



Wim Mulleners
Canisius-Wilhelmina Hospital Nijmegen



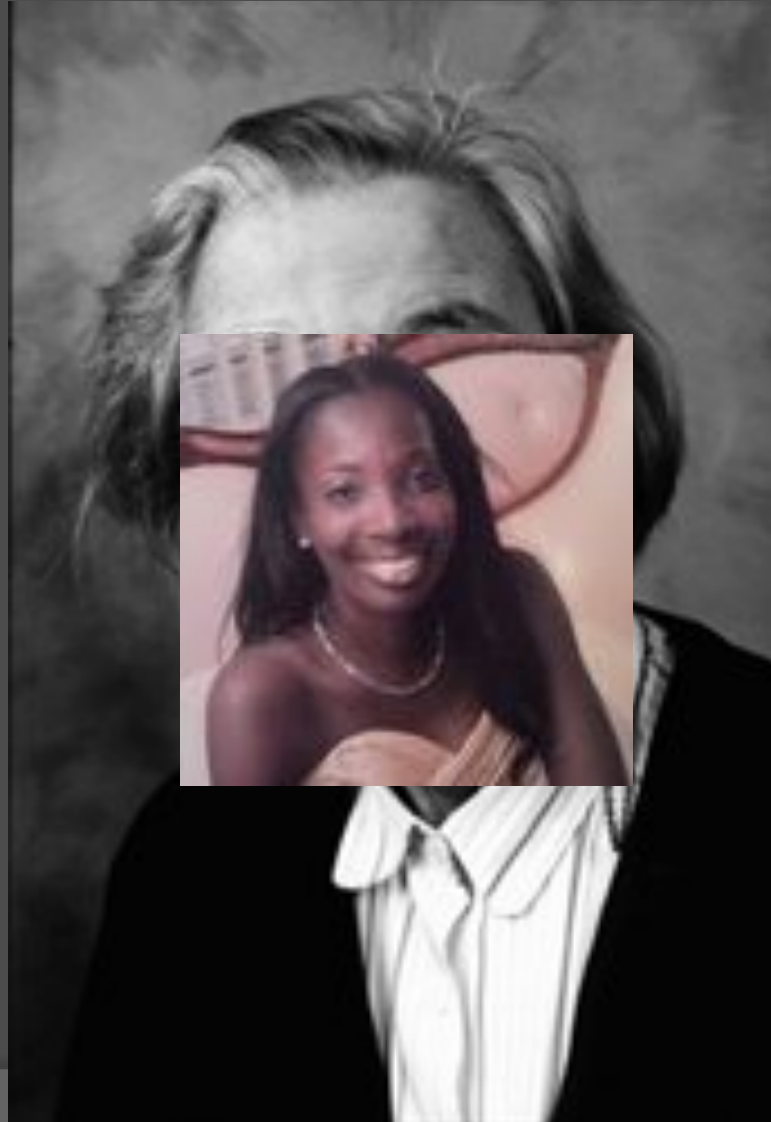
CORTICAL DYSEXCITABILITY

Science and semantics

Conflicts of interest



Marcia Wilkinson Lecture



Hypo- or hyperexcitable?

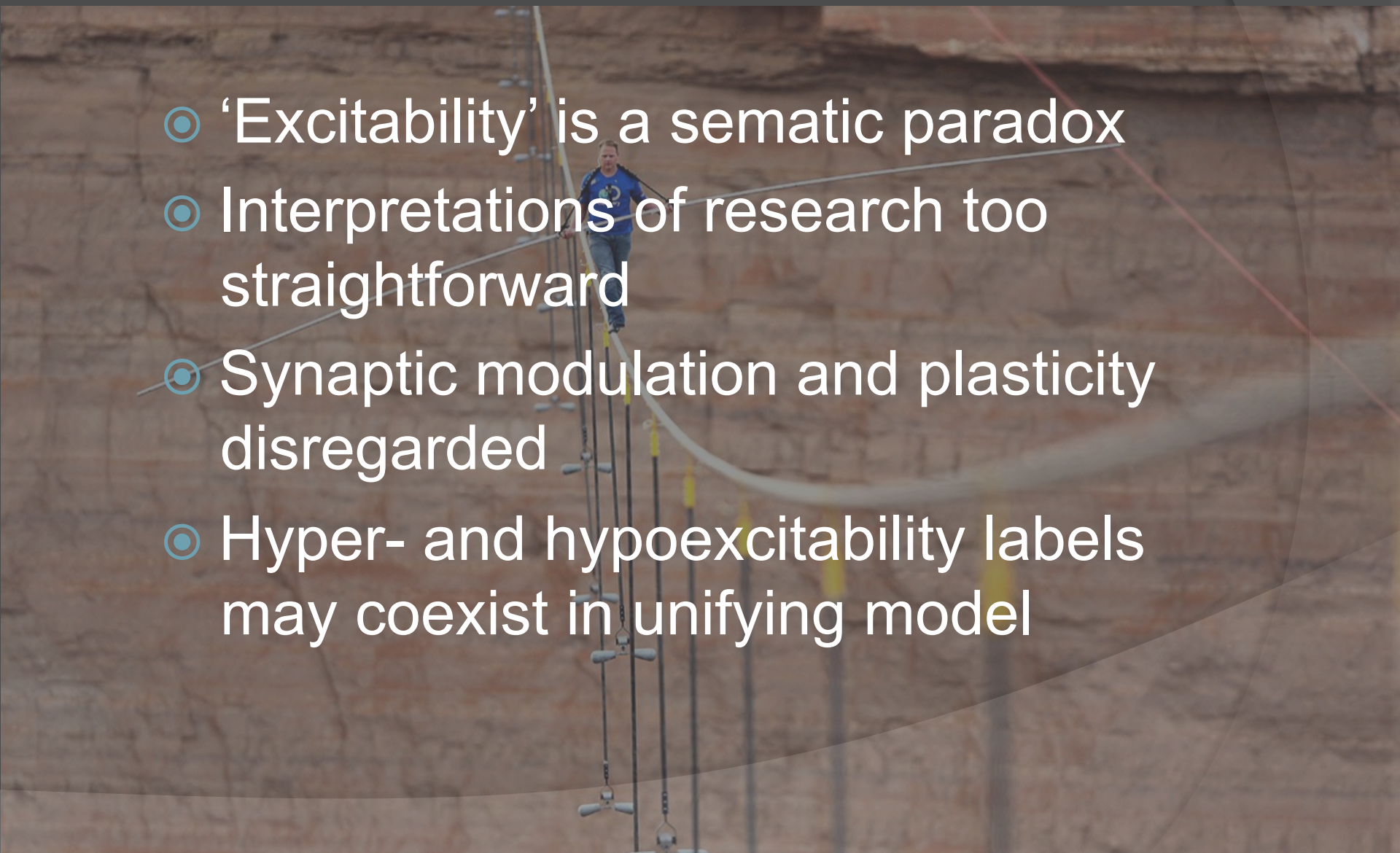


Take home



Take home

- ‘Excitability’ is a semantic paradox
- Interpretations of research too straightforward
- Synaptic modulation and plasticity disregarded
- Hyper- and hypoexcitability labels may coexist in unifying model



Outline

- ⦿ Review of spreading depression
- ⦿ Psychophysical evidence
- ⦿ Neurophysiological evidence
- ⦿ Neurobiological evidence
- ⦿ Conclusions

Who cares?

Headache

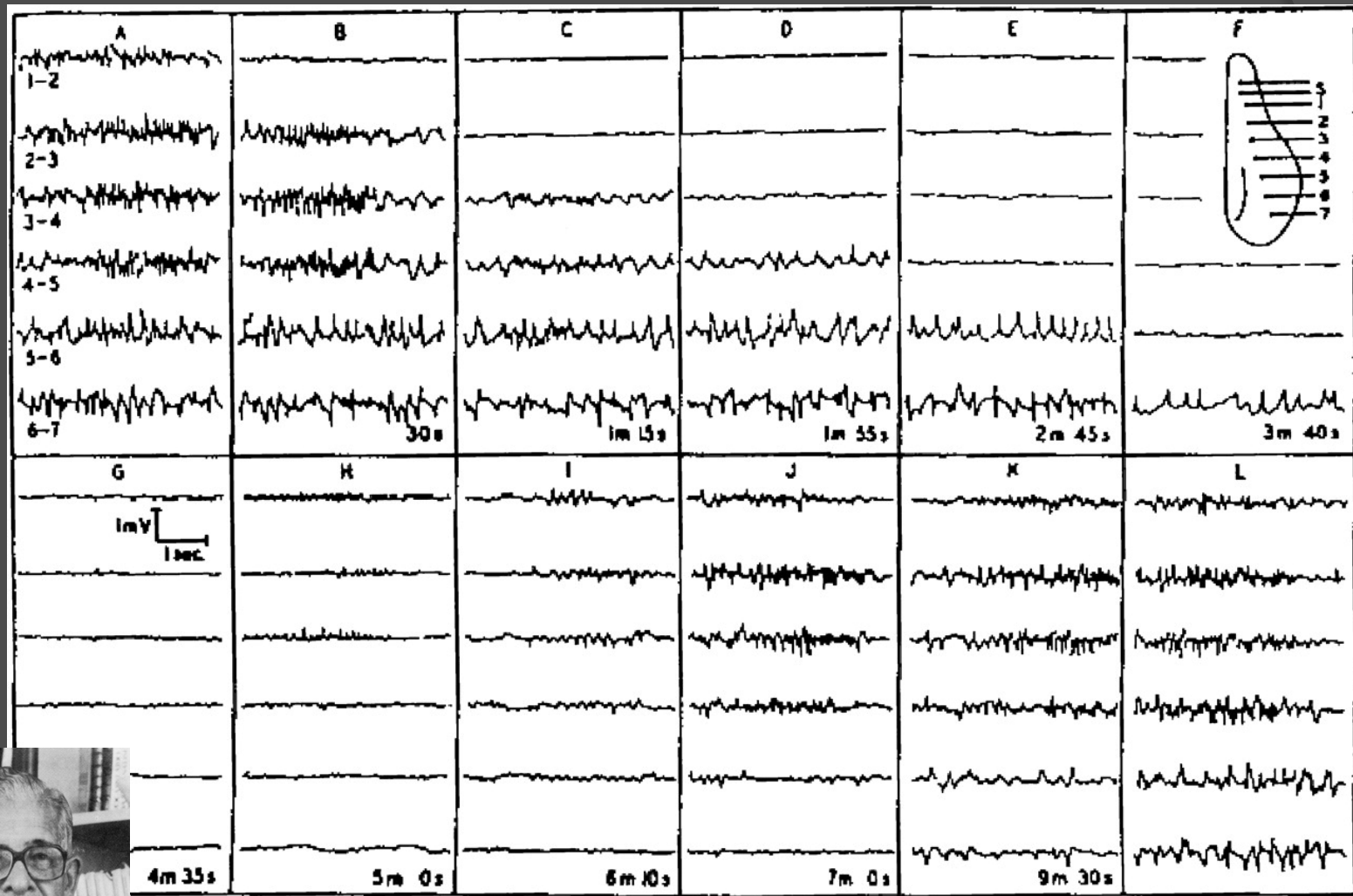
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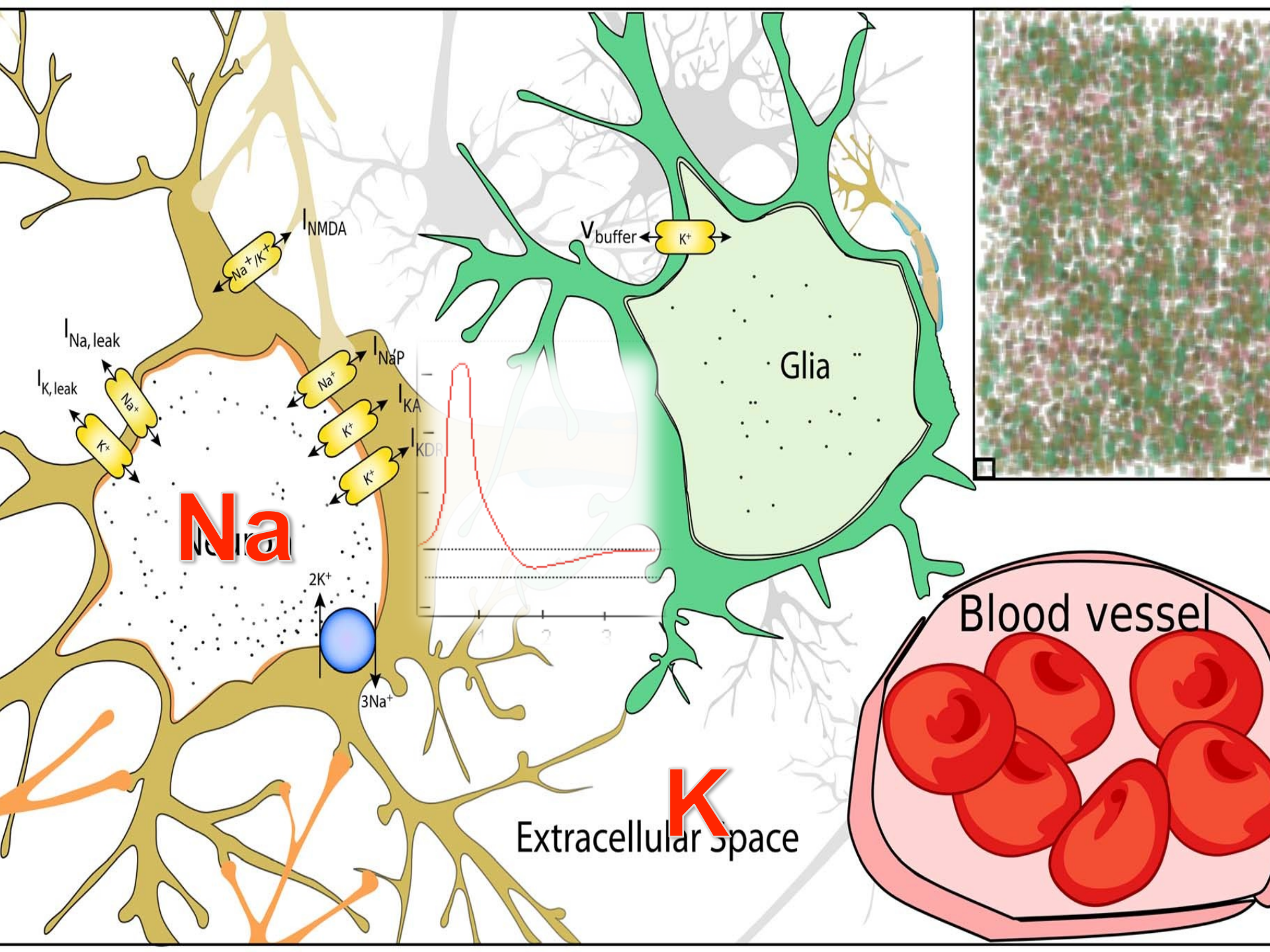
The Concept of Migraine as a State of Central Neuronal Hyperexcitability

