



# Neural proxies to Consciousness and its Disorders

## Implications for Resignation Syndrome

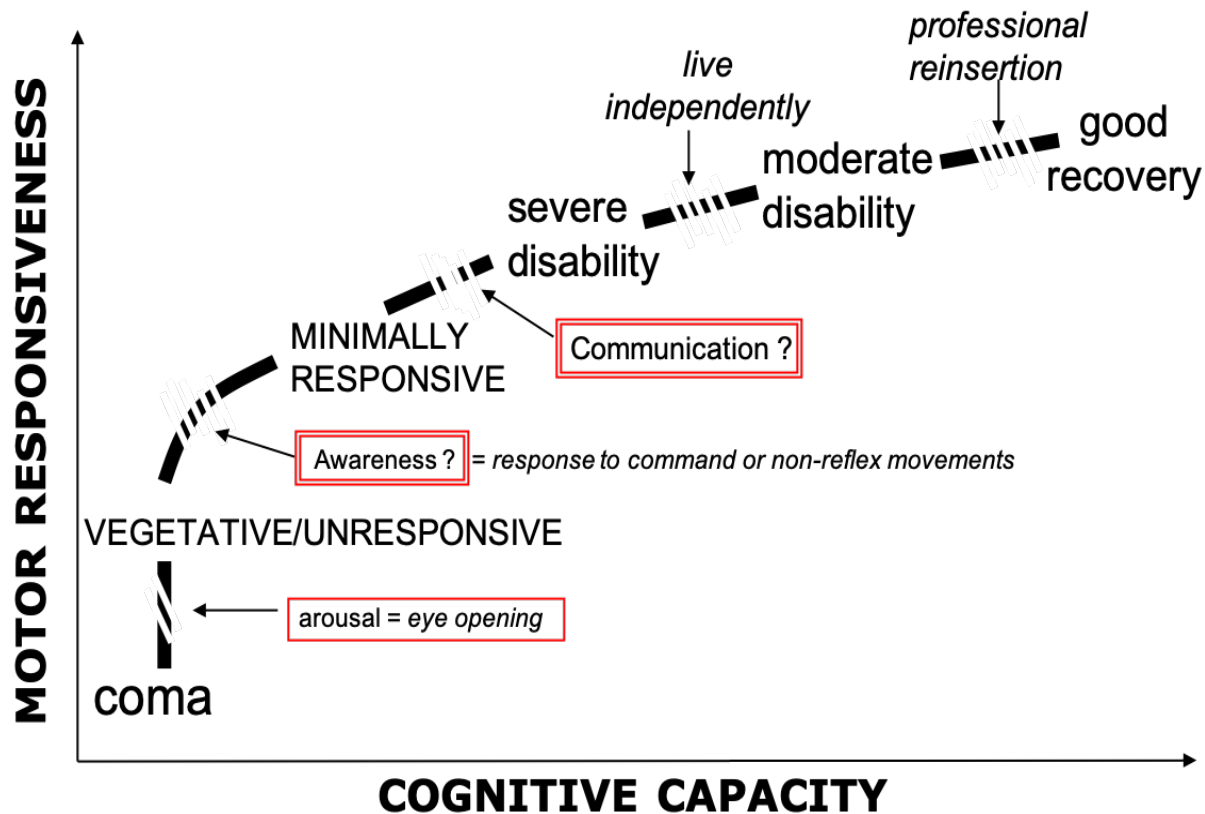
Athena Demertzi, PhD  
FNRS Research Associate  
Director, Physiology of Cognition

Université de Liège

Nov 4 2022

"Is Resignation Syndrome a Functional Neurological Disorder?"  
Friday 4th November 2022  
Wellcome Centre for Human Neuroimaging  
London, UK

# Consciousness inferred from behavior



Source: Google pictures (Credit: CC-BY-SA; M Appelman)

# The ethical imperative of Consciousness

## We cannot always trust behavior

n=103 post-comatose patients

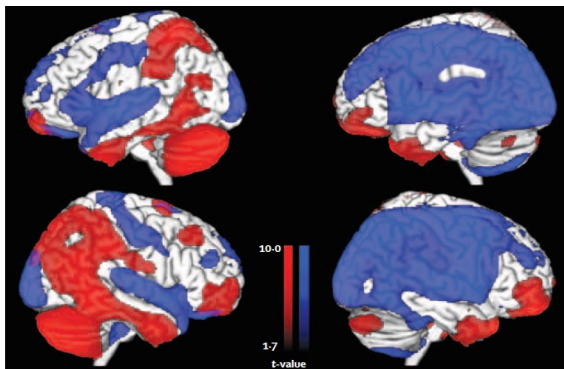
45 Clinical diagnosis of VS  
18 Coma Recovery Scale MCS



40% misdiagnosis

Schnakers et al, *Ann Neurol* 2006; *BMC Neurol* 2009

### Standardized assessment & Neuroimaging



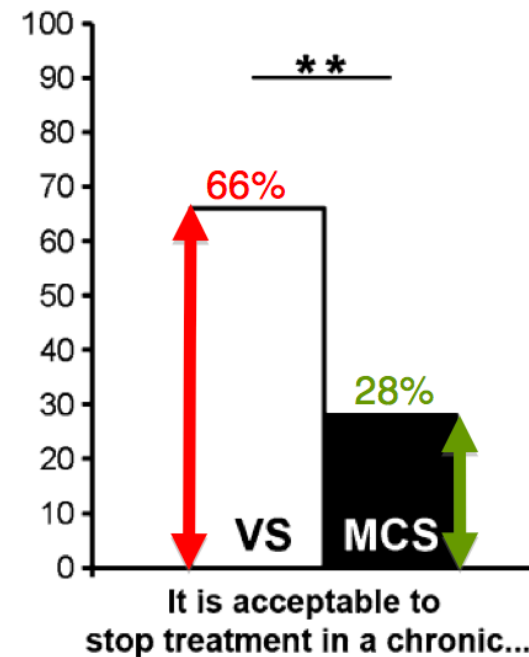
Coma Recovery Scale-Revised results			
	UWS	MCS	Total
Clinical consensus diagnosis			
18F-FDG PET			
VS/UWS	24 (21%)	5 (4%)	29 (26%)
MCS	12 (11%)	71 (63%)	83 (74%)
Total	36 (32%)	76 (68%)	112 (100%)

UWS=unresponsive wakefulness syndrome. MCS=minimally conscious state.

Table 2: Diagnostic results by modality

## End-of-life support for “unconscious” patients

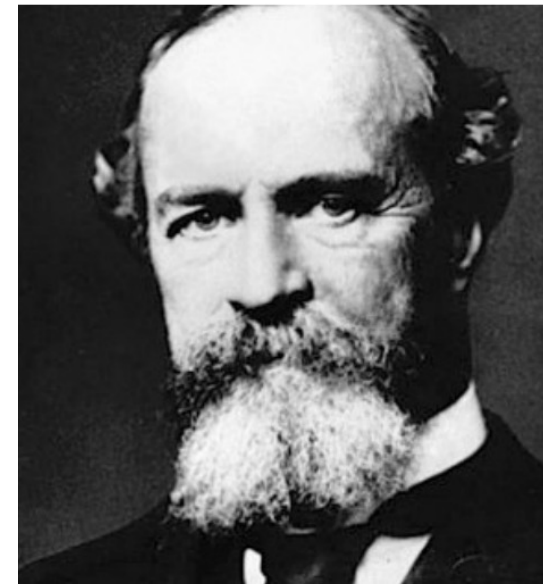
2,475 medical professionals



Demertzi et al, *Prog Brain Res* 2009  
Demertzi et al, *J Neurol* 2011  
Demertzi & Racine et al, *Neuroethics* 2012

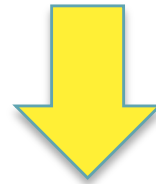
# The resting paradigm

The stream of thought (Chapter IX)  
The Principles of Psychology 1890



William James (1842-1910)

Brain ~2% body's weight  
Evoked changes <5%  
80% for neuronal signaling



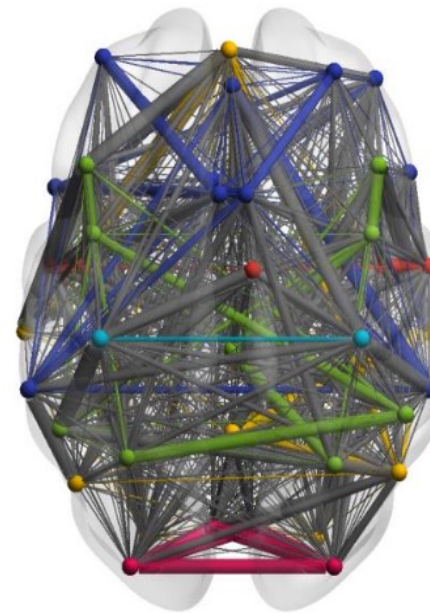
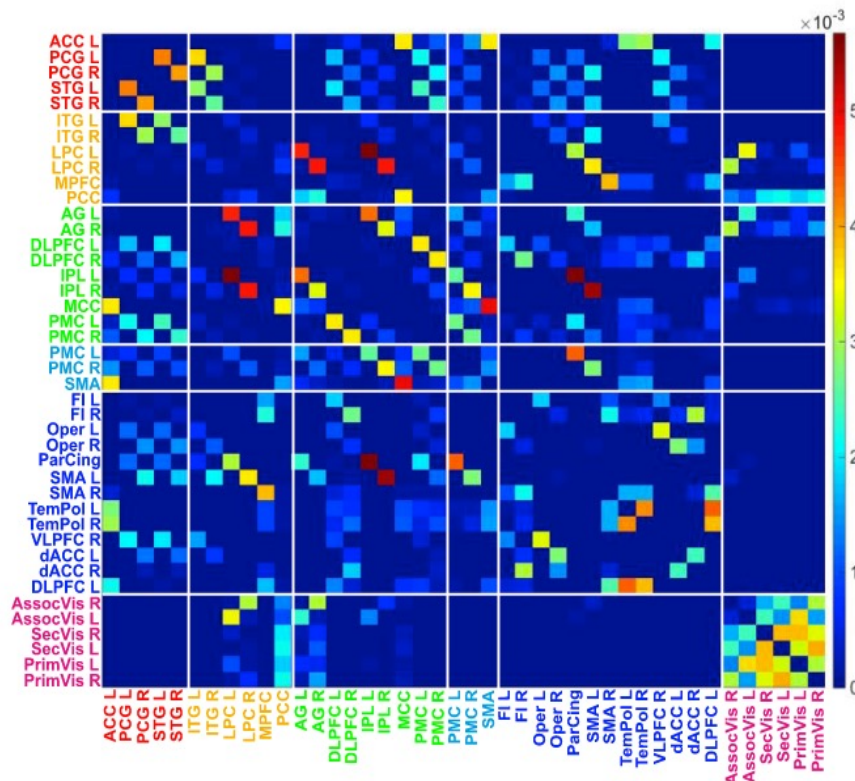
"While conscious awareness is [...] energetically inexpensive, it is dependent upon a very complex, dynamically organized state of the brain that is achieved at great expense"



