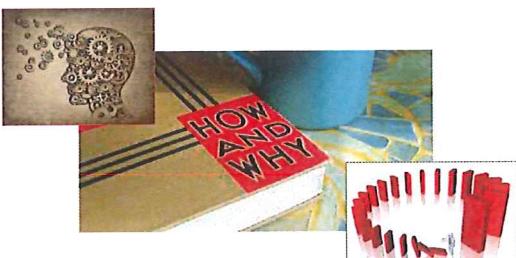


WIE ENTSTEHEN FUNKTIONELLER
NEUROLOGISCHER SYMPTOME:
HYPOTHESEN ZUR PATHOPHYSIOLOGIE

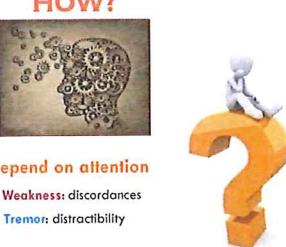
Selma Aybek

INSESPITAL

Research in FND

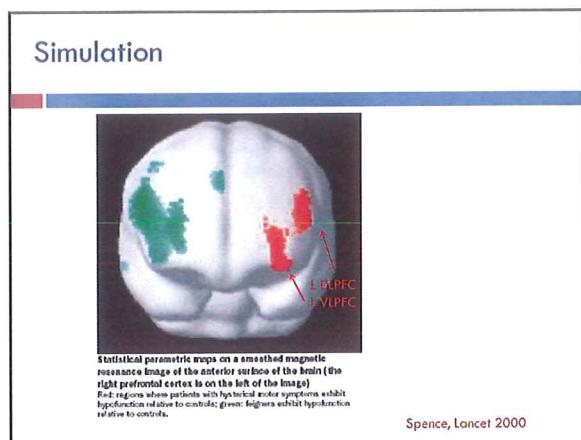


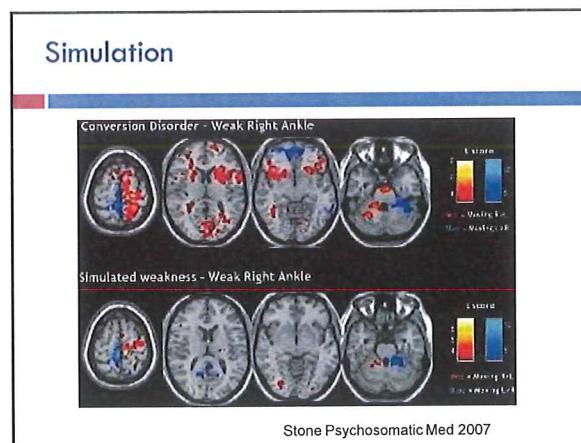
HOW?

