### DLBの幻視

「隣の庭木に力士が登っているんです」

親切な隣人が木を切り倒してくれた後, 幻の力士は消失

数力月後...

「自宅の庭の納屋の軒に死んだ犬が沢山ぶら下がってみえるの...」



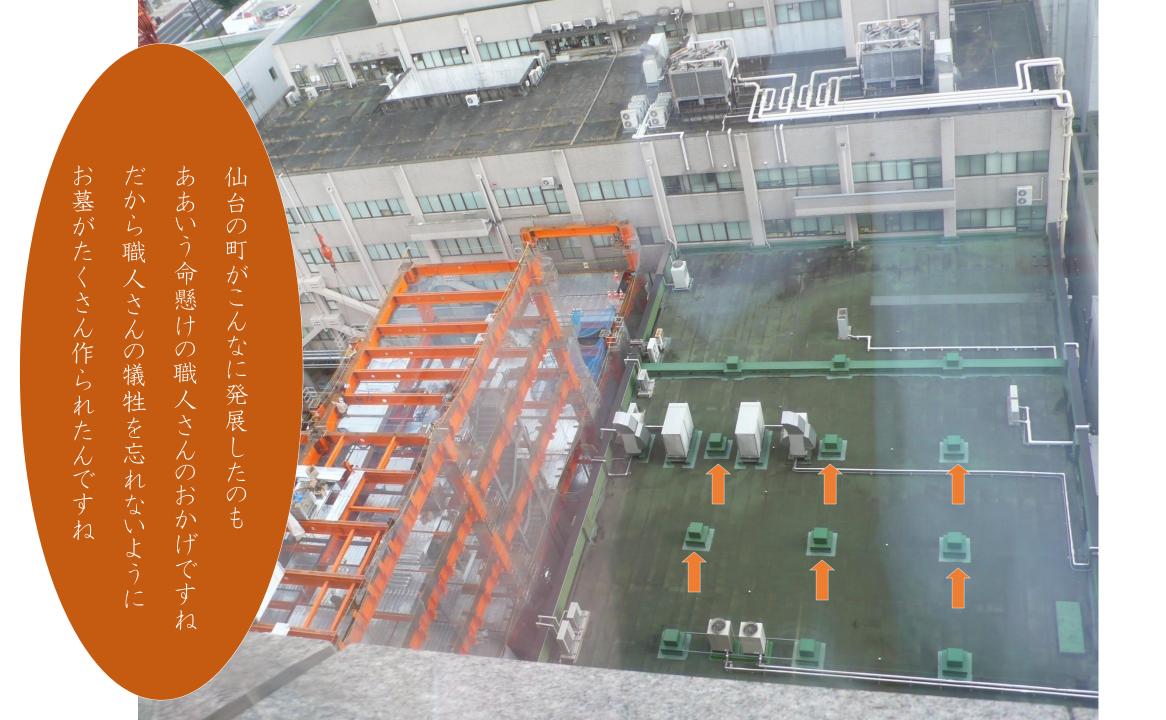
三十分前の回診で≤教授が

『あなたが見ているのは幻覚です』などと言っていたが









### 幻視の定義

✓ Esquirol (1817) 以来, 幻覚と錯覚は区別される

幻覚:「対象なき知覚」 → 幻視:何もないところに何かを見る

錯覚:知覚の変容,歪み →錯視:実在の対象を異なるものとして見る

✓ Cutting (1997) による幻覚の定義

対応する事象なしに物/事が現前すること (= 偽対象の現前)