# The brain as a network

100 billion neurons, ~100 trillion synaptic connections

## The Connectome

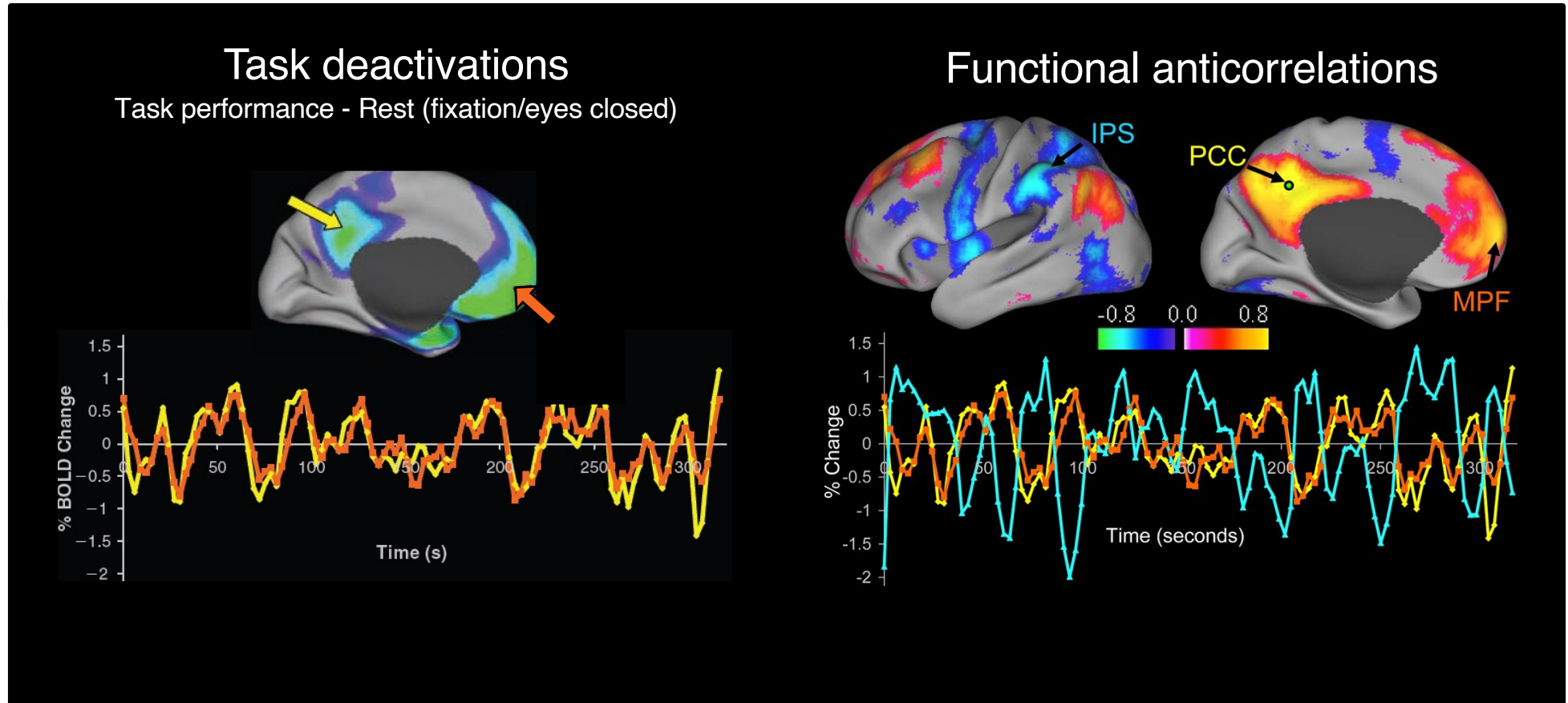


A matrix representing all possible pairwise anatomical connections between neural elements of the brain

Sporns, Tononi, & Koetter.  
*PLoS Comput. Biol.* 2005

Aud      DMN      FP  
Mot      Sal      Vis

# Default mode of brain function



Demertzi & Whitfield-Gabrieli, in: Neurology of Consciousness 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2015

Demertzi, Soddu, Laureys, *Curr Opin Neurobiology* 2013

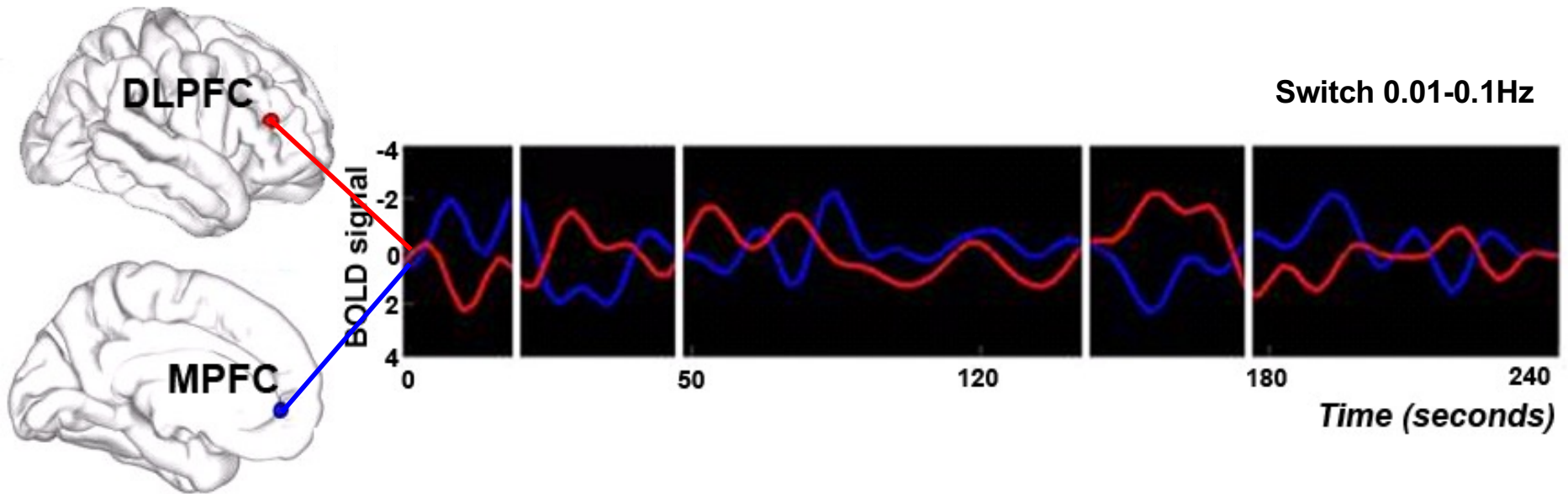
Demertzi et al, *Front Hum Neurosci* 2013

Raichle et al, *PNAS* 2001

Fox et al, *PNAS* 2005

# Anticorrelations inform cognitive function?

**External awareness  
or anticorrelated network**

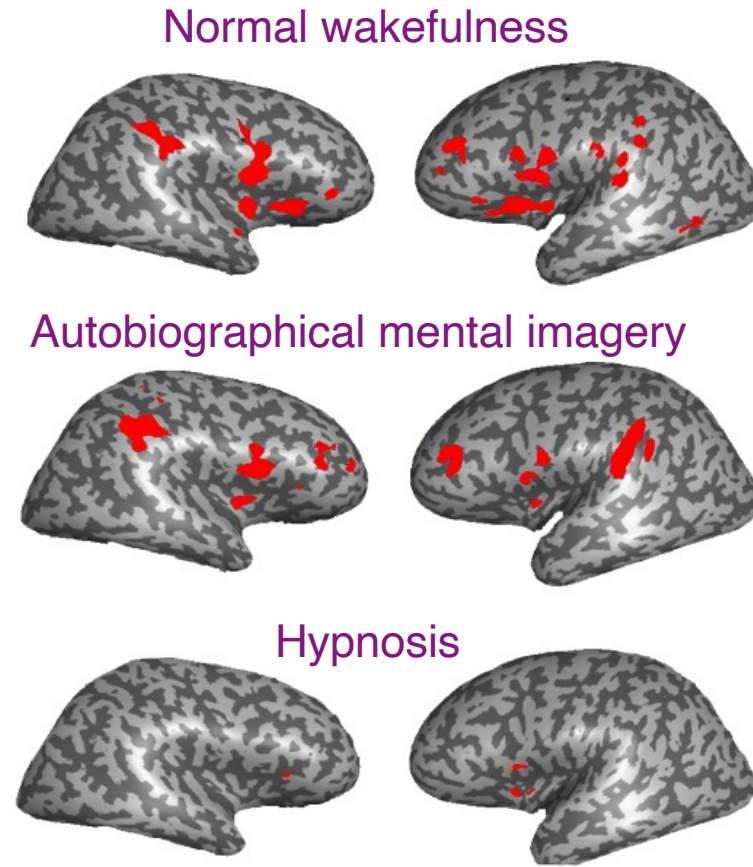
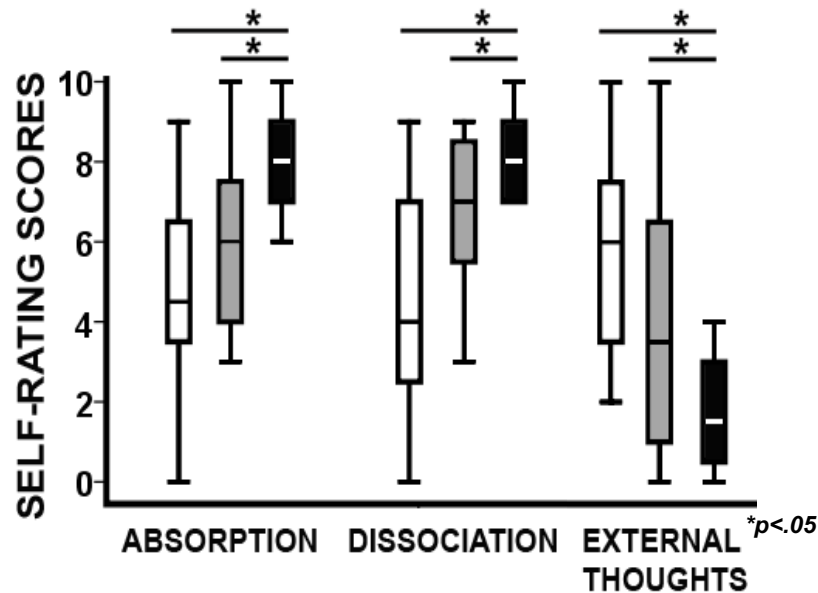


**Internal awareness  
or Default mode network**

- Vanhaudenhuyse\*, Demertzi\* et al, *J Cogn Neurosci* 2011
- Demertzi, Soddu, Laureys, *Curr Opin Neurobiology* 2013
- Demertzi & Whitfield-Gabrieli, in: *Neurology of Consciousness* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2015
- Demertzi et al, *Front Hum Neurosci* 2013
- Demertzi, Kucyi, Ponces-Alvarez, Keliris, Whitfield-Gabrieli, Deco. *Netw Neurosci* in press

# Modified awareness reduces anticorrelations

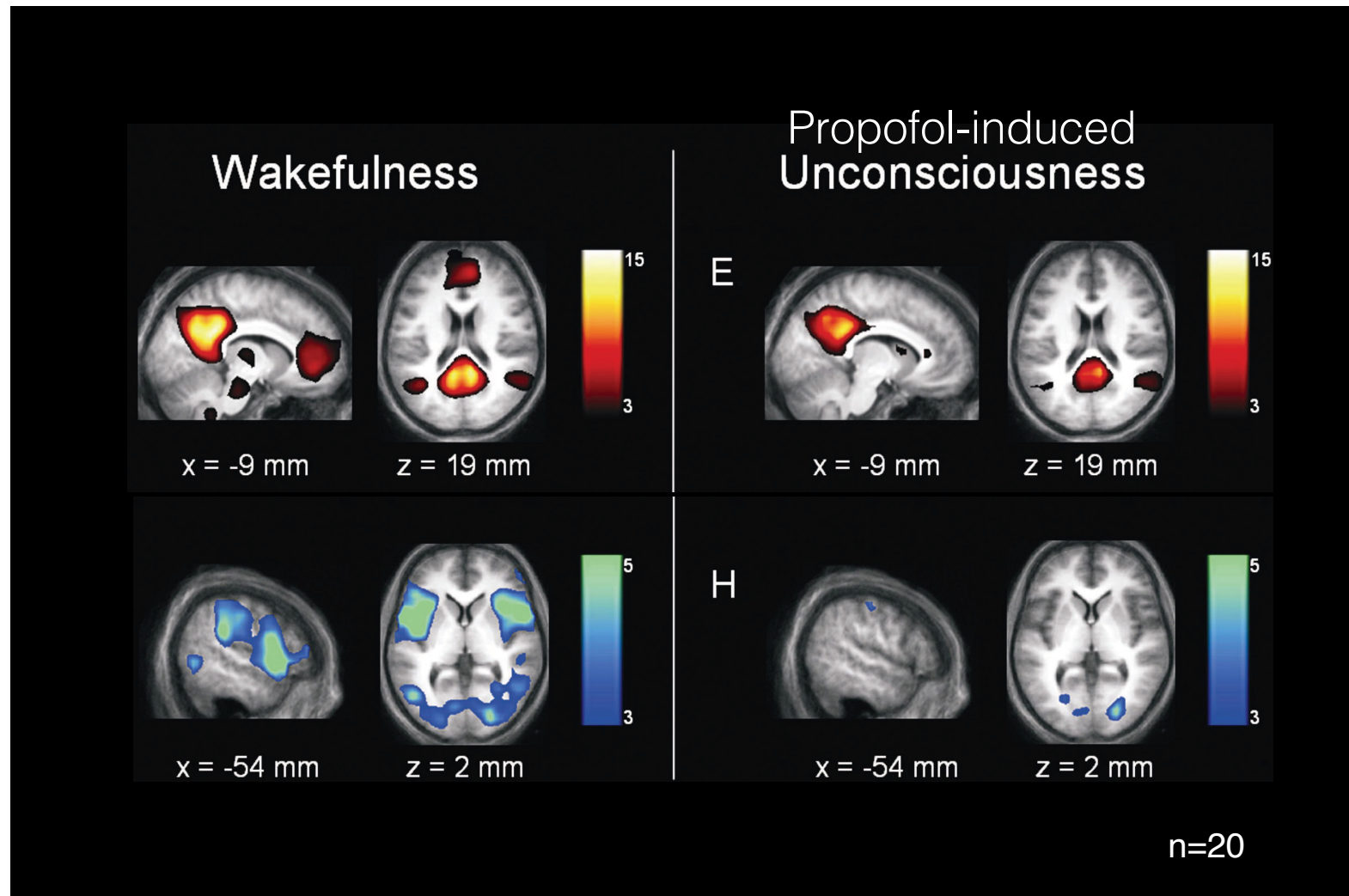
- Normal wakefulness
- ▒ Autobiographical mental imagery
- Hypnosis