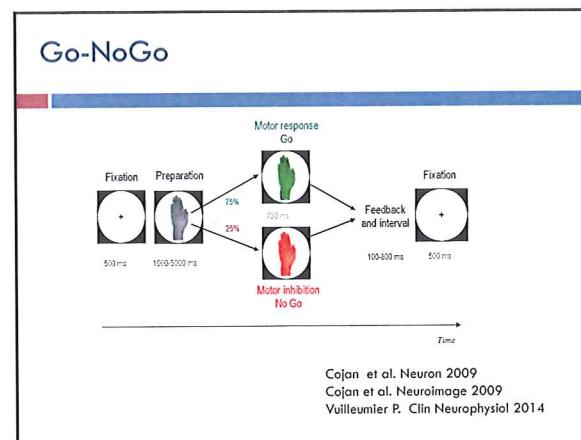


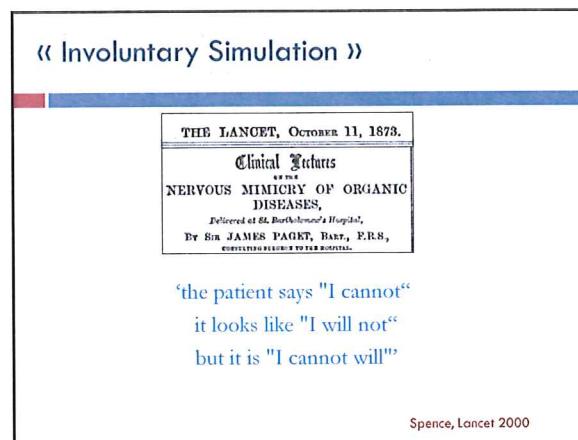
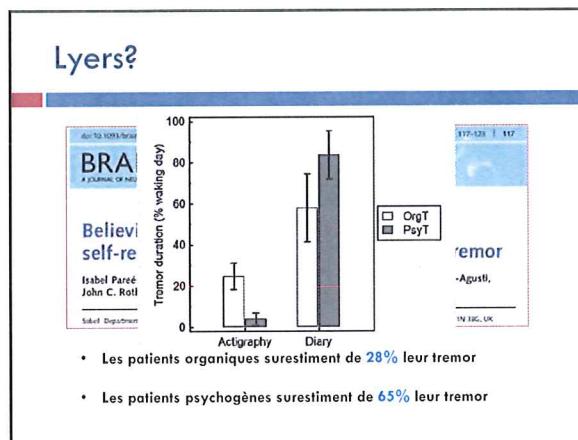
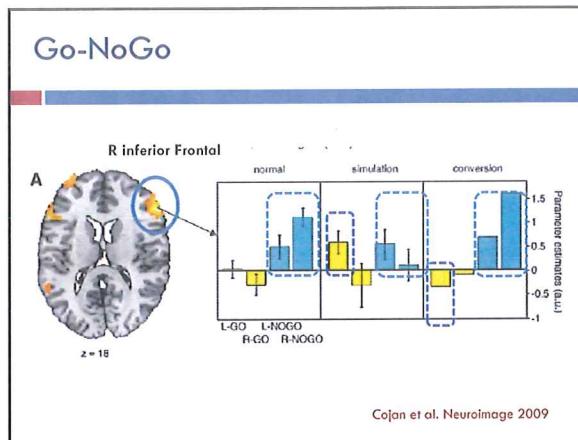
Depend on attention
Weakness: discordances
Tremor: distractibility

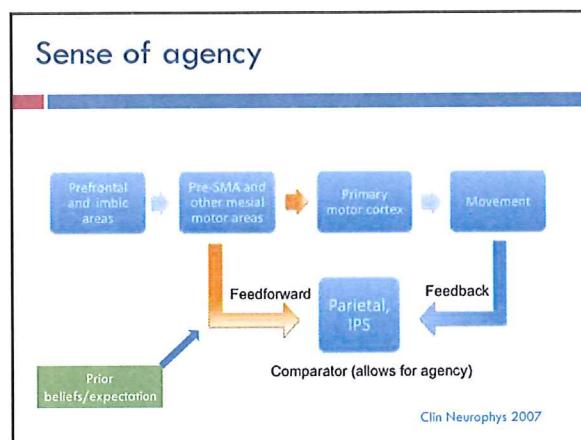
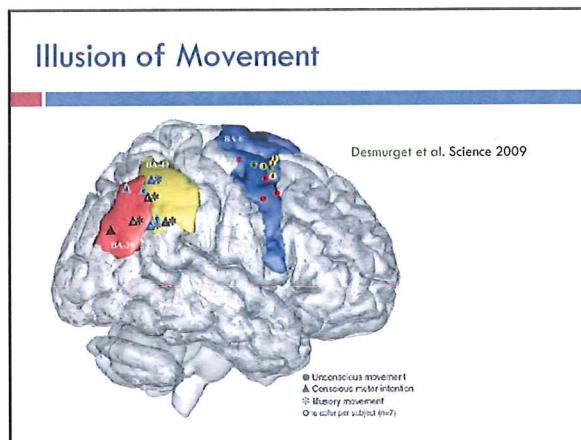
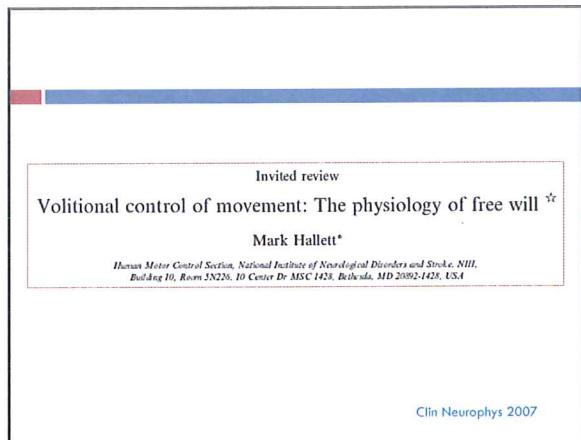
Van Popelen et al., Mov Disord 2011
Pareyson et al., Mov Disord 2013