### パレイドリア 幻視のような錯視のような現象

### pareidolia = para (誤った) + eidolon/eidos (像)



幻視



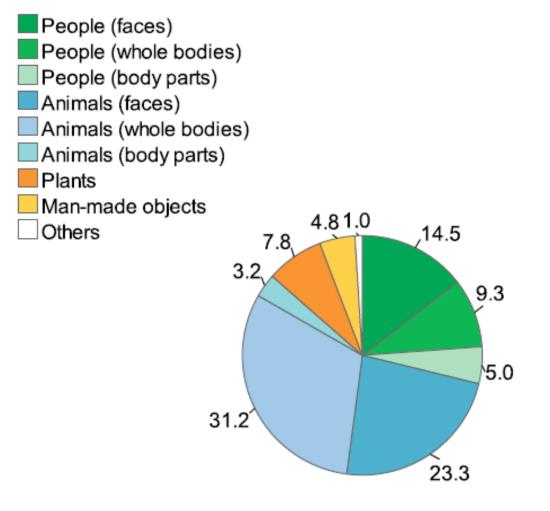
パレイドリア

### (風景)パレイドリア・テスト



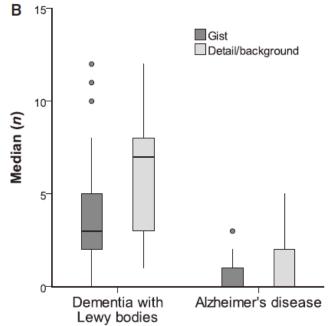
Uchiyama M, et al. Brain 2012

### (風景)パレイドリア・テスト



ベンチ: Gist 木, 影: Detail/background





### DLBの幻視:何がみえるか?病識は?

Symptom	N
Hallucinations and related symptoms	. 78
Hallucination of people	65
Feeling of presence	23
Hallucination of animals/insects	29
Hallucination of objects	18
Elementary hallucination	8
Metamorphopsia	2
Auditory hallucination	8
Cenesthopathy	2

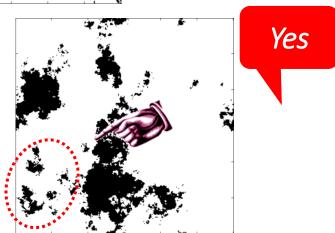
	(n = 39)
People	37
Animals	18
Objects	5
Children	4
Insects	2
Fire	1
Birds	1

Psychopathological Features	
of Visual Hallucinations	DLB (n = 38)
Complete forms	33 (87%)
Moving	29 (76%)
Insight	
Partial	14 (37%)
None	24 (63%)
Heard to speak or make a	19 (51%)
noise	
Detailed	33 (87%)
Normal size	32 (84%)
Lilliputian	4 (11%)
Enlarged	1 (3%)
Small and normal images	1 (3%)
concurrently	
Diurnal pattern	
Mainly evening	(21%)
Mainly night	(11%)
No diurnal pattern	(66%)

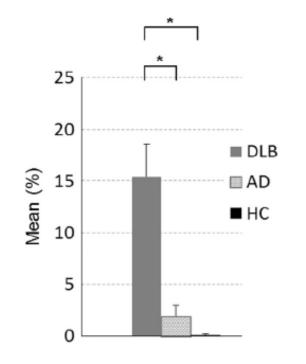
### (ノイズ)パレイドリア・テスト

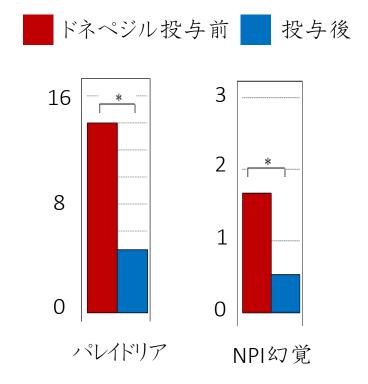


ROC(34 DLB vs 34 AD)感度 71%; 特異度 80%AUCパレイドリア 0.80; NPI幻覚 0.79; 変動 0.75施行時間約5分幻視との相関 r=0.6

