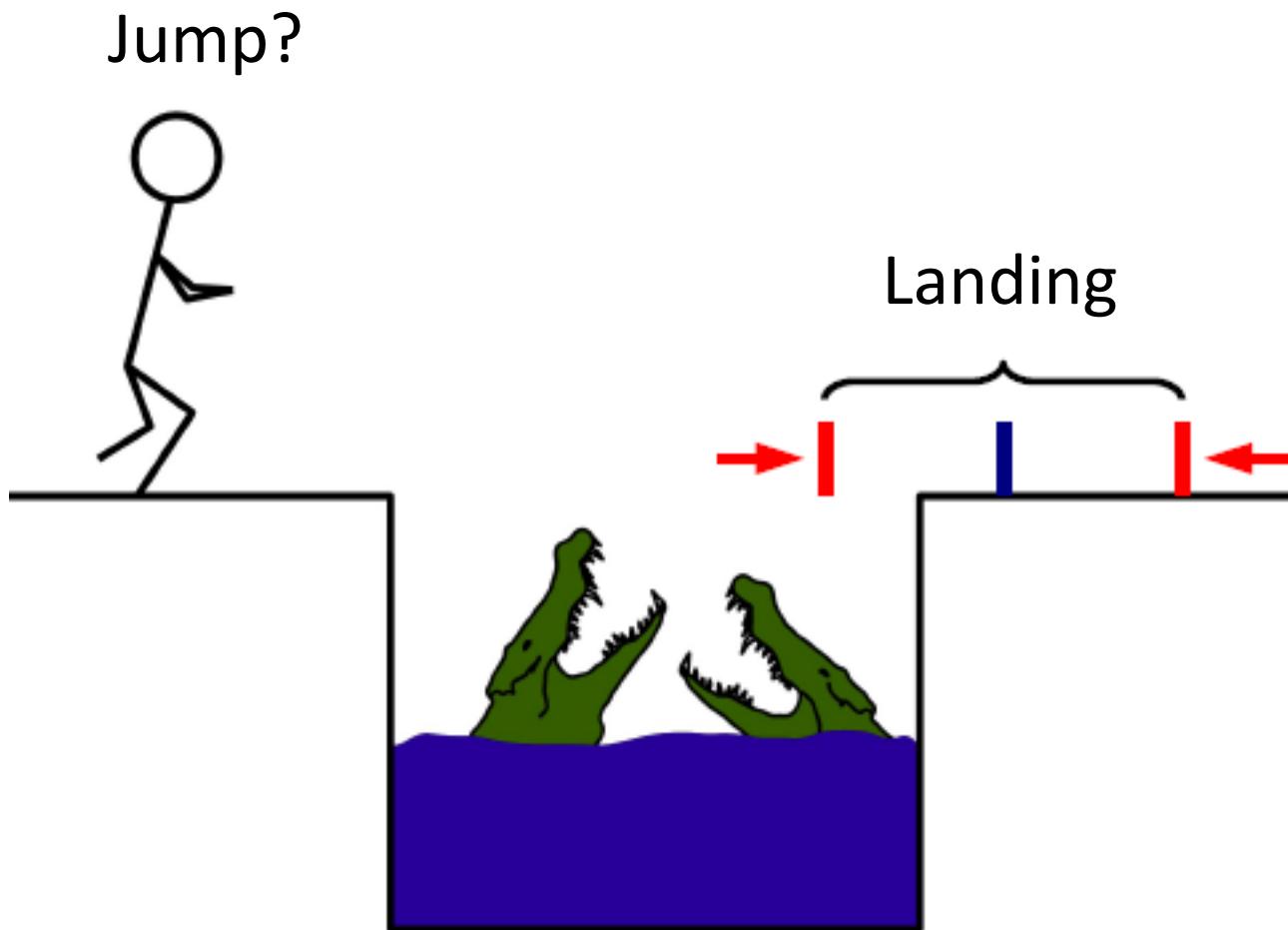
- Not resulting from focal brain lesions.
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- Large panel and heterogeneity of symptoms.

**“Variety of dysfunctions similarly affecting global circuit functions”**

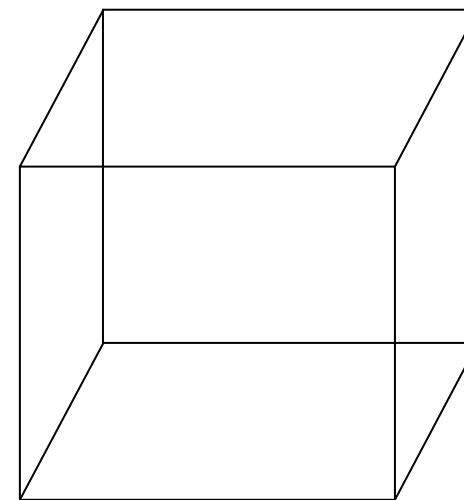
# Schizophrenia: Normative approach



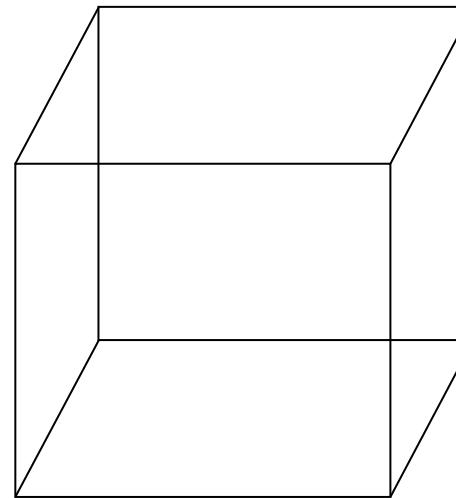
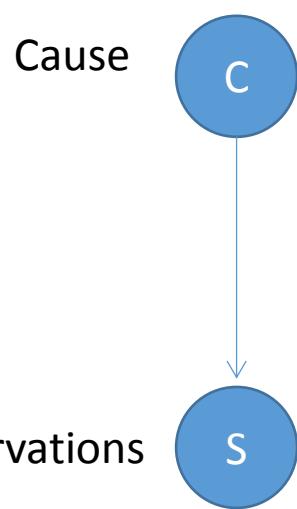
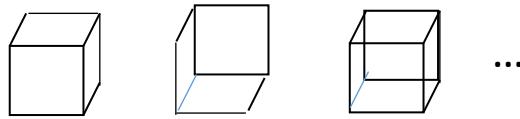
# Uncertainty and decision



# Uncertainty and perception

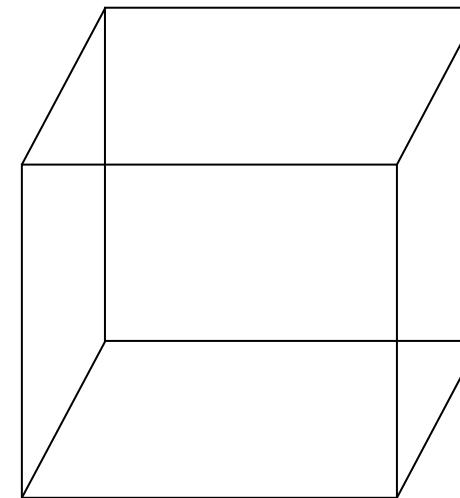
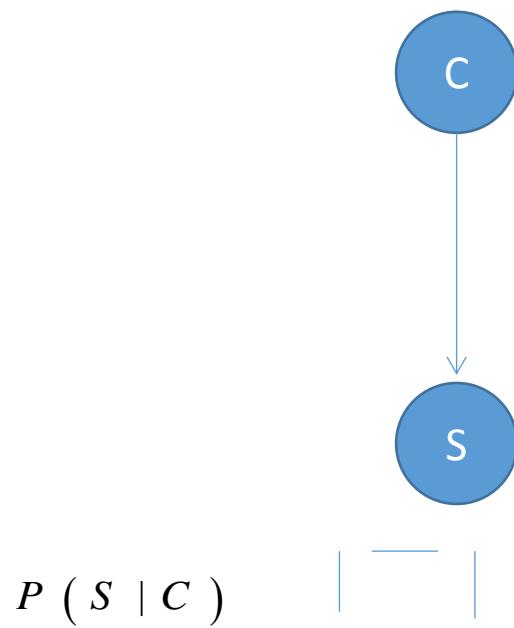


# Uncertainty and perception



# Uncertainty and perception

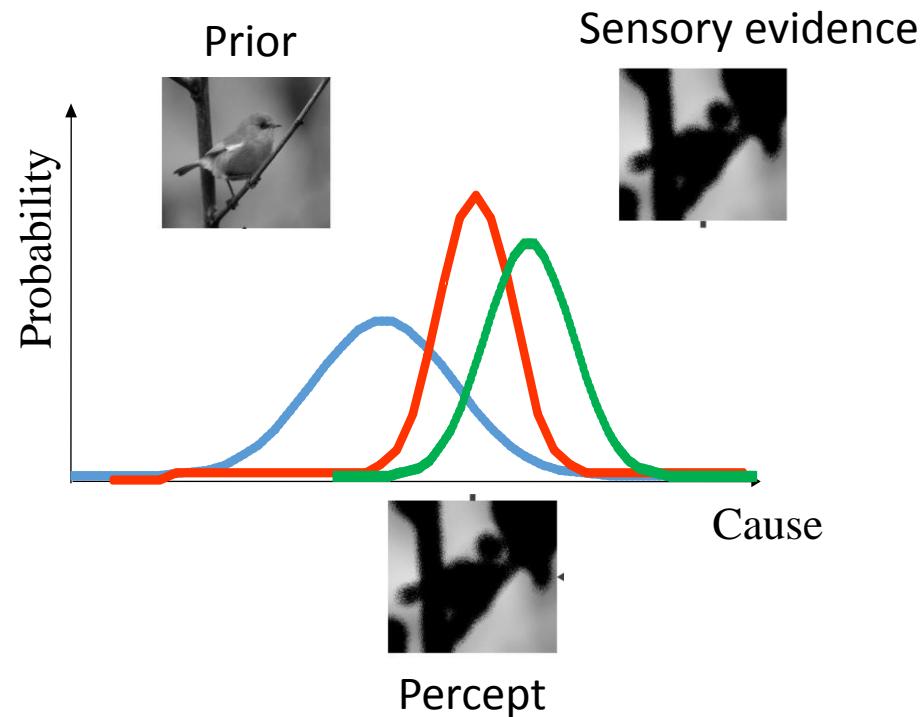
$$P(C) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{cube} \\ \text{cube with diagonal} \\ \text{cube with diagonal and text} \end{array} \quad \dots$$



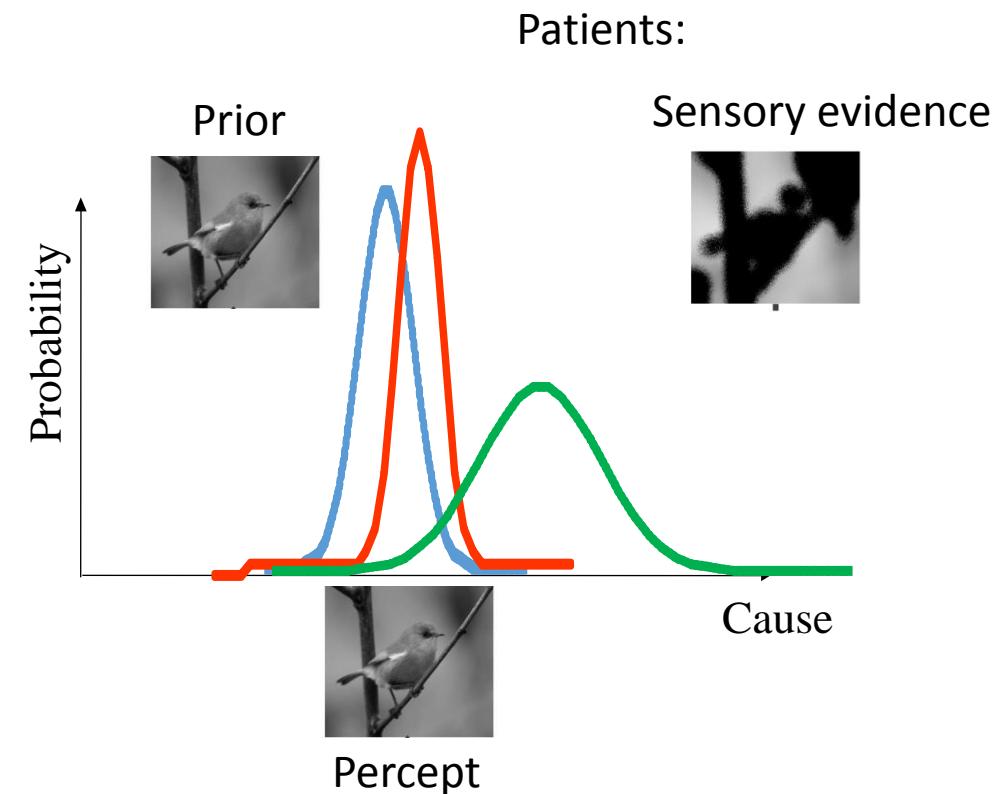
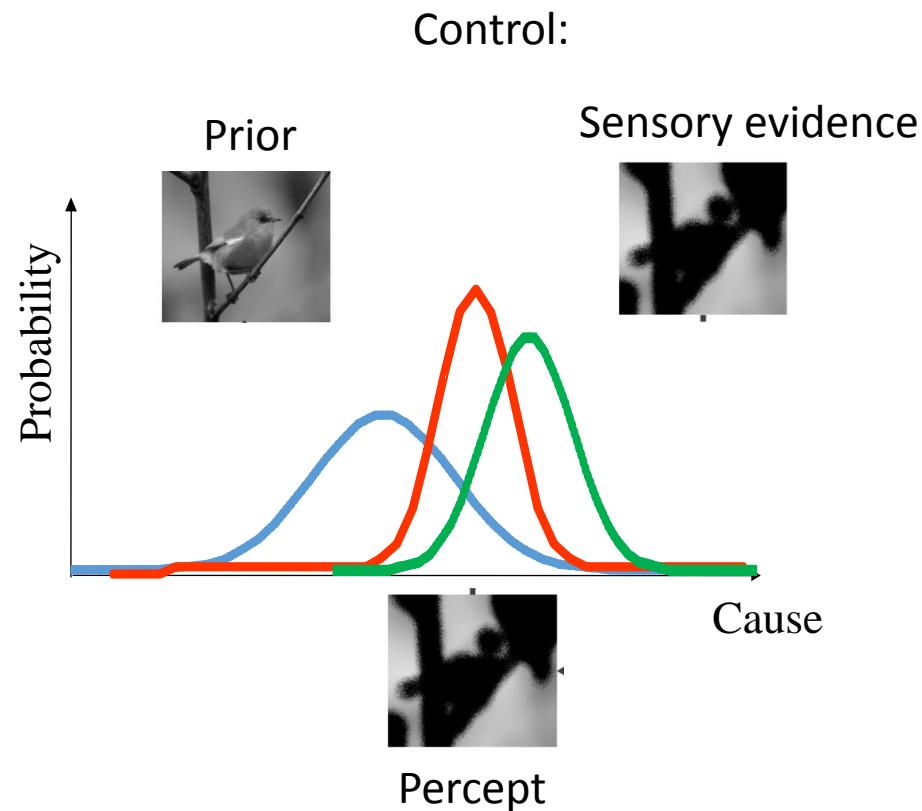
$$P(C | S) \sim P(S | C) P(C)$$