Prior Beliefs/Expectation

BRAIN
 A JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY

Occasional Paper

A Bayesian account of 'hysteria'

Mark J. Edwards,^{1,*} Rick A. Adams,^{2,*} Harriet Brown,² Isabel Pareés¹ and Karl J. Friston³

Normal sensation

Prior Beliefs/Expectation

SHORT REPORT

'Jumping to conclusions' bias in functional movement disorders

Isabel Parets,¹ Panagiotis Kassavetis,¹ Tabish A Saifee,¹ Anna Sadnicka,¹ Kailash P Bhatia,¹ Aikaterini Fotopoulou,² Mark J Edwards¹

Number of Draws to Decision	Patients (Black)	Controls (Grey)
1	5	0
2	2	0
3	9	5
4	1	0
5	0	1
6	0	6
7	0	2
8	0	0
9	0	1

There are 10 boxes containing 9's and 1 box containing 8's
Mark a dot in the box containing 8's

Is he/she any more
you described now?

FIGURE 1 Number of draws to decision for patients and controls in condition 1.

NNP 2012

The diagram illustrates the neural circuit for the sense of agency. It shows the flow from prefrontal and limbic areas through the pre-SMA and other medial motor areas, leading to the primary motor cortex and finally movement. A feedback loop from movement back to the parietal and IPS areas is shown. A blue box labeled "Prior beliefs/expectation" has arrows pointing to both the pre-SMA/medial motor areas and the comparator. The comparator is labeled "Comparator (allows for agency)".

```

graph LR
    A[Prefrontal and limbic areas] --> B[Pre-SMA and other medial motor areas]
    B --> C[Primary motor cortex]
    C --> D[Movement]
    D -- Feedback --> E[Parietal, IPS]
    E --> F[Comparator]
    G[Prior beliefs/expectation] --> B
    G --> F
    style A fill:#ADD8E6
    style B fill:#ADD8E6
    style C fill:#ADD8E6
    style D fill:#ADD8E6
    style E fill:#ADD8E6
    style F fill:#ADD8E6
    style G fill:#ADD8E6
  
```

Sense of agency

The Involuntary nature of conversion disorder
V. Voon, C. Gallea, N. Hattori, M. Bruno, V. Ekanayake and M. Hallett
Neurology 2010;74:223-228

B

Self-agency

ARTICLES
Carrie W. Meurer, MD
Kathie Lufate, MD
Revan Andik, PhD
Steven A. Epstein, MD
Mark Hallett, MD
Silvia G. Heyman, PhD

Impaired self-agency in functional movement disorders
A resting-state fMRI study

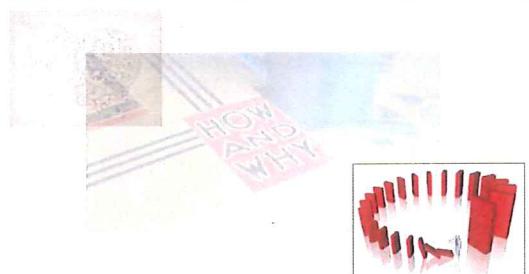
A L R SMA
B R precentral
C R postcentral
D Cerebellar vermis

Neurology 2016

HOW?

