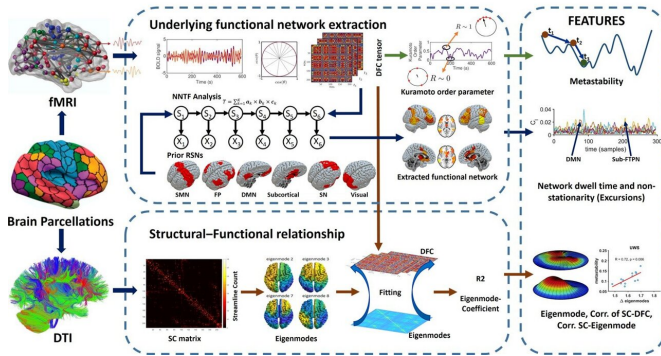


# Study explores mechanisms that underlie disorders of consciousness

16 September 2022, by Helen Mendes



Overview of the analysis pipeline. Credit: *eLife* (2022). DOI: 10.7554/eLife.77462

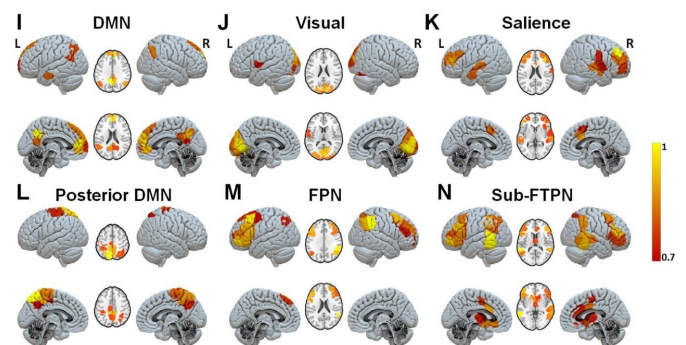
the environment and verbal commands, showing only reflex movements. By contrast, patients in a minimally conscious state show minimal signs of awareness such as tracking movements with their eyes or moving a finger when asked. Differentiating between those states is key for an adequate diagnosis, prognosis and rehabilitation treatment and is related to important quality of life and even end-of-life decisions.

All patients included in the study were referred from throughout Europe for [second opinion](#) at the Brain Center of the University Hospital of Liège led by neurologist Steven Laureys. Data sharing and analysis benefitted from the HBP's EBRAINS infrastructure and multi-centric collaboration of leading teams directed by Jitka Annen and Prejaas Tewarie.

One of the greatest challenges in the field of neurology and intensive care medicine is correctly diagnosing the level of consciousness of a patient in coma due to severe brain injury. Scientists of the Human Brain Project (HBP) now have explored new techniques that may pave the way to better tell apart two different neurological conditions. Their findings, published in the journal *eLife*, reveal important information on the mechanisms of disorders of consciousness.

The researchers used state-of-the-art techniques to assess different aspects of brain structure and its relation with network dynamics and demonstrated that these techniques were sensitive to detect clinically relevant differences for the diagnosis of minimally conscious state and unresponsive wakefulness syndrome patients.

The team of researchers from University of Liège, GIGA Consciousness Research Unit and Coma Science Group and CHU de Liège (Belgium), Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Spain), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands), and others, assessed [brain](#) functional network states as a marker of consciousness to potentially distinguish patients in the unresponsive wakefulness syndrome (UWS) and minimally [conscious state](#) (MCS).



Spatial patterns of time-resolved output networks. Credit: *eLife* (2022). DOI: 10.7554/eLife.77462

Previously known as "[vegetative state](#)," unresponsive wakefulness syndrome is the condition of a patient who awakes from coma (that is, opens the eyes) but remains unresponsive to

More specifically, they used [functional magnetic resonance](#) imaging (fMRI) data to analyze dynamic functional connectivity, or the way regions of the brain interact with each other, between neuronal populations and its association with structural white matter connections.

They observed that, when compared to minimally conscious state, unresponsive wakefulness syndrome patients had less activity in functional networks, and a reduction of metastability (a stable functional connectivity state that is different from the natural equilibrium state).

This novel approach has also revealed a brain network that differentiates the most between unconscious and conscious states—a network encompassing the subcortical regions and cortical fronto-temporoparietal areas. The study included 34 healthy control subjects, 30 minimally conscious state and 14 unresponsive wakefulness patients.

These findings support previous ideas about the mechanisms behind loss and recovery of consciousness, such as the global neuronal workspace theory and the mesocircuit hypothesis, which state that the failure of recovery of consciousness is related to a loss of connectivity between the subcortical and frontoparietal areas of the brain, as well as a loss of range of functional network states.

"The study ... is a good illustration of how the current theories of [consciousness](#) are being challenged by real clinical neuroimaging data and how this generated knowledge is being translated to better [patient care](#) after [severe brain injury](#)," concludes senior co-author Jitka Annen from the GIGA Consciousness Research Unit.

**More information:** Rajanikant Panda et al, Disruption in structural–functional network repertoire and time-resolved subcortical fronto-temporoparietal connectivity in disorders of consciousness, *eLife* (2022). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.77462](#)

Provided by Human Brain Project

APA citation: Study explores mechanisms that underlie disorders of consciousness (2022, September 16) retrieved 12 October 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-09-explores-mechanisms-underlie-disorders-consciousness.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*