# Are prior beliefs over-rated?

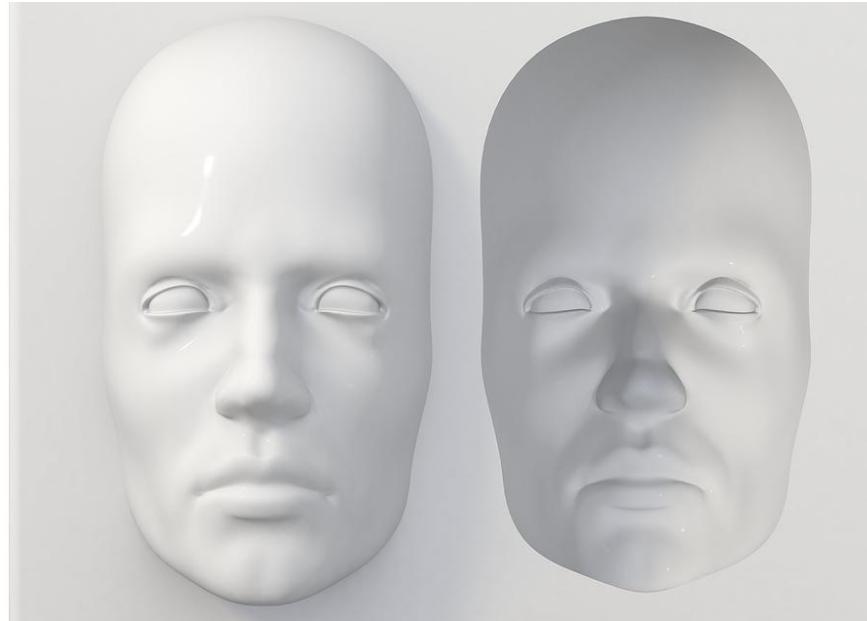
Control:



# Are prior beliefs over-rated?

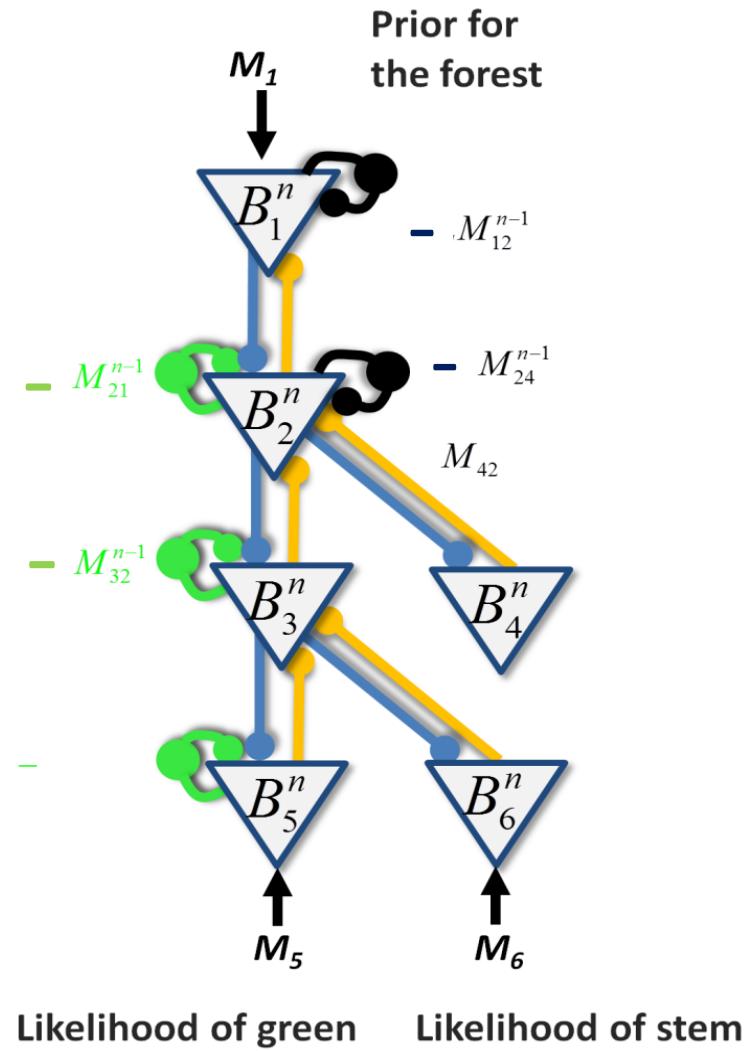
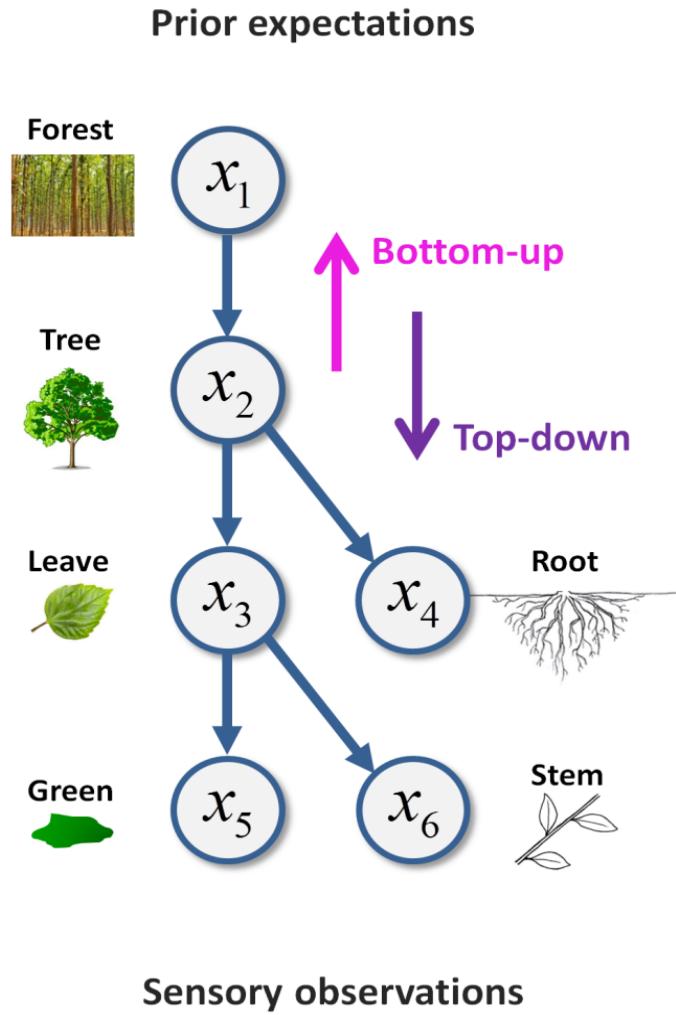


## **Patients are sensitive to perceptual illusions**



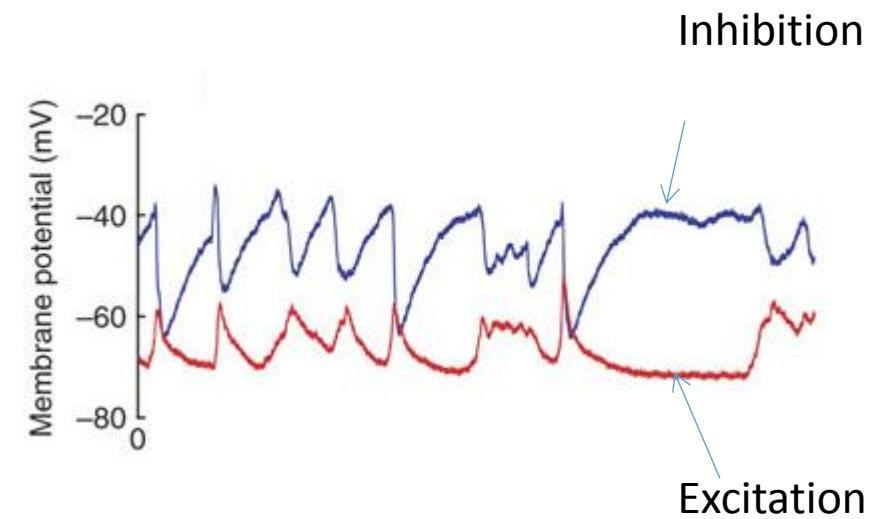
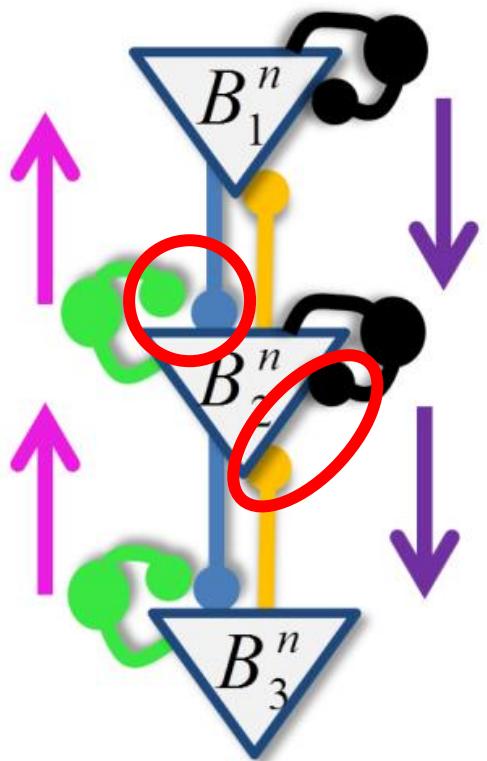
Schneider U, Borsutzky M, Seifert J, Leweke FM, Huber TJ, Rollnik JD et al. (2002).

# Belief propagation and inhibitory loops



# Excitatory/inhibitory balance

- Tightly regulated.
- Shape dynamics of cortical circuits.
- Improves with maturation/learning/performance.
- Disrupted in other pathologies (autism, bipolar disorder, trauma ...)



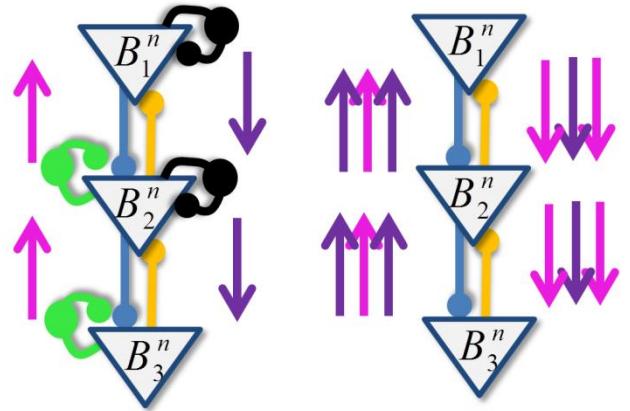
Okun and Lampl, *Nat Neuro* 2008

# Disruption in Excitatory/Inhibitory balance/regulation

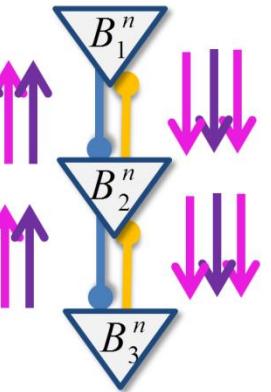
Lower density of GABAergic synapses; Impaired Gamma oscillations; Animal models; Glutamateergic hypothesis: Ketamine and NMDA receptors...