Brain dysfunction
Sense of agency
Right TPJ

Research in FND



Research in FND

Psychogenic



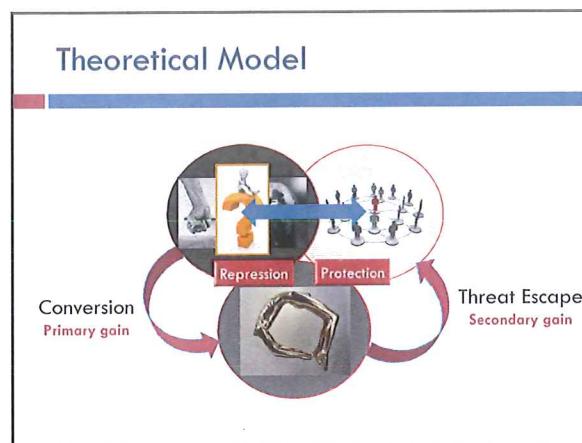
Psychogenic

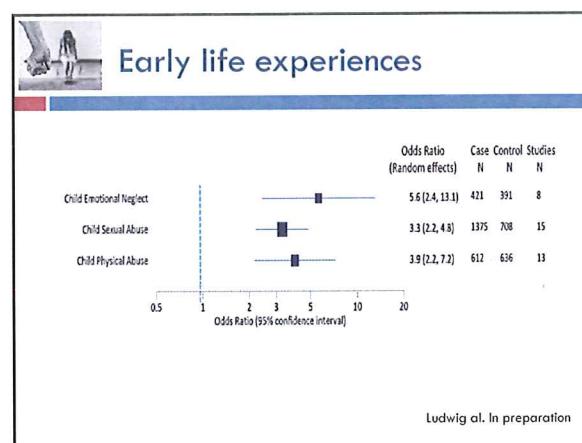


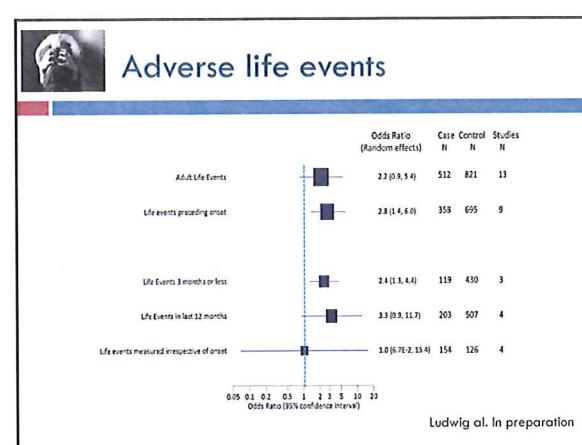
Early life experiences



Adverse life events







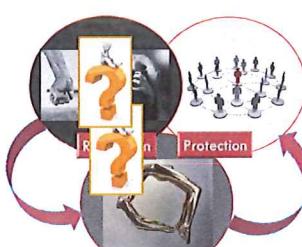
HOW?



Psychological trauma Risk factors



Theoretical Model



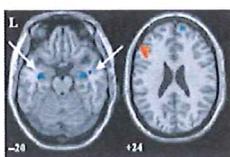
Conversion Primary gain
Protection
Threat Escape Secondary gain

Repression unwanted memories

nature 2001
Science AAAS

Suppressing unwanted memories by executive control
Michael C. Anderson & Colin Gouliamides

Neural Systems Underlying the Suppression of Unwanted Memories
Michael C. Anderson, et al.
Science 303, 232 (2004);
DOI: 10.1126/science.1089504



↗DLPFC and ↙hippocampus
-24 +24

Repression unwanted memories

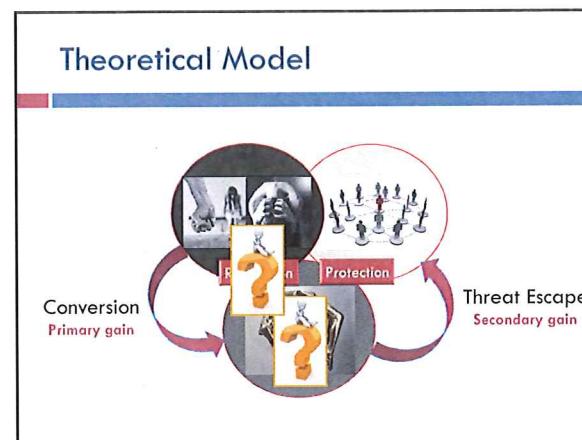
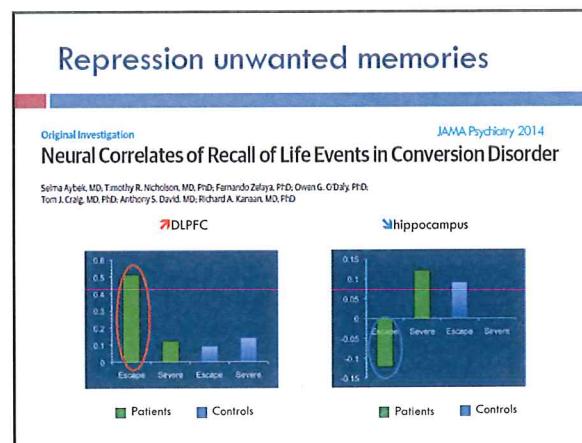
Original Investigation JAMA Psychiatry 2014
Neural Correlates of Recall of Life Events in Conversion Disorder

