

# Differences in gray matter volume corresponding to delusion and hallucination in patients with schizophrenia compared with patients who have bipolar disorder

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**Background:** Although schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (BD) are classified as different disease entities, they share critical pathognomonic symptoms in terms of hallucination and delusion. Because the characteristics of clinical symptoms are not sufficient to differentiate schizophrenia from BD, several studies have applied brain imaging methods to provide biological evidence of differences. We compared gray matter (GM) volume differences in schizophrenia and BD patients and examined volumetric differences associated with hallucination and delusion in these two groups.

**Methods:** Ninety-three schizophrenia patients and 75 BD patients who were followed for at least 3 years in an outpatient department were recruited for this study. Magnetic resonance data from 71 schizophrenia patients and 44 BD patients were obtained using a 3.0 T scanner. Volumetric differences were analyzed using Matlab 8.0.0 and SPM8 software.

**Results:** The results showed that delusion symptoms were negatively correlated with GM volume within both frontal and both temporal cortices in the schizophrenia group and were negatively correlated with GM volume within the bilateral frontal cortices in the BD group. Hallucination symptoms were negatively correlated with GM volume within the bilateral frontal, bilateral temporal, and left parietal cortices in the schizophrenia group and were negatively correlated with GM volume within the bilateral frontal, right parietal, occipital, and insular cortices in the BD group.

**Conclusion:** Delusions in schizophrenia were correlated with GM volume in multiple brain regions, including the frontal, temporal, and parietal cortices, compared to those in patients with BD. Hallucination was associated with temporal lobe GM volume in patients with schizophrenia and with insular cortex GM volume in patients with BD.

**Keywords:** schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, delusion, hallucination, voxel-based morphometry

## Introduction

### Common clinical symptoms in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

Although schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (BD) have been classified as different disease entities, they share critical pathognomonic symptoms in terms of hallucination and delusion.<sup>1</sup> Hallucination is a false sensory perception that occurs in the absence of any relevant external stimulation of the sensory modality involved. Delusion is a false belief based on an incorrect inference about external reality.<sup>2</sup> Due to different treatment methods and prognosis, early differential diagnosis and determination are

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important for disease management in both schizophrenia and BD. Patients with BD tend to be much more expressive than patients with schizophrenia, with schizophrenia patients being rather monotone in the expression of hallucinations.<sup>3</sup> Compared with schizophrenia, hallucinations in BD tend to be less severe, more visual, and less often auditory. Hallucinations in BD are most often accompanied by persecutory delusions.<sup>4</sup> Because the characteristics of clinical symptoms are not sufficient to differentiate schizophrenia from BD,<sup>5</sup> brain imaging studies have attempted to provide biological evidence of differences and a method of clinical differential diagnosis.<sup>6,7</sup>

## Gray matter volume in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

Overall, most studies have reported that schizophrenia patients demonstrate gray matter (GM) volume loss in both hemispheres of the brain. During the development of schizophrenia, typically in adolescence, GM volume loss begins to occur, starting in the parietal association cortices and proceeding frontally to envelop the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and temporal cortices, including the superior temporal gyri, and eventually engulfing parietal, motor and supplementary motor, temporal, and prefrontal cortices.<sup>8</sup> In comparison with relatives of schizophrenia patients, the most significant losses appear to occur in the left thalamus and right caudate, extending into the cerebrum, parahippocampal gyrus, and hippocampus.<sup>9–11</sup> Patients with schizophrenia also have a smaller hippocampal volume than healthy controls. GM tends to be reduced in relatives of schizophrenia patients compared with healthy control subjects.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, the tendency for decreased GM volume within frontal, temporal, and parietal cortices has been observed not only in schizophrenia patients, but also in their unaffected siblings.<sup>11</sup> Previous studies have reported different GM volume in schizophrenia patients compared with healthy controls, with larger volumes in the temporal and parietal lobes and the anterior cerebellum.<sup>10</sup> They also tend to show decreased GM volume in prefrontal and temporal regions.