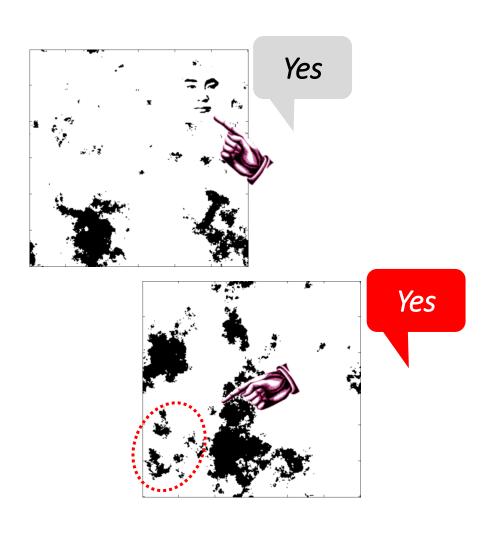




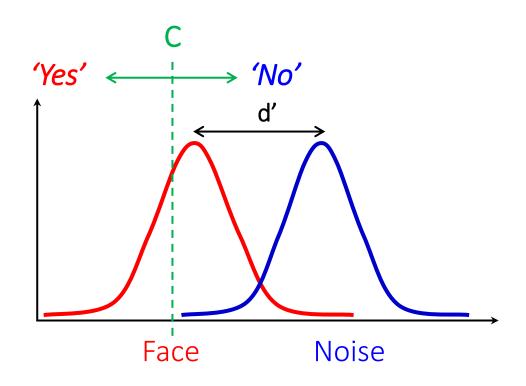




### (ノイズ)パレイドリア・テスト 信号検出理論解析



Yokoi K, et al. Neuropsychologia 2014



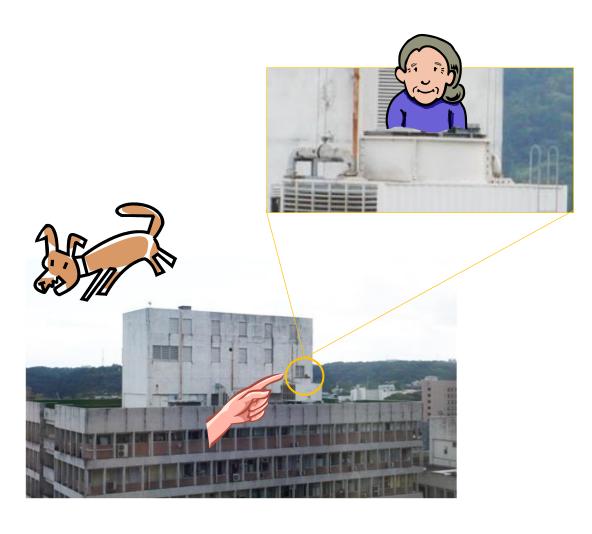
#### Discriminability (d')

**DLB, 3.1 \pm 0.3** AD, 4.0  $\pm$  0.2 Ctrl, 4.8  $\pm$  0.1

#### Criterion/bias (C)

**DLB**, -0.2  $\pm$  0.1 AD, 0.3  $\pm$  0.1 Ctrl, 0.1  $\pm$  0.1

## 幻視/パレイドリアの病識(現実感)



横井香代子ほか. 神経心理学2015

なんであんなところにずっ とお婆さんがいるのかしら. 寒いのに…

(ドネペジル服用後)

あそこに見えるのは私の眼の錯覚です.

私の勘違いでした.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Parkinsonism and Related Disorders

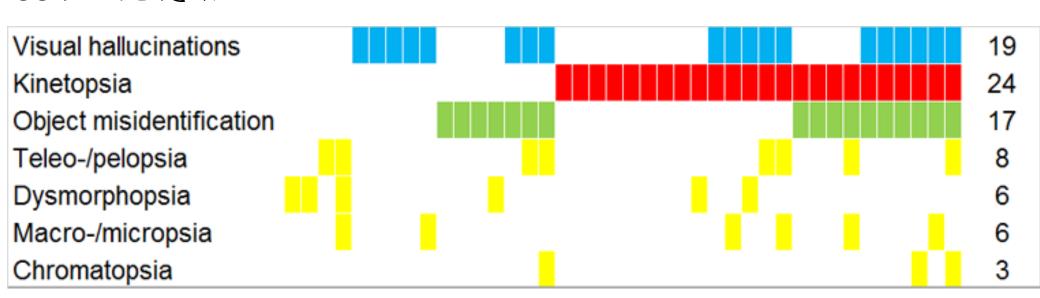
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/parkreldis



