Cognition sociale dans la schizophrénie
From "under" to "over" social cognition in schizophrenia: Is there distinct profiles of impairments according to negative and positive symptoms?

Abstract

Interactions between social cognition and symptoms of schizophrenia have been investigated, but mostly component by component. Here we tested the assumption that two categories of deficits exist depending on clinical profiles, one corresponding to a defect in social cognition - "under-social cognition" - and one corresponding to excessive attributions leading to social cognitive impairments - "over-social cognition". To conduct the investigation, we performed a Hierarchical Clustering Analysis using positive and negative symptoms in seventy patients with schizophrenia and we compared the clusters obtained to a group of healthy controls on social cognitive measures. We distinguished two social cognitive profiles based on prevailing symptoms for emotion processes and Theory of Mind. Actually, patients with negative symptoms showed lower performances in emotion recognition task than both those with positive symptoms and controls. Concerning Theory of Mind, patients with positive symptoms had a significant tendency to make over interpretative errors than both patients with negative symptoms and controls. For other processes assessed, further explorations are needed. Actually, concerning social perception and knowledge both patients' groups presented significant impairments compared to controls. Assessment of attribution bias showed that patients in the positive group presented a significant hostility bias and a higher intentionality score compared to healthy controls. These results favor the existence of different categories of impairments depending more on the clinical characteristics of patients than on nosographical categories, but further investigations are now necessary to specify these profiles. It nevertheless showed the importance of assessing symptoms in relationship with cognitive functioning.
Keywords
Attribution style; Emotion; Schizophrenia; Social cognition; Symptoms; Theory of mind.

#emotion #socialcognition #schizophrenia

CONTACT:
Dr. Emmanuelle Houy-Durand: emmanuelle.houy@univ-tours.fr
to “over” social cognition in schizophrenia: Is there distinct impairments according to negative and positive symptoms?

Zelda Prost\textsuperscript{a}, Charlotte Danset-Alexandre\textsuperscript{c,d}, Lindsay Brenugat-Herne\textsuperscript{c,d}, Martin\textsuperscript{e,f}, Baptiste Gaudelus\textsuperscript{a}, Célia Jantac\textsuperscript{d}, David Attali\textsuperscript{c,d}, Isabelle Amad\textsuperscript{a}, Emmanuelle Houy-Durand\textsuperscript{f,g}, Julien Plasse\textsuperscript{a}, Nicolas Franck\textsuperscript{a,h}

\textit{ABSTRACT}

Interactions between social cognition and symptoms of schizophrenia have been component by component. Here we tested the assumption that two categories of clinical profiles, one corresponding to a deficit in social cognition – “under-social” responding to excessive attributions leading to social cognitive impairments – “over-social” the investigation, we performed a Hierarchical Clustering Analysis using positive seventy patients with schizophrenia and we compared the clusters obtained to a group of social cognitive measures. We distinguished two social cognitive profiles based on emotion processes and Theory of Mind. Actually, patients with negative symptoms in emotion recognition task than both those with positive symptoms and controls. Patients with positive symptoms had a significant tendency to make “over-interpretation” with negative symptoms and controls. For other processes assessed, further explorations concerning social perception and knowledge both patients’ groups presented significantly to controls. Assessment of attribution bias showed that patients in the positive group had a hostility bias and a higher intentionality score compared to healthy controls. These
Impairments constitute a core feature of schizophrenia (Fett et al., 2011; Schmidt et al., 2011). Social cognition is a multidimensional construct that is impaired in schizophrenia. Social cognition involves the ability to identify and respond to facial expressions, gestures, and tone of voice; (2) social perception and knowledge with decoding and interpretation of social cues, by taking into account and being aware of social rules; Theory of Mind (ToM), which refers to the ability to make inferences about other's desires and knowledge; and (4) attributional style, the manner in which individuals interpret, explain, and respond to positive and negative social events encountered.

Social cognitive abilities contribute to real-world functioning and may help in understanding the relationship between cognitive impairments and social functioning in schizophrenia. The study by Fett et al. (2011) and Schmidt et al. (2011) provide insights into the multidimensional nature of social cognition in schizophrenia, which is critical for developing targeted interventions and improving social functioning in these individuals.

---

University Department of Rehabilitation (SUR-CL3R), Le Vinatier hospital, 4 rue Jean Sarrazin, 69008 Lyon, France (E. Peyroux).

:og:2018.10.001
:accepted 10 October 2018
:acm2018
:thors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).