Several reports on BD have suggested reduced GM volume within the frontal, temporal, and basal ganglia regions. GM reduction in the left rostral anterior cingulate cortex and right fronto-insular cortex have been associated with BD.<sup>7,12</sup> Fronto-insular cortex abnormalities are not evident in the early phases of the illness. BD patients show cortical thinning, primarily in the frontal lobes and superior temporal and temporoparietal regions.<sup>7</sup> In chronic BD patients, the longer duration of illness has been associated with increased GM in

a cluster that includes the basal ganglia, subgenual anterior cingulate cortex, and amygdala.<sup>12</sup>

Several studies have directly compared GM volume between schizophrenia and BD patients. Compared with schizophrenia patients, BD patients have smaller lateral ventricular volume and greater amygdala volume.<sup>6</sup> Rimol et al<sup>7</sup> conducted a study examining cortical thickness and subcortical volume in schizophrenia and BD groups. While schizophrenia patients showed widespread cortical thinning within the frontal, temporal, occipital, and parietal regions, the BD group showed cortical thinning primarily in the frontal, superior temporal, and temporoparietal regions.<sup>7</sup> Both groups showed bilateral subcortical volume reduction in the hippocampus, left thalamus, right nucleus accumbens, left cerebellar cortex, and brainstem.<sup>7</sup>

## Hypothesis

Based on existing literature, we hypothesized that the frontal cortex is a common deficit area in both schizophrenia and BD patients with delusion. In particular, we predicted that schizophrenia patients would show greater deficit in regions associated with frontal regions compared with BD subjects, while BD patients with hallucination would show greater deficits in frontal-temporal regions.

## Materials and methods

### Subjects

We reviewed data from 276 schizophrenia patients and 197 BD patients from 2009 to 2014. Among them, 93 schizophrenia patients and 75 BD patients who had been followed for at least 3 years in the outpatient department were recruited via the Department of Psychiatry at Chung Ang University Hospital. At the time of the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan, all patients were experiencing psychotic symptoms including delusions and hallucinations and had no history of medication in the month prior to the scan. All patients were scanned and then followed for 3 years to ensure the correct diagnosis. A total of eleven schizophrenia patients were excluded due to a concurrent mood episode, and 17 BD patients were excluded because they had no symptoms of delusions or hallucinations. Nine schizophrenia patients and ten BD patients were excluded due to use of medication in the month prior to the MRI scan. Two schizophrenia patients and four BD patients failed MRI scanning due to irritable behavior. Exclusion criteria included: age  $\geq 60$  or  $\leq 18$  years; contraindication to MRI scanning such as claustrophobia or metal implant; and history of head trauma, a medical disorder, or a neurological disorder. A final total of 71 schizophrenia patients and 44 BD patients were enrolled

in this study following approval by the Chung Ang University Hospital institutional review board. Written informed consent was provided by all participants. All patients were assessed with the Structured Clinical Interview for *DSM-IV* Axis I Disorders (SCID-I), Clinician Version,<sup>13</sup> the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale,<sup>14</sup> and the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS).<sup>15</sup> The delusions and hallucinations of all patients were assessed using the subscale scores on the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale. Handedness of patients was assessed using the Edinburgh Inventory.<sup>16</sup> All scales were assessed by a trained psychiatrist. Healthy comparison subjects were recruited from the community through advertisements at Chung Ang University Hospital. Age-matched and sex-matched healthy comparison subjects were assessed using the SCID-I, and inclusion criteria were no history of psychiatric disorder, no contraindication for MRI scanning, and no medical/neurological disorders.

### Image acquisition

MRI data from all subjects were obtained at Chung Ang University Hospital using an Intera Achieva 3.0 T scanner (Philips, Amsterdam, the Netherlands). Acquisitions consisted of a set of 180 axial cuts parallel to the anterior commissure-posterior commissure line with a slice thickness of 1 mm and a voxel size of 1×1×1 mm.<sup>3</sup> These measurements were collected using the spoiled gradient recalled acquisition sequence (repetition time 10 msec, echo time 4 msec, and image matrix 256×256).

### Voxel-based morphometry and statistical analysis

Images were analyzed using Matlab 8.0.0 (Mathworks, Natick, MA, USA) and SPM8 software. Images were reconstructed using the voxel-based morphometry toolbox (<http://dbm.neuro.uni-jena.de/vbm/>). Each structural image was segmented into GM, white matter, and cerebrospinal fluid after normalization using the template provided by the International Consortium for Brain Mapping template for East Asian Brains. During segmentation, the modulated non-linear warping only option was used. GM was smoothed with an 8 mm full-width half maximum Gaussian kernel for subsequent statistical analysis. Voxel-wise comparisons of GM volume were performed between the groups (schizophrenia patients versus BD patients) using analysis of covariance with covariates of age, sex, and duration of medication intake. For assessing correlations between positive symptoms, delusional symptoms, hallucination symptoms, and GM volume across the whole brain, multiple regression analyses were performed, controlling for age, sex, and duration of medication

intake. Statistical significance was initially set at uncorrected  $P \leq 0.001$ . The threshold for statistical significance was then increased to family-wise error (FWE) correction ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).