### Defining visual illusions in Parkinson's disease: Kinetopsia and object misidentification illusions

Yoshiyuki Nishio<sup>a,\*</sup>, Kayoko Yokoi<sup>a,b</sup>, Kazumi Hirayama<sup>a,b</sup>, Toshiyuki Ishioka<sup>a,c</sup>, Yoshiyuki Hosokai<sup>a,d</sup>, Miyeong Gang<sup>a</sup>, Makoto Uchiyama<sup>a,e</sup>, Toru Baba<sup>a</sup>, Kyoko Suzuki<sup>a</sup>, Atsushi Takeda<sup>f</sup>, Etsuro Mori<sup>a</sup>

#### 93名のPD患者

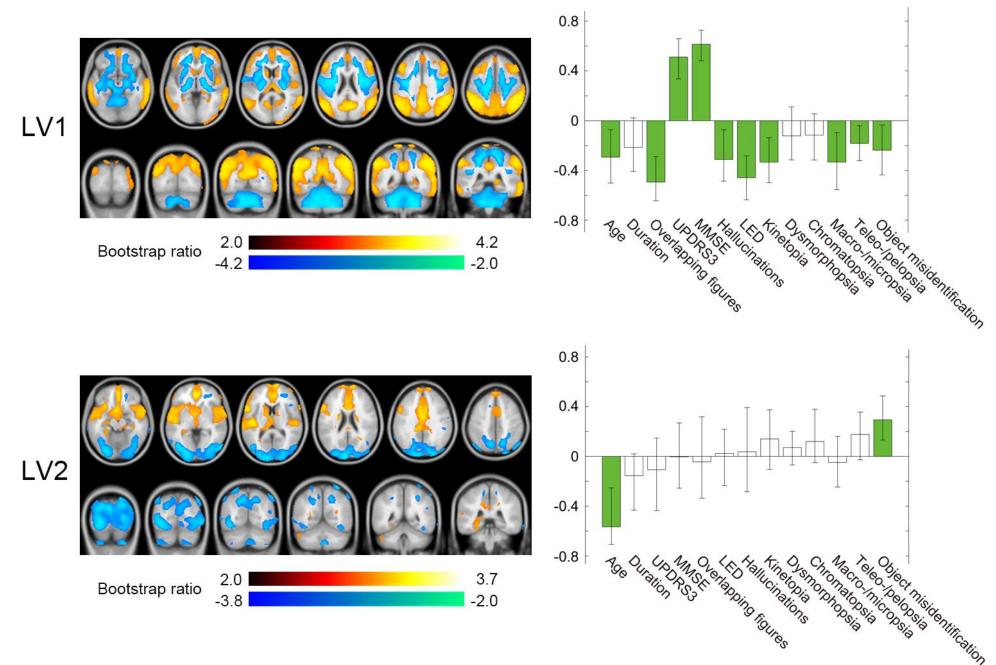


#### **Kinetopsia**

「糸〈ずが動いて見える」 「電気の傘が動いて見える」 「壁の模様が動いて見える」

#### **Object misidentification**

「小さなゴミが虫にみえる」 「物陰が人に見える」 「天井に水のしみが見える」



Nishio Y, et al. Parkinsonism Relat Disord 2018.

# Alice in Wonderland syndrome

#### A systematic review

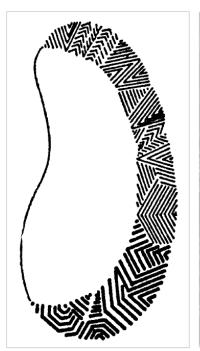
Jan Dirk Blom, MD, PhD



No. of times (%) described in the literature ( $N = 169$ )
9 (5.3)
34 (20.1)
15 (8.9)
-
2 (1.2)
76 (45.0)
99 (58.6)
7 (4.1)
3 (1.8)
11 (6.5)
_
1 (0.6)
3 (1.8)