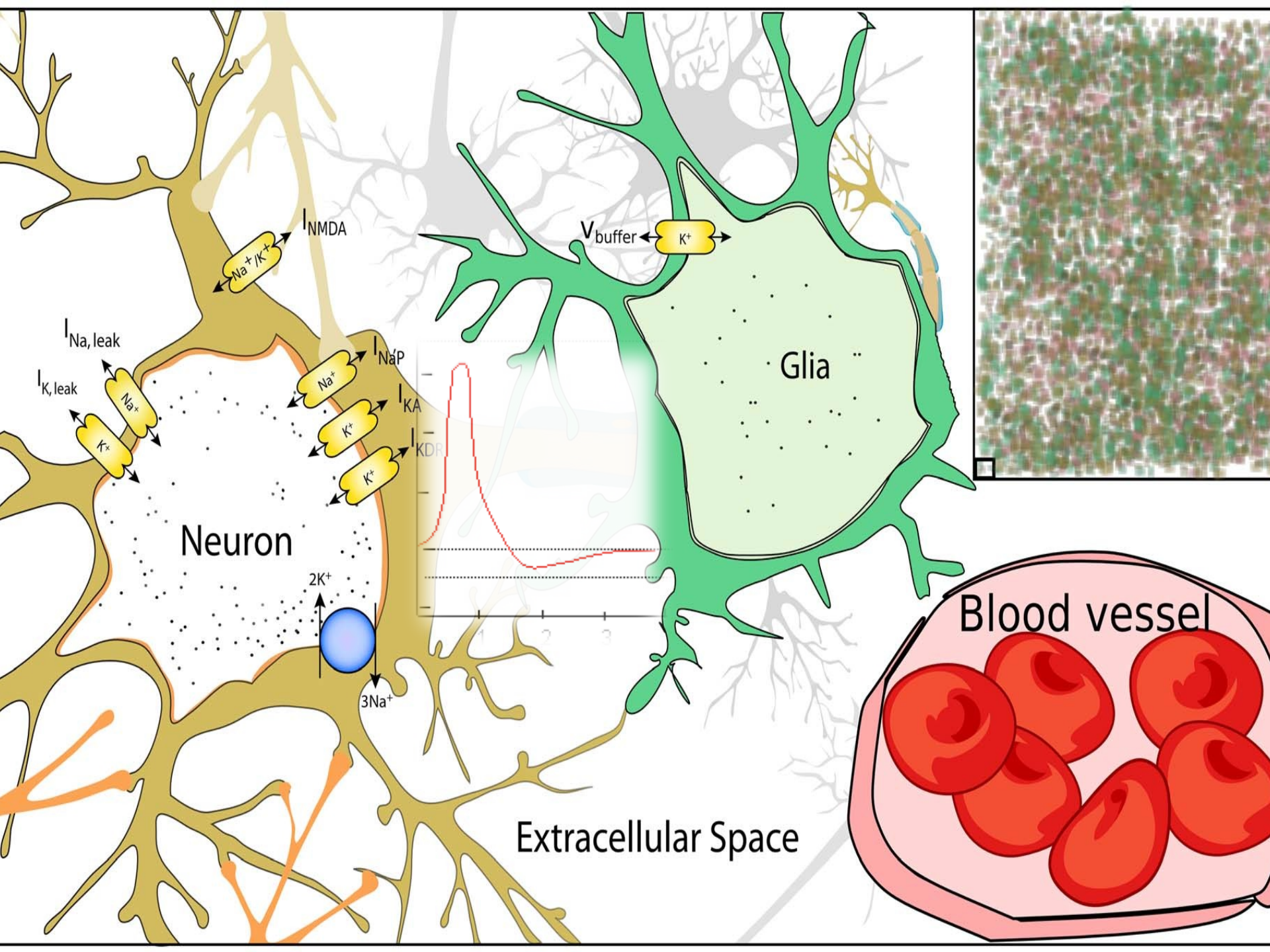
K. M. A. Welch, MD,* G. D'Andrea, MD,†
N. Tepley, PhD,‡ G. Barkley, MD,§
and N. M. Ramadan, MD ¶

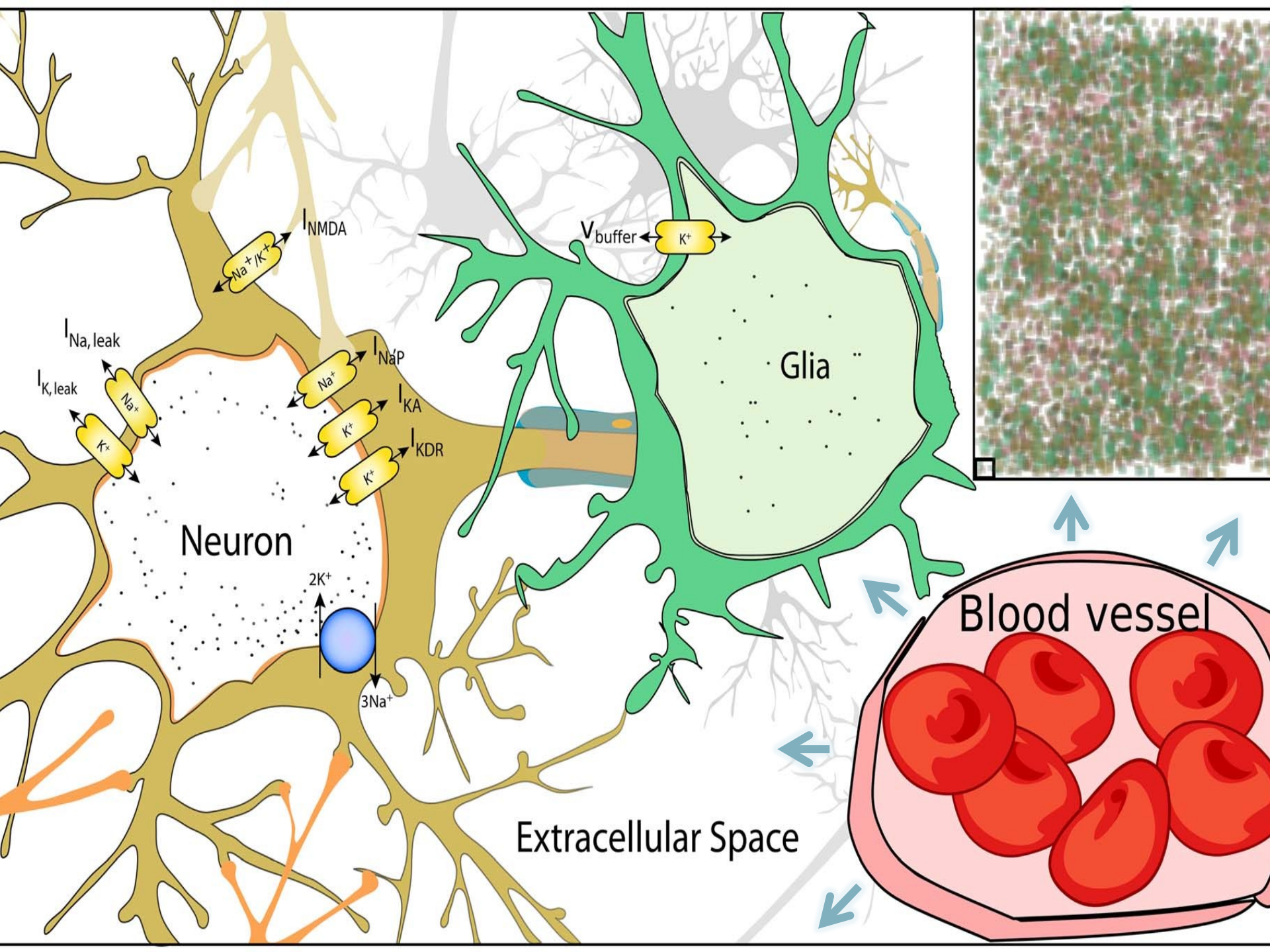


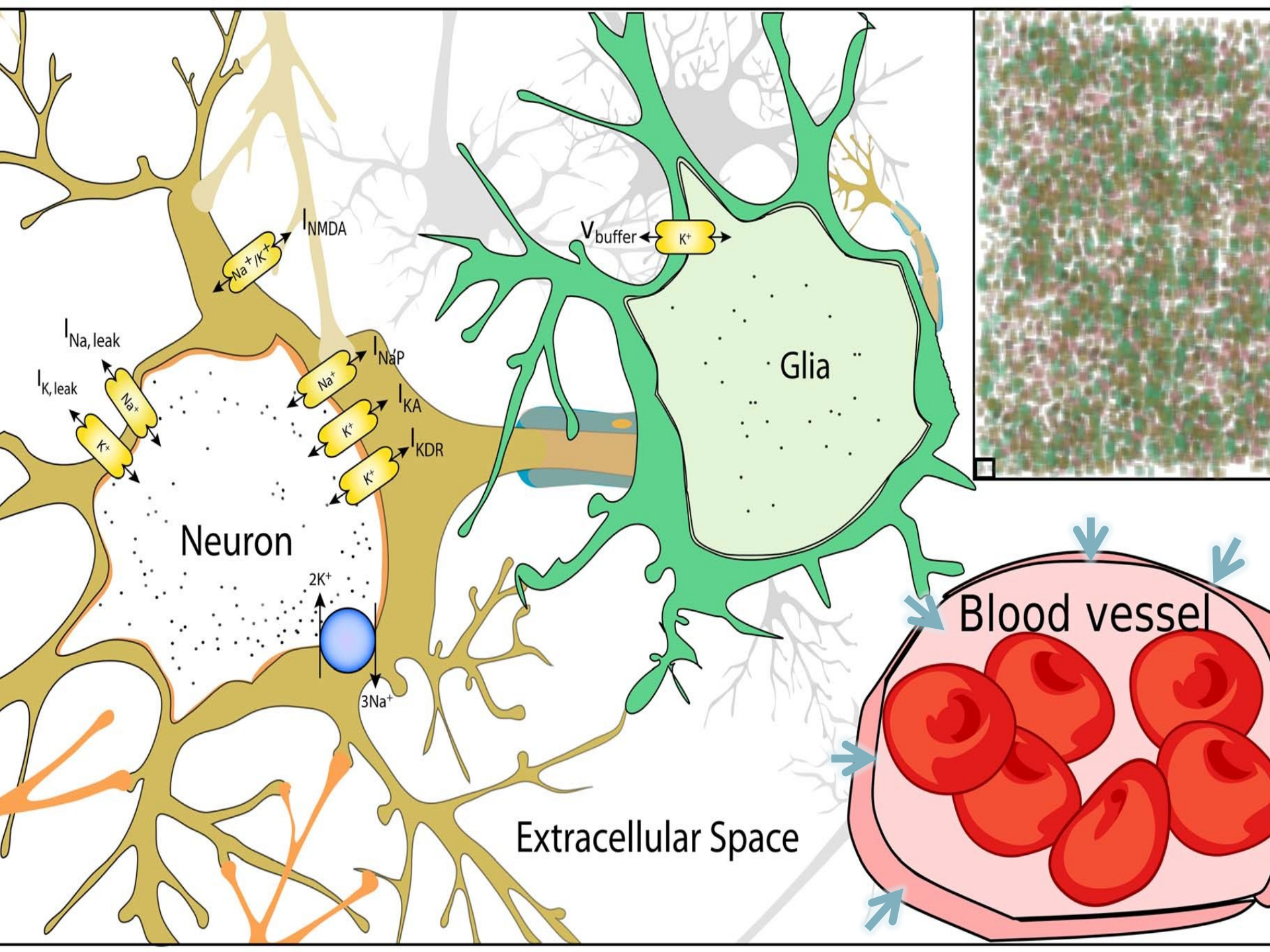
Leão's original illustration of spreading depression.