Differences in demographic variables were calculated using analysis of variance, the independent *t*-test, and the chi-square test as appropriate. Statistical significance was set at  $P \leq 0.05$ .

## Results

### Demographic data

There were no differences in age, sex, or handedness between the three groups. BD patients showed significantly higher YMRS score than schizophrenia patients. Schizophrenia patients showed a higher Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale total score, positive symptoms including delusions and hallucinations, and negative symptoms than BD patients. In addition, schizophrenia patients showed higher rates of persistent delusions and hallucinations compared with BD subjects (Table 1).

### Comparison of GM volume between schizophrenia patients, BD patients, and controls

After controlling for whole GM volume, age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, schizophrenia patients had decreased GM volume in the left frontal precentral gyrus (BA 6/BA 4), left extra nucleus (BA 13), left caudate body, left cerebellum, right frontal precentral gyrus (BA 6), right lentiform nucleus, and right caudate body compared with healthy controls. After controlling for whole GM volume, age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, BD patients showed decreased GM volume in the left middle frontal gyrus, left temporal fusiform gyrus (BA 20), and right parietal postcentral gyrus (BA 43) compared with healthy controls. Neither schizophrenia patients nor BD patients showed increased GM volume in any region compared with healthy comparison subjects (Figure 1; Table 2). Compared with BD patients, schizophrenia patients showed decreased GM volume in the left cerebellum, right temporal lobe, right lentiform nucleus, and putamen (Figure 1; Table 2). Schizophrenia patients did not show increased GM volume in any brain region when compared with BD patients.

### Regression analysis between positive symptoms and brain volume in all patients

Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, there was no significant correlation between positive

**Table 1** Demographic data

	Sz (n=71)	BD (n=44)	HC (n=35)	F/t/ $\chi^2$ , P-value
Age (years)	35.6±14.7	34.8±14.1	33.9±14.5	F=0.16, P=0.85
Education (years)	10.8±1.5	11.5±2.3	12.4±1.7	F=1.10, P=0.10
Sex (male/female)	29/42	19/25	11/24	$\chi^2=1.1$ , P=0.49
Handedness (R/L)	68/3	42/2	33/2	$\chi^2=1.0$ , P=0.41
Duration of medication (years)	7.1±5.4	7.4±5.8	N/A	t=0.13, P=0.18
Type of medication				
Typical APC	7	1	N/A	
Atypical APC	71	43	N/A	
Lithium	2	9	N/A	
Anticonvulsant	6	30	N/A	
Cumulative dosage (g)				
APCs	1,011.4±137.5	204.1±16.9	N/A	
Lithium	220.5±37.4	489.2±37.6	N/A	
Anticonvulsant	323.3±32.5	75.15±73.8	N/A	
YMRS	14.1±7.9	23.9±12.2	N/A	t=4.74, P<0.01*
PANSS total	80.3±12.2	70.3±9.1	N/A	t=4.99, P<0.01*
Positive symptoms	25.5±5.3	22.3±5.4	N/A	t=3.11, P<0.01*
Delusion	5.1±1.1	3.0±1.8	N/A	t=7.82, P<0.01*
Persistent delusion	17 (23.9%)	5 (9.1%)	N/A	$\chi^2=4.0$ , P=0.04*
Hallucination	3.9±2.0	2.3±1.8	N/A	t=4.41, P<0.01*
Persistent hallucination	11 (15.5%)	1 (2.2%)	N/A	$\chi^2=5.1$ , P=0.02*
Negative symptoms	15.2±5.1	10.8±2.6	N/A	t=5.26, P<0.01*
Number of patients				
Only delusion	17	10	N/A	
Only hallucination	1	1	N/A	
Both	52	18	N/A	