Condition	No. of case reports (%) in total group (N = 166)	
Infectious diseases	38 (22.9)	
Coxsackie B1 virus encephalitis	2 (1.2)	
Cytomegalovirus	1 (0.6)	
Epstein-Barr virus encephalitis (mononucleosis infectiosa)	26 (15.7)	
Influenza A virus encephalitis	3 (1.8)	
Lyme neuroborreliosis	1 (0.6)	
Paroxysmal neurologic disorders	51 (30.7)	
Epilepsy	5 (3.0)	
Headache with neurologic deficits and CSF lymphocytosis	1 (0.6)	
Migraine	45 (27.1)	
Psychiatric disorders	6 (3.6)	
Depressive disorder	2 (1.2)	
Derealization/depersonalization disorder	1 (0.6)	
Misidentification syndrome	1 (0.6)	
Schizophrenia	1 (0.6)	
Schizoaffective disorder	1 (0.6)	
Medication	10 (6.0)	
5-HT <sub>2</sub> antagonist	1 (0.6)	
Dextromethorphan	1 (0.6)	

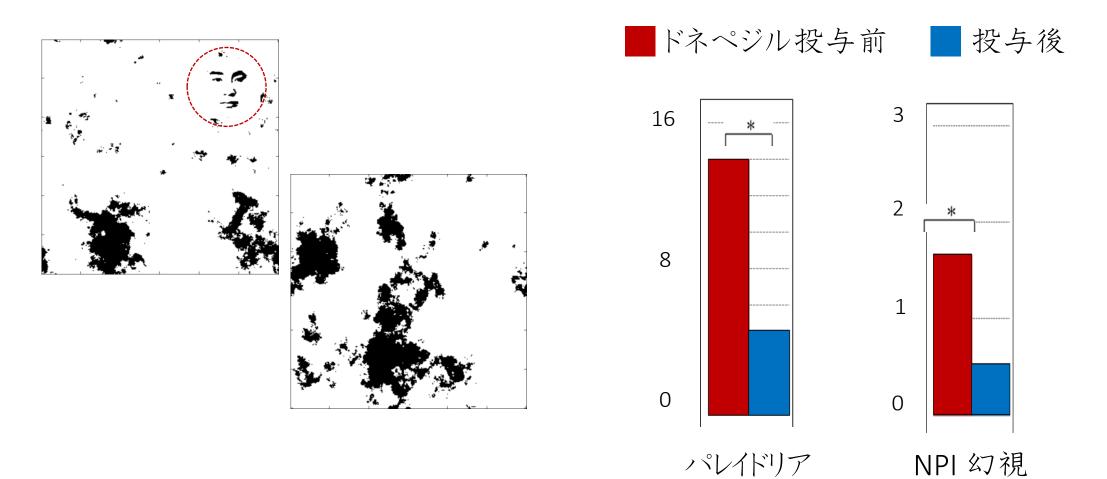
# 偏頭痛の視覚症状と 後方皮質機能の状態変化





Dahlem MA & Chronicle EP. Prog Neurobiol 2004

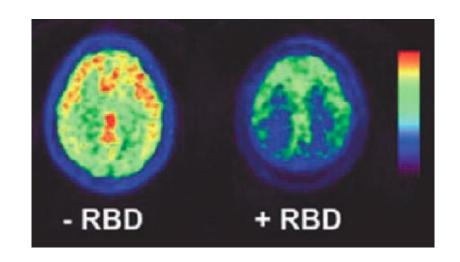
### アセチルコリンの異常とパレイドリアの関係

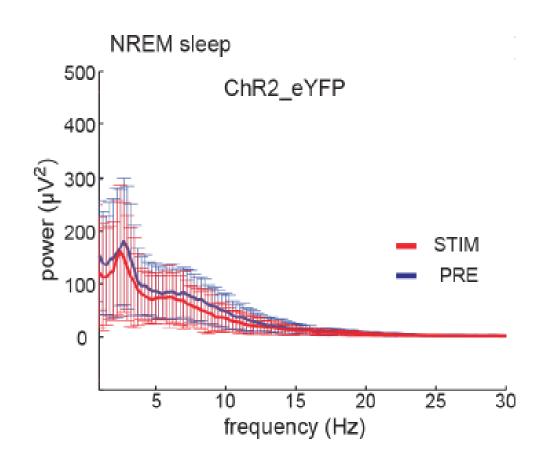


### アセチルコリンと睡眠・覚醒

Neurotransmitter	Wakefulness	NREM sleep	REM sleep
Acetylcholine	$\uparrow \uparrow$	_	$\uparrow \uparrow$
Monoamines	$\uparrow \uparrow$	<b>↑</b>	_
Orexin/Hypocretin	$\uparrow \uparrow$	_	_
MCH	_	_	$\uparrow \uparrow$
VLPO/MNPO	_	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$

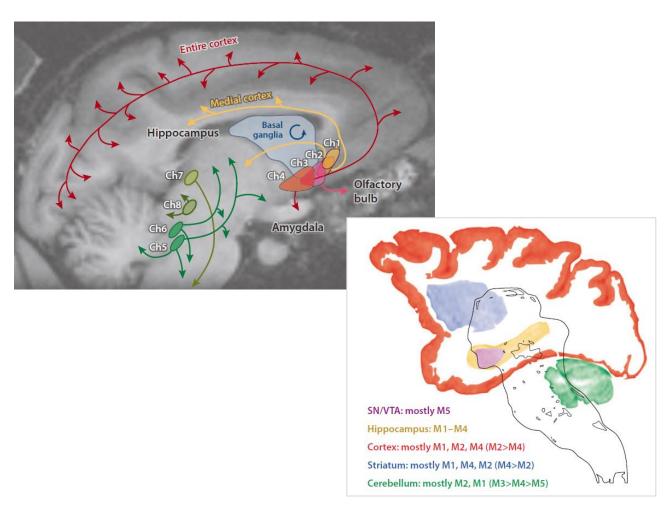
PMP-PET (AChE)