Milner



0



3



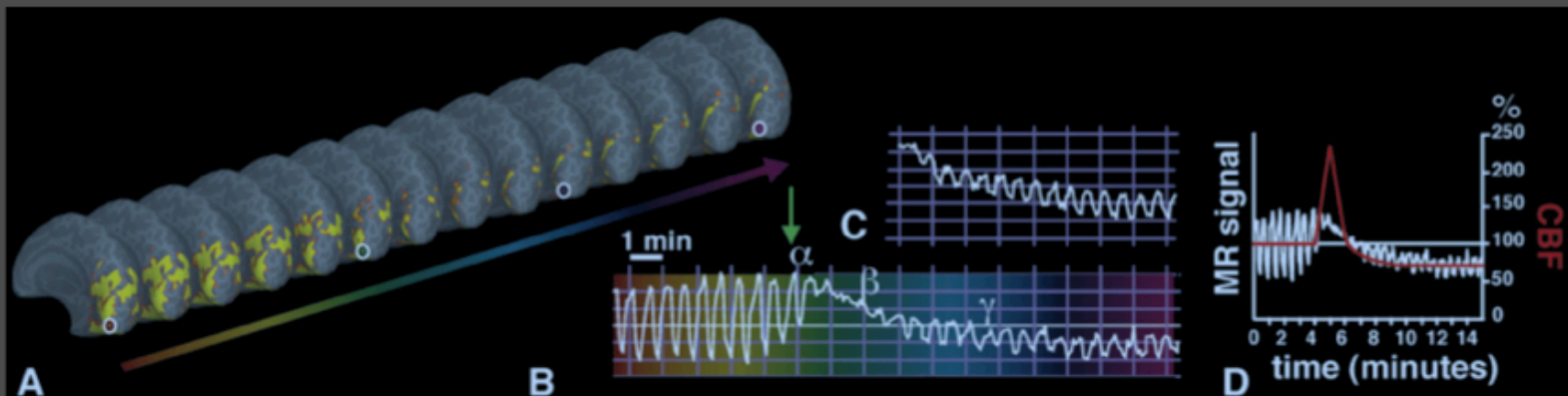
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Spreading oligoemia



Olesen 1981



Hadjikhani 2001



MEG



- Prolonged DC shifts comparable to SD-experimental MEG-changes
- Prolonged attenuation of spontaneous activity
- Large amplitude waves representing spontaneous neural depolarizations



MEG



- Prolonged DC shifts comparable to SD-experimental MEG-changes
- Prolonged attenuation of spontaneous activity
- Large amplitude waves representing spontaneous neural depolarizations



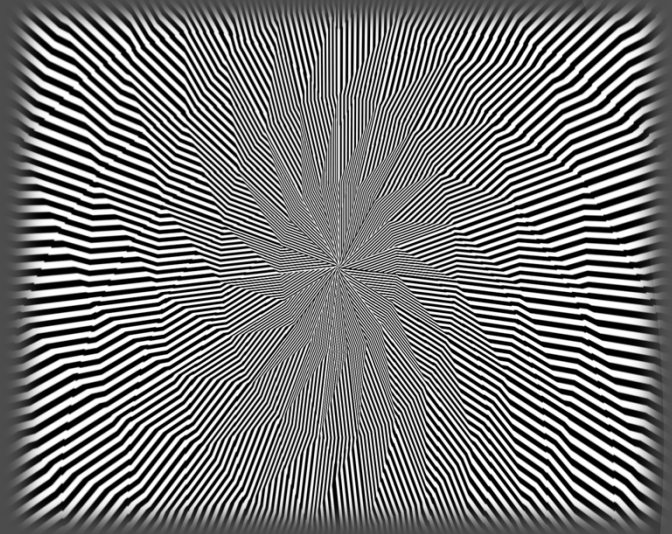
MEG



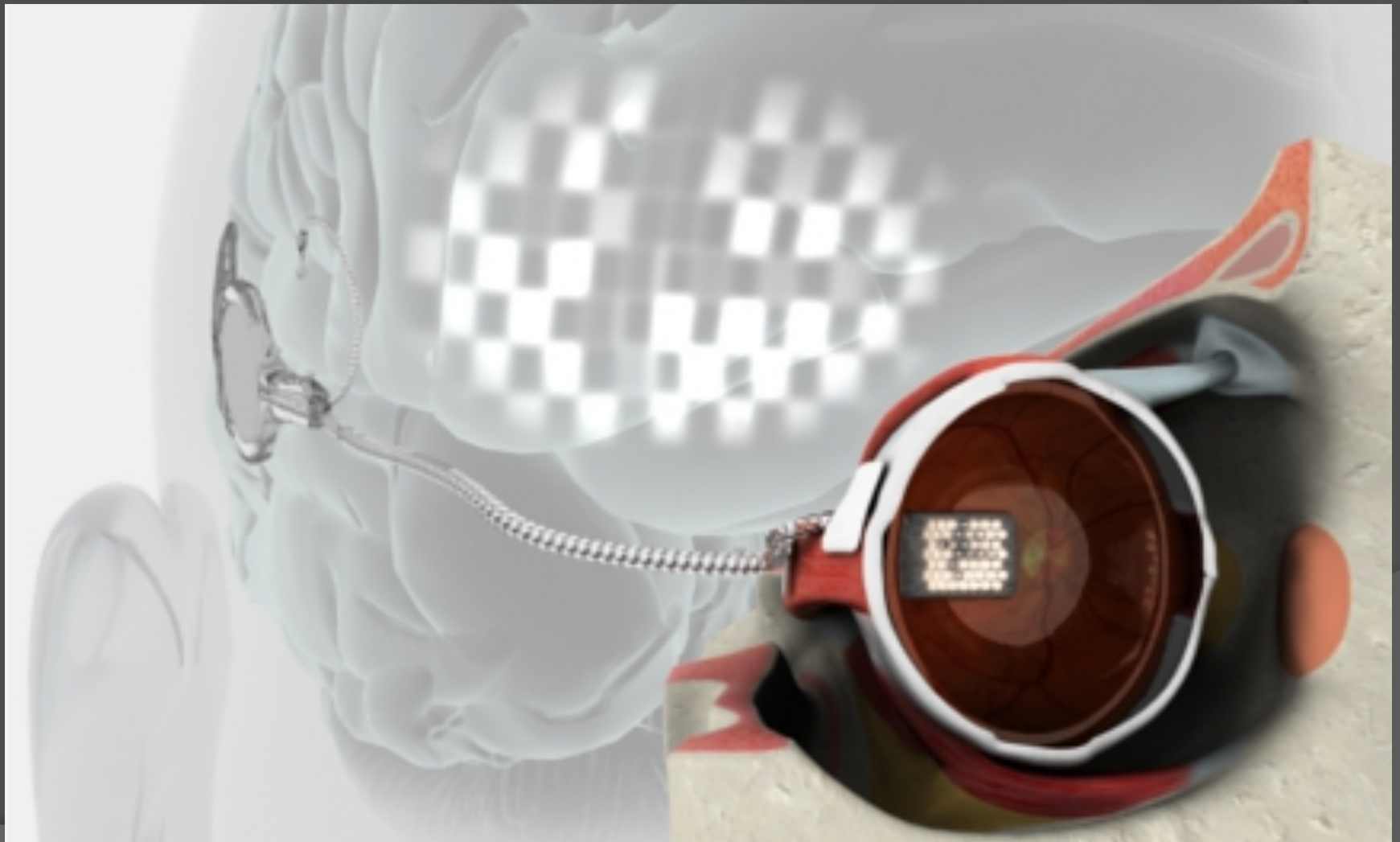
- Prolonged DC shifts comparable to SD-experimental MEG-changes
- Prolonged attenuation of spontaneous activity
- Large amplitude waves representing spontaneous neural depolarizations

HYPEREXCITABILITY

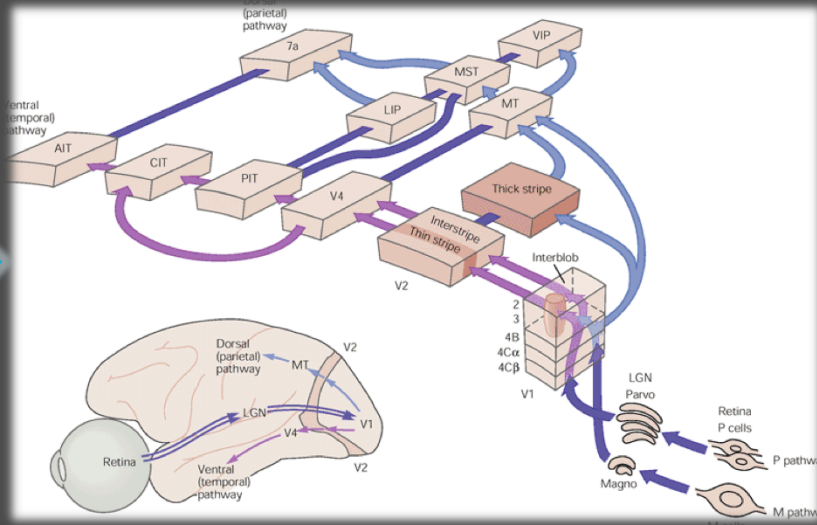
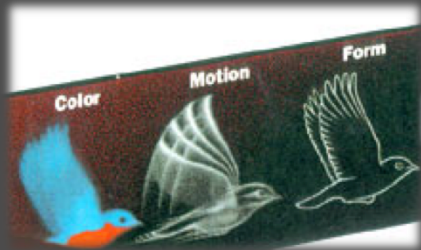
Visual stress



Visual psychophysics

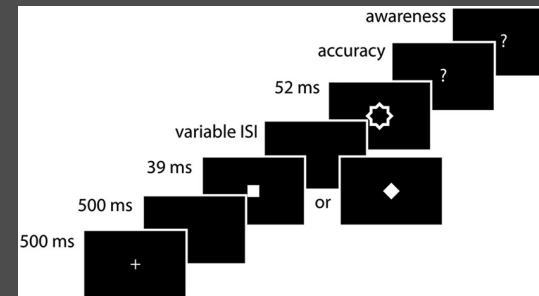
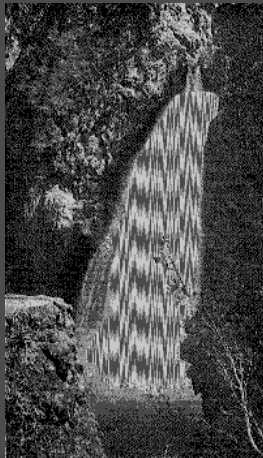
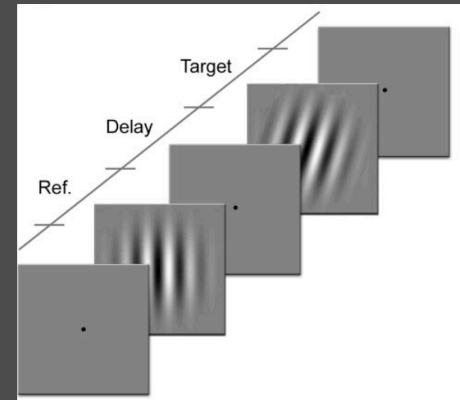
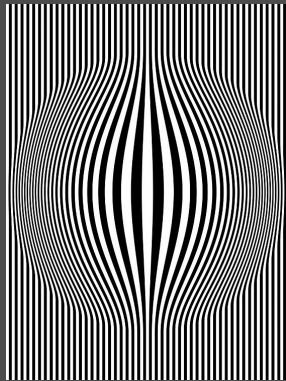