**Note:** \*Statistically significant.

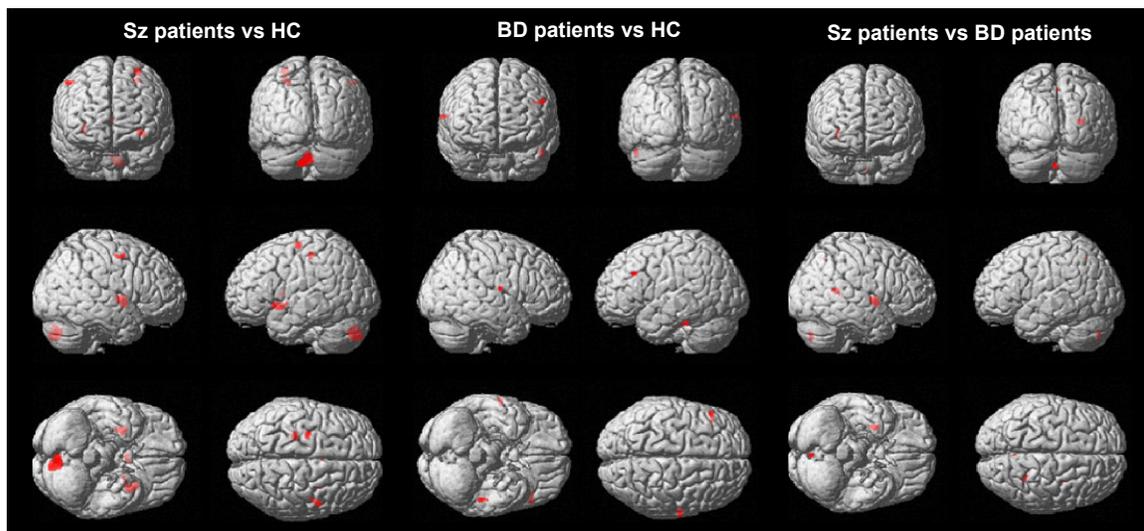
**Abbreviations:** Sz, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder; HC, healthy control; APC, antipsychotics; YMRS, Young Mania Rating Scale; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; R/L, right/left.

symptom score and GM volume across all patients. Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, delusion score was negatively correlated with GM volume in the left hippocampus across all patients (x, y, z, -32, -43, 4,  $r=-0.35$ ,  $\kappa_c=24$ ,  $T=3.35$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ). Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, hallucination score was negatively correlated with GM volume in the right uncus across all patients (x, y, z, 12, 0, -30,  $r=-0.34$ ,  $\kappa_c=26$ ,  $T=3.07$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ).

### Regression analysis between positive symptoms and GM volume in schizophrenia

Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, positive symptom score was negatively correlated with GM volume in the left superior frontal gyrus (BA 6,  $r=-0.37$ ,  $\kappa_c=54$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), left medial frontal gyrus (BA 6,  $r=-0.45$ ,  $\kappa_c=143$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), left middle temporal gyrus (BA 21,  $r=-0.47$ ,  $\kappa_c=57$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), left inferior temporal gyrus (BA 20,  $r=-0.41$ ,  $\kappa_c=78$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), and left fusiform gyrus (BA 37,  $r=-0.52$ ,

$\kappa_c=126$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ) in schizophrenia patients (Table 3; Figure 2). Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, delusion score was negatively correlated with GM volume in the left superior parietal gyrus (BA 7,  $r=-0.47$ ,  $\kappa_c=159$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), left middle temporal gyrus (BA 22,  $r=-0.45$ ,  $\kappa_c=361$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), left inferior temporal gyrus (BA 20,  $r=-0.46$ ,  $\kappa_c=201$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), and right parahippocampal gyrus (BA 27,  $r=-0.41$ ,  $P<0.01$ ) in schizophrenia patients (Table 3; Figure 2). Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, hallucination score was negatively correlated with GM volume in the left superior frontal gyrus (BA 6,  $r=-0.67$ ,  $\kappa_c=656$ , FWE  $<0.05$ ,  $P=0.04$ ), left middle frontal gyrus (BA 47,  $r=-0.46$ ,  $\kappa_c=470$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), left inferior parietal lobe (BA 40,  $r=-0.45$ ,  $\kappa_c=234$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), left middle temporal gyrus (BA 21,  $r=-0.68$ ,  $\kappa_c=1,354$ , FWE  $<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), right superior frontal gyrus (BA 9,  $r=-0.44$ ,  $\kappa_c=484$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ), right temporal supramarginal gyrus (BA 40,  $r=-0.67$ ,  $\kappa_c=931$ , FWE  $<0.05$ ,  $P=0.02$ ), and right inferior temporal gyrus (BA 20,  $r=-0.44$ ,  $\kappa_c=228$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}}<0.0001$ ) in schizophrenia patients (Table 3; Figure 2).