Irmak SO & de Lecea L. Sleep 2014 ; Kotagal V, et al. Ann Neurol 2012

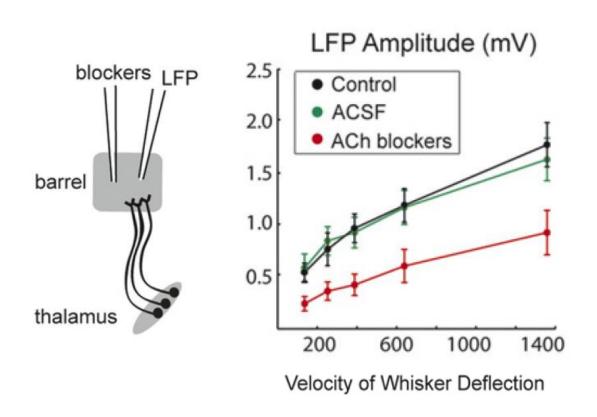
### アセチルコリンの解剖と生理



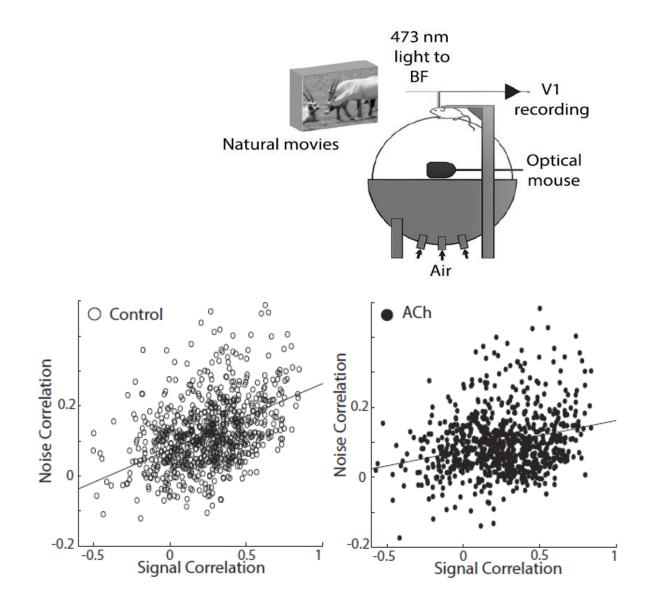
Thiele A. Ann Rev Neurosci 2013

Channel <sup>a</sup>	Receptor-channel effec	ct <sup>b</sup>	Cellular effects <sup>c</sup>	References	
K+ channels	•		•	•	
K <sub>M</sub>	M1-type → closure		Depolarization, reduction of spike frequency adaptation, increased excitability, improved integration properties of EPSP and IPSP, increased spontaneous activity	Brown 2010, McCormick & Prince 1986, McCormick & Williamson 1989, Womble & Moises 1992	
K <sub>leak</sub>	$M1$ -type $\rightarrow$ closure		Increased input resistance of cells; inputs to distal parts of the dendritic tree are more likely to impact on integration at the axon hillock	Womble & Moises 1992	
K <sub>sAHP</sub>	M1-type → closure		Reduced afterhyperpolarization, reduced spike frequency adaptation	Ghamari-Langroudi & Bourque 2004, McCormick et al. 1993	
KIR2	M1-type → closure		Depolarization (reduced hyperpolarization)	Carr & Surmeier 2007	
SK <sub>Ca</sub>	M1-type → opening		Transient hyperpolarization, possibly increased response reliability	Gulledge et al. 2007, Gulledge & Stuart 2005	
SK <sub>Ca</sub>	$M1$ -type $\rightarrow$ reduced sensitivity of $SK_{Ca}$ to $Ca^{2+}$ , reduced likelihood of opening		Reduced transient hyperpolarization, increased Ca <sup>2+</sup> transients through NMDA receptors and increased synaptic potentials and facilitation of long-term potentiation	Buchanan et al. 2010, Giessel & Sabatini 2010	
GIRK/KIR	M2-type → opening		Neurons remain at relatively hyperpolarized level	Brown 2010	
Ca <sup>2+</sup> channels	•		•	•	
L-type	M2-type → inhibition/closus	re	Reduced ability of Ca <sup>2+</sup> to trigger intracellular processes	Biscoe & Straughan 1966	
P/Q, and N- type	e M2-type → inhibition/closure M1-type → inhibition/closure		Reduced transmitter release, reduced action potential prolongation, and reduced afterhyperpolarization	Allen 1999, Allen & Brown 1993, Biscoe & Straughan 1966, Hasselmo & Bower 1992, Tedford & Zampon 2006	
T-type $M1$ -type $\rightarrow$ closure $M3/M5 \rightarrow$ activation			Altered rhythmic rebound burst firing and spindle waves associated with slow-wave sleep in thalamic reticular and relay neurons Altered dendritic integration and Ca <sup>2+</sup> spiking in hippocampal pyramidal cells	Christie et al. 1995, Navaroli et al. 2012	
Nonspecific cation	n channels				
TRPC channel $(Ca^{2+} dependent)$ M1-type $\rightarrow$ opening		Slow afterdepolarization	Haj-Dahmane & Andrade 1998, Yan et al. 2009		
Ca <sup>2+</sup> -independent nonspecific cation	$M1$ -type $\rightarrow$ opening		Slow afterdepolarization	Egorov et al. 2003	
Channel <sup>a</sup>	Receptor-channel effect <sup>b</sup>		Cellular effects <sup>c</sup>	References	
Na+ channels					
Wa+ channel     M2-type → reduced and slowed inactivation     Persists       PKC pathways (possibly     (Carri			rent Na <sup>+</sup> currents. Important role in aronized activity in the striatum illo-Reid et al. 2009). Reduced Na <sup>+</sup> nts by PKC pathway	Chen et al. 2005, Ma et al. 1997	