- Dalmau J, Gleichman AJ, Hughes EG, Rossi JE, Peng X, Lai M, et al. Anti-NMDA-receptor encephalitis: case series and analysis of the effects of antibodies.
- Howes, O., McCutcheon, R. & Stone, J. Glutamate and dopamine in schizophrenia: an update for the 21st century. *J Psychopharmacol*, 1-19 (in press).
- O'Donnell, P. Adolescent onset of cortical disinhibition in schizophrenia: insights from animal models. *Schizophr Bull* **37**, 484-492 (2011).
- Lewis DA, Hashimoto T, Volk DW. Cortical inhibitory neurons and schizophrenia. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2005 Apr;6(4):312-24.
- Lisman JE, Coyle JT, Green RW, Javitt DC, Benes FM, Heckers S, et al. Circuit-based framework for understanding neurotransmitter and risk gene interactions in schizophrenia. *Trends Neurosci*. 2008 May;31(5):234-42.
- Lubow RE, Weiner L. Latent inhibition: Data, theories, and applications to schizophrenia. New-York: Cambridge University Press; 2010.
- Mulert C, Kirsch V, Pascual-Marqui R, McCarley RW, Spencer KM. Long-range synchrony of gamma oscillations and auditory hallucination symptoms in schizophrenia. *Int J Psychophysiol*. 2011 Jan;79(1):55-63.
- O'Donnell P. Adolescent onset of cortical disinhibition in schizophrenia: insights from animal models. *Schizophr Bull*. 2011 May;37(3):484-92.
- Uhlhaas PJ, Singer W. Abnormal neural oscillations and synchrony in schizophrenia. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2010 Feb;11(2):100-13.
- Yoon JH, Maddock RJ, Rokem A, Silver MA, Minzenberg MJ, Ragland JD, et al. GABA Concentration Is Reduced in Visual Cortex in Schizophrenia and Correlates with Orientation-Specific Surround Suppression. *Journal of Neuroscience*. 2010 Mar 10;30(10):3777-81.

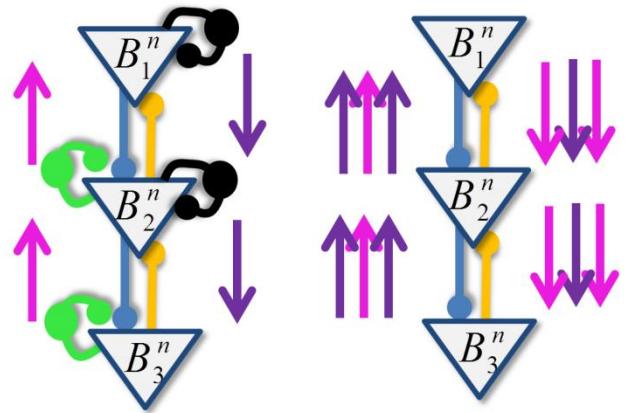
# Why are inhibitory loops necessary?



Over-confidence  
Disorganized thoughts

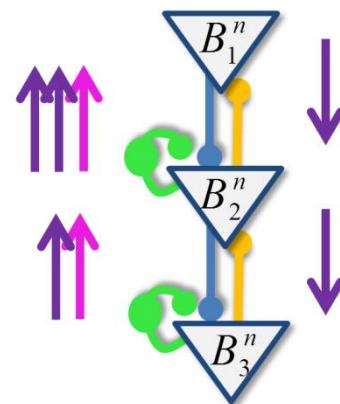


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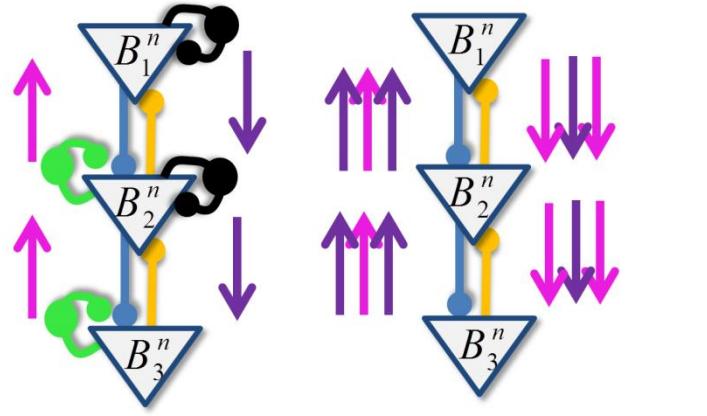
Over-confidence  
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Descending loops:



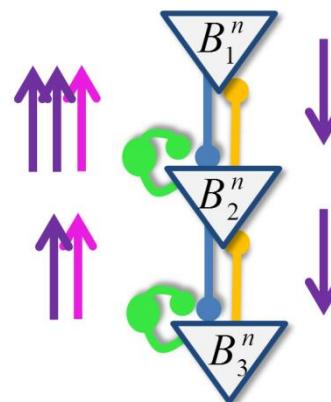
**"See what you expect"**  
Prior expectation over-rated

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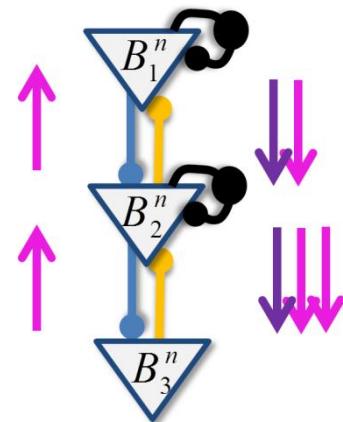
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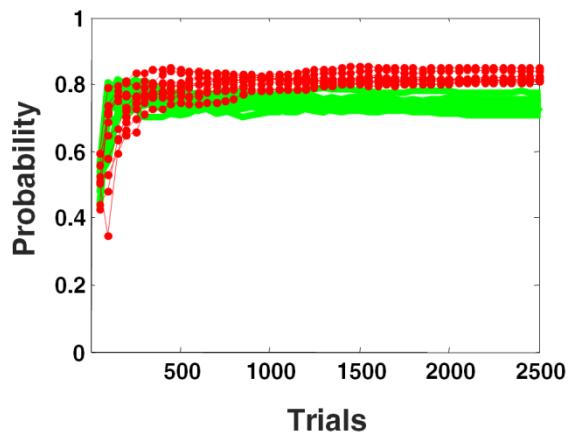
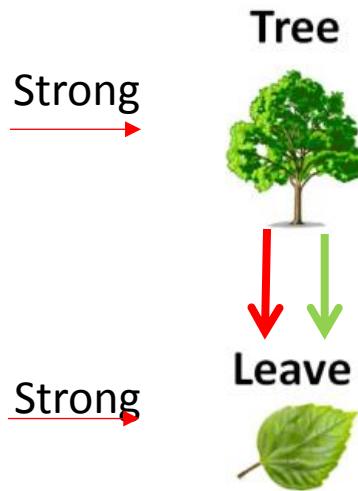
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Climbing Loops:

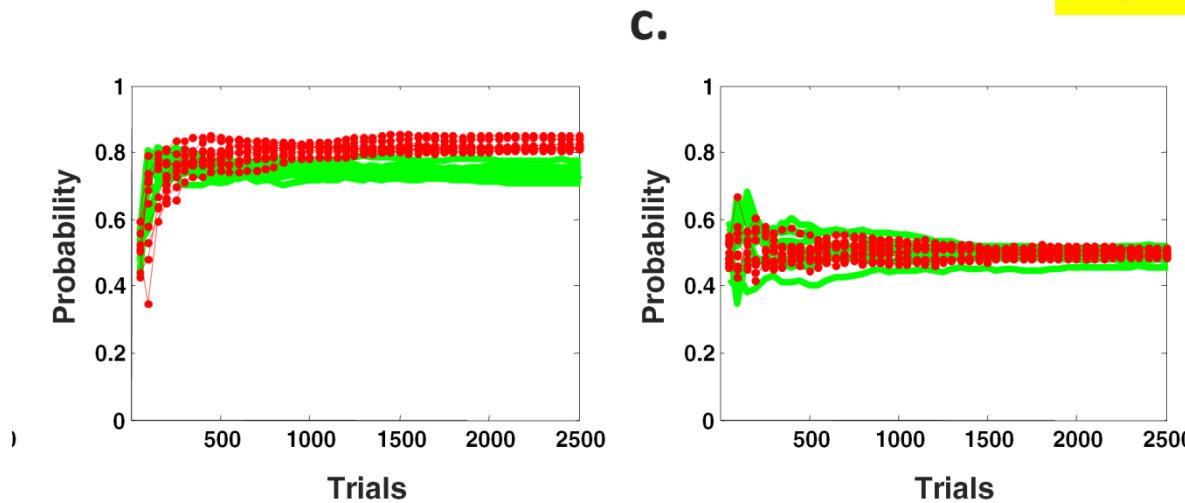
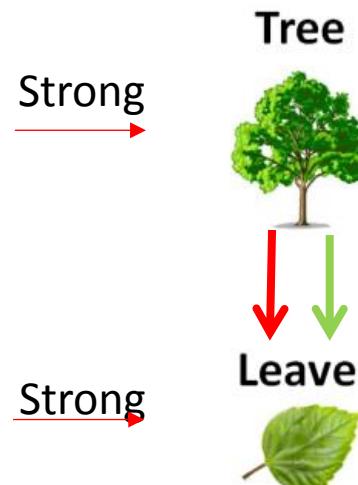


**"Expect what you see"**  
Sensory evidence over-interpreted

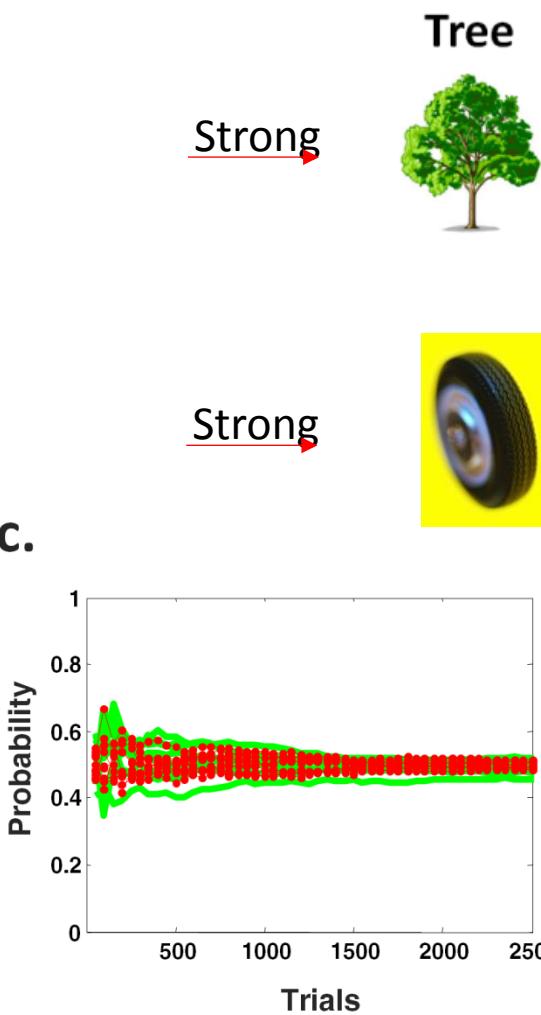
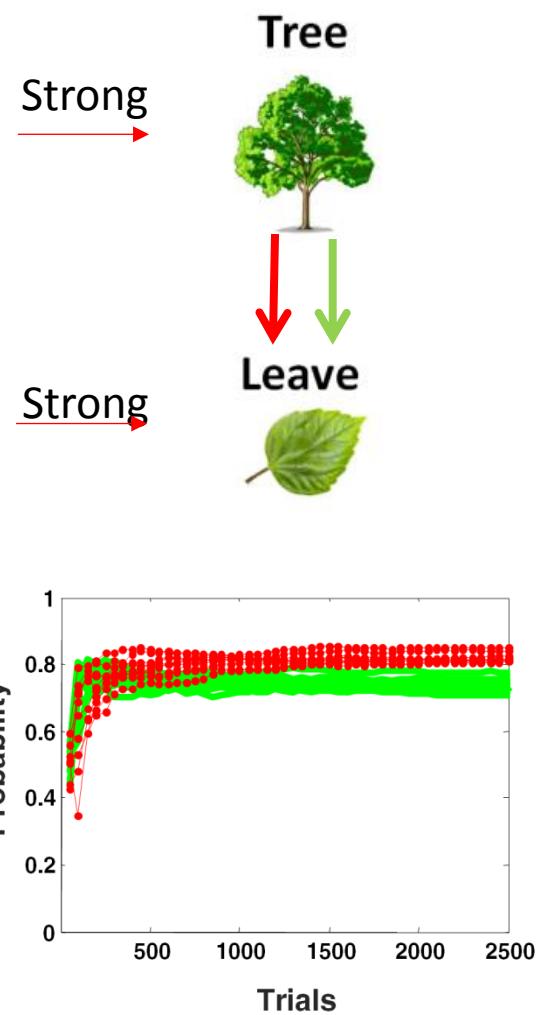
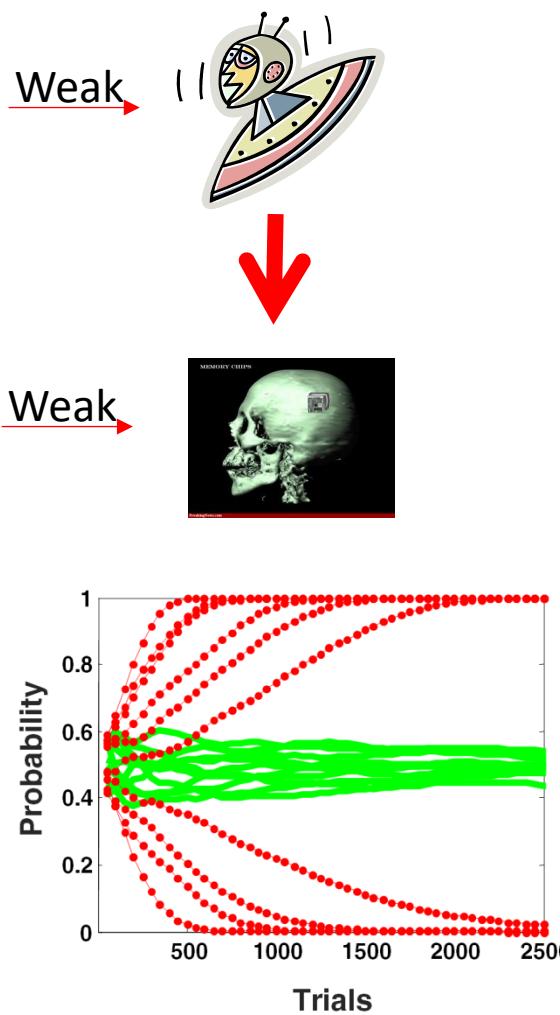
# Learning of nonexistent causal relationships (Delusions)