**Figure 1** Regions with significant gray matter differences in group comparisons.  
**Abbreviations:** Sz, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder; HC, healthy control.

## Regression analysis between positive symptoms and GM volume in BD

Controlling for whole brain GM volume, age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, positive symptom score was negatively correlated with GM in the left inferior frontal gyrus (BA 47,  $r = -0.62$ ,  $\kappa_e = 126$ , FWE  $< 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), left parietal postcentral gyrus (BA 2,  $r = -0.69$ ,  $\kappa_e = 143$ , FWE  $< 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), left inferior parietal lobe (BA 40,  $r = -0.51$ ,  $\kappa_e = 47$ , FWE  $< 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), left superior temporal gyrus (BA 22,  $r = -0.69$ ,  $\kappa_e = 479$ , FWE  $< 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ),

and right superior frontal gyrus (BA 9,  $r = -0.50$ ,  $\kappa_e = 44$ , FWE  $< 0.05$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ) in BD patients (Table 4; Figure 2). Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, delusion score was negatively correlated with GM volume in the left middle frontal gyrus (BA 10,  $r = -0.45$ ,  $\kappa_e = 113$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ), left inferior frontal gyrus (BA 44,  $r = -0.47$ ,  $\kappa_e = 293$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ), and right superior frontal gyrus (BA 9,  $r = -0.49$ ,  $\kappa_e = 340$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ) in BD patients (Table 4; Figure 2). Controlling for age, sex, YMRS score, and duration of medication, hallucination score was negatively correlated

**Table 2** Regions with significant gray matter differences in group comparisons

Talairach coordinates			$\kappa_e$	$T$	$P$ -value	Regions
x	y	z				
<b>Sz patients &lt; HC subjects</b>						
-29	-13	63	85	3.44	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left frontal precentral gyrus, BA 6
-27	-28	52	78	3.39	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left frontal precentral gyrus, BA 4
-33	11	-8	269	3.46	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left extra-nuclear, BA 13
-3	6	7	48	3.35	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left caudate body
-2	-76	-41	500	3.66	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left cerebellum, inferior semi-lunar lobule
53	0	51	59	3.32	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right frontal precentral gyrus, BA 6
30	-1	1	254	3.62	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right lentiform nucleus, putamen
2	3	9	42	3.25	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right caudate body
<b>BD patients &lt; HC subjects</b>						
-51	27	31	48	3.61	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle frontal gyrus, BA 9
-50	-31	-29	60	3.88	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left temporal fusiform gyrus, BA 20
63	-12	15	43	3.95	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right parietal postcentral gyrus, BA 43
<b>Sz patients &lt; BD patients</b>						
-4	-76	-44	48	3.58	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.001$	Left cerebellum, inferior semi-lunar lobule
29	-46	13	72	3.74	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.001$	Right temporal lobe
32	-1	1	172	3.90	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.001$	Right lentiform nucleus, putamen