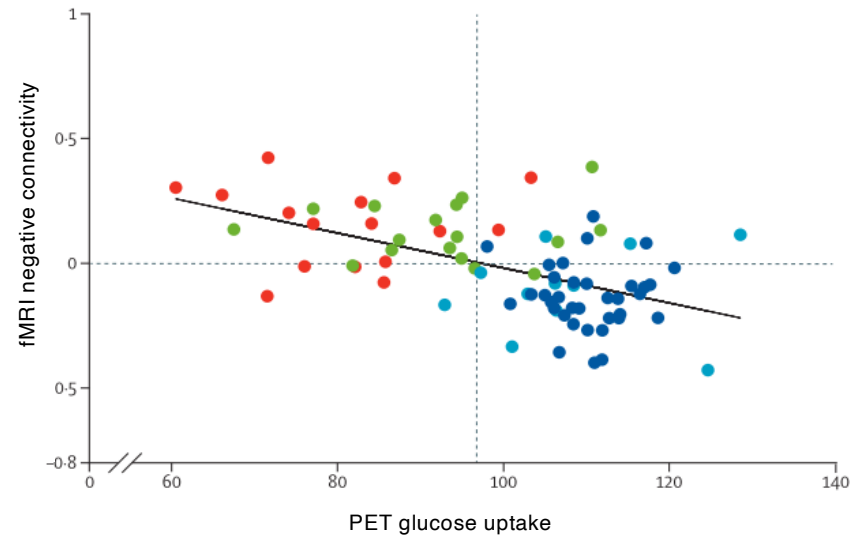
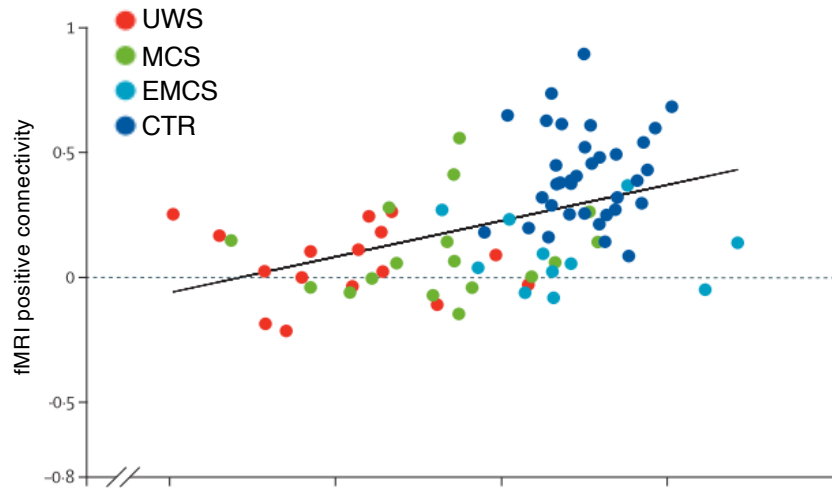
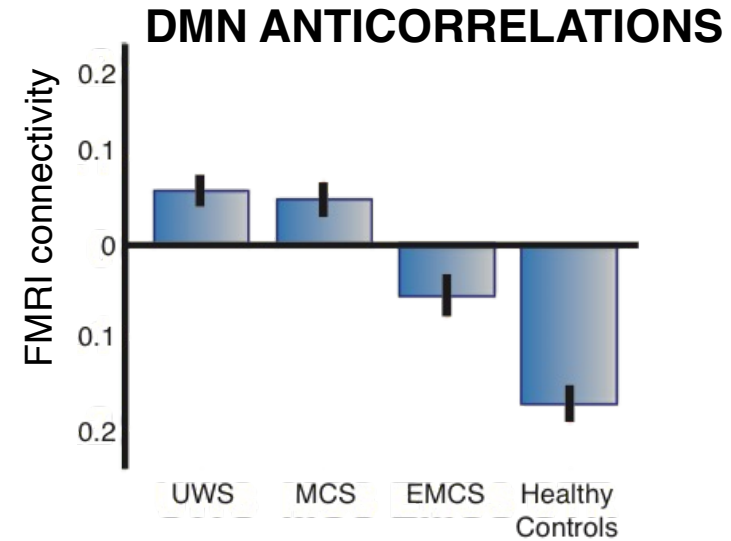
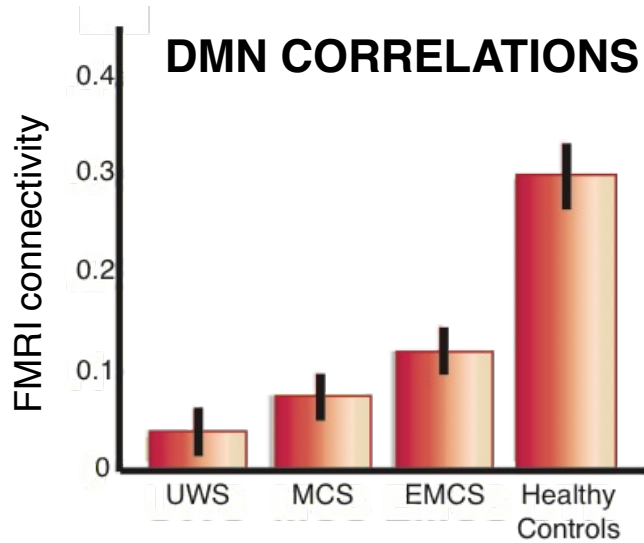
*p<0.05 corrected for multiple comparisons*



# Modified arousal reduces anticorrelations



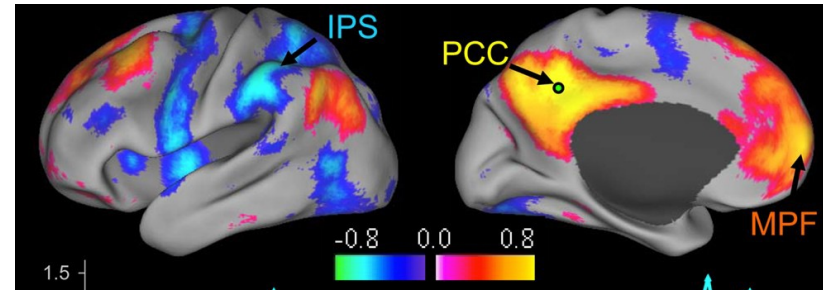
# No anticorrelations in DOC



# Anticorrelations and Consciousness

Anticorrelations **reduce** in intensity or are undetectable in :

- unresponsive brain-damaged patients (Di Perri et al., 2016; Threlkeld et al., 2018)
- hypnosis (Demertzi et al., 2011)
- in deep anesthesia (Boveroux et al., 2010)
- after sleep deprivation (De Havas et al., 2012; Yeo et al., 2015)
- slow wave sleep and REM (Chow et al., 2013)
- deep sedation (Luppi et al., 2019)



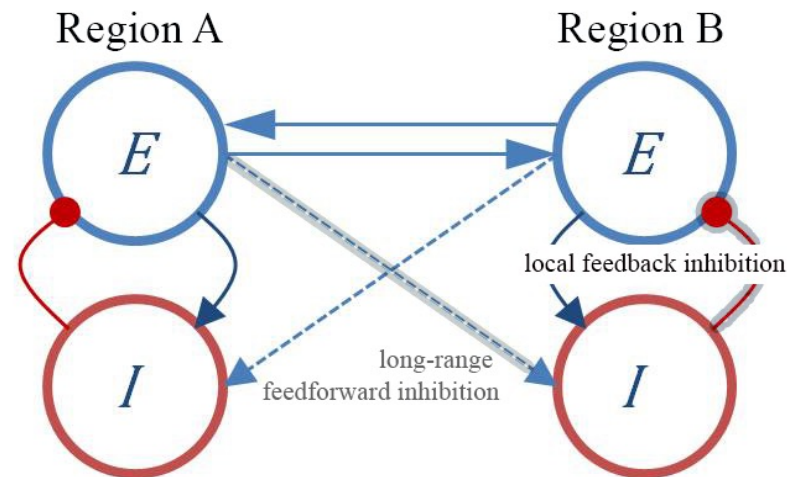
Anticorrelations **recover**:

- at post-anesthetic period (Nir et al., 2020)
- after emergence from a disorder of consciousness (Di Perri et al., 2016; Threlkeld et al., 2018).

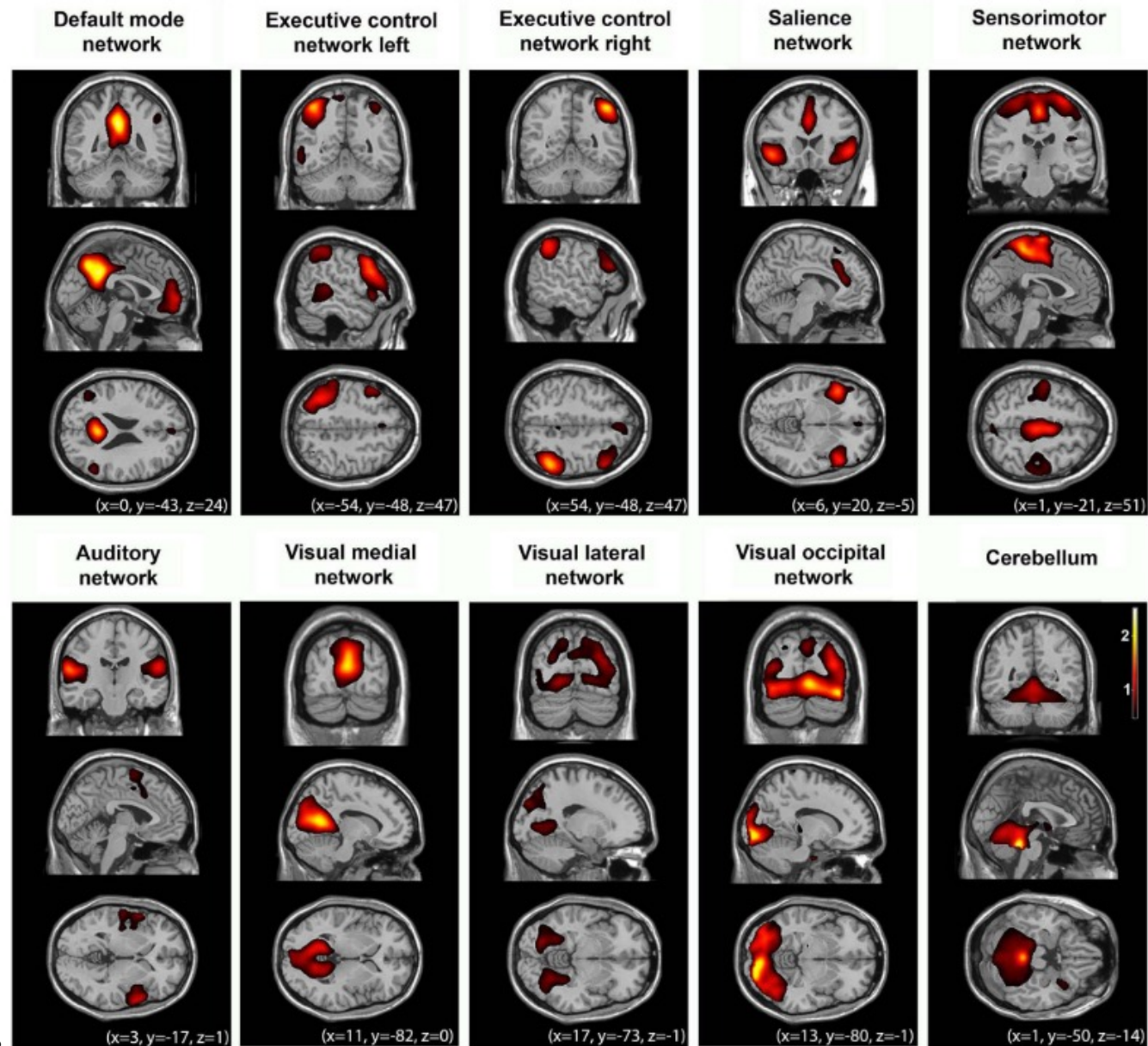
Anticorrelations **contribute** to:

- cognitive function (Keller et al., 2015; Vanhaudenhuyse et al., 2011),
- greater intensity lead to better within-subject performance (Kucyi et al., 2017)
- between-subject performance (Spreng et al., 2010).
- life span
  - start weak in children, strengthen during adolescence, end up fully anticorrelated in young adulthood (Chai et al., 2014)
  - get selectively decreased during healthy aging (Keller et al., 2015)

## neural inhibition



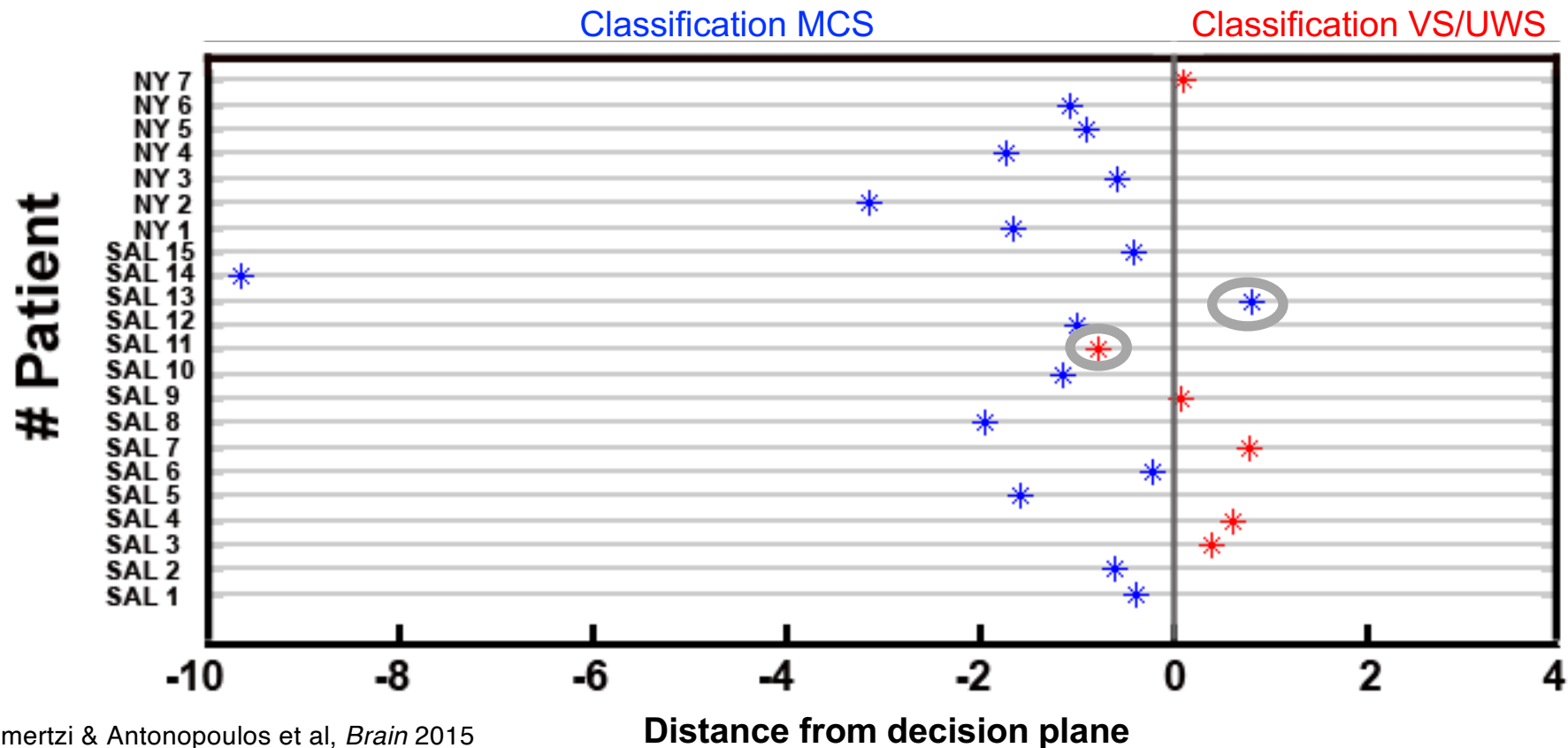
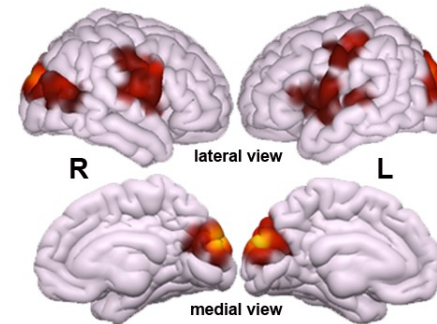
# More networks during rest



Biswal et al., *Magn Reson. Med* 1995  
Smith et al, *PNAS* 2009  
Heine et al, *Front Psych* 2012

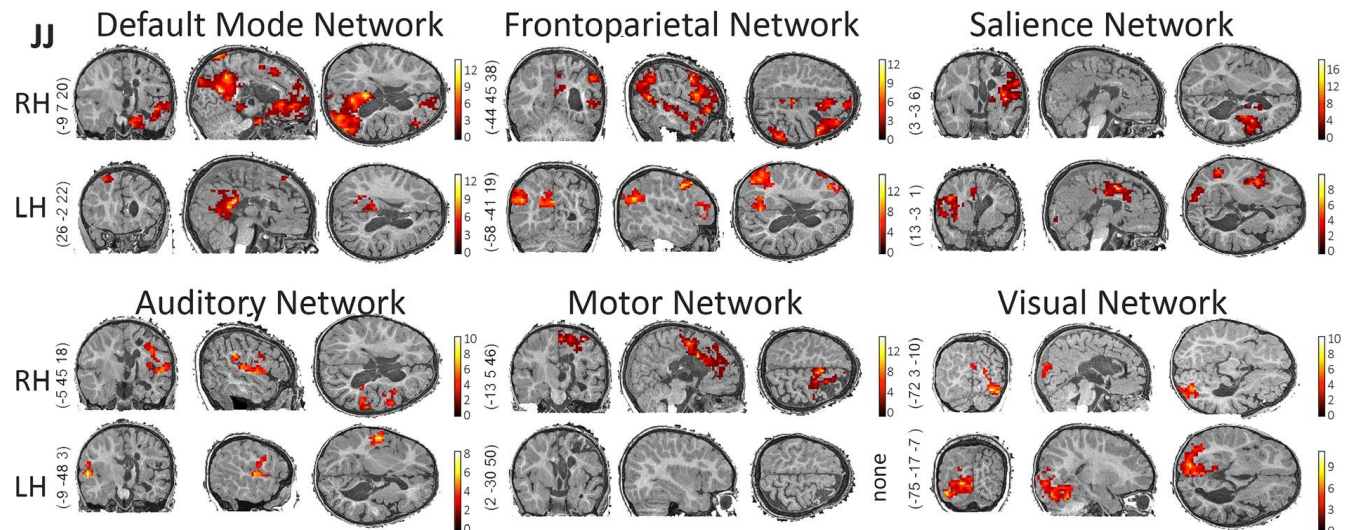
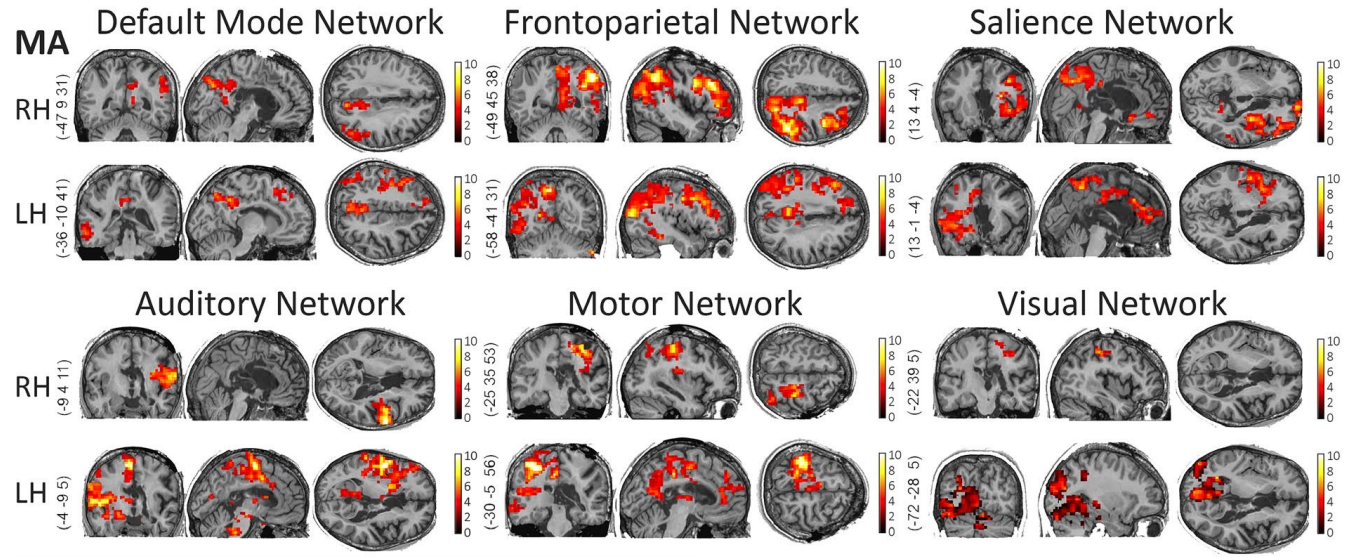
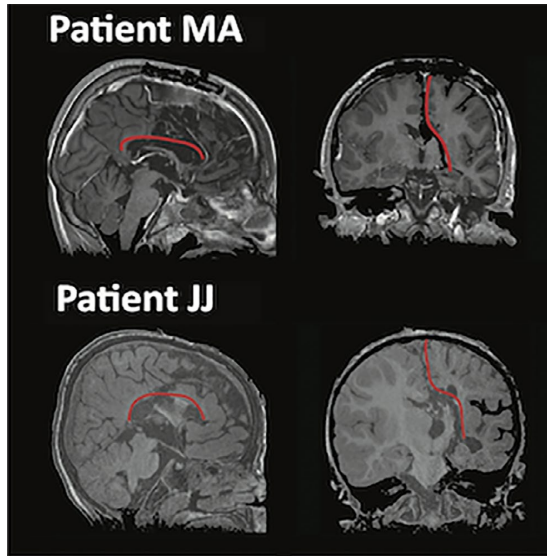
# Lower cross-modal interaction in UWS

- Training set: 45 DOC (26 MCS, 19 VS/UWS)
  - 14 trauma, 28 non-trauma, 3 mixed
  - 34 patients assessed >1m post-insult
- Test set:
  - **16 MCS, 6 VS/UWS** (15 non-trauma; all chronic)
  - 2 different centers