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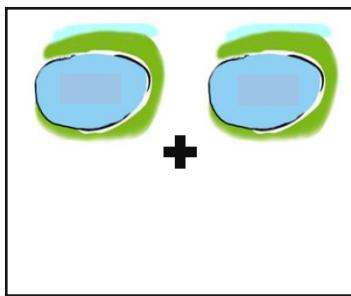


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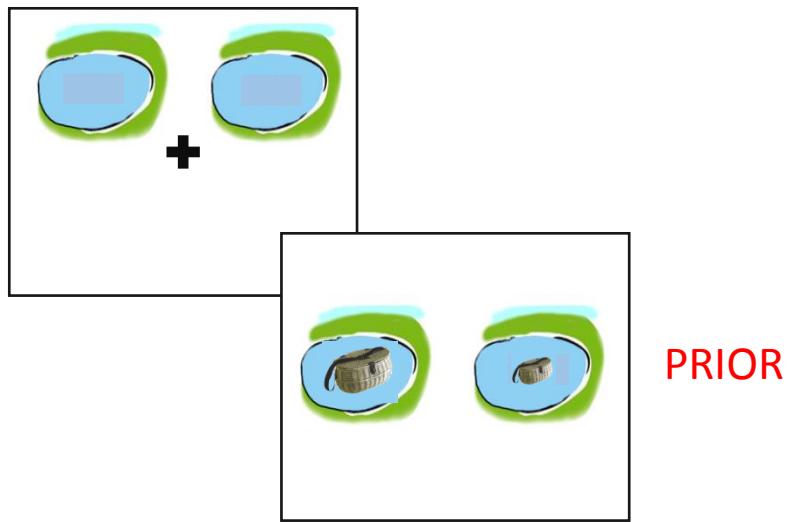
# The Fisher Task

Renaud Jardri Alexandra Litvinova & Sandrine Duverne



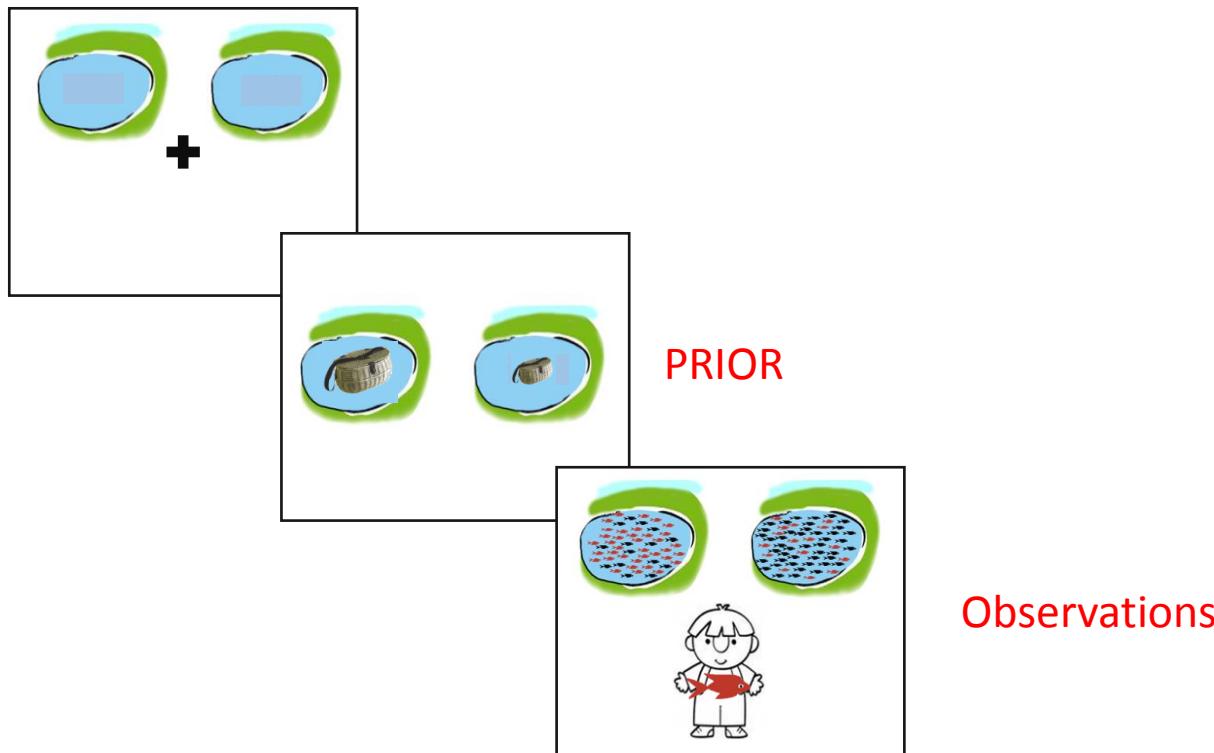
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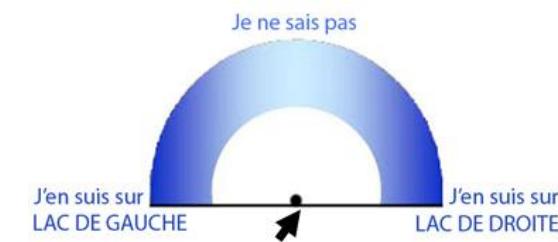
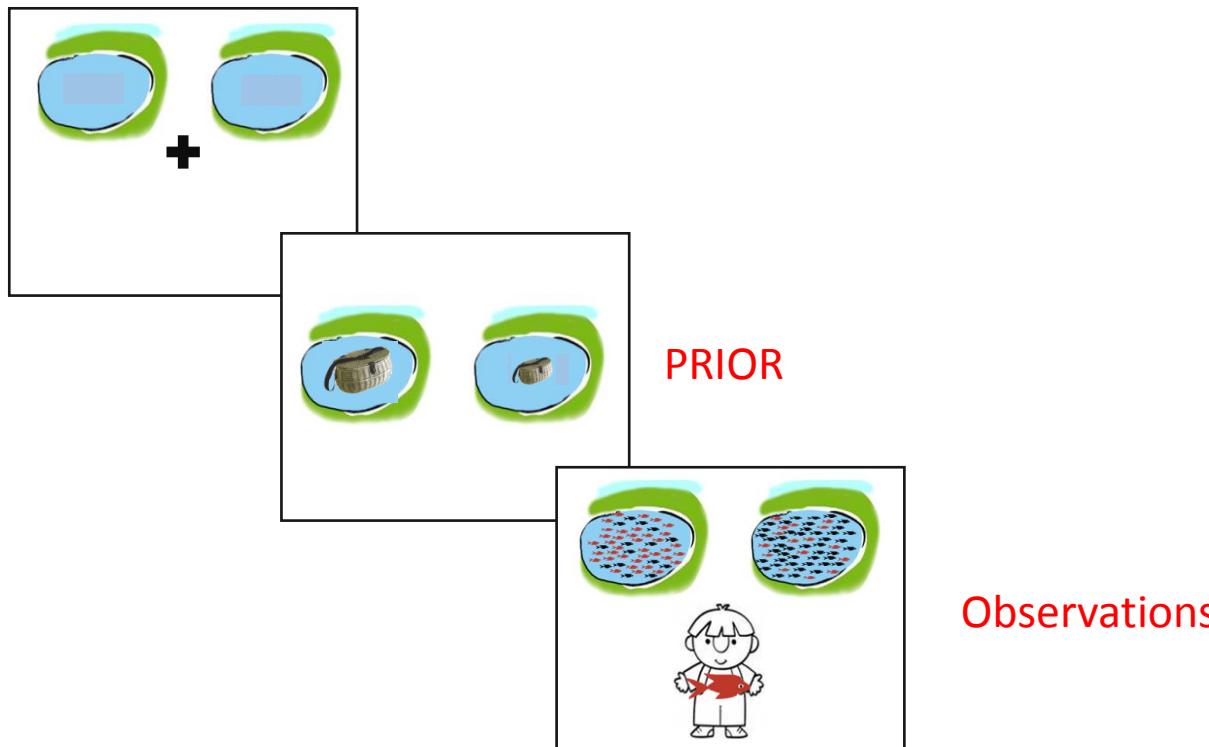
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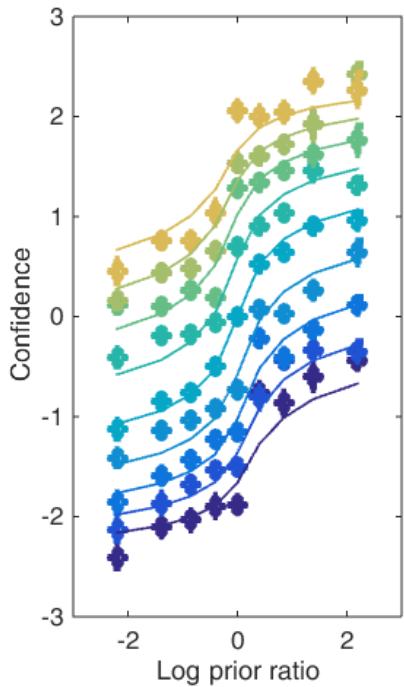
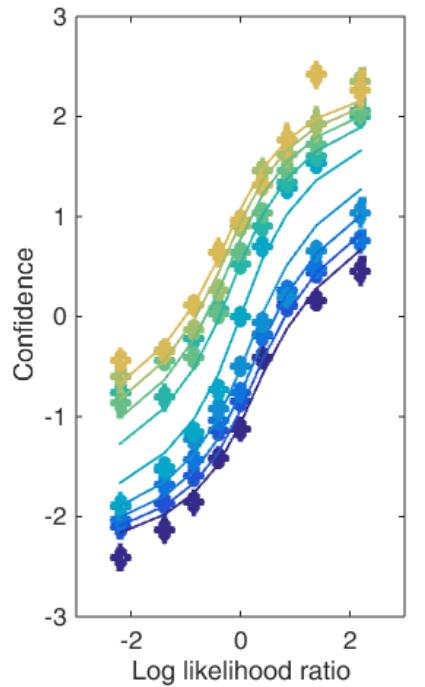
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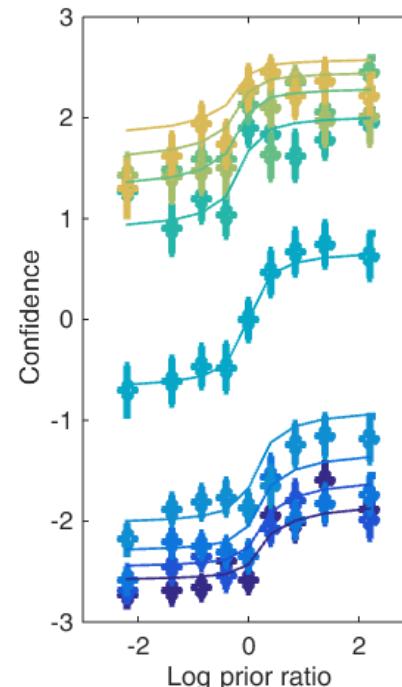
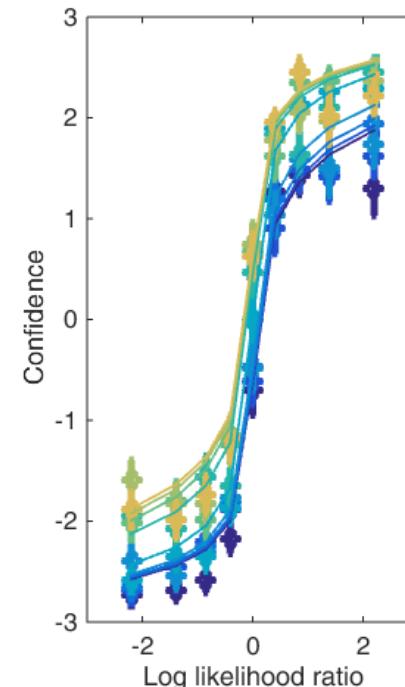