Visual processing

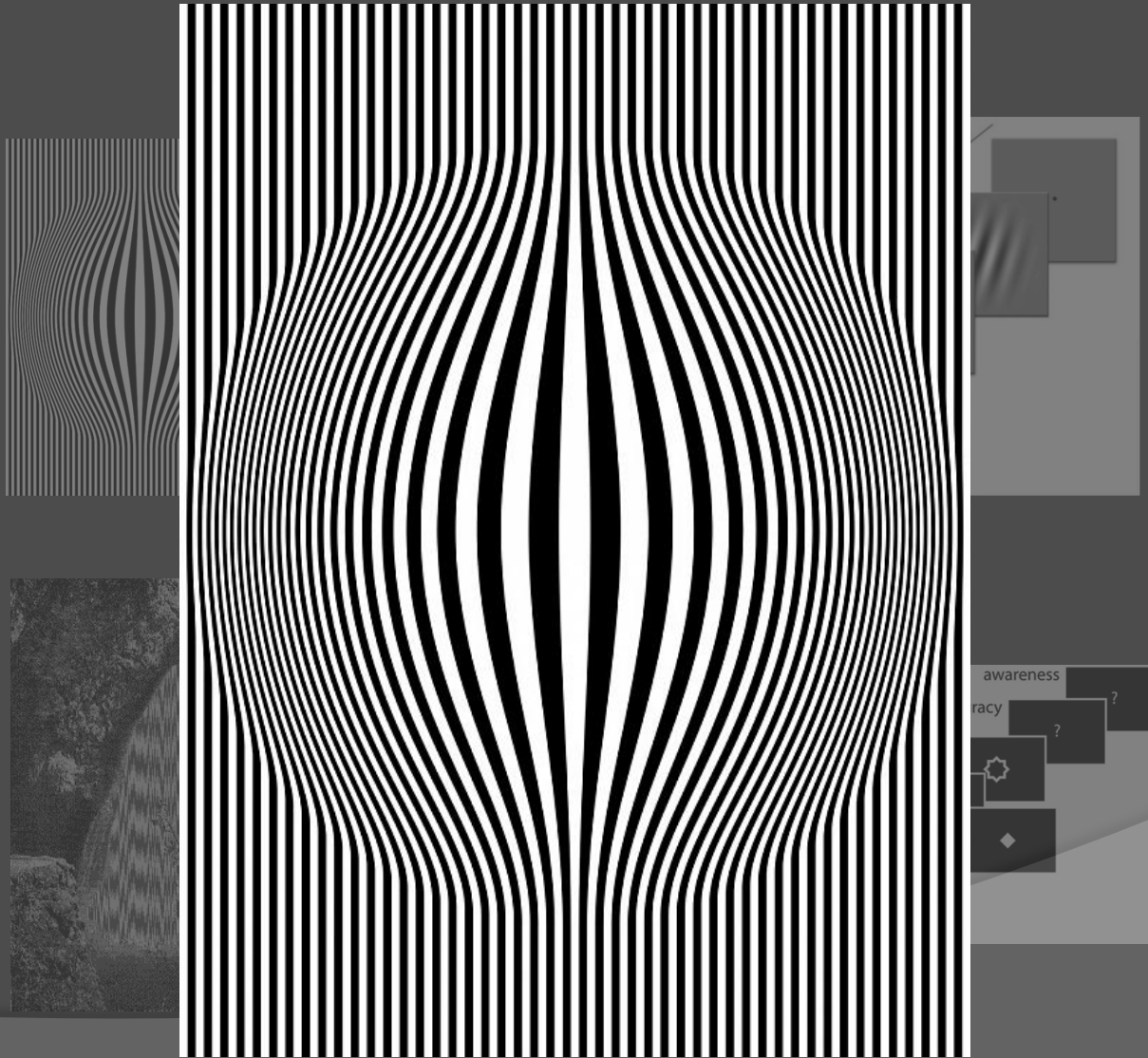




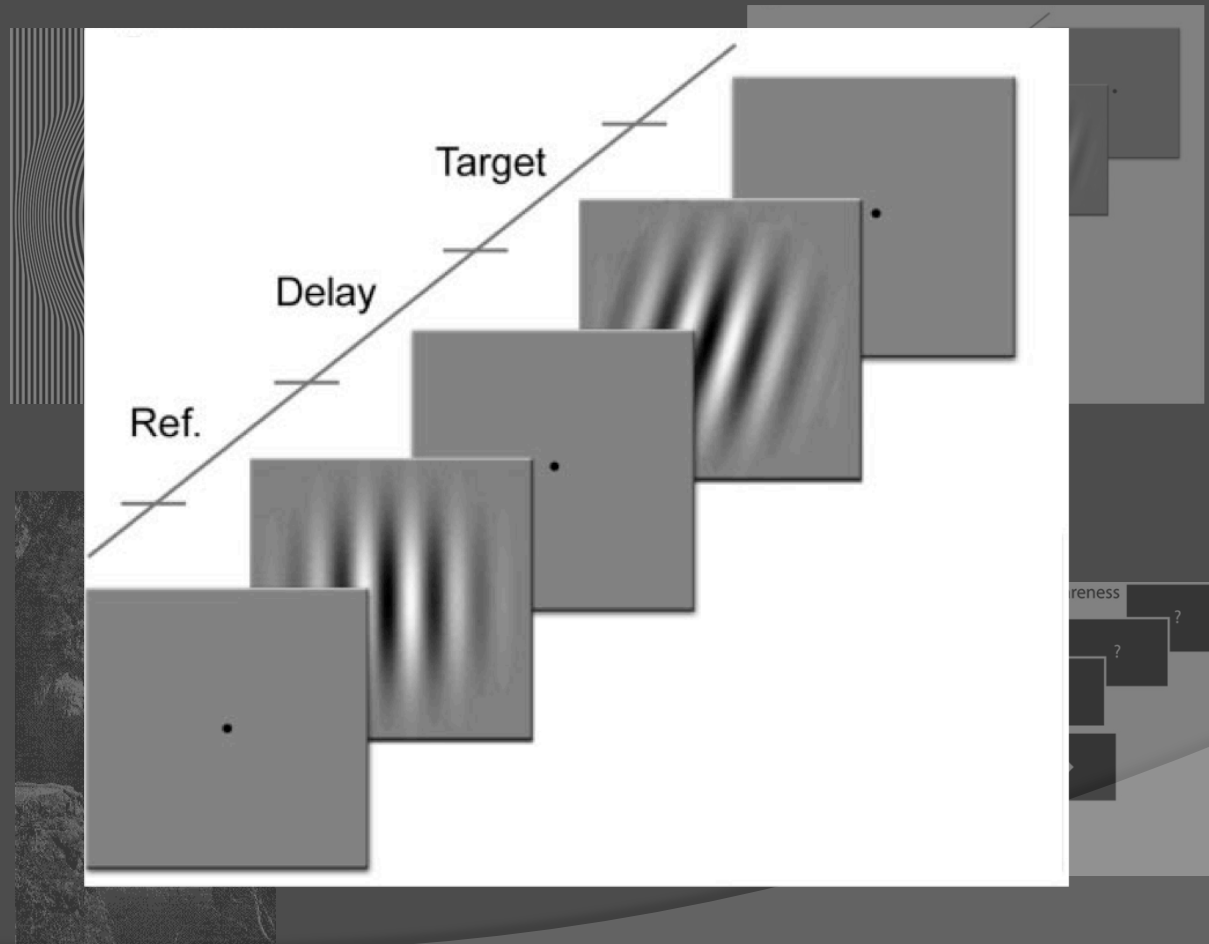
Psychophysical paradigms



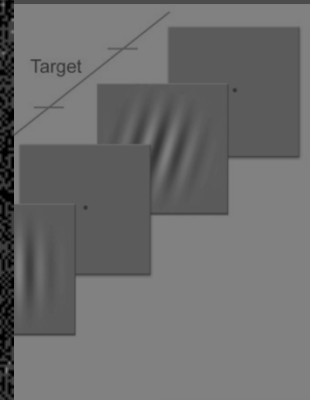
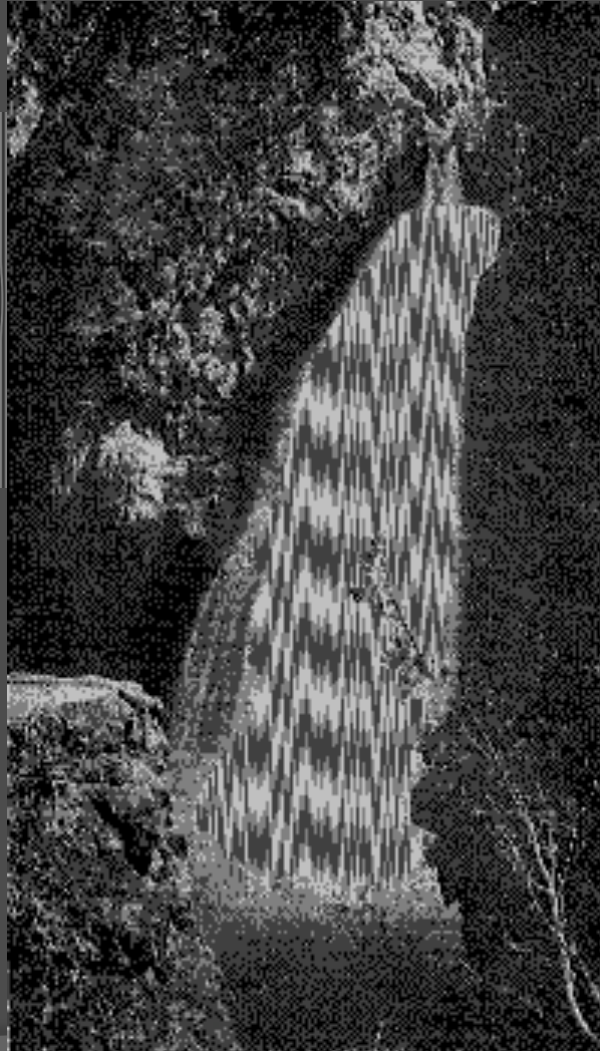
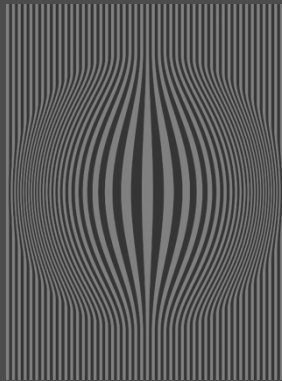
Psychophysical paradigms



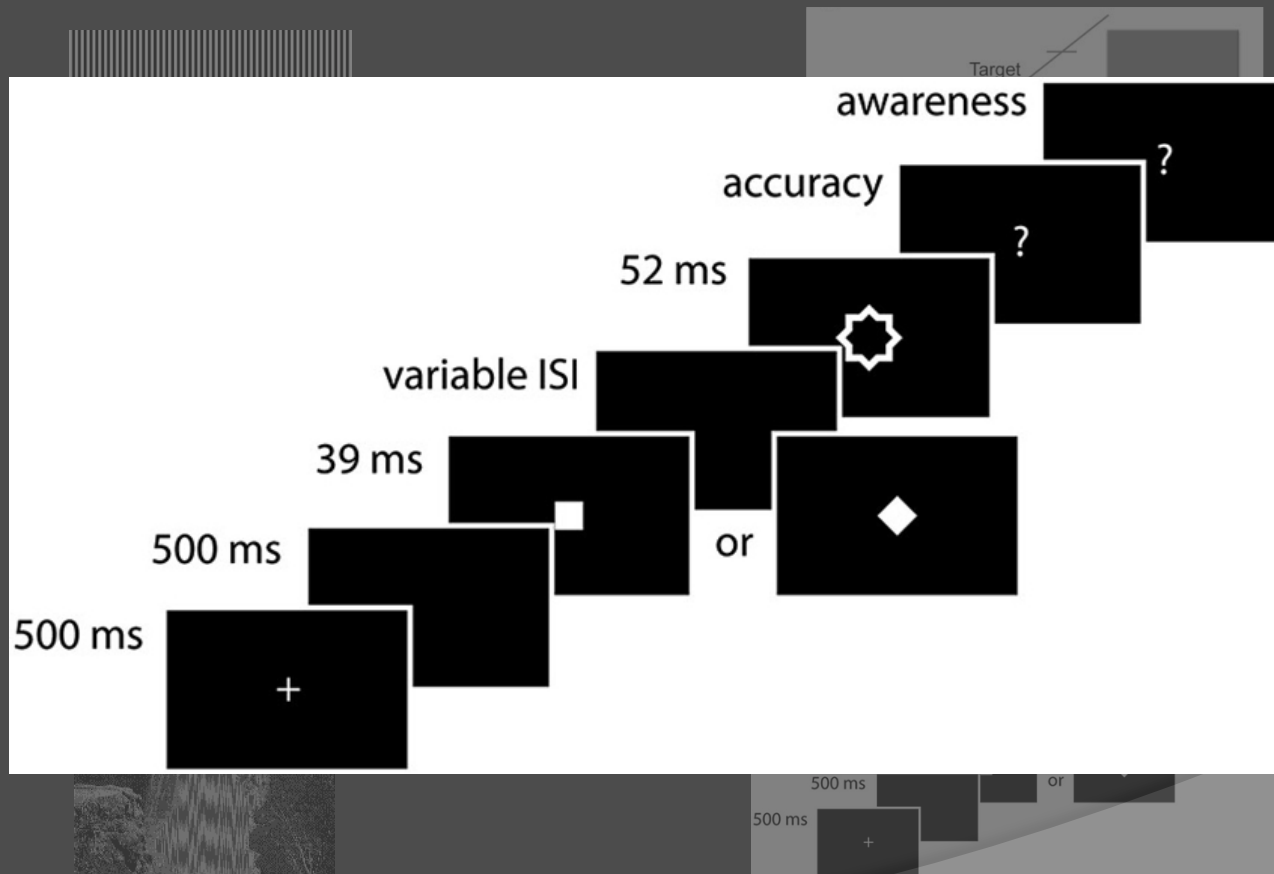
Psychophysical paradigms



Psychophysical paradigms



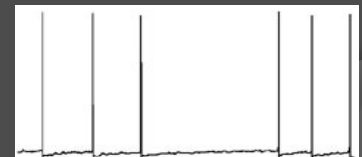
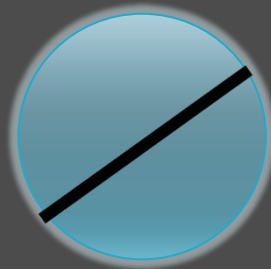
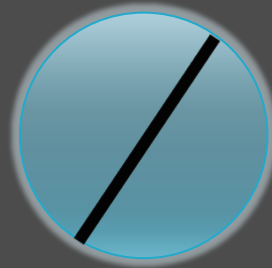
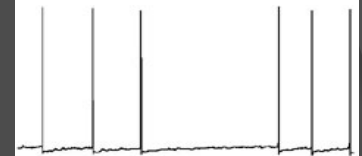
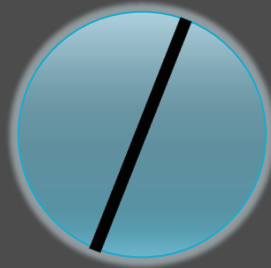
Psychophysical paradigms



Summary

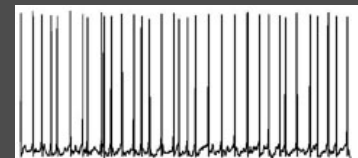
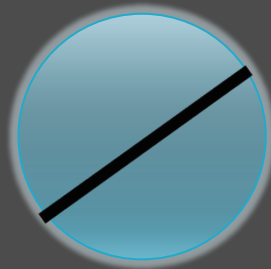
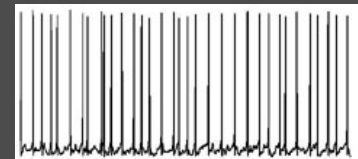
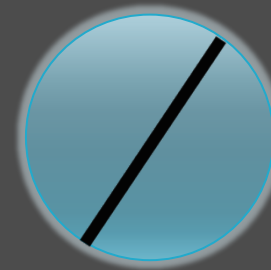
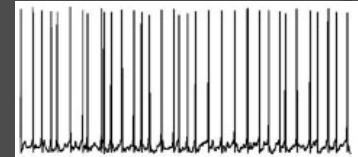
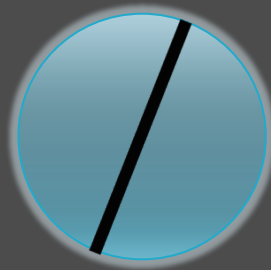
Current psychophysical studies are unable to catch enhanced visual responsiveness under one header of hyper- or hypoexcitability, or impaired inhibition