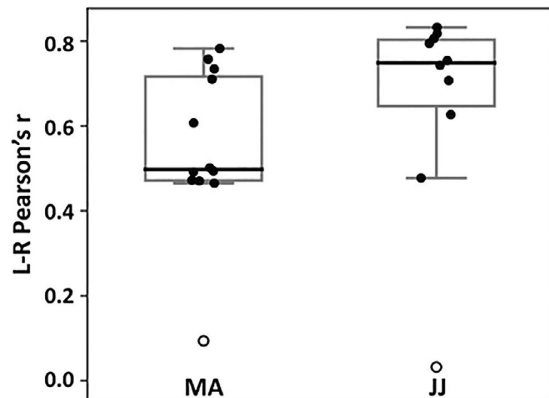


# Lower cross-modal interaction in the isolated brain

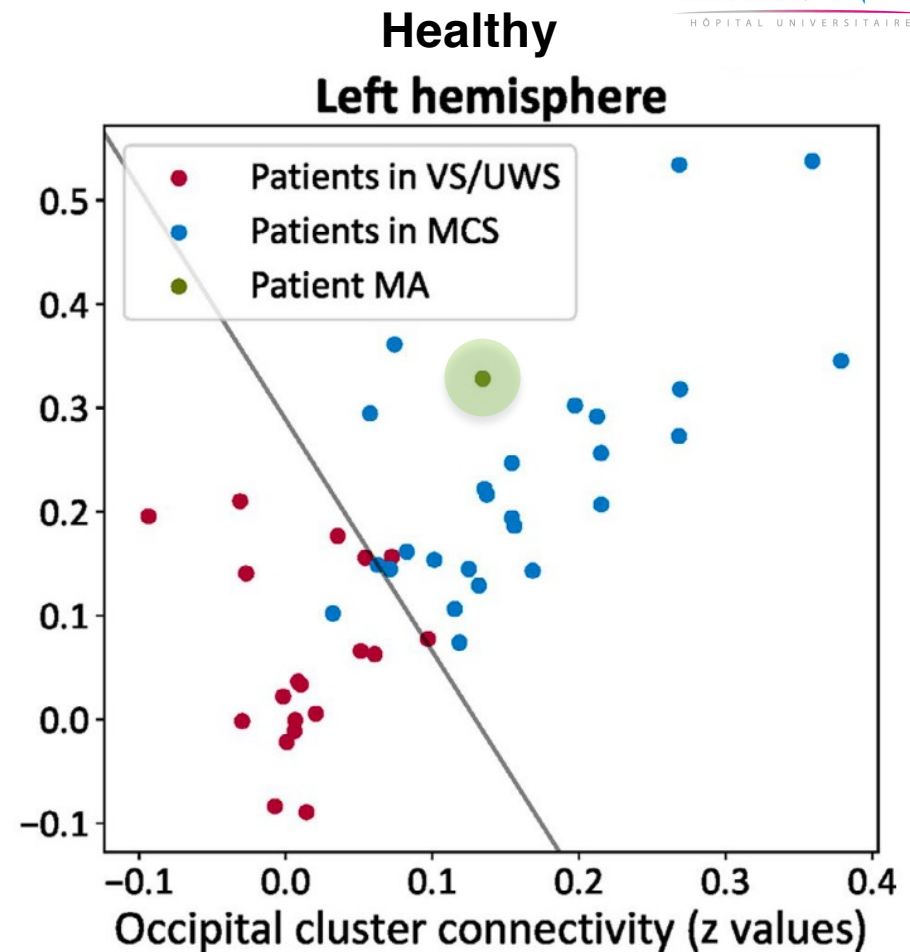
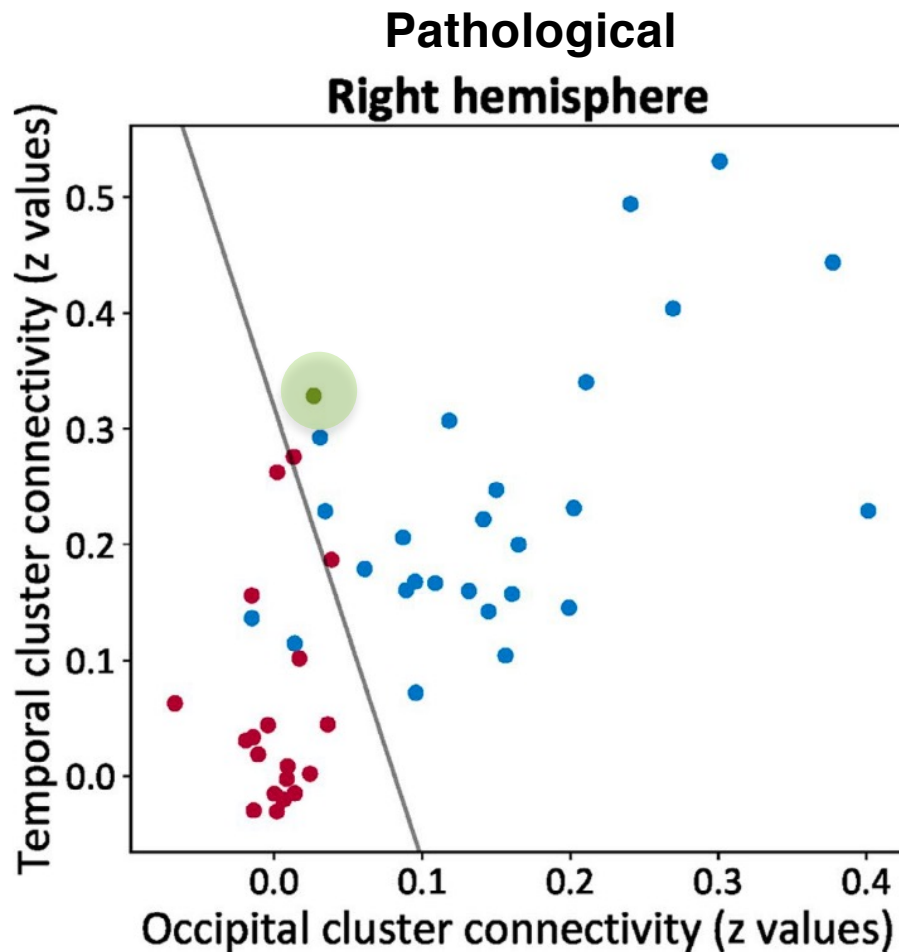
## Complete hemispherotomy



## Inter-hemispheric connectivity

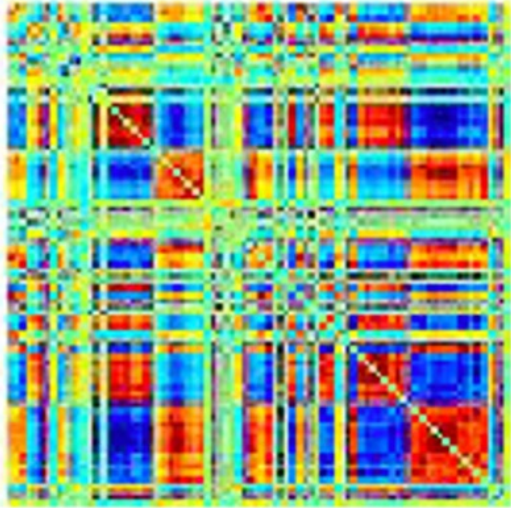


# Lower cross-modal interaction in the isolated brain

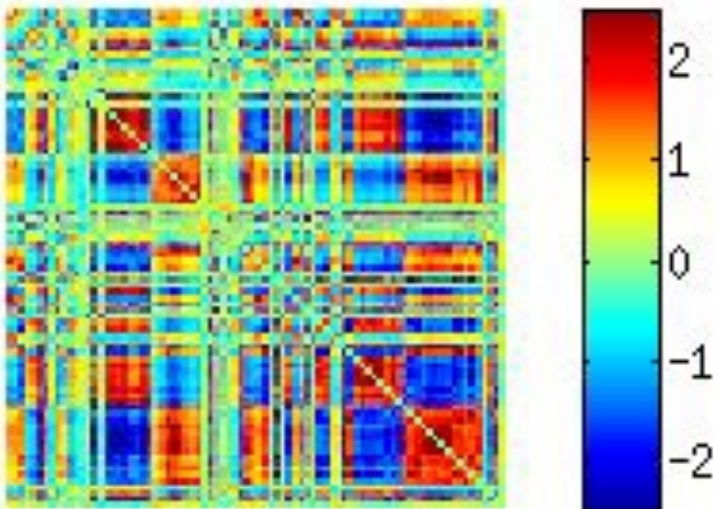


# Brain dynamics and cognition

## Averaged connectome



## Time-varying connectome



## Typical wakefulness

Performance, emotion and cognition

Alavash et al, *Neuroimage*, 2016; Shine et al *Neuron*, 2016; Friston *Neuroimage*, 1997; Thompson et al, *Hum Brain Mapp*, 2013

## Unconsciousness

Rigid spatiotemporal organization, less metastable dynamics

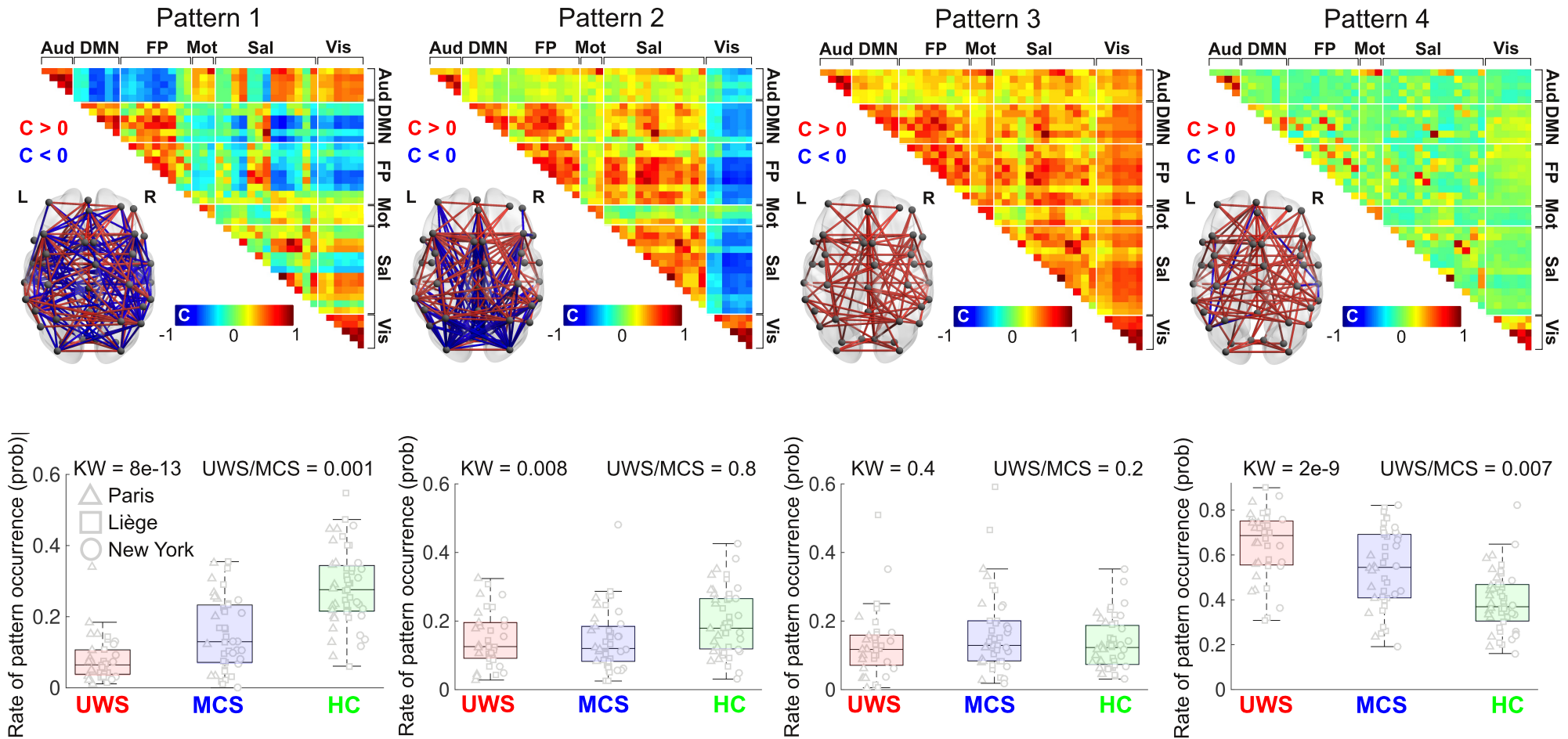
- **sleep** (Tagliazucchi et al, *PNAS* 2013; Wang et al, *PNAS* 2016; Wilson et al., *Neuroimage* 2015; Chow et al, *PNAS* 2013)
- **anesthesia**
  - **humans** (Tagliazucchi et al, *J. R. Soc. Interface* 2016; Kafashan et al, *Front Neural Circuits*, 2016; Amico et al, *PLoS One* 2014)
  - **animals** (Barttfeld et al, *PNAS* 2014; Grandjean et al, *Neuroimage* 2017; Liang et al, *Neuroimage* 2015)