# Mean group responses

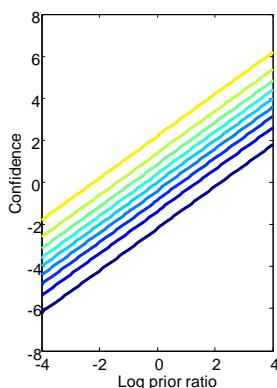
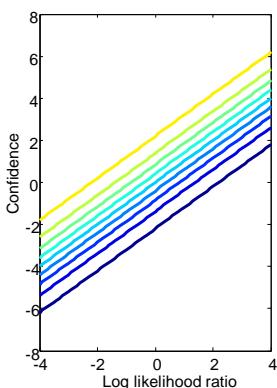
Controls:



Schizophrenes:

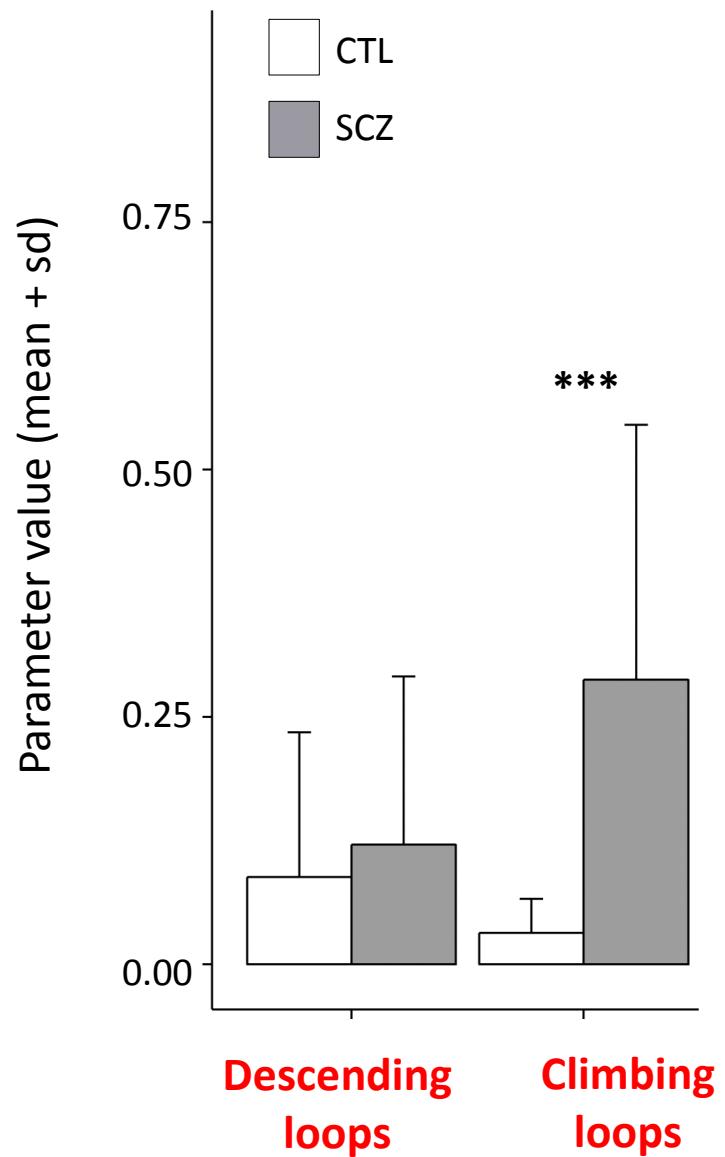


Without Loops:

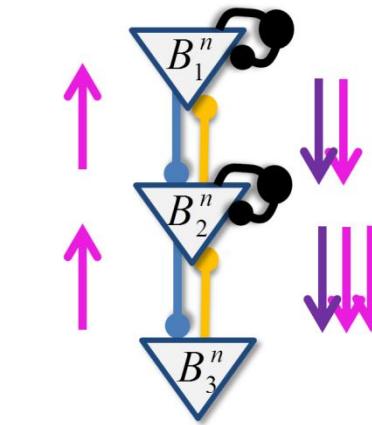


Jardri, Duverne and Deneve, in preparation

# On average, patients over-interpret observations

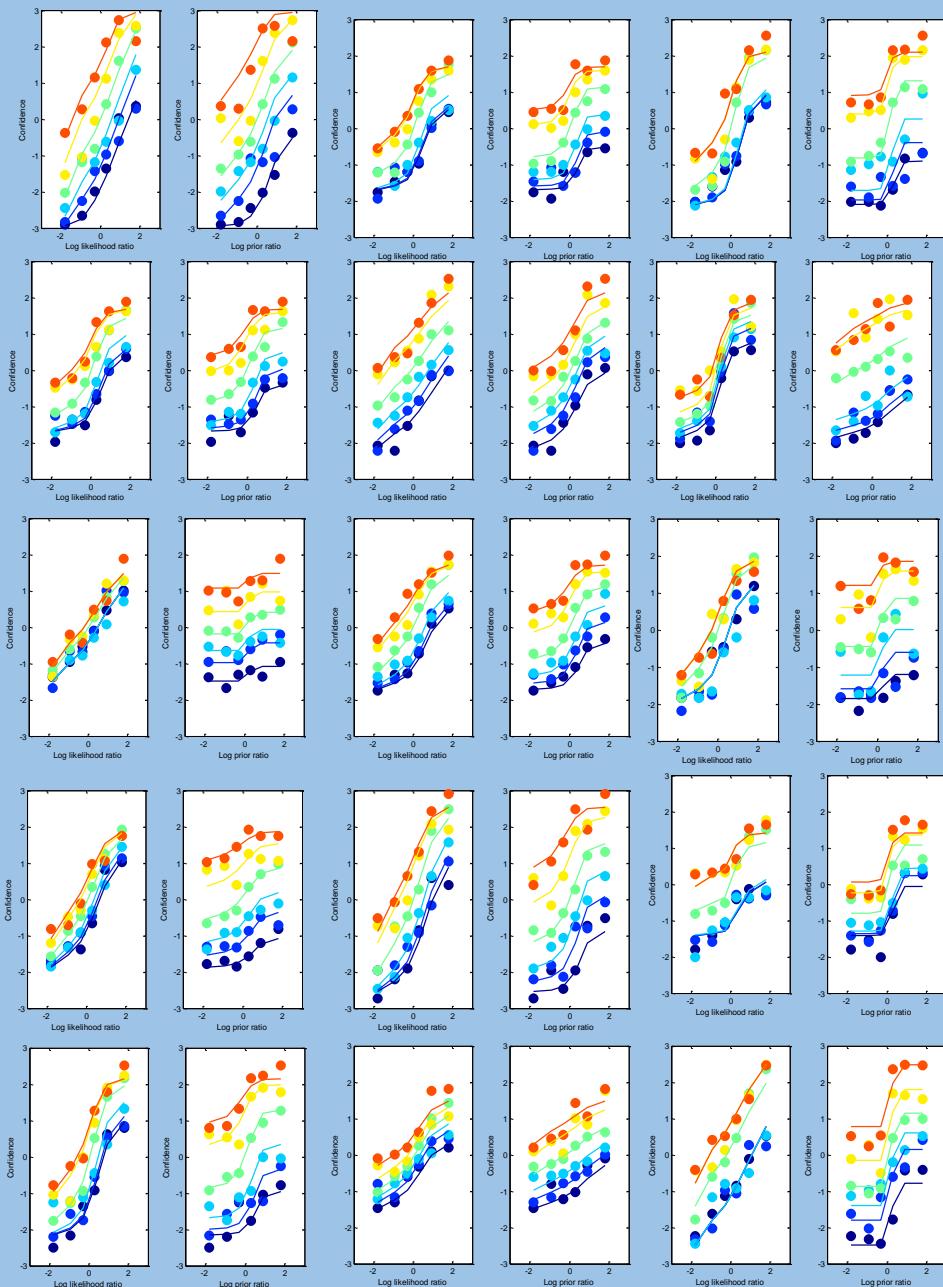


Climbing loops

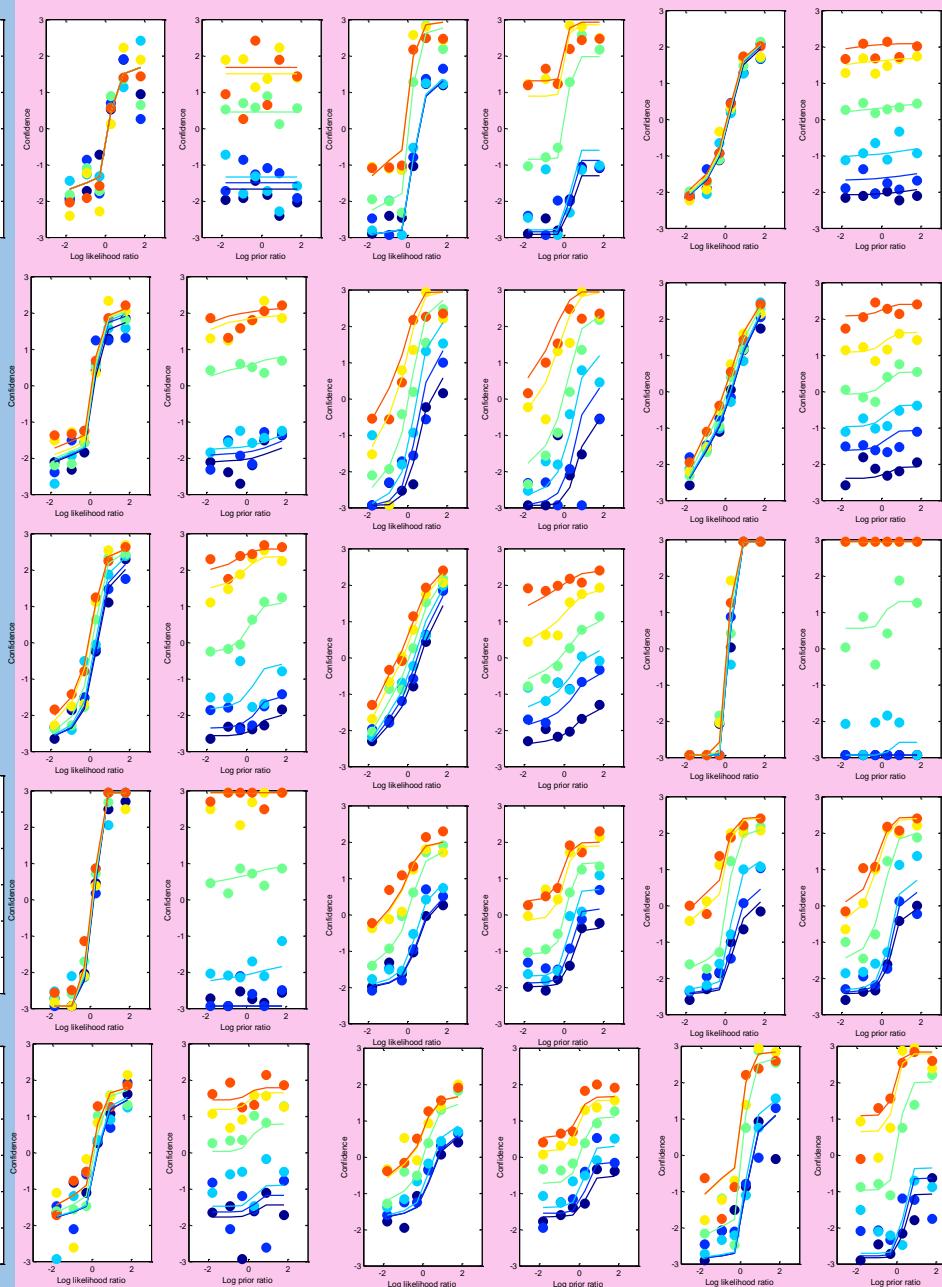


Expect what you see

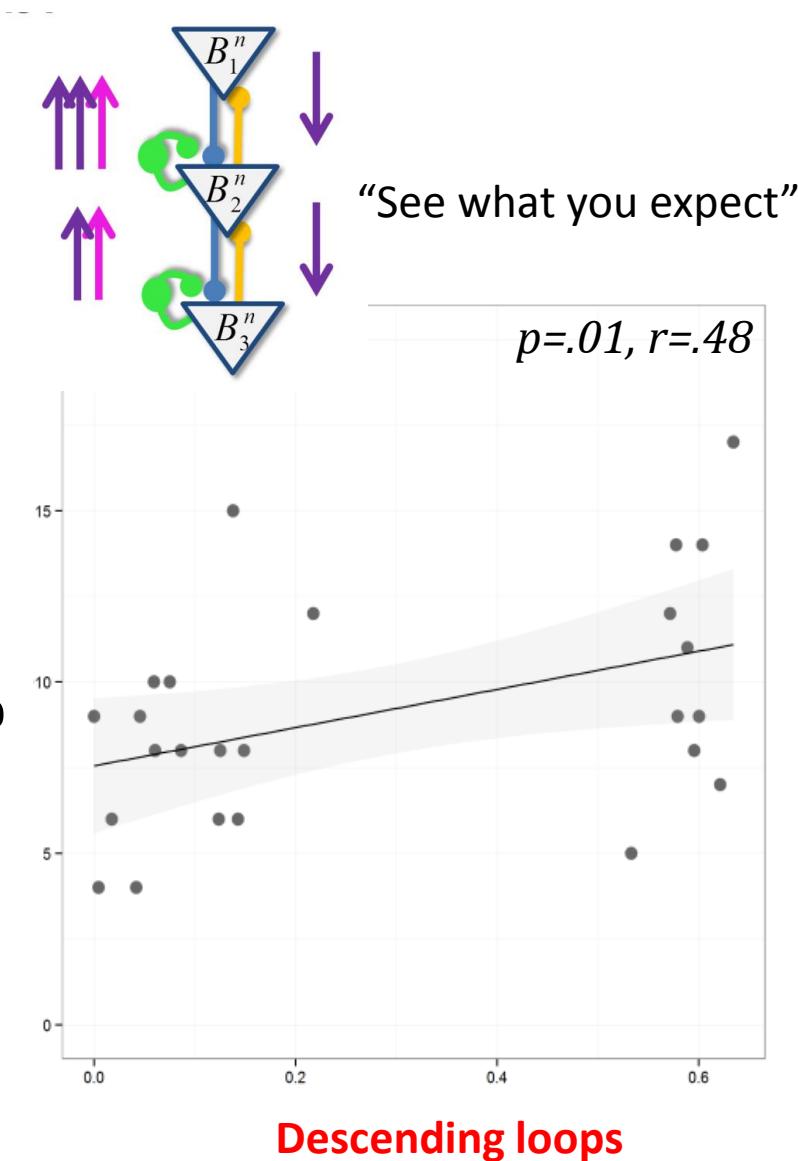
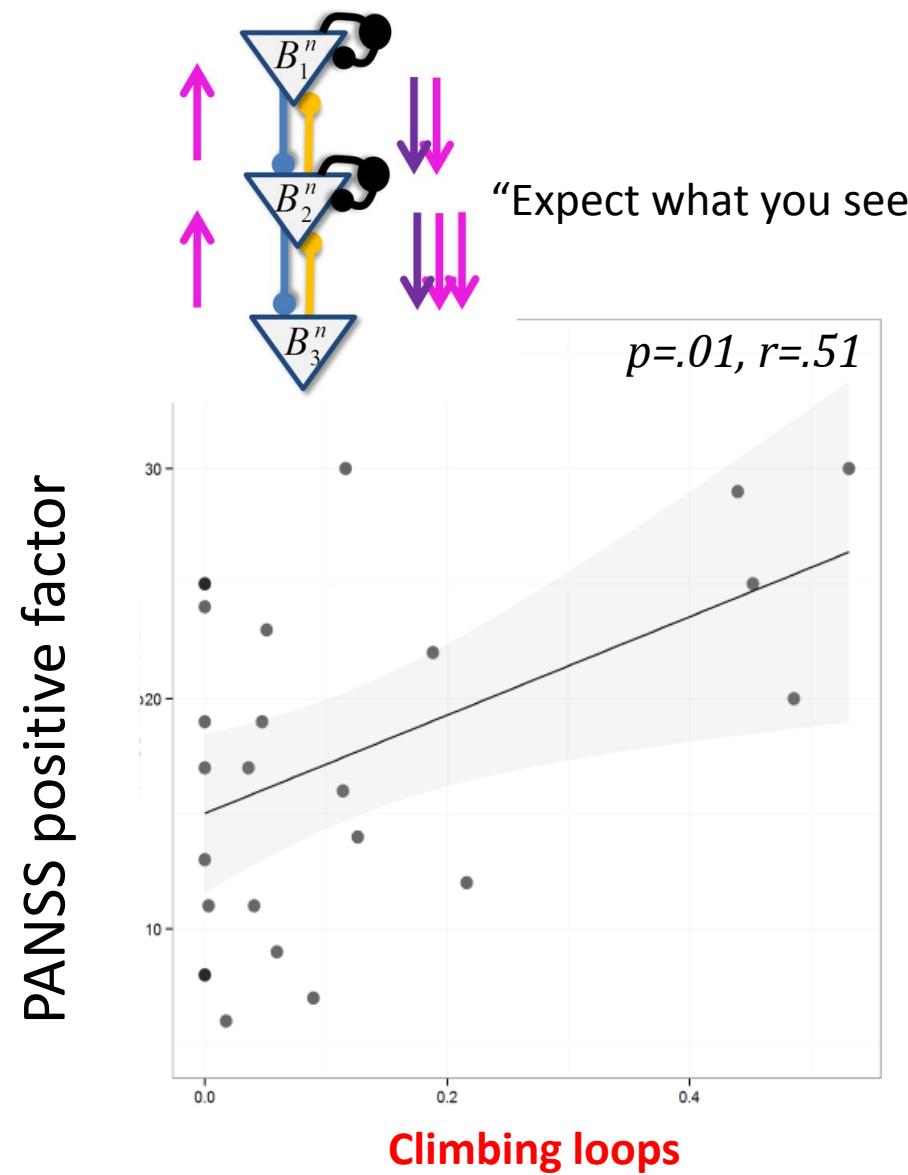
Control



Patients

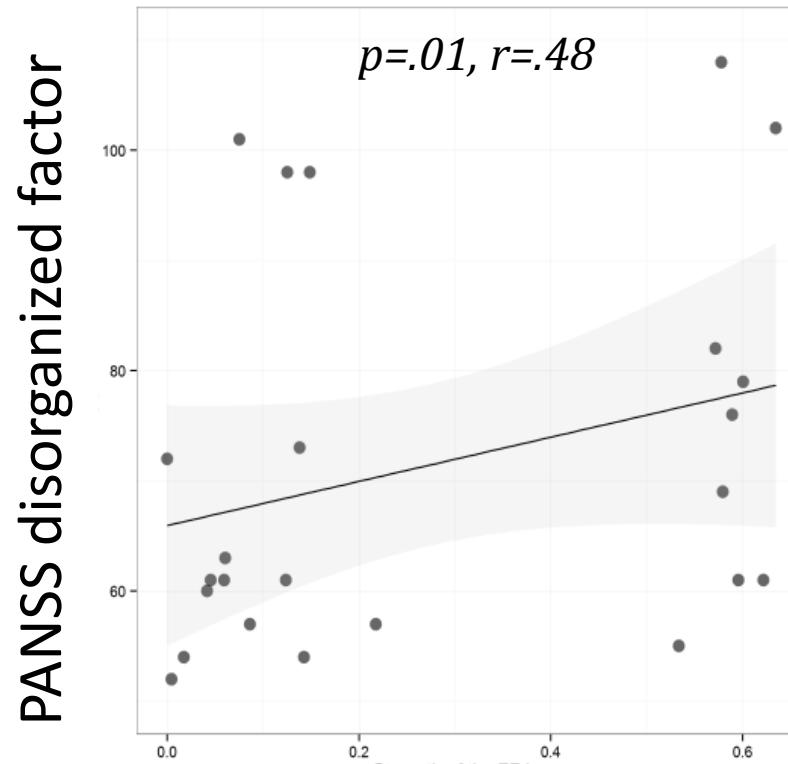
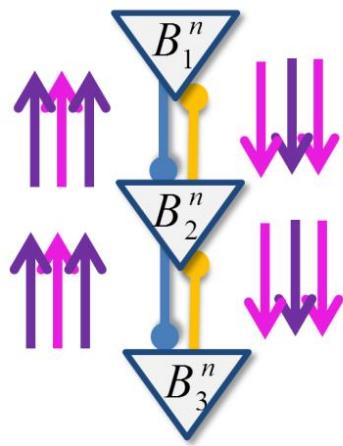


# Positive dimension associated with ascending loops, negative dimension with descending loops



# Total loops (ascending + descending) associated with disorganized thoughts

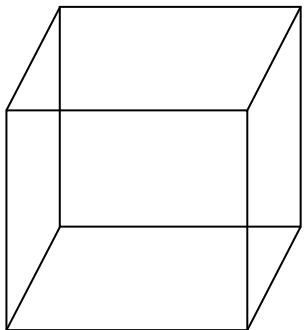
Ascending + Descending loops



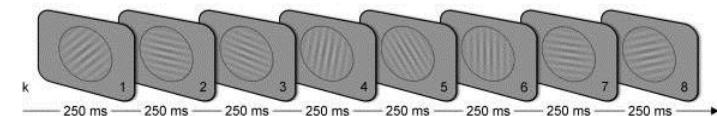
$$\epsilon_s + \epsilon_p$$

# Future Directions

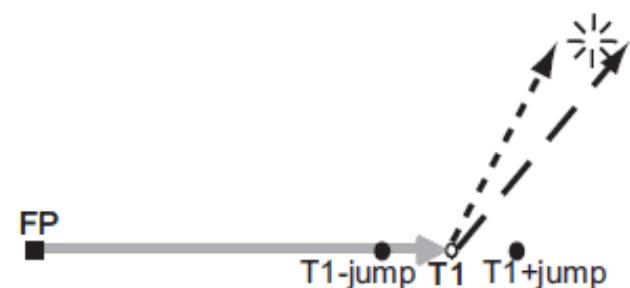
BISTABLE PERCEPTION



DECISION FROM SEQUENTIAL DATA



EYE MOVEMENT SEQUENCES



# Thanks to

Renaud Jardri, Sandrine Duverne, Pantelis Leptourgos

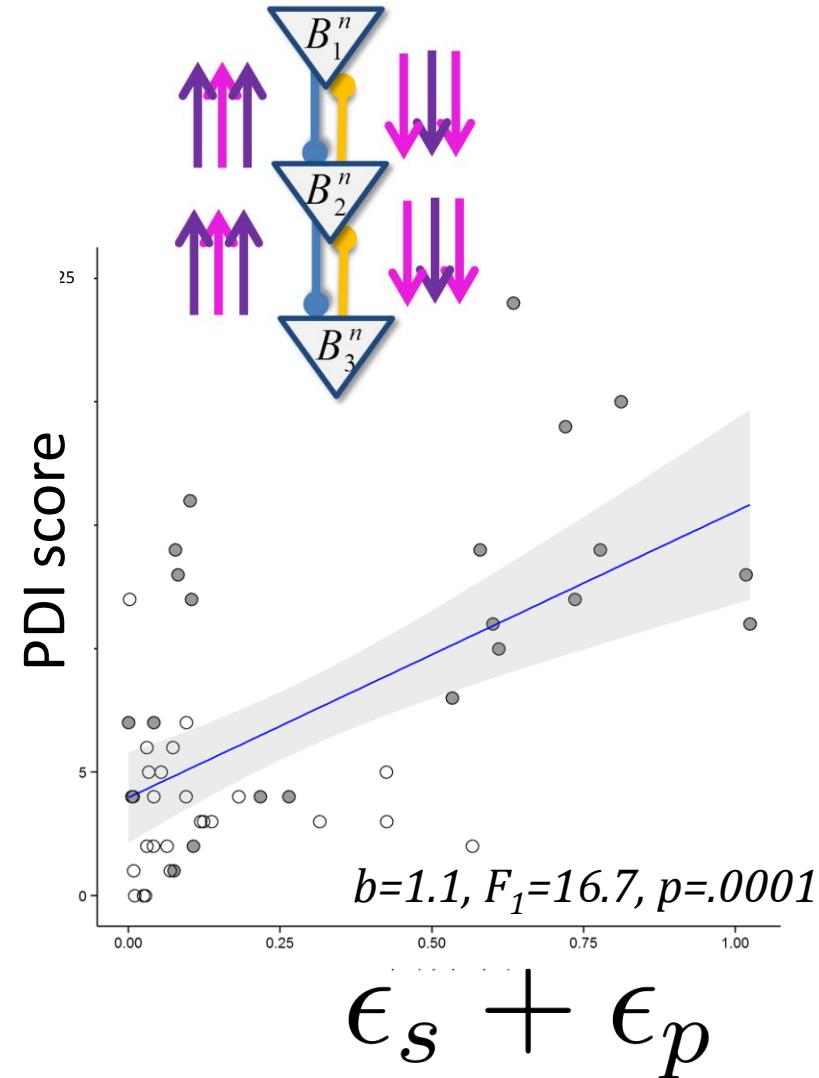
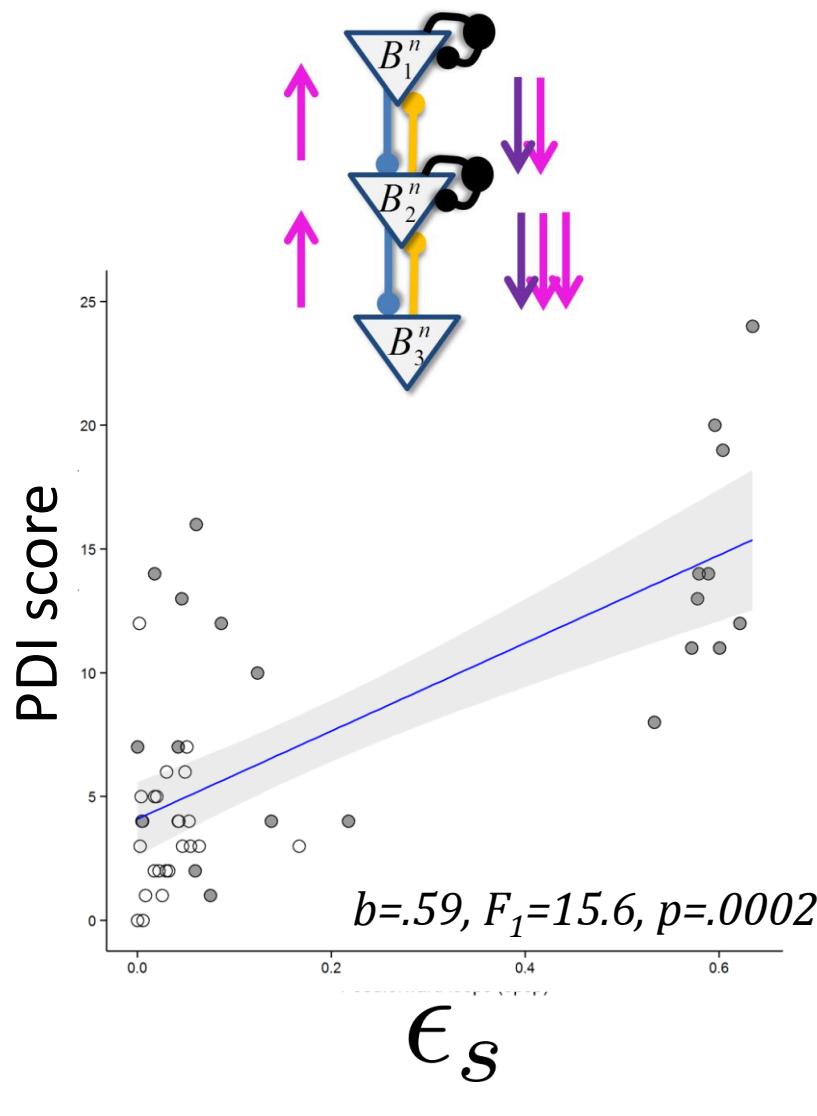