Narrow-band tuning



Discrimination high

Broad-band tuning



Discrimination low

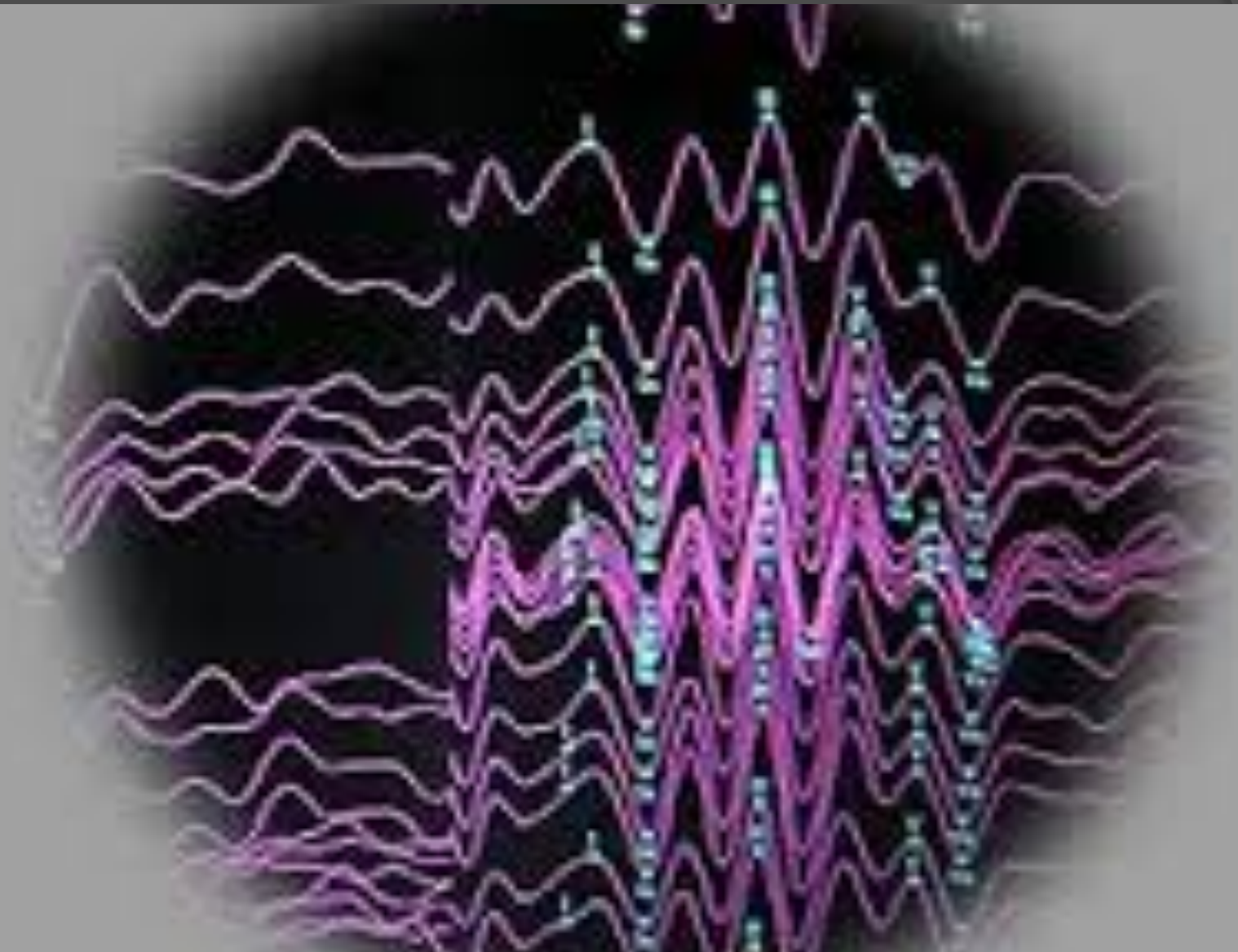
Regional excitability differences & predicted outcomes

<i>Affected population</i>	<i>Hyperexcitable</i>		<i>Hypoexcitable</i>	
	<i>SNR</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>SNR</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
<i>Proportional change</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-target > target</i>	<	DET: < DISC: <	>	DET: > DISC: <
<i>Target > non-target</i>	>	DET: > DISC: <	<	DET: < DISC: <

Conclusion

- Psychophysics does not allow solid inferences on excitability without knowing the differential effects on the various neuronal populations
- Short-term and long-term dynamics of synaptic function needs to be taken into account

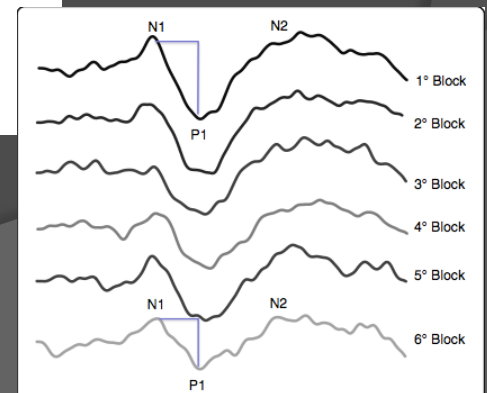
Neurophysiology



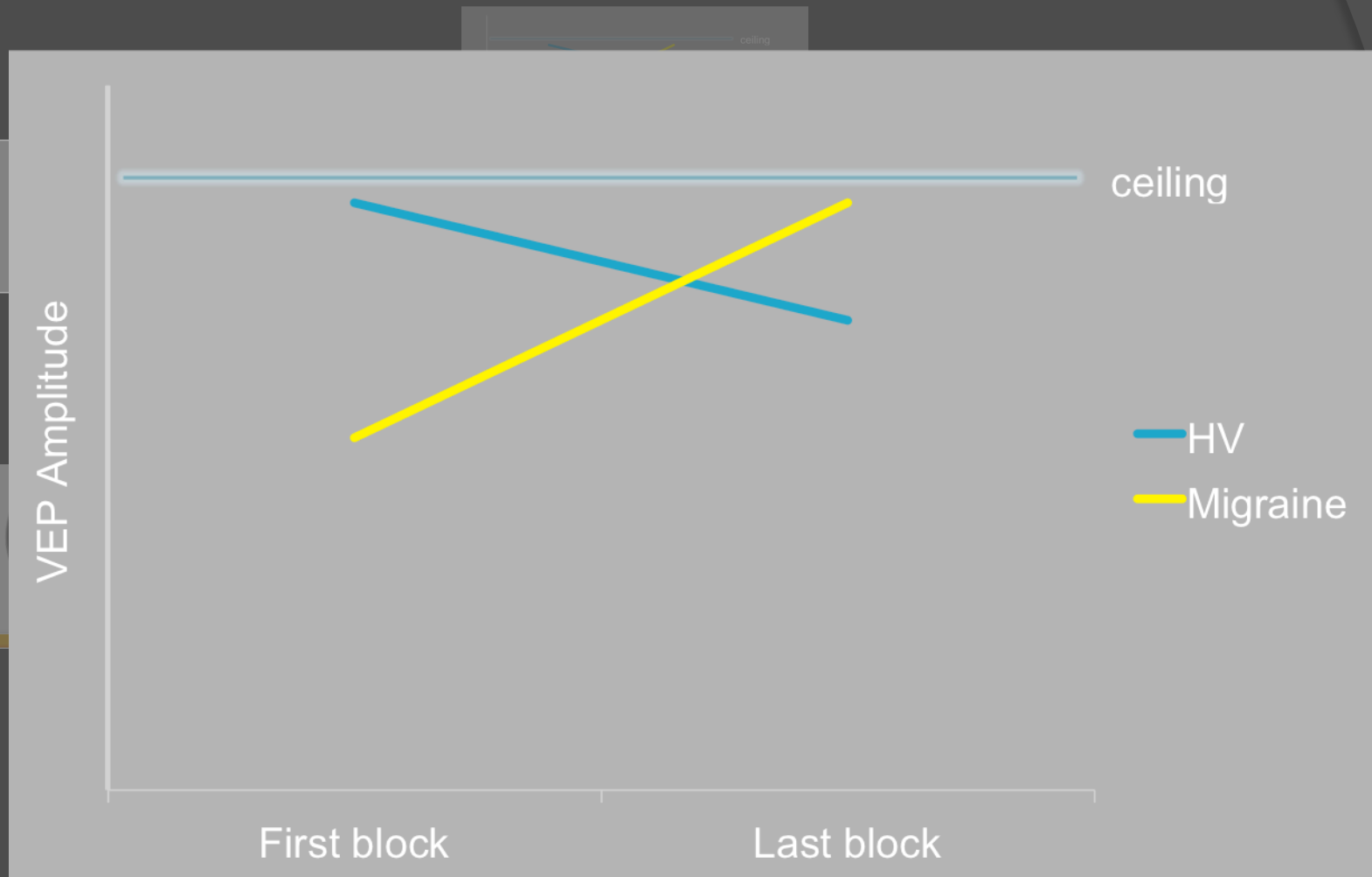
Evoked potentials



Averaging
&
Filtering

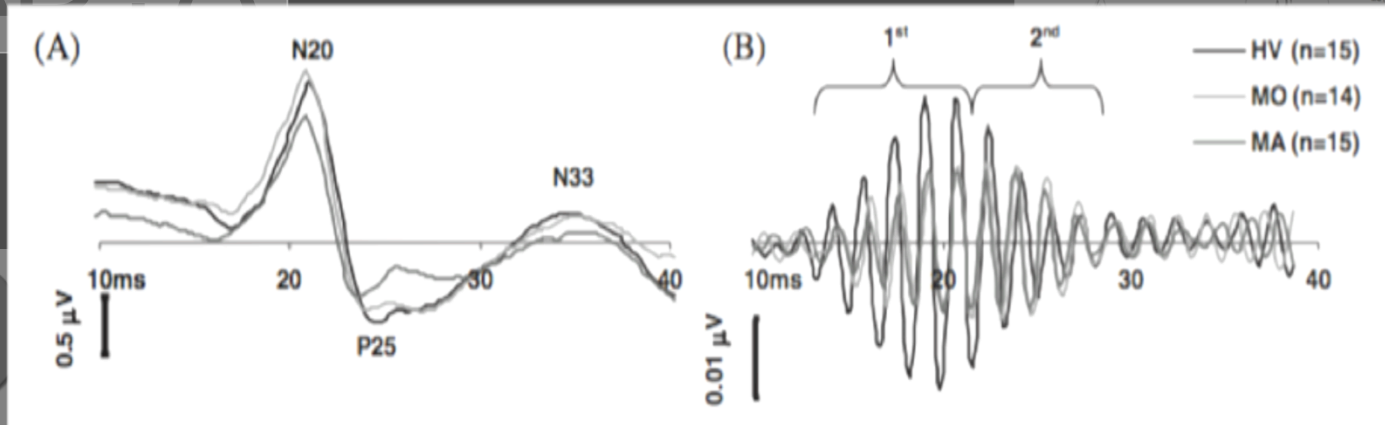
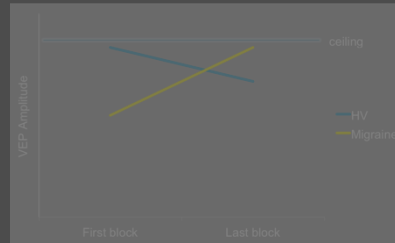


Ceiling theory

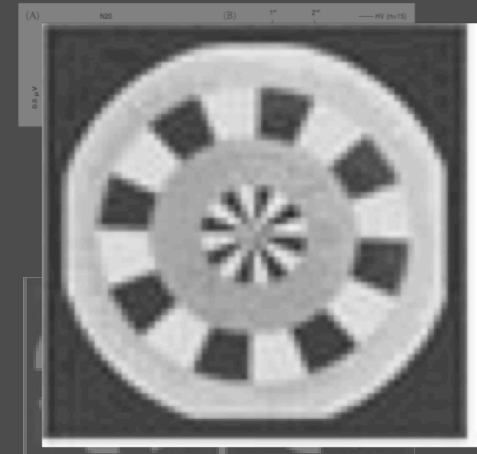
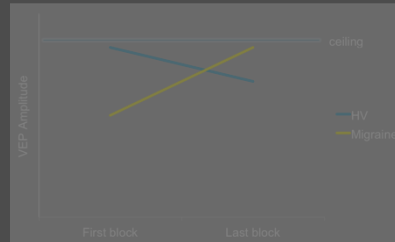