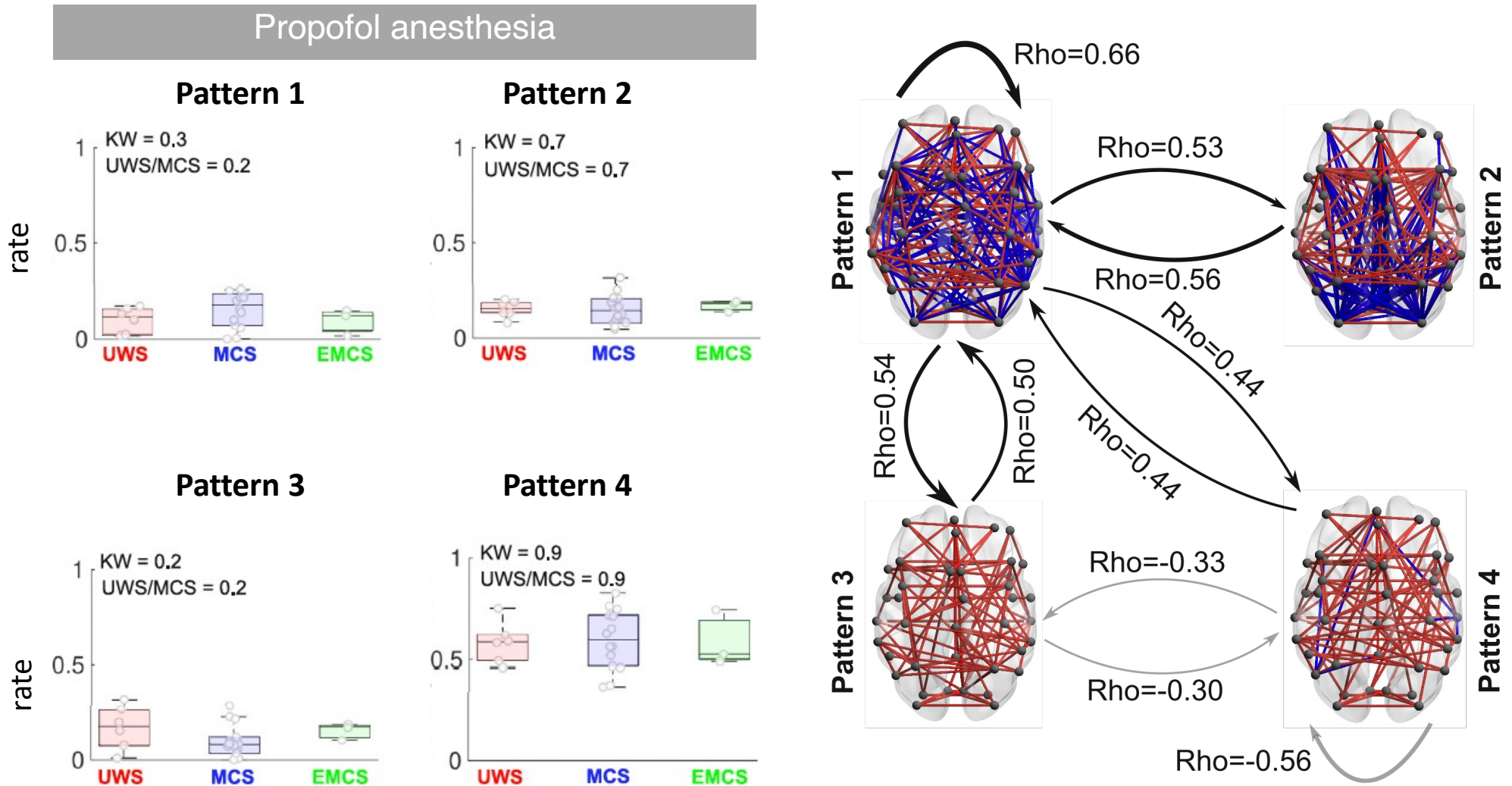
The brain cannot map the complexity of internal and external world  
(Dehaene et al, *Trends Cog Sci*, 2006; Tononi et al, *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2016)



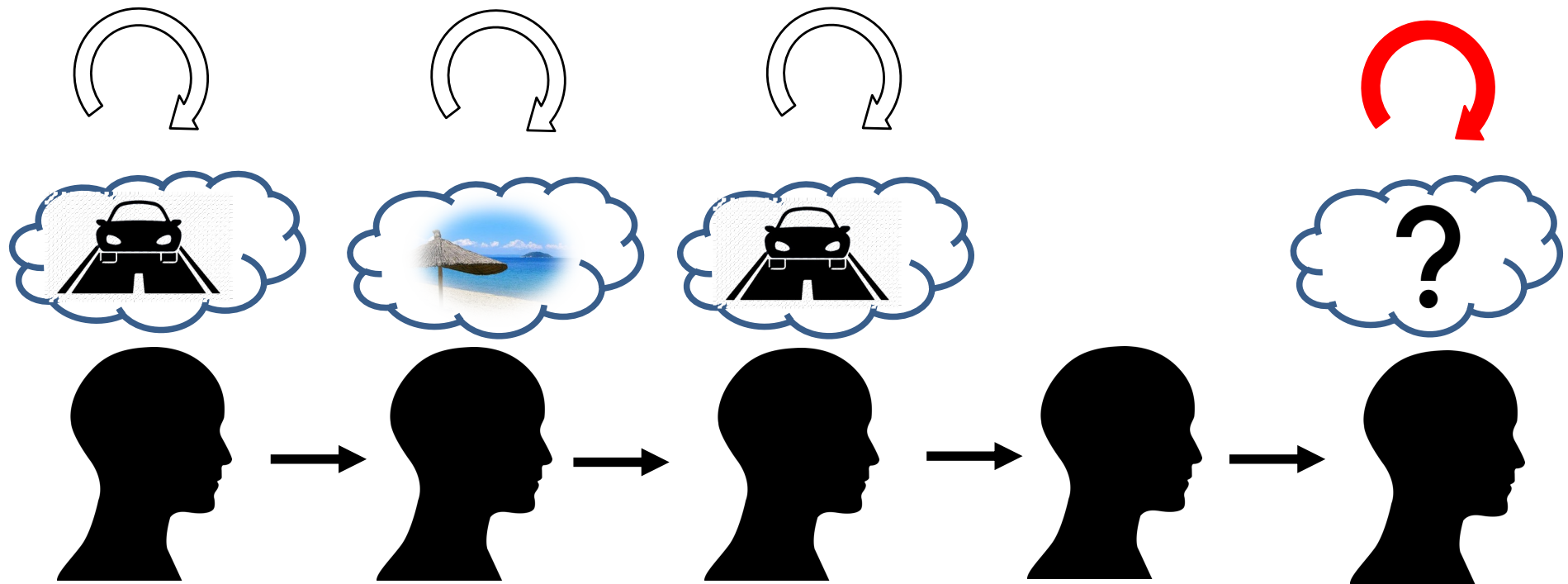
# Complex patterns in higher conscious states