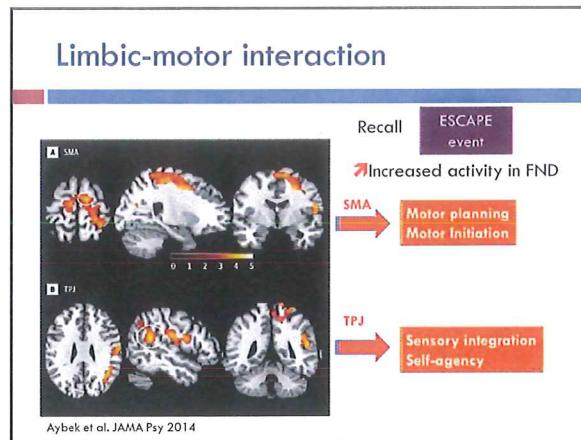
Selma Aybek, MD; Timothy R. Nicholson, MD, PhD; Fernando Zalaya, PhD; Owen G. O'Daly, PhD; Tom J. Craig, MD, PhD; Anthony S. David, MD; Richard A. Kanaan, MD, PhD

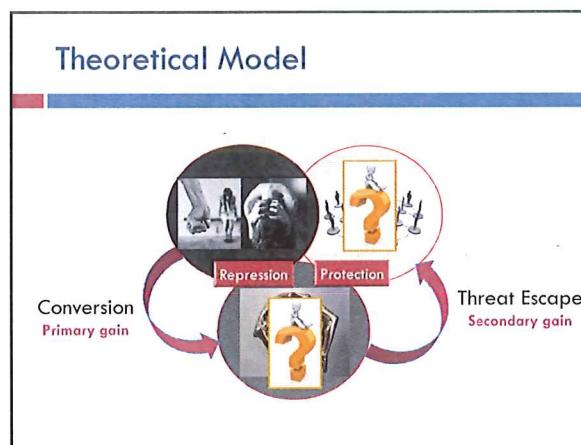
Life event and Difficulties Schedule (LEDS)

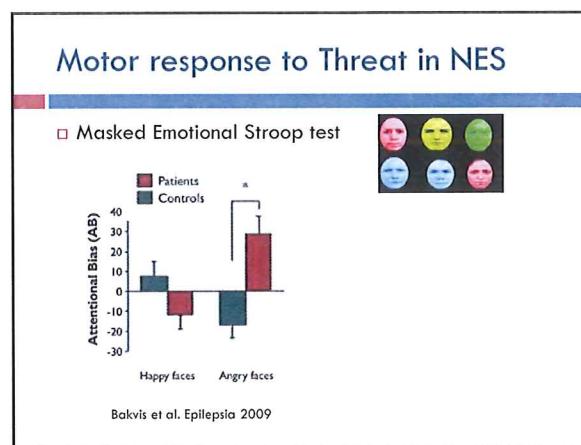
- 'Psychological Stressor'
 - Severe + Secondary gain
- 'Control Stressor'
 - Severe + No secondary gain