Reduced cortical pre-activation

High frequency oscillations



Dartboard & windmill



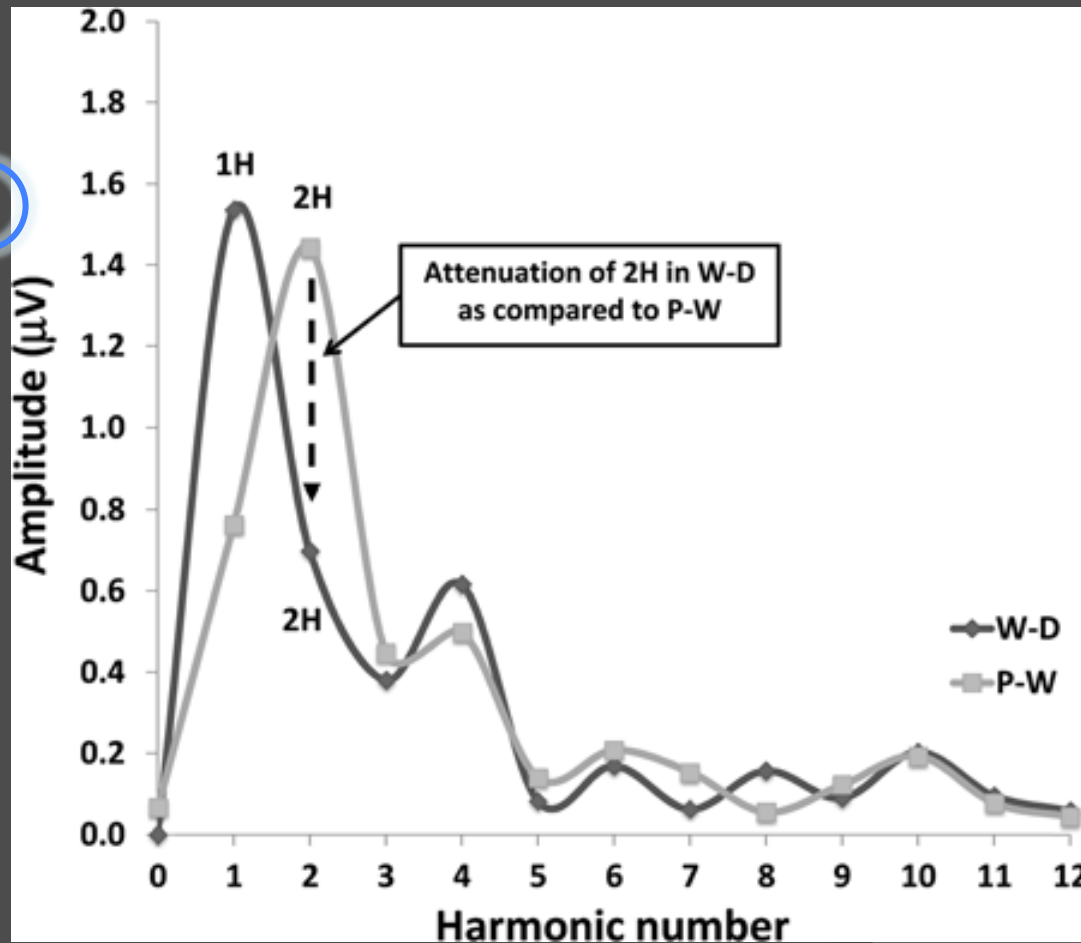
Windmill-dartboard



Partial windmill



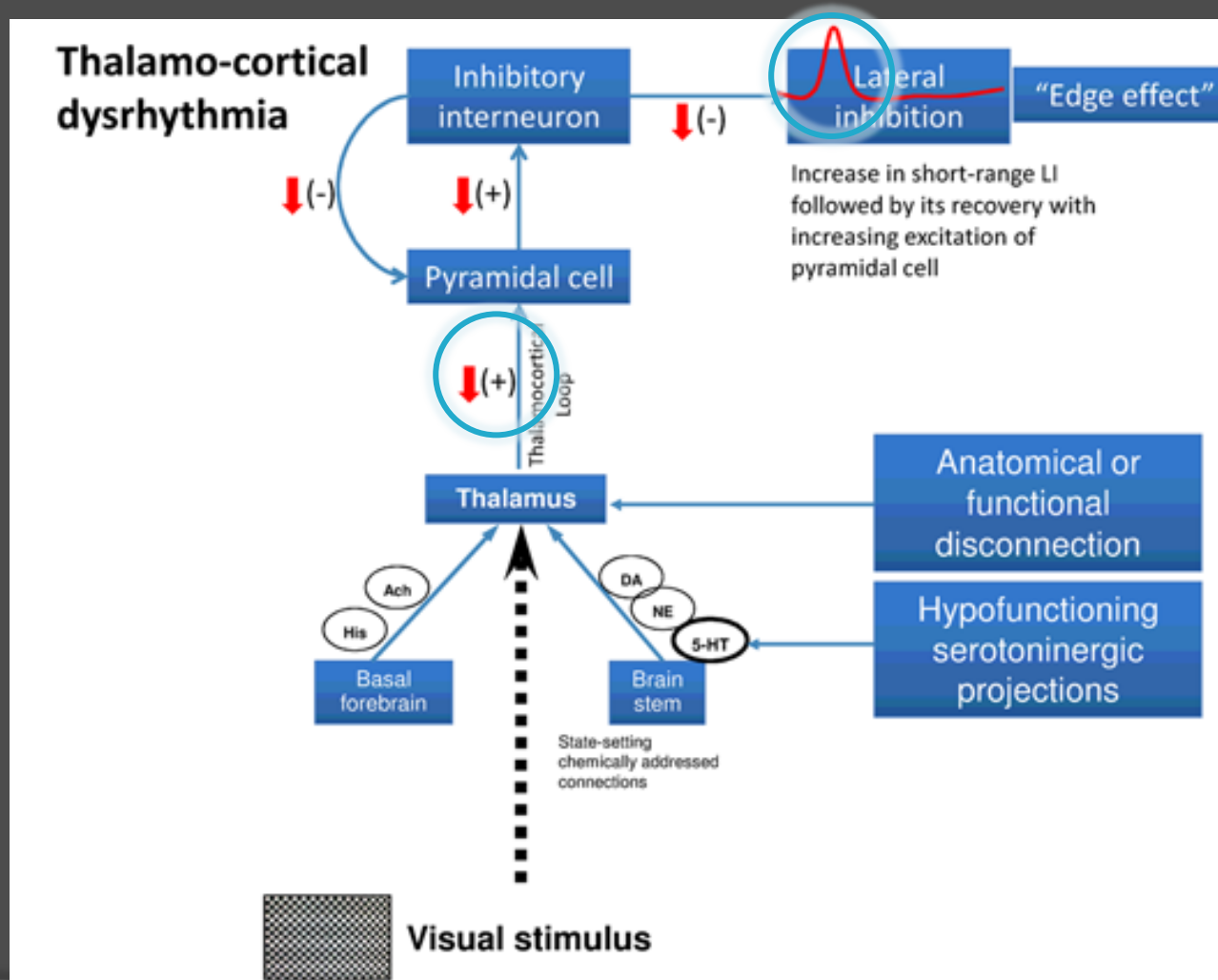
Increased short-range lateral inhibition



d amplitude

es over time

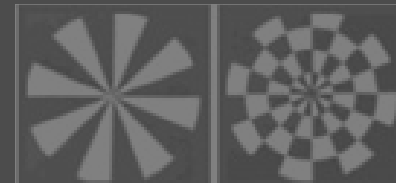
Thalamo-cortical dysrhythmia



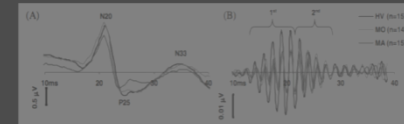
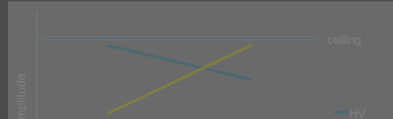
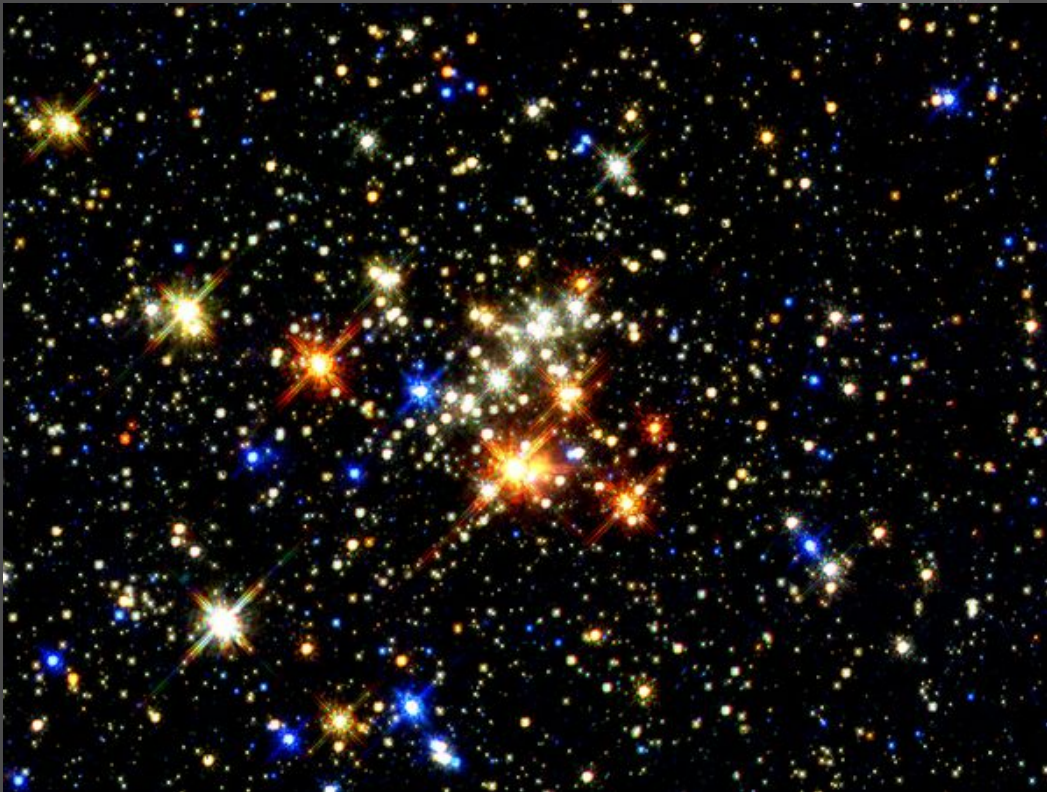
Motor cortex stimulation



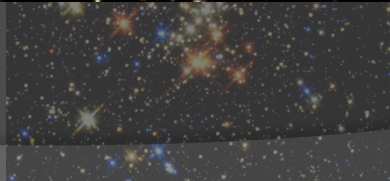
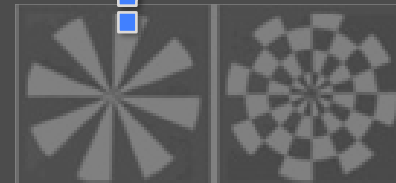
- Threshold \leq
- Amplitude $>$ (FHM)
- Intracortical inhibition $<?$



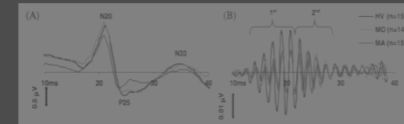
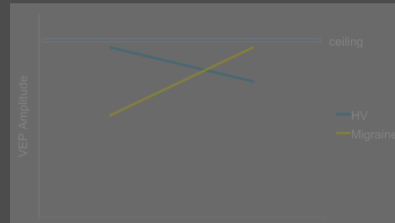
Phosphenes



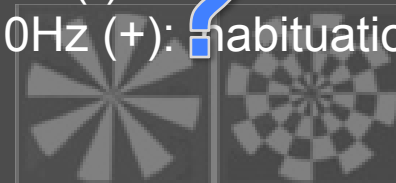
- Threshold \leq \geq



rTMS

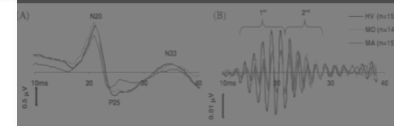
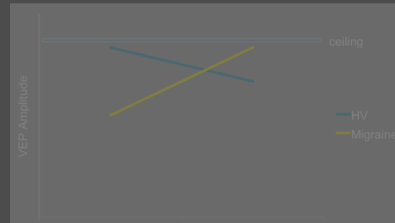


- 1Hz (-): $\tau <$
- 10Hz (+): habituation restored

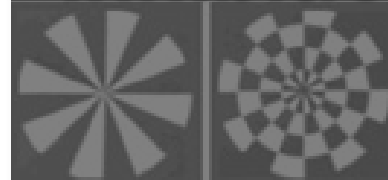


Suppression of perception

UKIP



• inhibition ↓



Conclusion

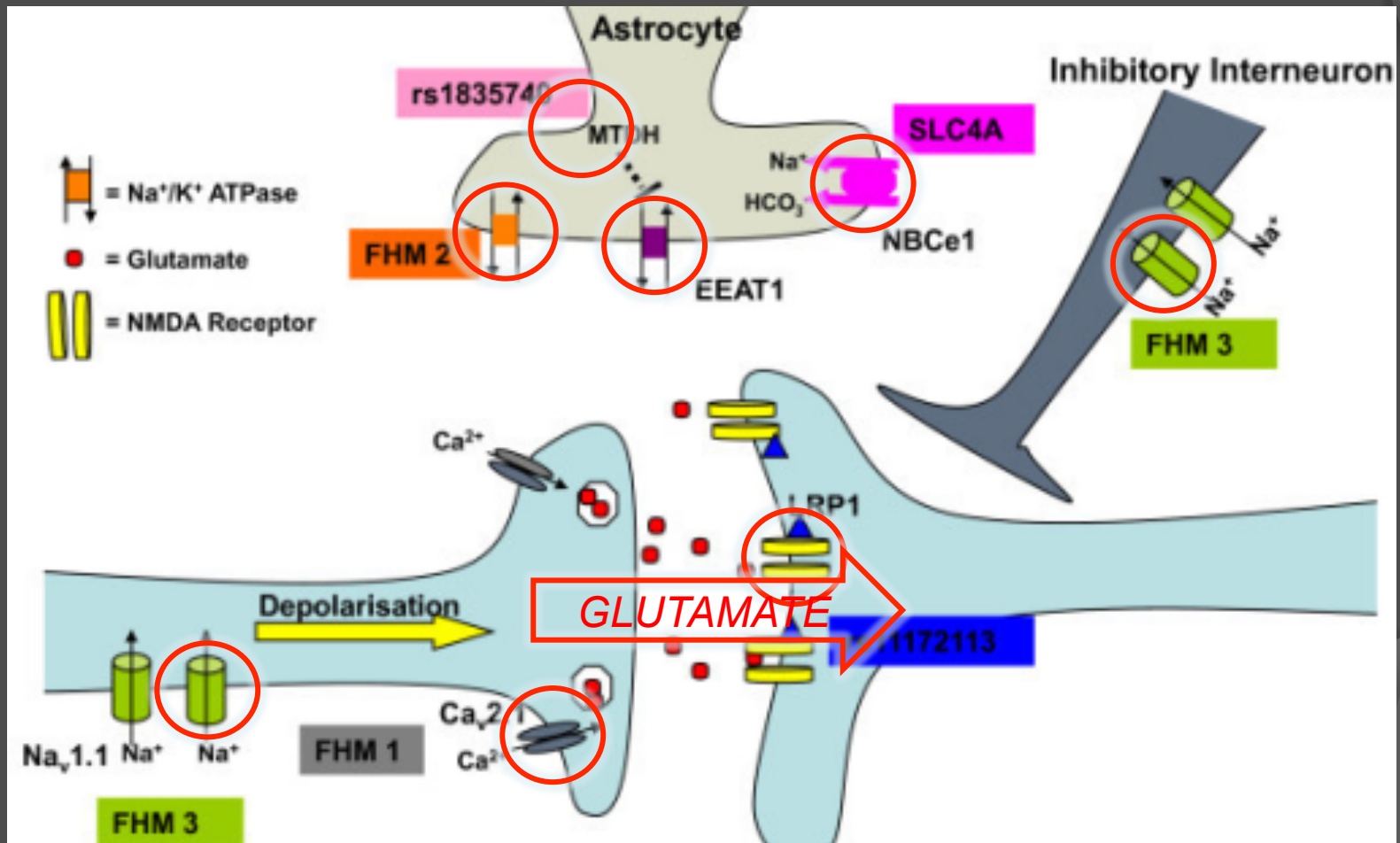
Neurophysiology research:

- ⦿ Differences are not unidirectional
- ⦿ Results are not uniform
- ⦿ Result of dynamic shifts in neuronal physiology

Neurobiology



Functional genetics



Conclusions

- cellular \neq functional dysexcitability
- \uparrow glutamate = \uparrow excitability
- generic/uniform or regional/differential?
- hyperexcitability and reduced pre-activation may co-exist
- mind the 5 dimensions: 3-D network, synaps and plasticity
- don't forget the glia!