# More chances to transition when conscious

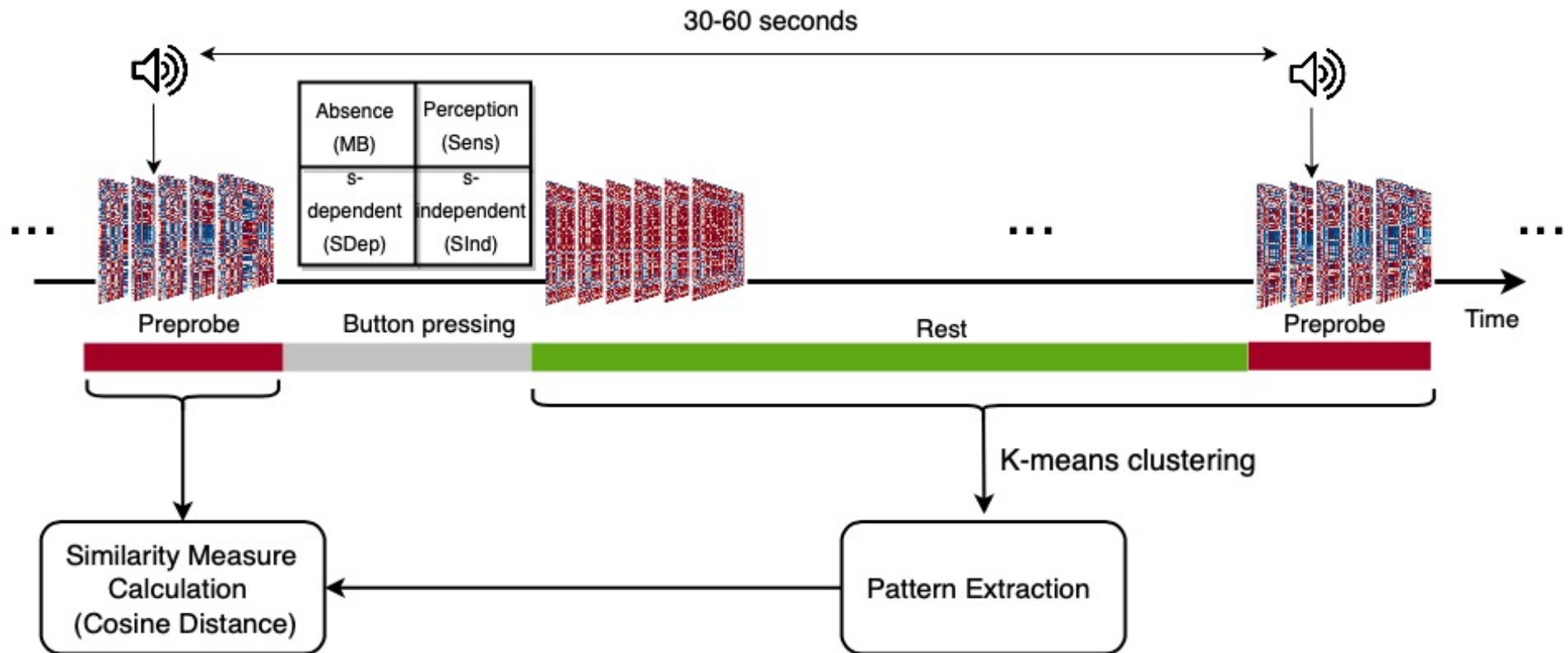


# Mental states

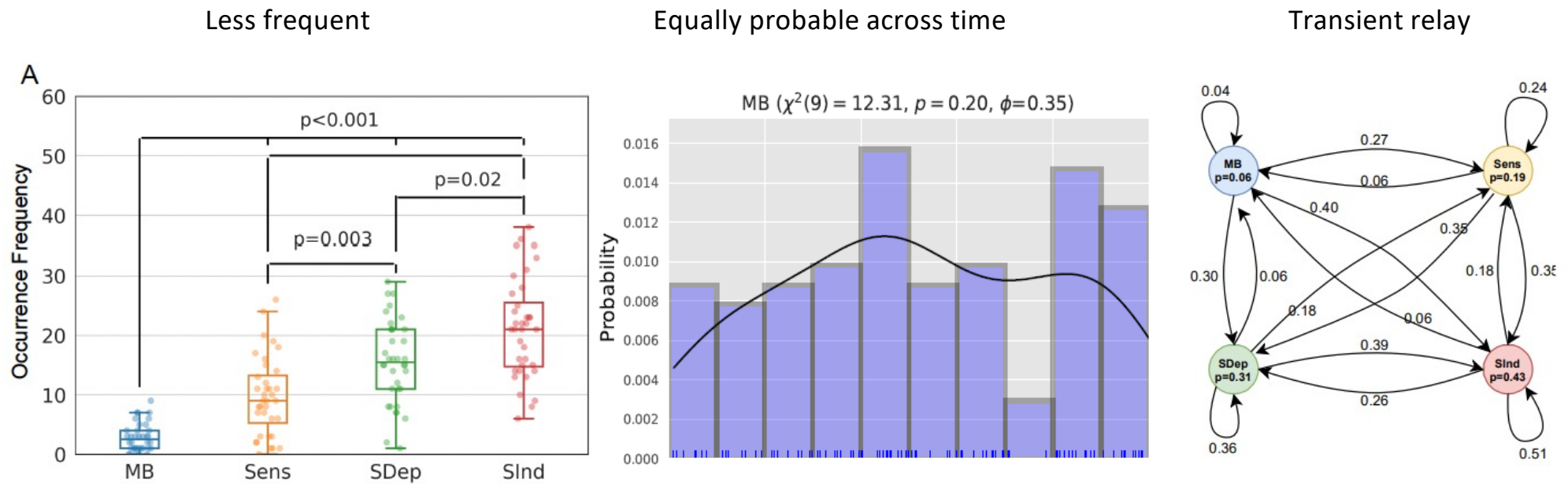


Slide courtesy: Boulakis Paris

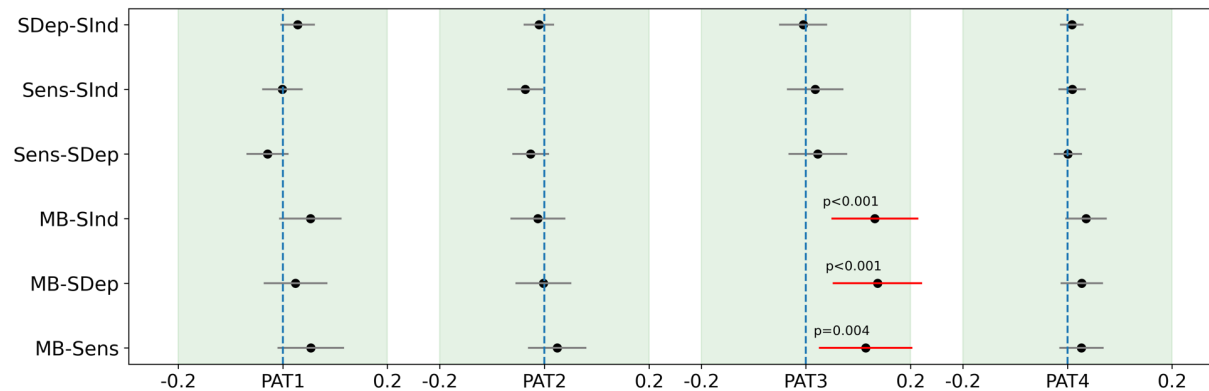
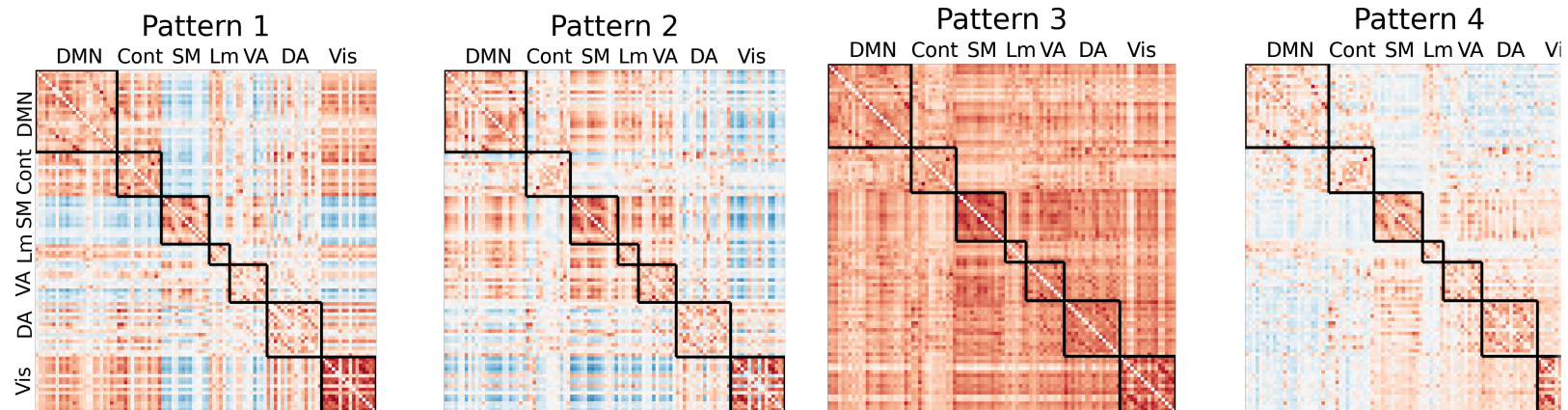
# Experience-sampling



# Mind Blanking has a distinct behavioral profile

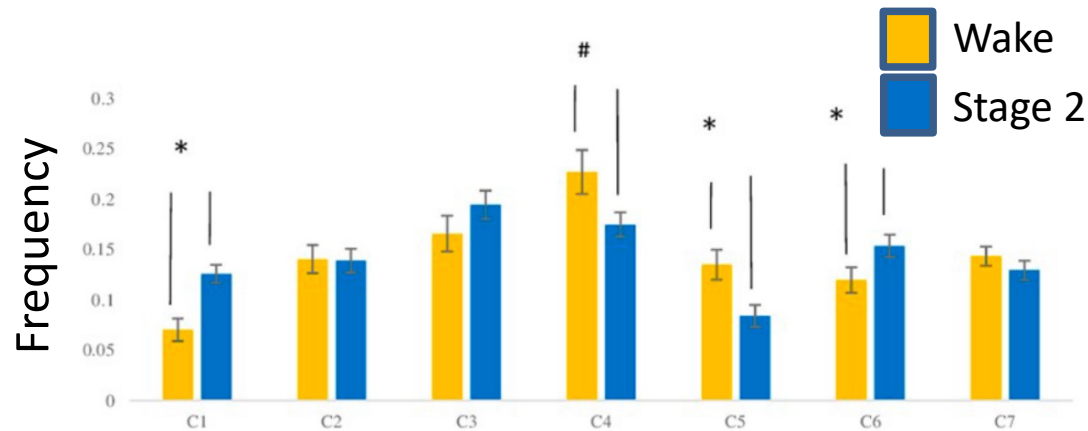
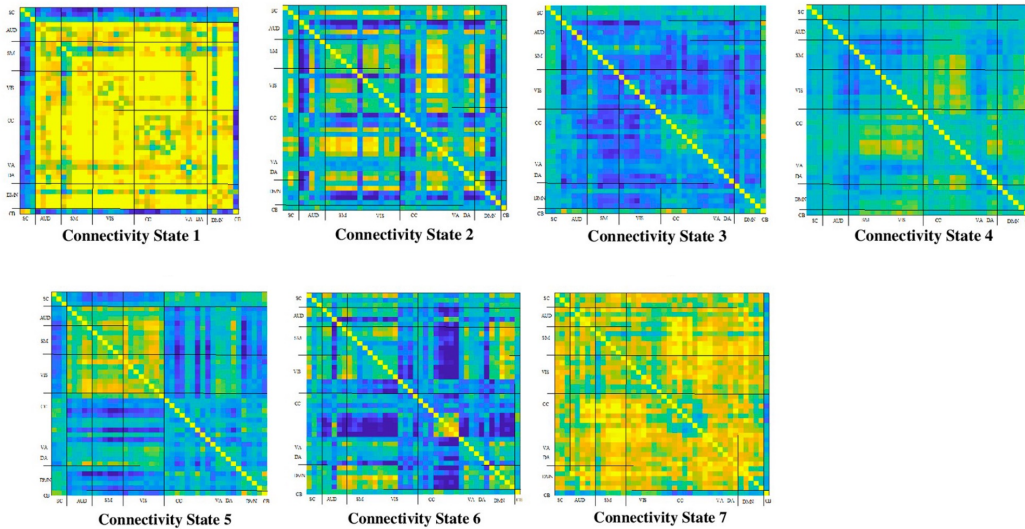


# MB is linked to a hyper-connected state



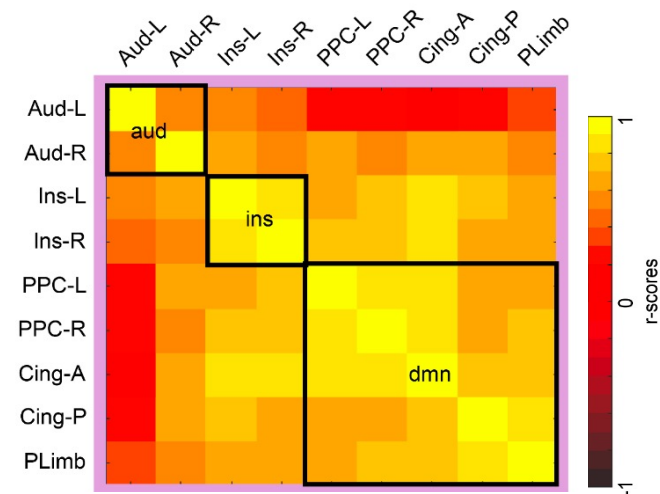
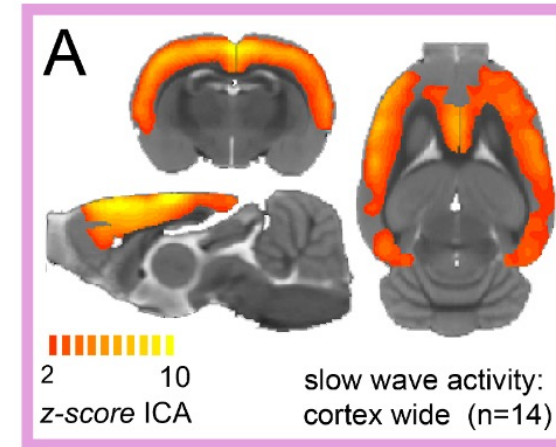
# Higher functional connectivity due to slow waves

## NREM sleep Humans



El-Baba et al, *PLOS One* 2019

## Isoflurane anesthesia Rats



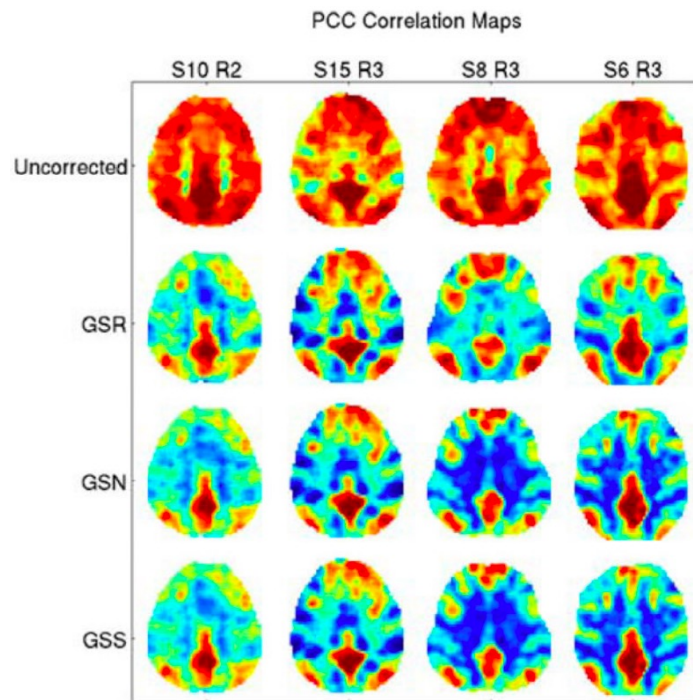
Aedo-Jury et al, *eLife* 2019

# Lower cortical arousal in MB?

## Global signal

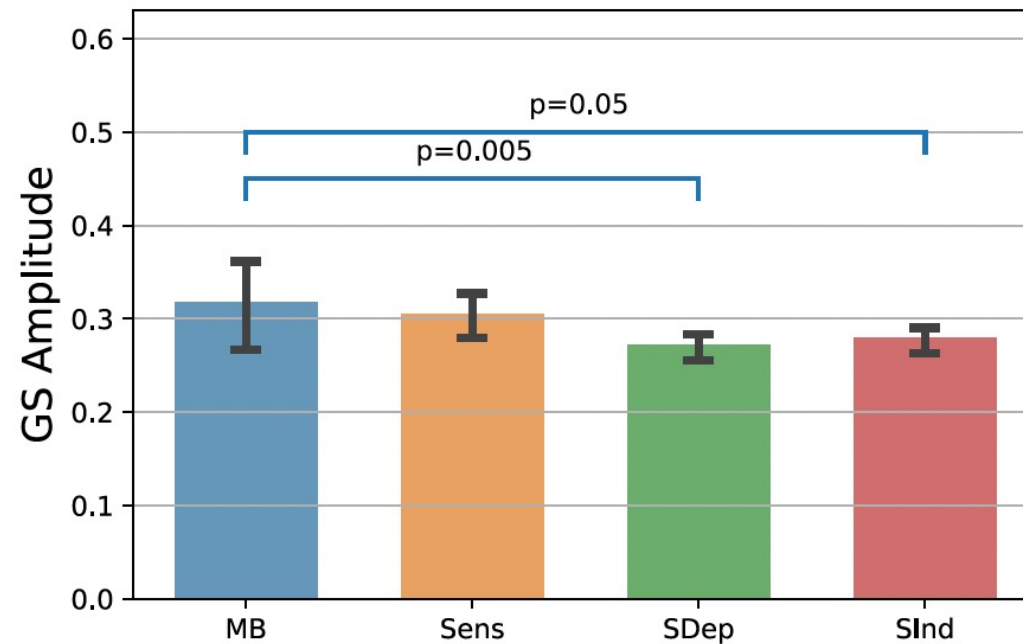
### Average voxel timeseries

Zarahn, Aguirre, D'Esposito, *NeuroImage* 1997  
("Global flow" in PET, Friston et al., 1990)