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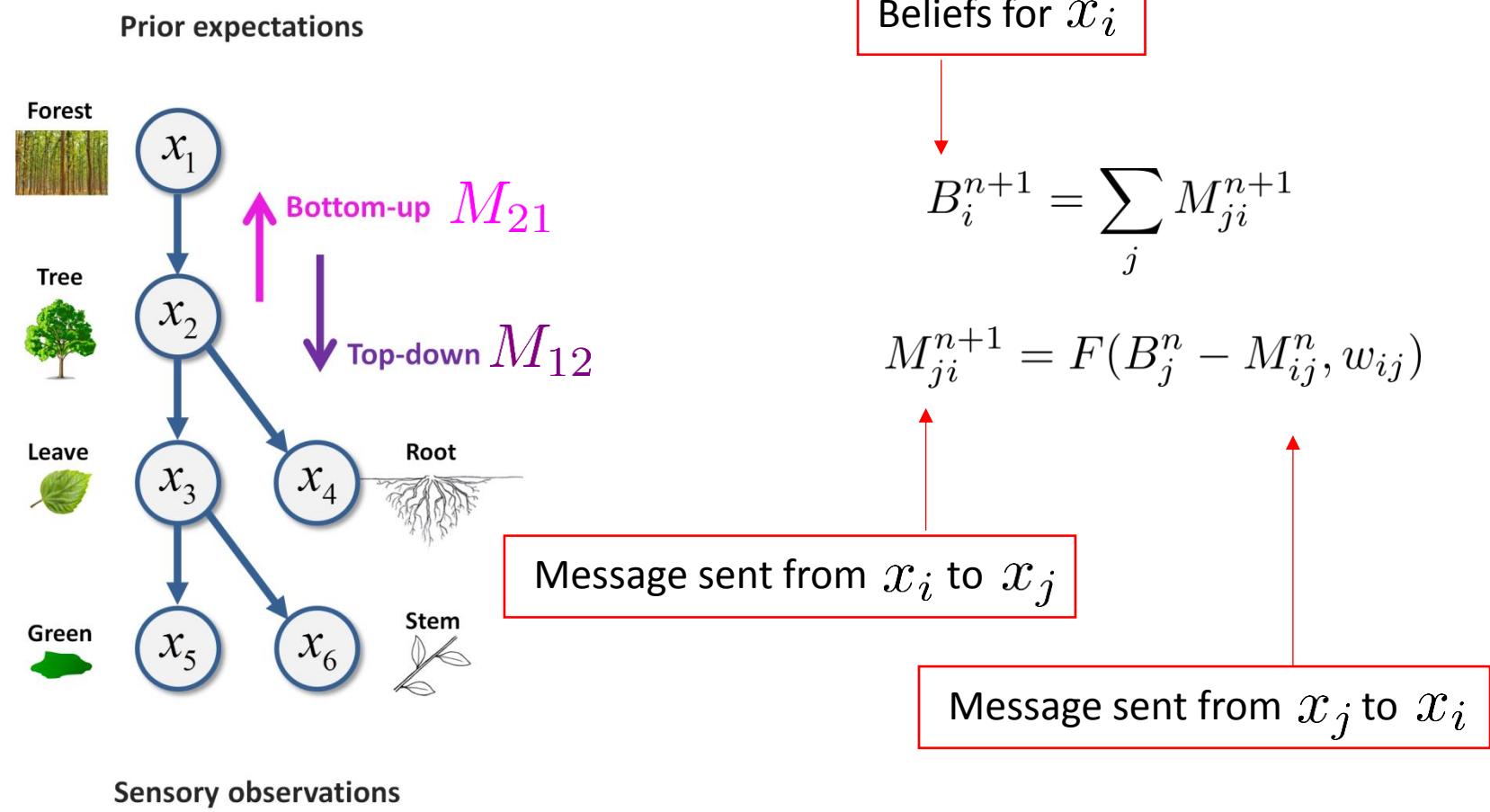


European Research Council

# Ascending loops correlated with non-clinical beliefs

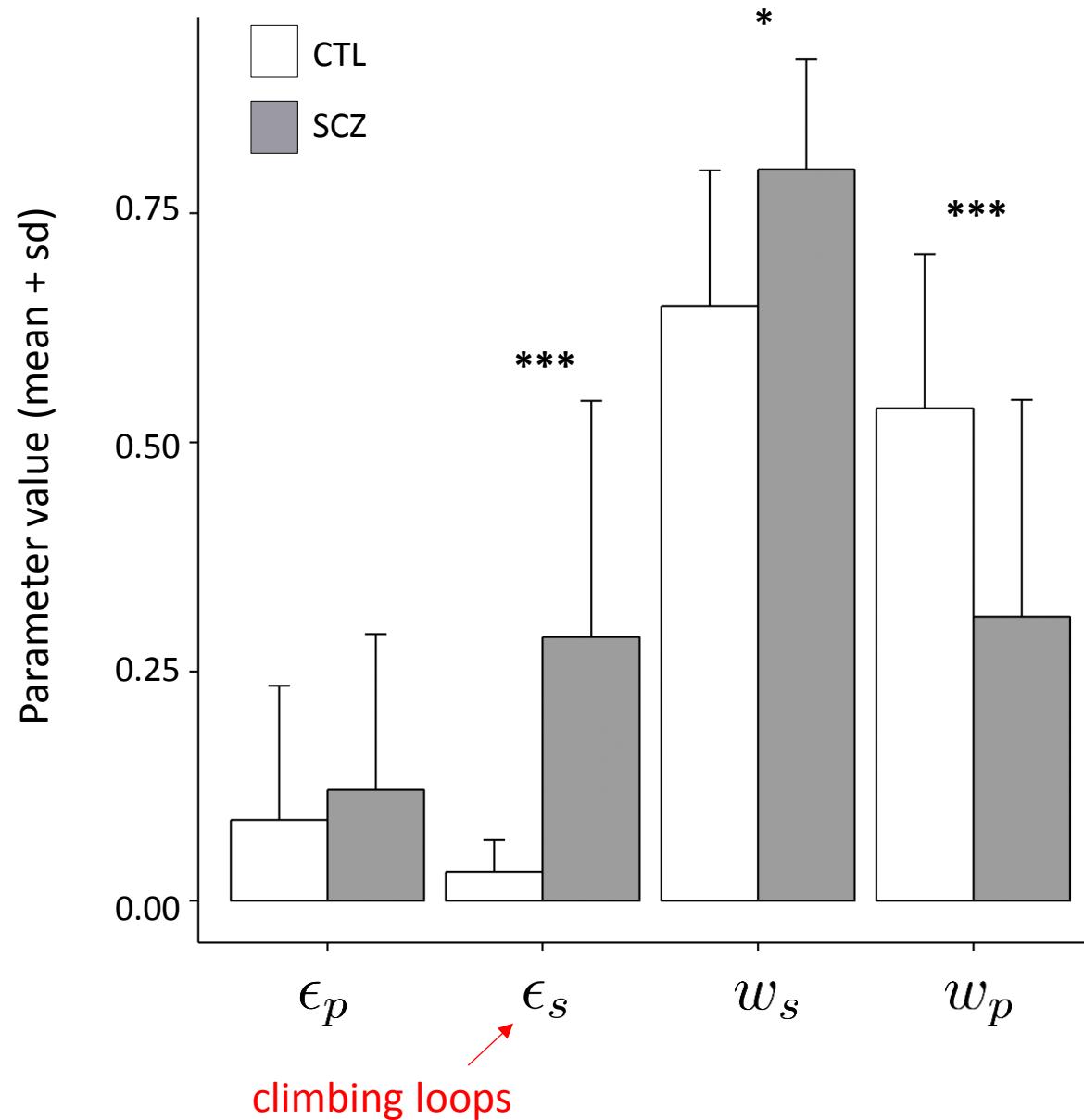


# Hierarchical inference with belief propagation



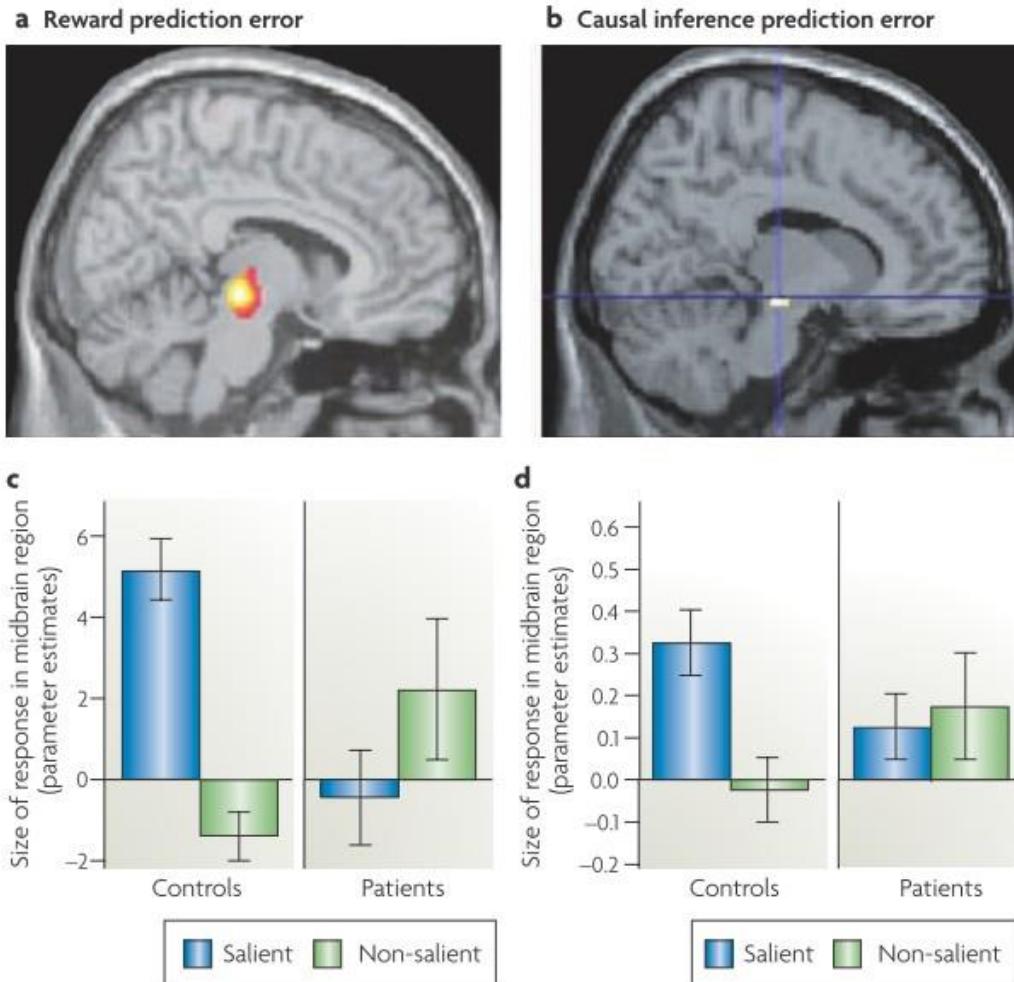
Messages are corrected by message sent previously in the opposite direction

## Mean parameter values



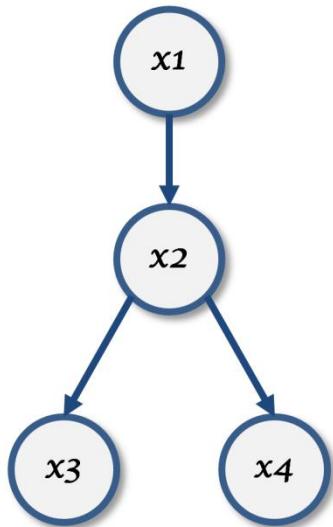
# Impaired prediction errors in schizophrenia?