**Note:**  $P_{\text{uncorr}}$  indicates the uncorrected  $P$ -value.

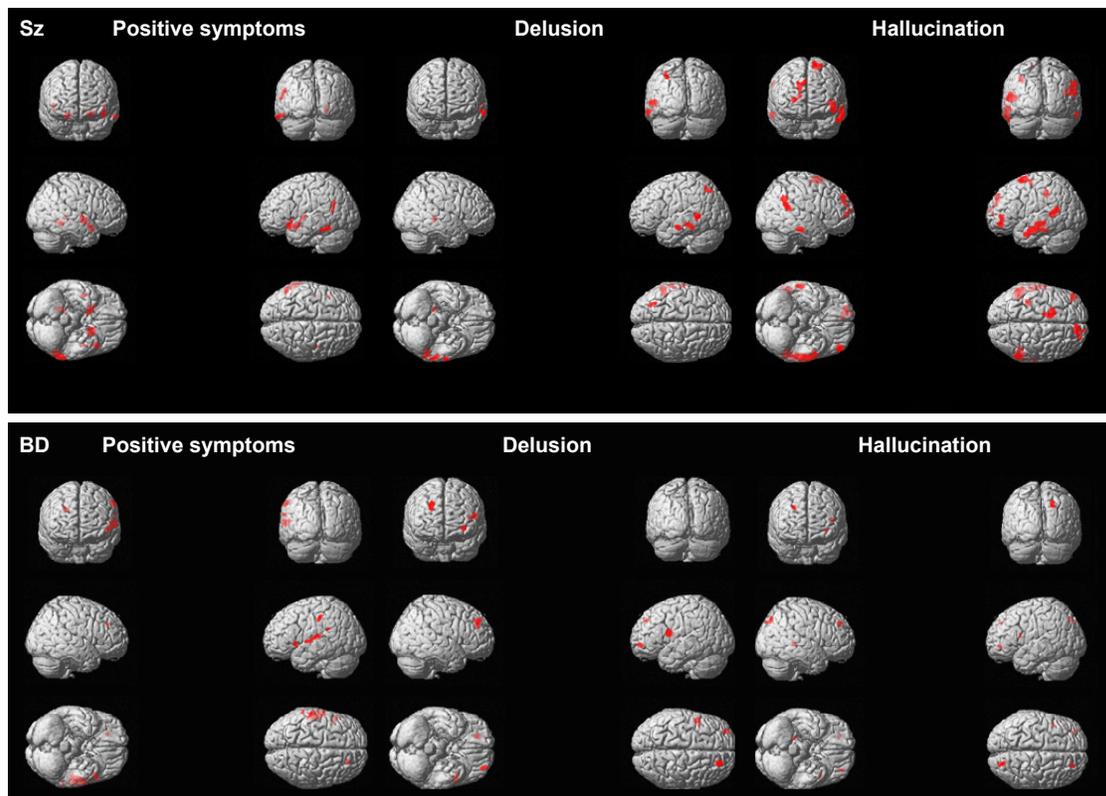
**Abbreviations:** Sz, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder;  $\kappa_e$ , voxel size; BA, Brodmann's area; HC, healthy control.

**Table 3** Correlations between positive symptoms and gray matter volume in patients with schizophrenia

Talairach coordinates			$\kappa_v$	T	P-value	Regions
x	y	z				
<b>Positive symptoms in schizophrenia</b>						
-2	3	64	54	3.69	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left superior frontal gyrus, BA 6
-14	-7	58	143	3.77	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left medial frontal gyrus, BA 6
-3	29	58	57	3.76	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left medial frontal gyrus, BA 6
-68	-12	-14	58	3.62	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle temporal gyrus, BA 21
-47	2	-20	56	3.80	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle temporal gyrus, BA 21
-63	-37	-18	78	3.78	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left inferior temporal gyrus, BA 20
-56	-52	-14	126	3.96	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left temporal fusiform gyrus, BA 37
<b>Delusion in schizophrenia</b>						
-35	-63	54	159	3.98	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left superior parietal lobule, BA 7
-66	-13	-15	119	4.06	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle temporal gyrus, BA 21
-56	-49	3	361	3.97	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle temporal gyrus, BA 22
-65	-39	-18	201	4.02	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left inferior temporal gyrus, BA 20
24	-33	-2	106	3.78	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right parahippocampal gyrus, BA 27
<b>Hallucination in schizophrenia</b>						
-14	3	70	656	4.31	FWE $< 0.05$ , $P = 0.04$	Left superior frontal gyrus, BA 6
-47	48	-11	470	4.14	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle frontal gyrus, BA 47
-38	-36	46	234	3.90	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left inferior parietal lobule, BA 40
-56	-54	13	757	4.76	FWE $< 0.05$ , $P = 0.03$	Left middle temporal gyrus, BA 39
-60	-19	-11	1,354	4.54	FWE $< 0.05$ , $P < 0.01$	Left middle temporal gyrus, BA 21
17	53	34	484	3.94	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right superior frontal gyrus, BA 9
26	59	7	174	3.77	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right superior frontal gyrus, BA 10
57	-48	19	931	4.38	FWE $< 0.05$ , $P = 0.02$	Right temporal supramarginal gyrus, BA 40
65	-25	-20	228	3.98	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right inferior temporal gyrus, BA 20

Note:  $P_{\text{uncorr}}$  indicates the uncorrected P-value.