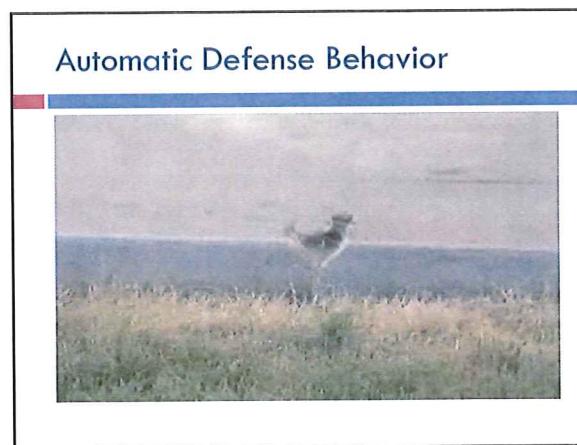
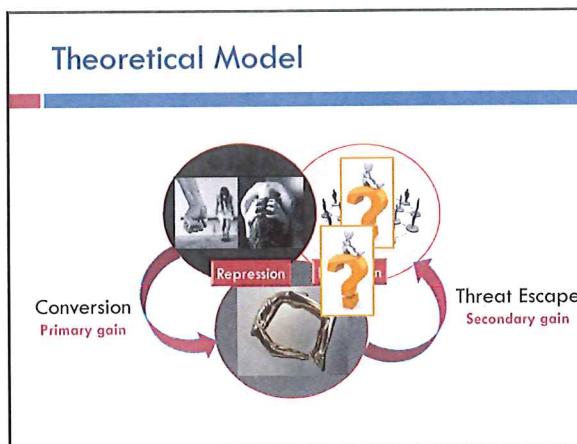
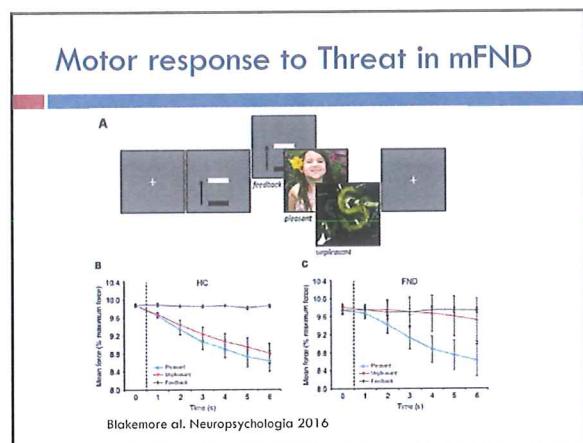
ESCAPE event
SEVERE event

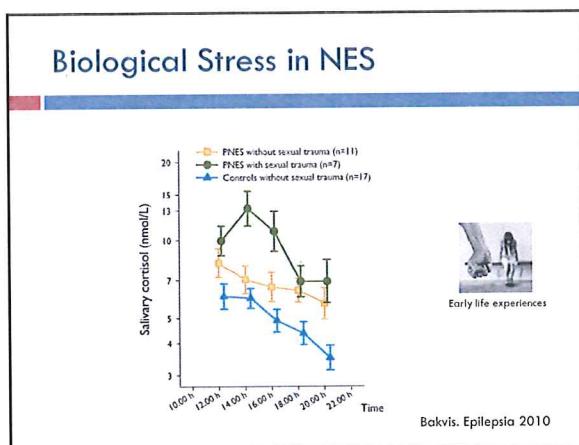
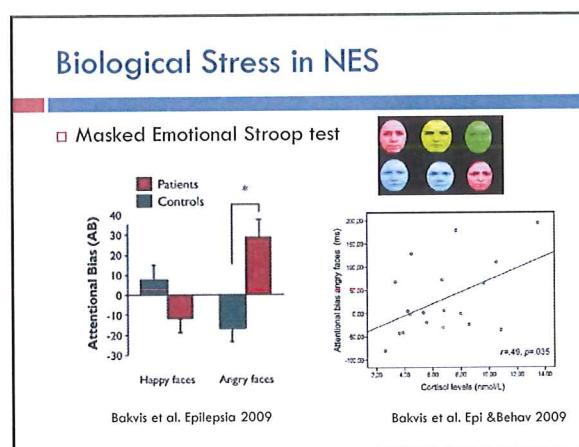
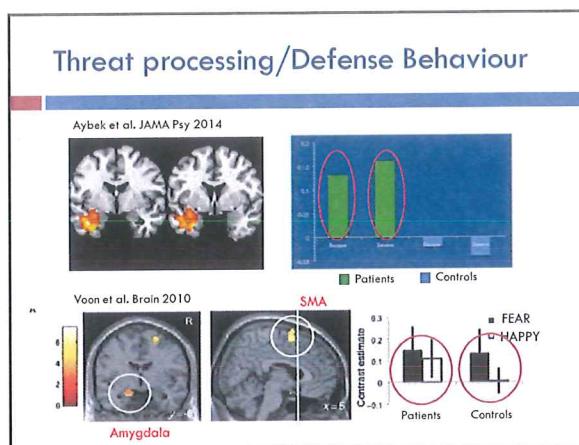