Murray GK et al.,  
*Mol Psychiatry* 2007  
Corlett PR et al., *Brain* 2007  
See also: Fletcher P & Frith CD,  
*Nat Rev Neurosci* 2009

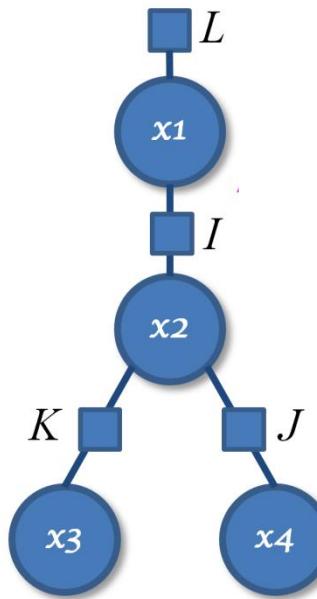


# Bayesian network and factor graph

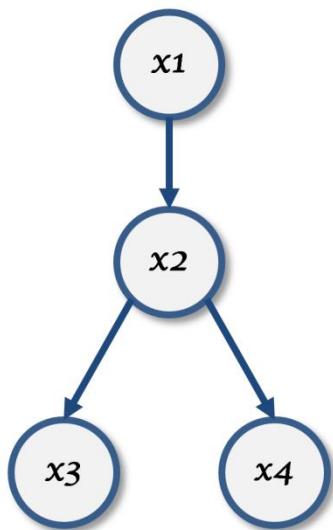
Causal model



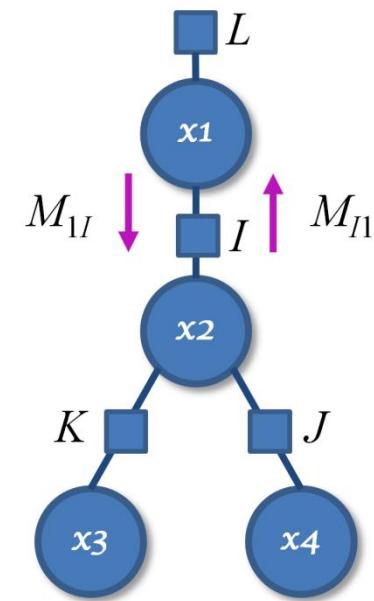
Pairwise factor graph



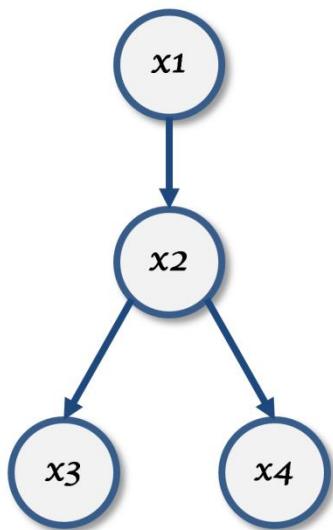
Causal model



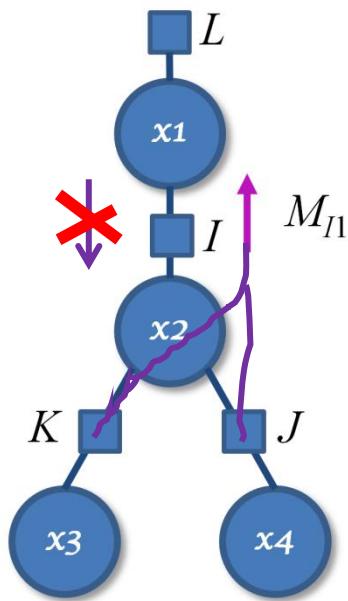
Pairwise factor graph



Causal model



Pairwise factor graph



## Belief propagation

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_I f_I(\mathbf{x}_{N_I})$$

Belief propagation iterates:

Message from nodes to factors:  $\mu'_{j \rightarrow I}(x_j) = \prod_{J \in N_j \setminus \{I\}} \mu_{J \rightarrow j}(x_j)$

Message from factor to nodes:  $\mu'_{I \rightarrow i}(x_i) = \sum_{x_{N_I \setminus \{i\}}} f_I(x_{N_I}) \prod_{j \in N_I \setminus \{i\}} \mu_{j \rightarrow I}.$

Beliefs are product of messages:

$$b_i(x_i) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{I \in N_i} \mu_{I \rightarrow i}(x_i)$$

# Belief propagation

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_I f_I(\mathbf{x}_{N_I})$$

Belief propagation iterates:

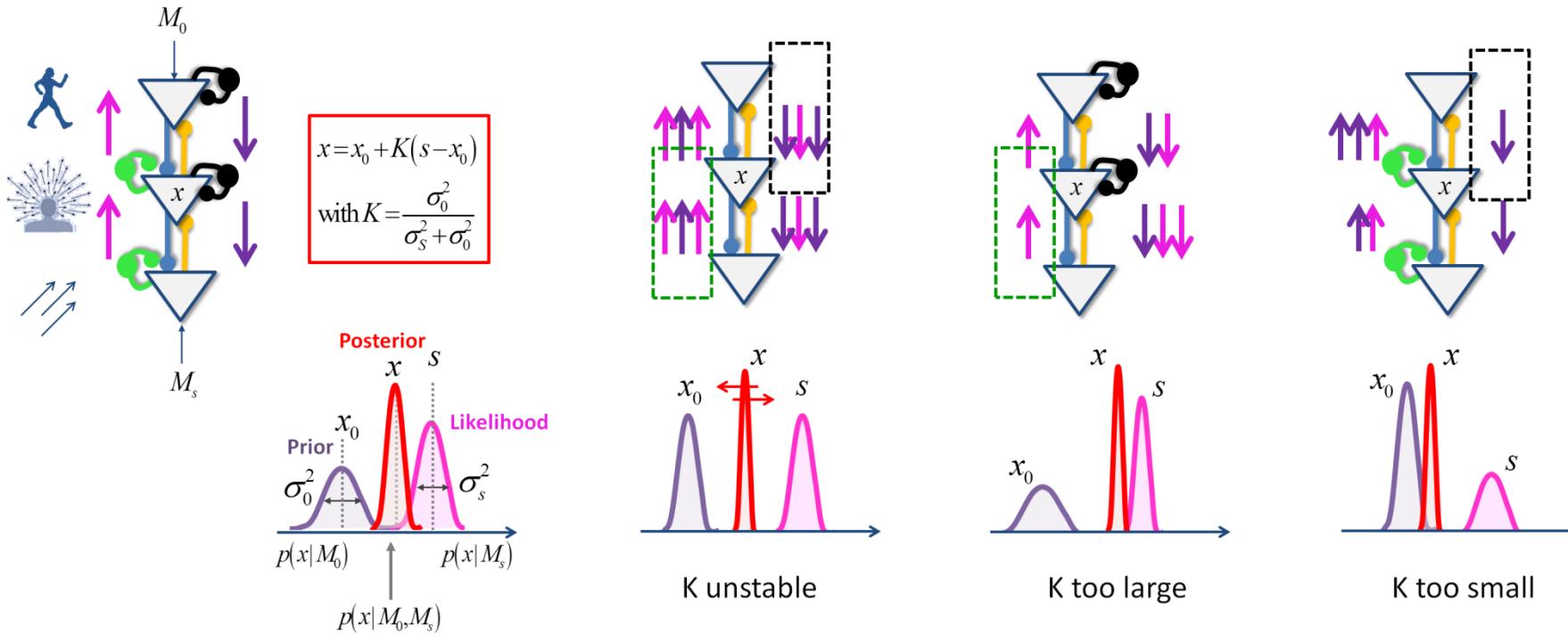
Message from nodes to factors:  $\mu'_{j \rightarrow I}(x_j) = \prod_{J \in N_j \setminus \{I\}} \mu_{J \rightarrow j}(x_j)$

Message from factor to nodes:  $\mu'_{I \rightarrow i}(x_i) = \sum_{x_{N_I \setminus \{i\}}} f_I(x_{N_I}) \prod_{j \in N_I \setminus \{i\}} \mu_{j \rightarrow I}.$

Beliefs are product of messages:

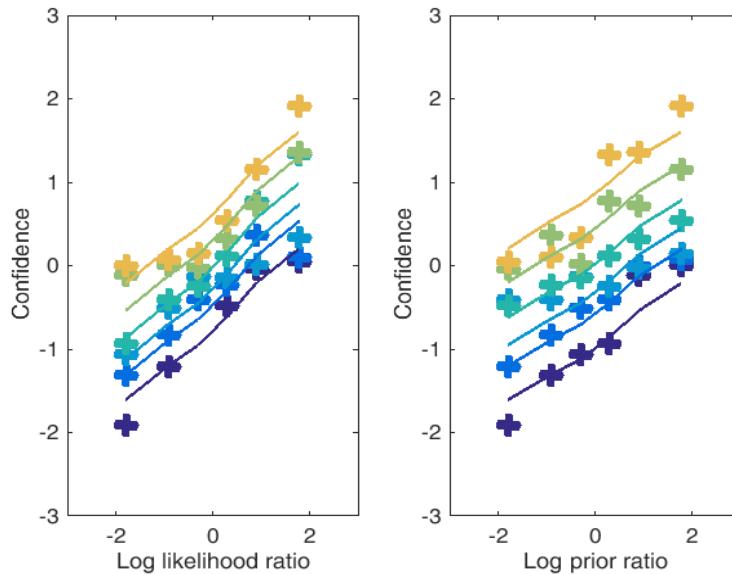
$$b_i(x_i) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{I \in N_i} \mu_{I \rightarrow i}(x_i)$$

# Continuous, gaussian-distributed variables

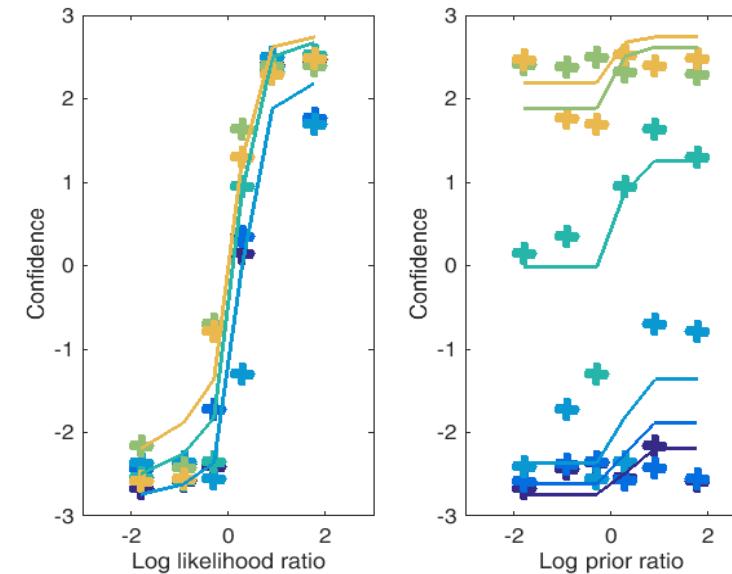


# Individual subjects

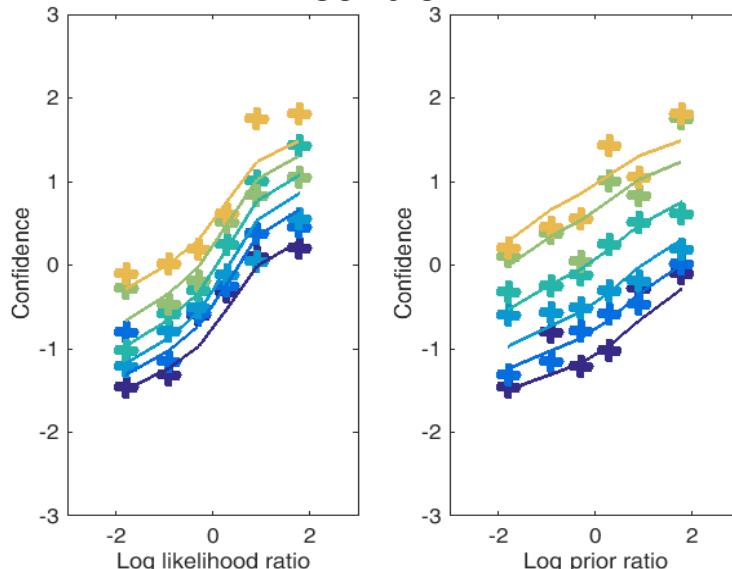
Control



Patient



Control



Patient