Abbreviations: FWE, family-wise error;  $\kappa_v$ , voxel size; BA, Brodmann's area.



**Figure 2** Correlations between symptoms and gray matter volume in schizophrenia patients and bipolar disorder patients.

Abbreviations: Sz, schizophrenia; BD, bipolar disorder.

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**Table 4** Correlations between positive symptoms and gray matter volume in patients with bipolar disorder

Talairach code			$\kappa_v$	F	P-value	Regions
x	y	z				
<b>Positive symptoms in BD</b>						
-50	17	-2	126	5.90	FWE <0.05, $P < 0.01$	Left inferior frontal gyrus, BA 47
-59	-27	43	143	6.19	FWE <0.05, $P < 0.01$	Left parietal postcentral gyrus, BA 2
-62	-40	24	47	5.65	FWE <0.05, $P < 0.01$	Left inferior parietal, BA 40
-60	-4	3	479	6.00	FWE <0.05, $P < 0.01$	Left superior temporal gyrus, BA 22
21	38	31	44	5.56	FWE <0.05, $P < 0.01$	Right superior frontal gyrus, BA 9
<b>Delusion in BD</b>						
-32	53	-3	113	3.81	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle frontal gyrus, BA 10
-51	5	18	293	3.88	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left inferior frontal gyrus, BA 44
23	42	33	340	3.98	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right superior frontal gyrus, BA 9
<b>Hallucination in BD</b>						
-33	50	-2	47	3.24	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left middle frontal gyrus, BA 10
-42	11	15	68	3.27	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Left insula, BA 13
26	45	36	62	3.21	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right superior frontal gyrus, BA 9
21	-76	43	159	3.59	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right parietal precuneus, BA 7
20	-39	1	69	3.25	$P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$	Right occipital lingual gyrus, BA 30

**Note:**  $P_{\text{uncorr}}$  indicates the uncorrected P-value.

**Abbreviations:** BD, bipolar disorder; FWE, family-wise error;  $\kappa_v$ , voxel size; BA, Brodmann's area.

with GM volume in the left middle frontal gyrus (BA 10,  $r = -0.37$ ,  $\kappa_v = 47$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ), left insula (BA 13,  $r = -0.37$ ,  $\kappa_v = 68$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ), right superior frontal gyrus (BA 9,  $r = -0.36$ ,  $\kappa_v = 62$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ), right parietal precuneus (BA 7,  $r = -0.41$ ,  $\kappa_v = 159$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ), and right occipital lingual gyrus (BA 30,  $r = -0.37$ ,  $\kappa_v = 69$ ,  $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.0001$ ) in BD patients (Table 4; Figure 2).

## Discussion

Compared with previous studies, the goal in this study was focused on differences in GM volume between schizophrenia patients and BD patients corresponding to psychiatric symptoms of delusions and hallucinations. Our results showed that delusion symptoms were negatively correlated with GM volume within the bilateral frontal and bilateral temporal cortices in schizophrenia patients and were negatively correlated with GM volume within the bilateral frontal cortices in BD patients. We also found that hallucination symptoms were negatively correlated with GM volume in the bilateral frontal, bilateral temporal, and left parietal cortices in schizophrenia patients and were negatively correlated with GM volume in the bilateral frontal, right parietal, and occipital cortices in BD patients.

## Comparison of GM volume between schizophrenia and BD patients

In a direct comparison of GM volume between schizophrenia and BD patients, we found that schizophrenia patients showed decreased GM volume within the putamen, temporal

lobe, and cerebellum when compared with BD patients. These results differ somewhat from previous studies suggesting that schizophrenia patients show widespread thinning of the cortex, including the frontal, temporal, parietal, and occipital cortices, when compared with BD patients, who tend to show localized thinning in small regions within the frontal and temporal cortices.<sup>6,7</sup> In addition, subcortical volume structures, including the hippocampus, thalamus, and nucleus accumbens, as well as the left cerebellar cortex, tend to be reduced in both schizophrenia and BD patients.<sup>7</sup>