Liu et al, *NeuroImage* 2017

### Higher Global Signal Amplitude around MB reports

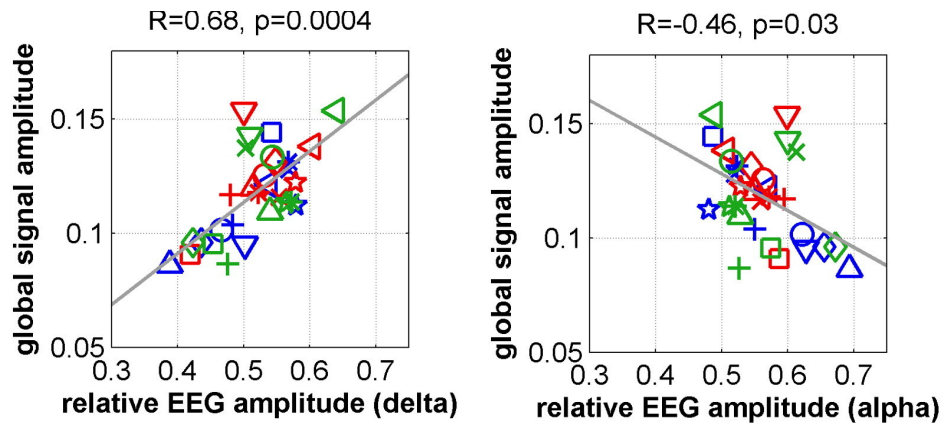


Mortaheb, et al, *PNAS* 2022

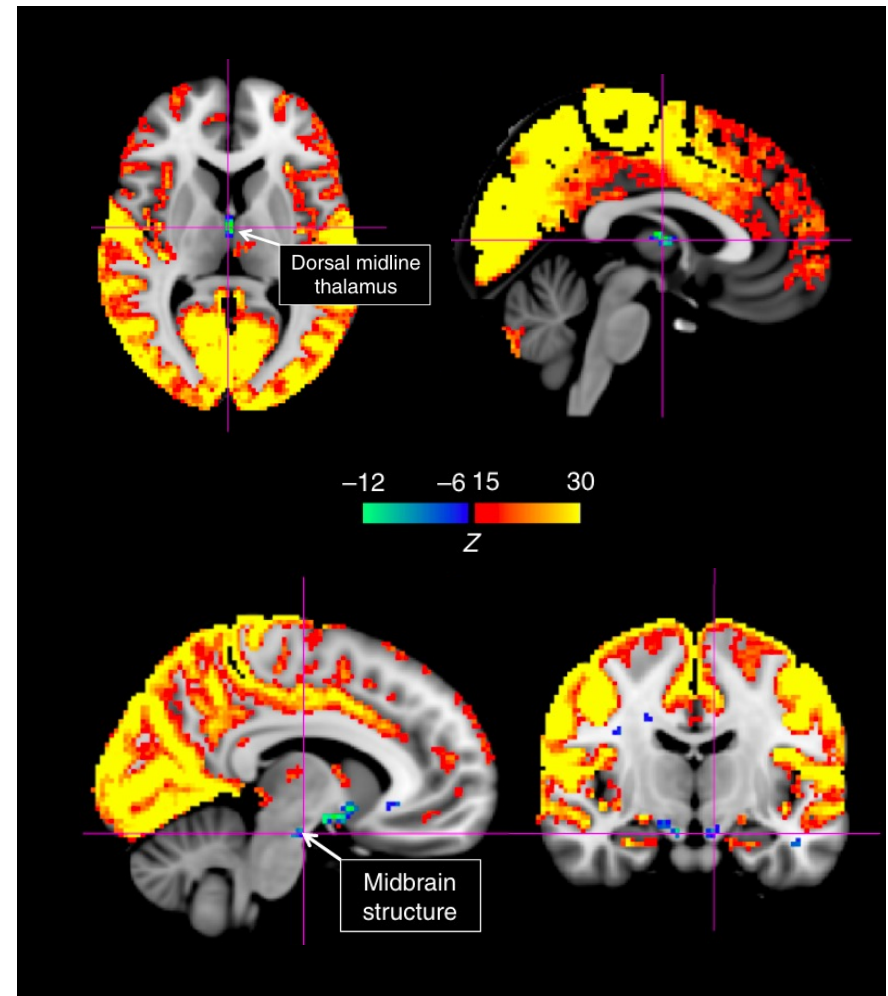


# GS amplitude and Arousal

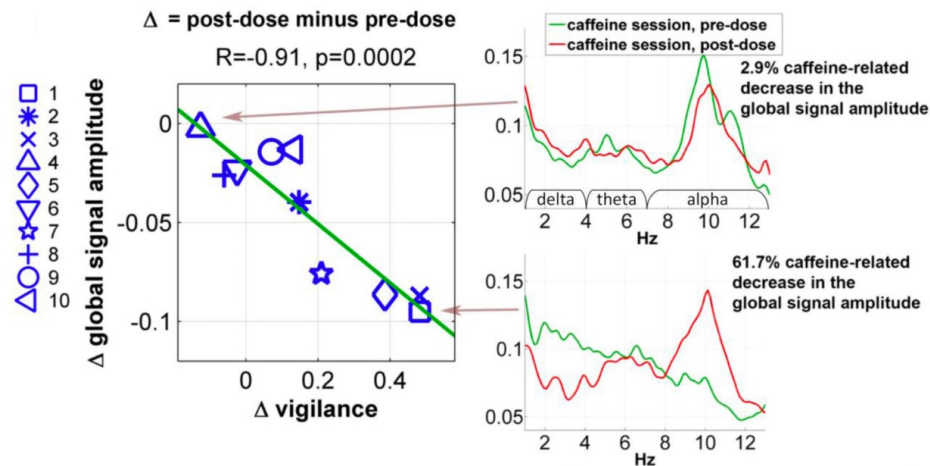
High GS amplitude is linked to low arousal



GS amplitude linked to signal decreases in subcortical structures of arousal

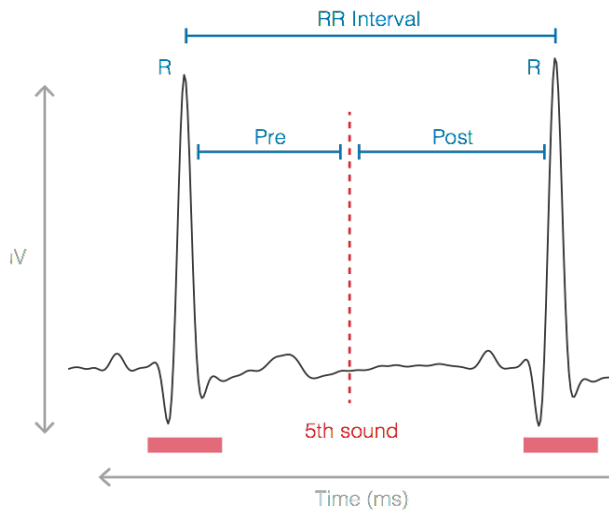


GS amplitude decreases with caffeine intake

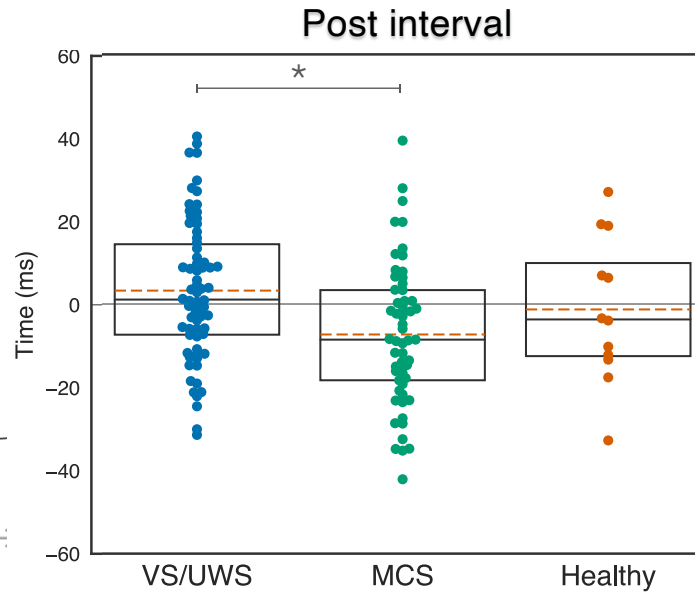


# Cardiac reactions to oddballs in MCS

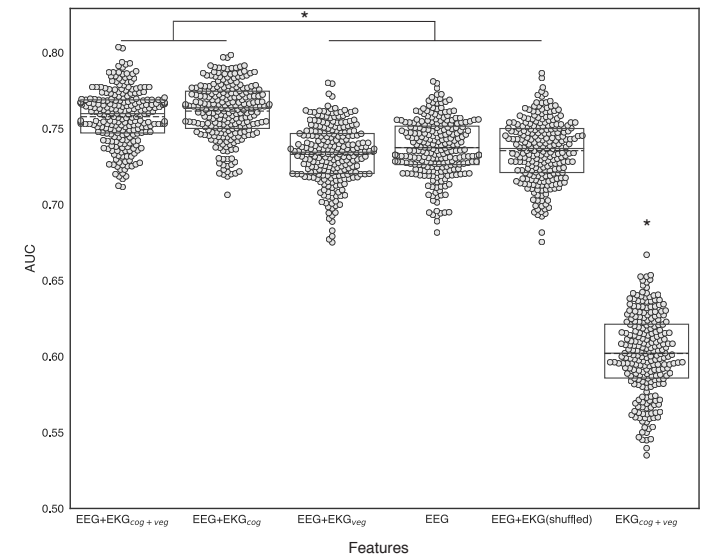
Auditory oddball paradigm



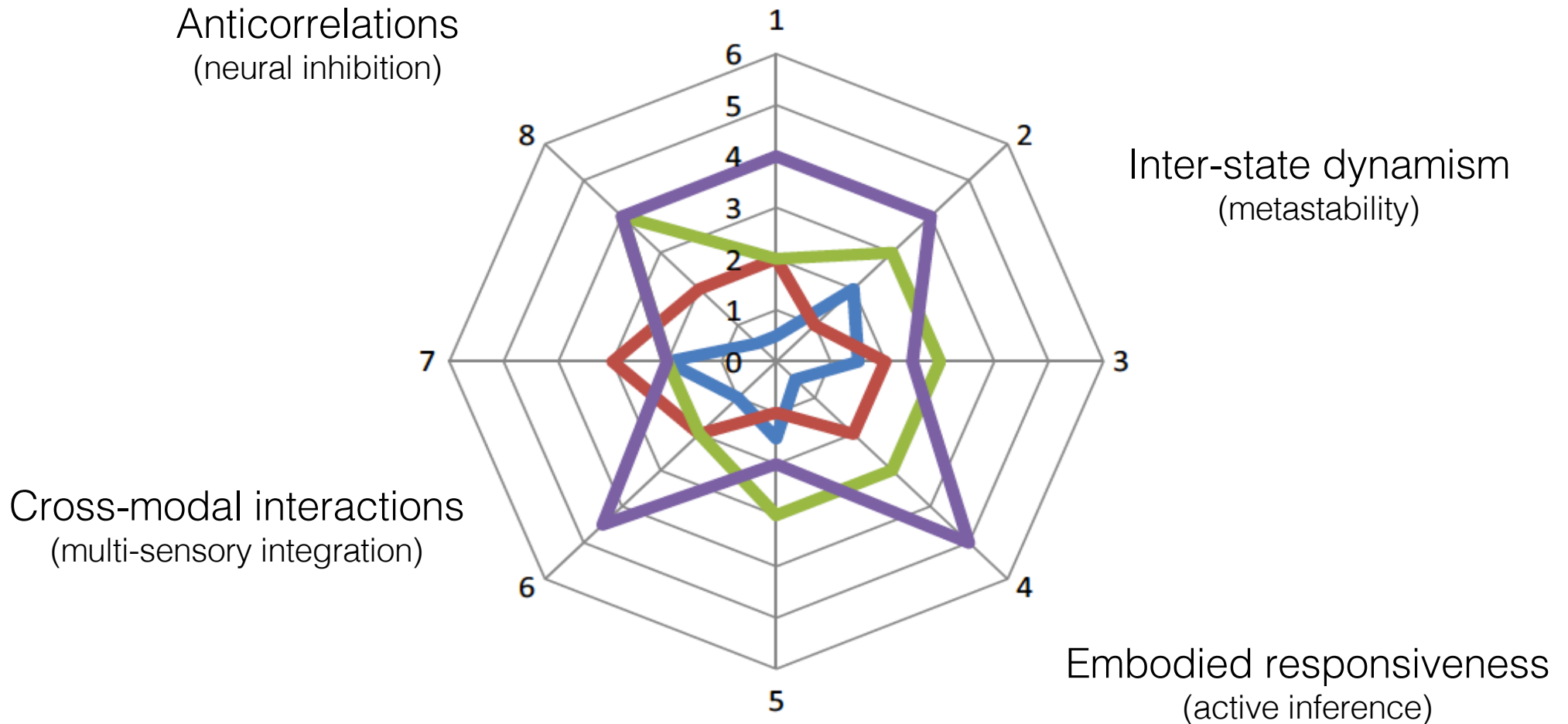
Cardiac cycle-phase acceleration only in MCS

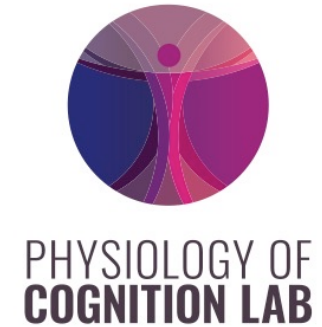


Electrocardiographic markers carry independent information from EEG



# Consciousness is multidimensional





Consciousness is a construct  
of collective consensus and concerns us all



@Ademertzi  
@PhysioCognGIGA



a.demertzi@uliege.be

**Physiology of Cognition**  
GIGA Institute  
Cyclotron Research Center  
Université de Liège

[www.gigaphysiologycognition.uliege.be](http://www.gigaphysiologycognition.uliege.be)