A stylized illustration of a neuron. The cell body is a large, translucent blue sphere with a purple nucleus in the center. Numerous thin, blue, branching processes extend from the cell body. Several of these processes end in bright orange, glowing tips. The background is dark blue with some lighter blue, wavy lines.

Thank you

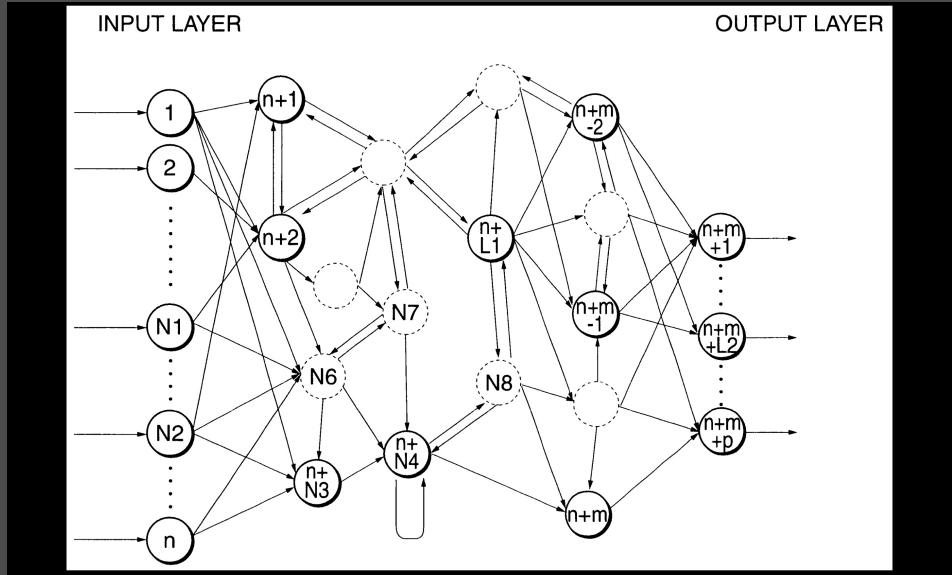


Diagram illustrating the effect of HM1 on Ca^{2+} channels and NMDA receptors. HM1 (yellow arrow) is shown binding to the Ca^{2+} channel (brown) and the NMDA receptor (green). The Ca^{2+} channel is labeled Ca^{2+} and the NMDA receptor is labeled NMDA-R. The Ca^{2+} channel is shown with a red arrow pointing up, indicating an increase in Ca^{2+} influx. The NMDA receptor is shown with a red arrow pointing down, indicating a decrease in Ca^{2+} influx. The Ca^{2+} channel is also labeled CaV2.1 .

Astrocyte

Glucose

Lactate

Glutamate ↑

ATP → ADP

Na⁺ ↑

Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase

K⁺

Glucose

Glucose

ATP → ADP

Glutamate ↑

Na-1

Na⁺ ↑
Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase
K⁺

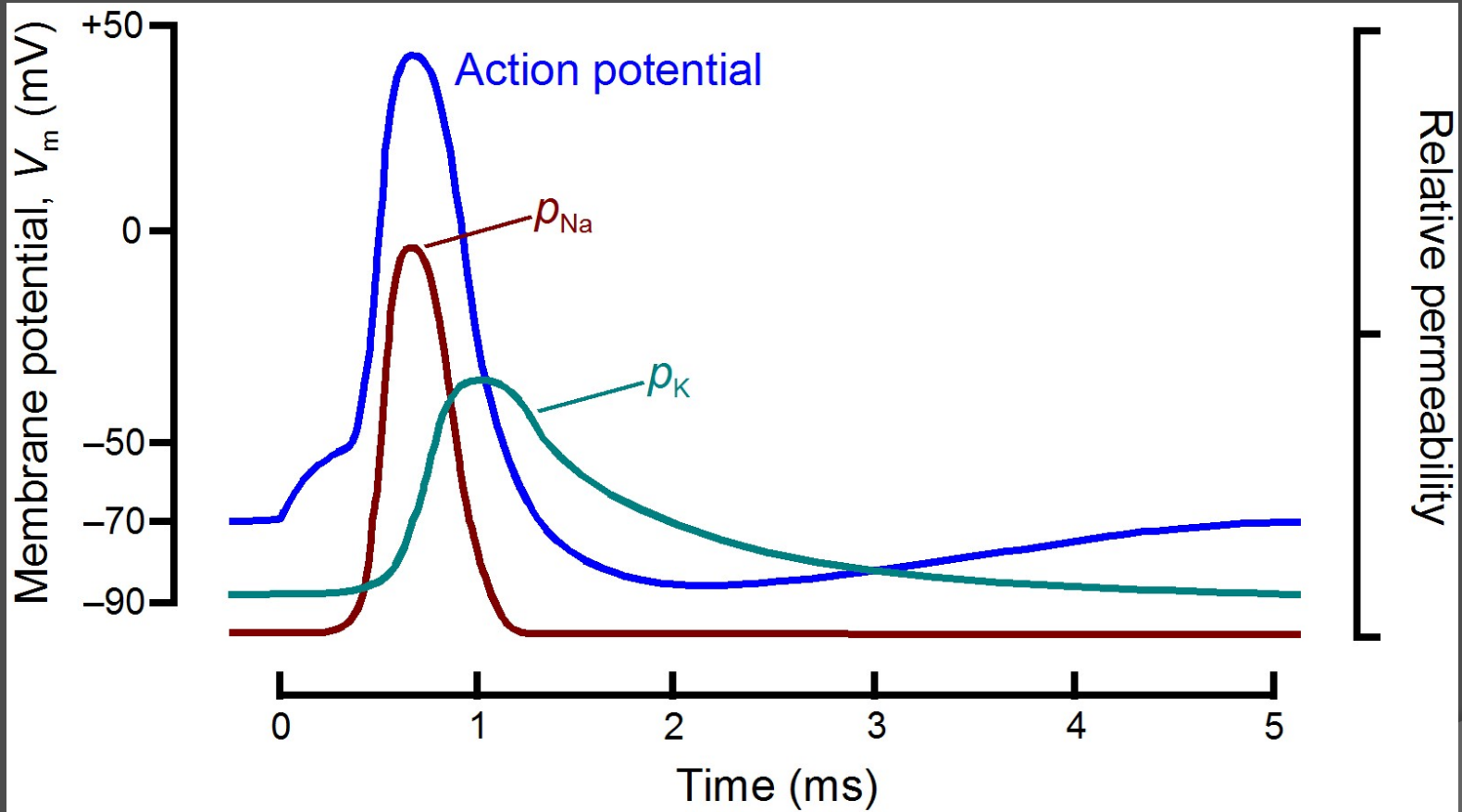
FHM2



Glucose

**VISUAL
HUMAN SC
PSYCH
FACTORY
HOPHY**

PSYCH
WICHITA
STATE
DEPT



Conflicts of interest

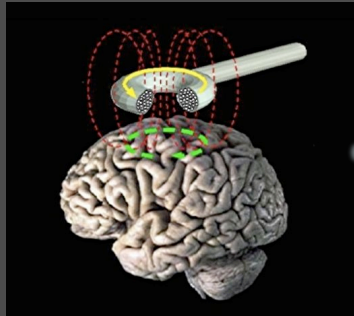


I have nothing to declare except my **genius**.

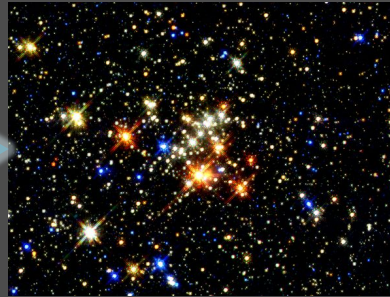
(Oscar Wilde)

izquotes.com

Transcranial magnetic stimulation



- Threshold \rightarrow
- Amplitude $>$ (FHM)
- Intracortical inhibition $<?$



- Threshold $</\rightarrow$

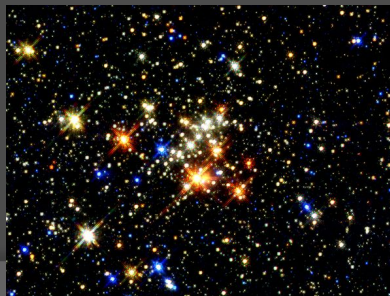
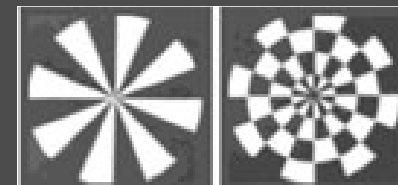
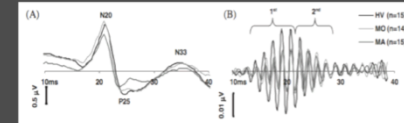
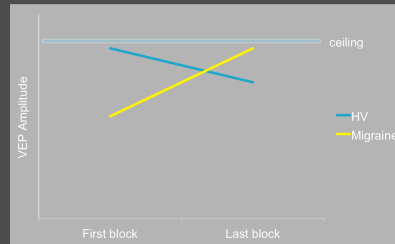