## Correlation between delusions and GM volume in schizophrenia and BD patients

In schizophrenia patients, we found that delusions were negatively correlated with GM volume in the parietal, frontal, and temporal lobes. However, in BD patients, delusions were correlated only with the frontal lobe. Because dopamine regulation occurs in the frontal and striatal areas, the frontal lobe is well known to be associated with delusions in patients with schizophrenia.<sup>17,18</sup> In addition to the frontal lobe, other brain areas including the temporal and parietal cortices are also associated with production of delusions in patients with schizophrenia. Rimol et al<sup>7</sup> reported that schizophrenia patients showed reduced GM volume within the temporal and subcortical areas, including the hippocampus, left thalamus, right nucleus accumbens, cerebellum, and brainstem, compared with control subjects. In a 5-year follow-up MRI study, van Haren et al<sup>19</sup> reported extensive loss of GM volume within the left superior frontal area, left superior temporal gyrus,

right caudate nucleus, and right thalamus in patients with schizophrenia. In a 4-year follow-up MRI study, Mathalon et al<sup>20</sup> also reported GM volume decline within the right frontal and bilateral posterior superior temporal regions in schizophrenia patients compared with healthy comparison subjects. Moreover, Takahashi et al<sup>21</sup> reported that GM volume reduction within the superior temporal gyrus is correlated with severity of delusions in patients with schizophrenia. Hypoactivity of the frontotemporal area in response to reality monitoring paradigms was associated with the severity of delusion in patients with schizophrenia.<sup>22</sup> The contribution of the frontal lobe and other areas, including the temporal and parietal areas, to the production of delusions in schizophrenia can be explained with the salience attribution hypothesis.<sup>23</sup> Phasic firing of dopaminergic neurons projecting to the striatum in schizophrenia may attribute incentive salience to irrelevant stimuli and thus contribute to delusional moods and delusion formation.<sup>24</sup> Pankow et al suggested that incentive salience is seen not only in the frontostriatal area, but also in limbic regions such as the amygdala during interaction with prefrontal and temporal cortices and may be associated with formation of delusions and negative symptoms.<sup>25</sup> Based on these previous findings, we cautiously suggest that delusions in schizophrenia may be associated with deficits in multiple regions compared with those in BD.

## Correlation between hallucinations and GM volume in schizophrenia and BD patients

In patients with schizophrenia, hallucination was negatively correlated with GM volume in the frontal, temporal, and parietal lobes. Hallucination in patients with BD was negatively correlated with GM in the insular cortex and in the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes. Many studies have suggested that the reduced volume in the frontal and temporal cortices is associated with auditory hallucinations in patients with schizophrenia and in patients with psychosis. Gaser et al<sup>26</sup> reported that auditory hallucinations are associated with reduced volume within the transverse temporal gyrus and middle and inferior frontal gyri. In a quantitative meta-analysis of voxel morphometry studies, Modinos et al<sup>27</sup> suggested that reduced volume of GM within the superior temporal cortex is positively correlated with auditory hallucinations in schizophrenia. The insular cortex, a region of the paralimbic system, is known to have an important role in sensory integration, auditory hallucination, and language.<sup>28</sup> In a review of cortical or subcortical GM abnormalities in first-degree relatives of BD patients, Nery et al<sup>29</sup> suggested that the insular cortex is

a structural vulnerability factor of BD. However, Stanfield et al<sup>30</sup> reported that the reduction in volume within the left middle temporal gyrus is associated with hallucination score in BD patients. Future studies should focus on brain areas and hallucination symptoms in BD patients.

## Limitations

There were several limitations to the current study. First, although we recruited patients who had not used medication within 1 month prior to the MRI scan and showed no differences in drug history, medication effects cannot be ruled out. Second, because this study focused on neuroimaging evaluation, other neuropsychological variables, such as intelligence, attention, and educational level, were not assessed in this study. Such neuropsychological variables may have affected the study findings. Third, because the study was cross-sectional, we could not fully investigate the relationships between brain regions and psychotic symptoms. Therefore, caution is needed when interpreting the correlations between GM volume and delusion and hallucination scores. In the current study and previous studies,<sup>21,26,27</sup> there were significant differences in the persistence of delusions and hallucinations between schizophrenia and BD patients. Future studies should compare longitudinal changes in GM corresponding to delusions and hallucinations between schizophrenia and BD patients.

## Conclusion

Delusions in schizophrenia patients were negatively correlated with GM across multiple brain regions, including the frontal, temporal, and parietal cortices. Hallucination in patients with schizophrenia was associated with the temporal lobe, while hallucination in patients with BD was associated with the insular cortex.

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## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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