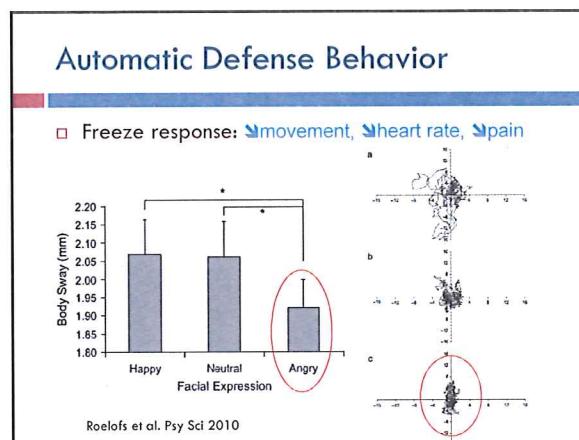
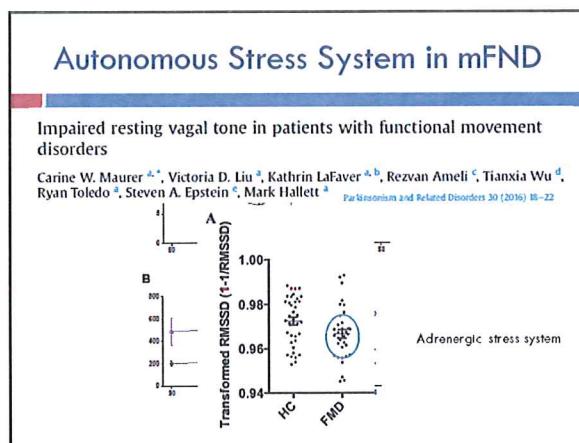
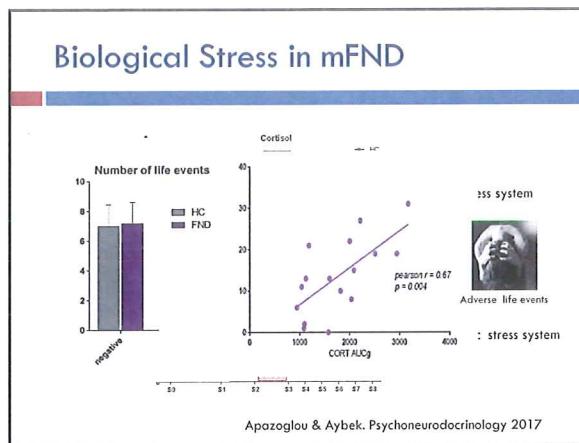












Automatic Defense Behavior

- Freeze response: ↓movement, ↓heart rate, ↓pain

Periaqueductal grey area (PAG)

Hermons et al. Neuroimage 2013

Freeze and FND

Condition	SAD	FEAR
Patients	~1.5	~1.5
Controls	~0.5	~0.5

Aybek et al. PlosOne 2015

Theoretical Model

PSYCHO-

- Not unique cause
- Risk factors

Conversion Primary gain

SOCIAL

- Triggering
- Maintaining

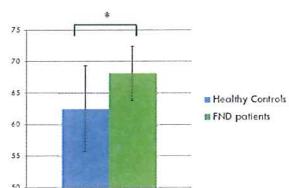
Threat Escape Secondary gain

BIO-

Epigenetic/Genetic

Epigenetic Factors

Methylation of Oxytocin receptor (%)



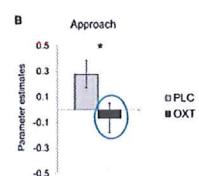
Anazoglu & Aybek, INNP 2017

Potential Future Treatments

Oxytocin reduces amygdala responses during threat approach

Sina Radke^{a,d,*}, Inge Volman^{a,b,e}, Idil Kokal^a, Karin Roelofs^{a,b,1}, Ellen R.A. de Bruijn^{c,1}, Ivan Toni^{a,1}

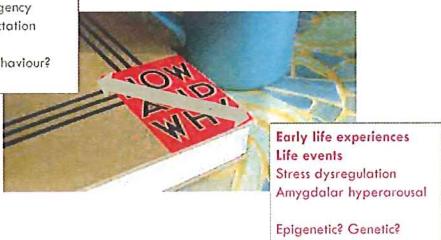
- Oxytocin nasal spray / Placebo
 - Double-blind
 - fMRI, Happy-Angry faces , approach-avoid task



Conclusion

Brain dysfunction
Sense of agency
Prior expectation

Defense Behaviour?



Early life experiences
Life events
Stress dysregulation
Amygdalar hyperarousal