- 1Hz (\rightarrow) PT $<$
- 10Hz (\rightarrow): habituation restored

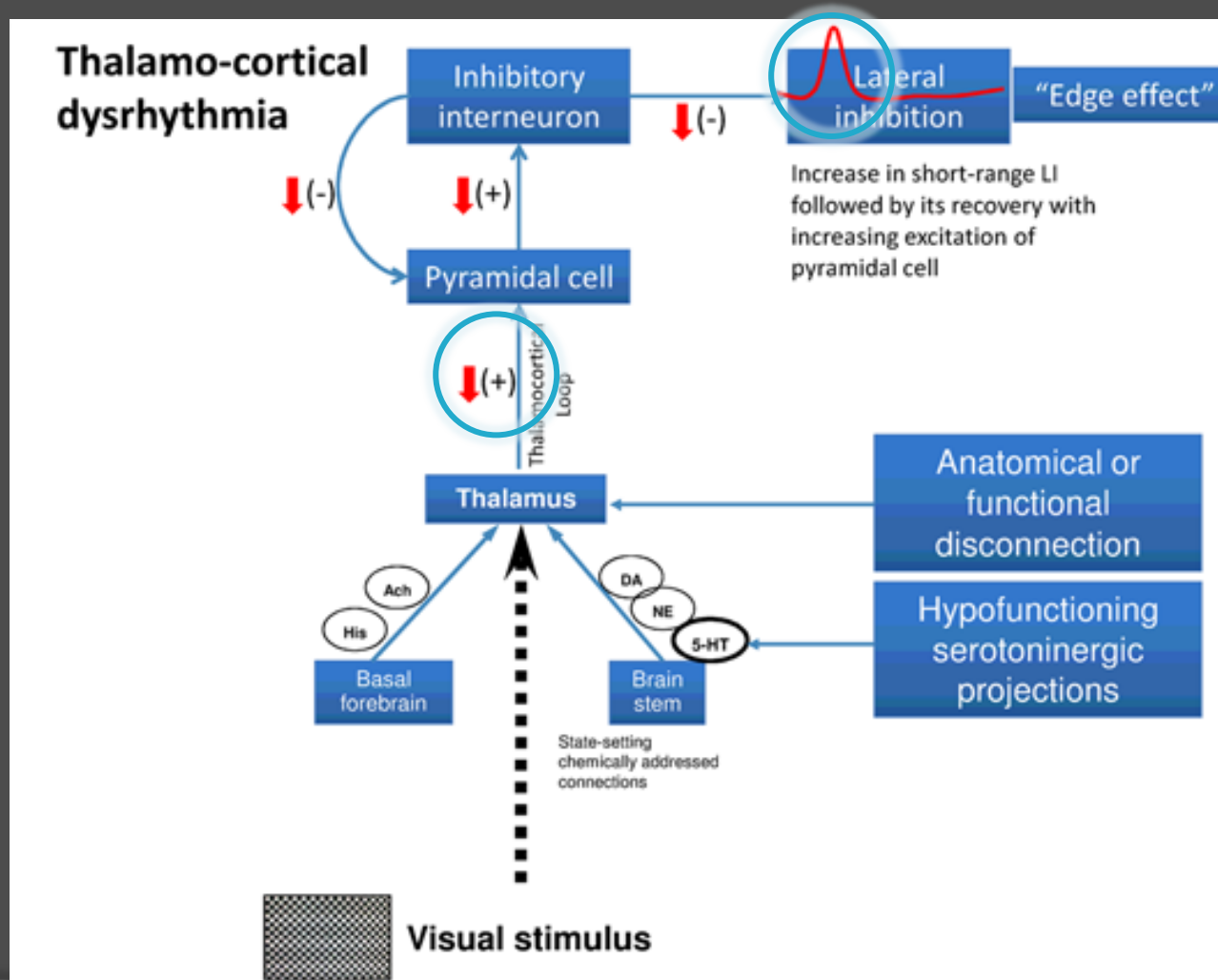
AD?A

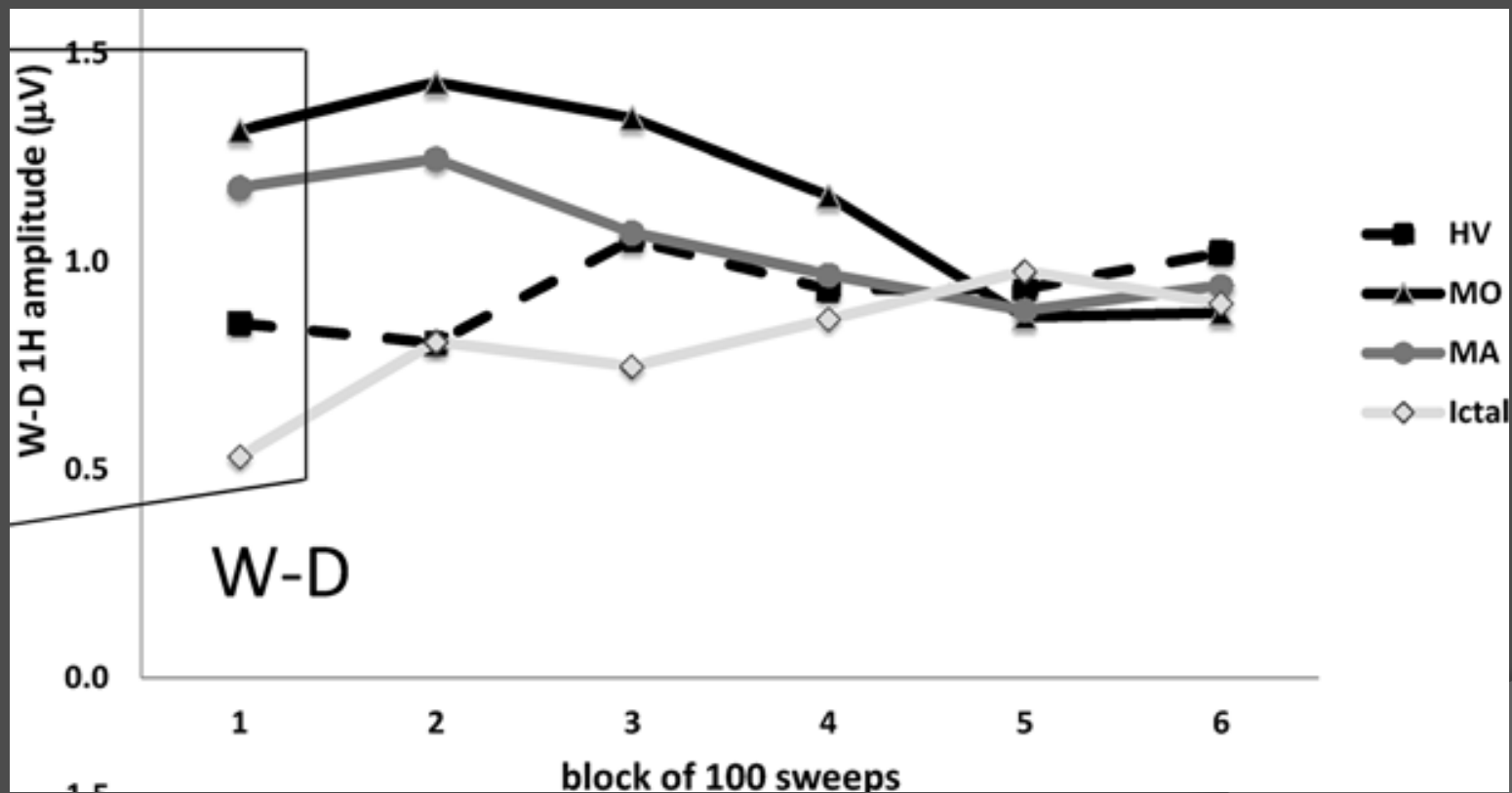
- inhibition** ↓
- Letter recognition

AD?A

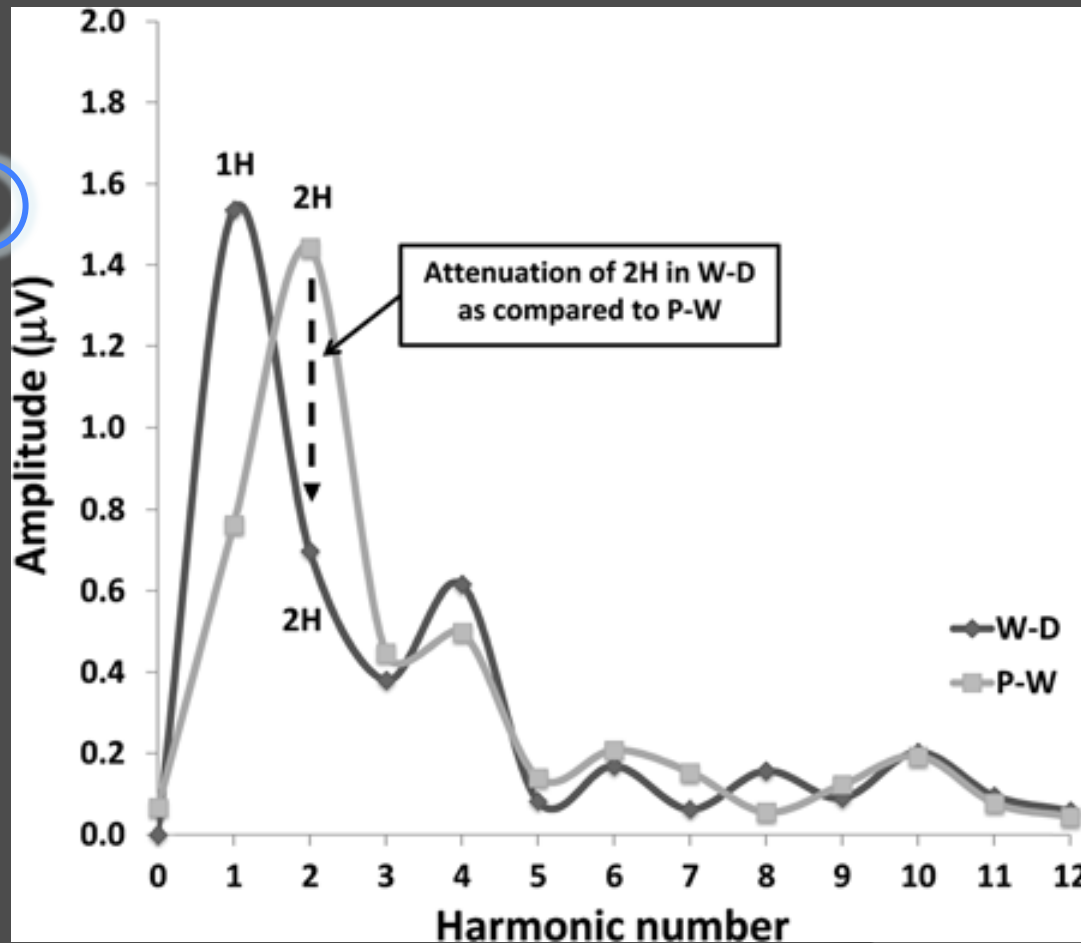


Thalamo-cortical dysrhythmia



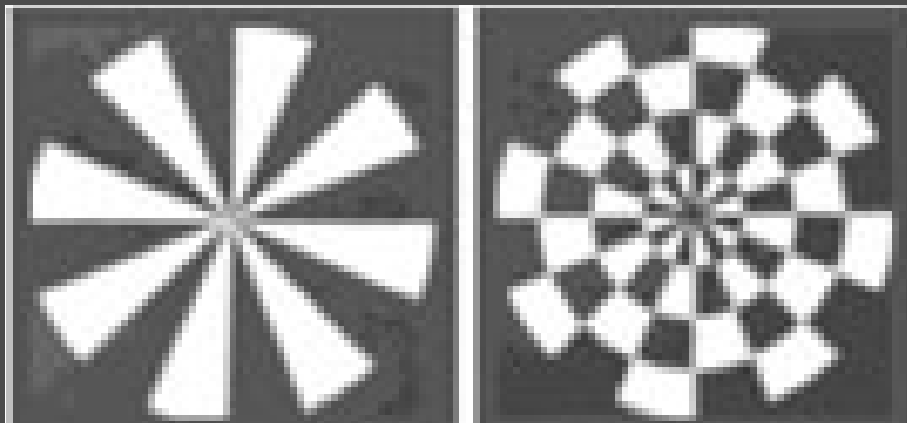


Increased short-range lateral inhibition

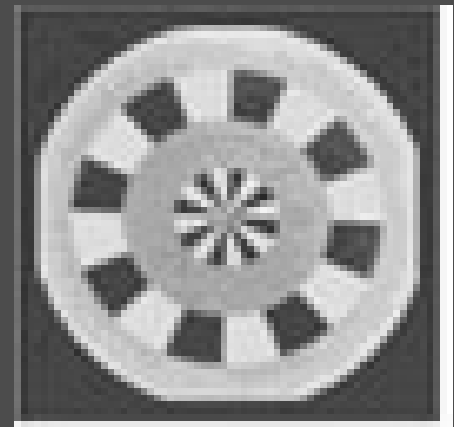


d amplitude

es over time

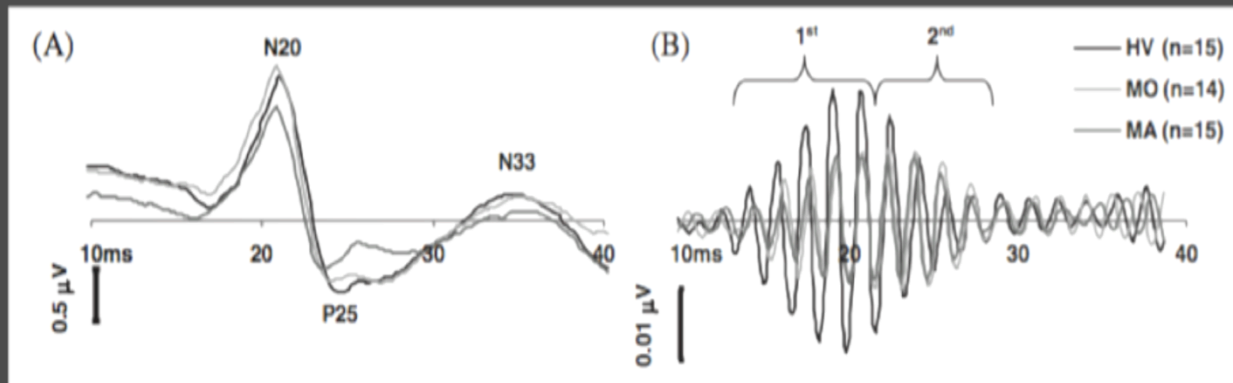


Windmill-dartboard

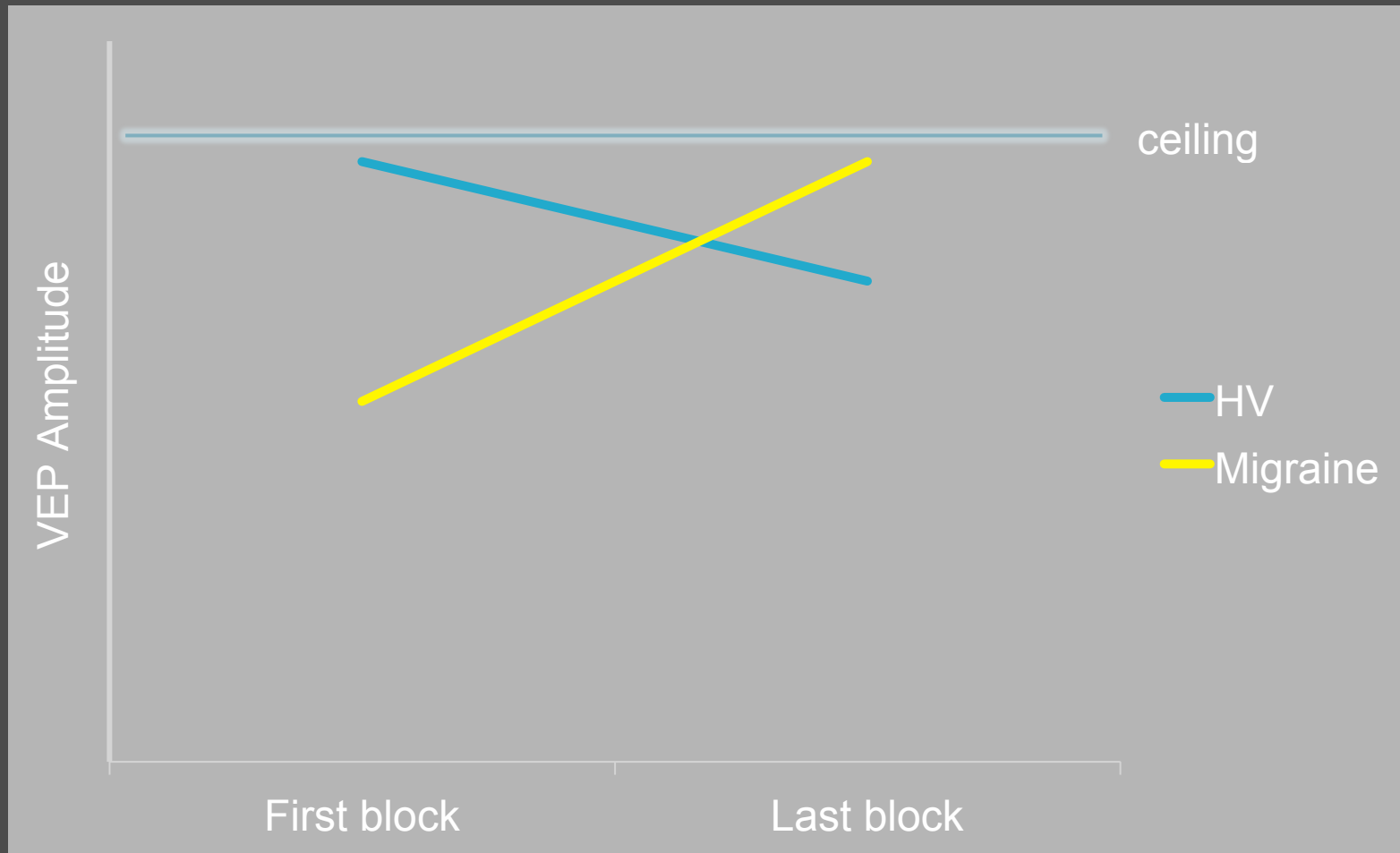


Partial windmill

High frequency oscillations



Ceiling theory



Reduced cortical pre-activation

Characteristics of SD