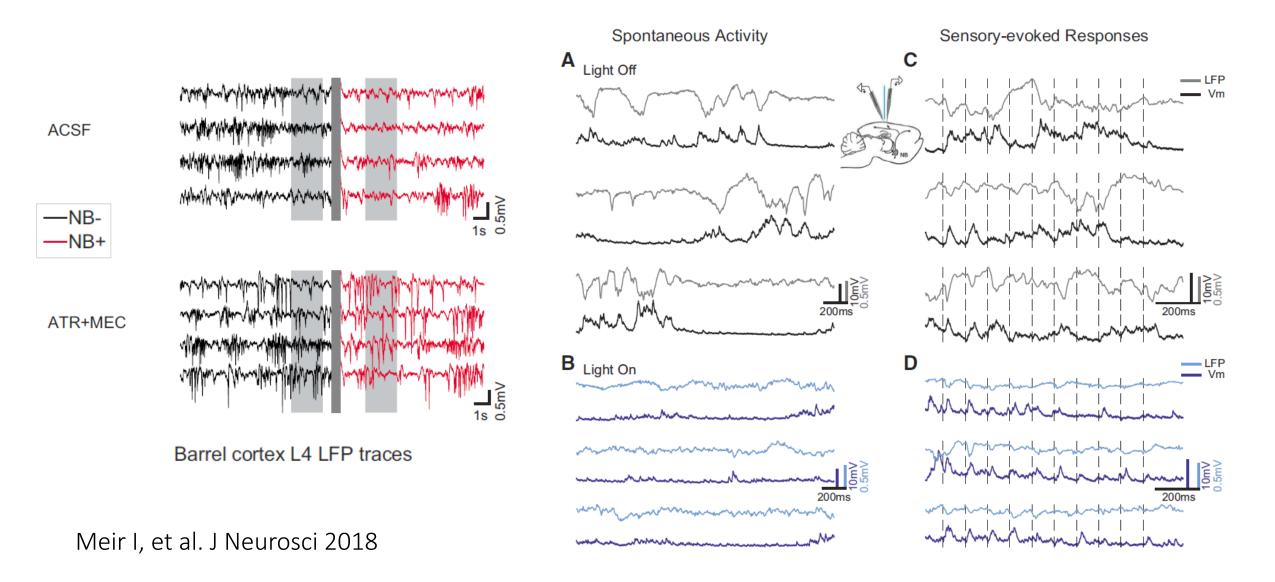
### アセチルコリンと新皮質の興奮性・細胞間相関性



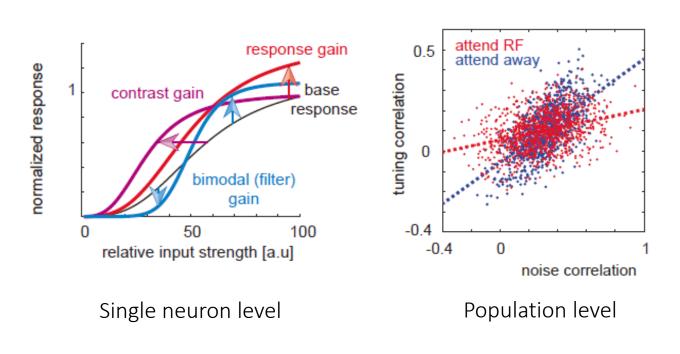
Constantinople CM & Bruno RM, Neuron 2011; Minces V, et al. PNAS 2017

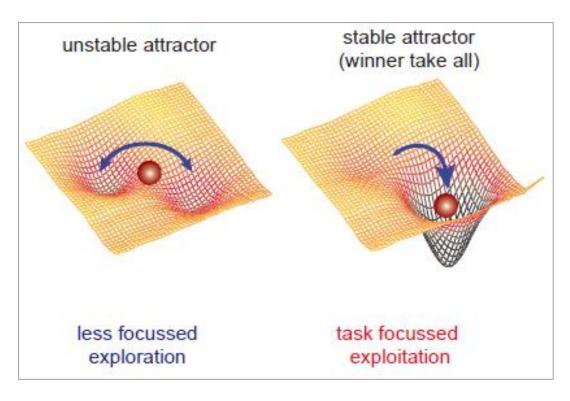


### アセチルコリンと新皮質の興奮性・細胞間相関性

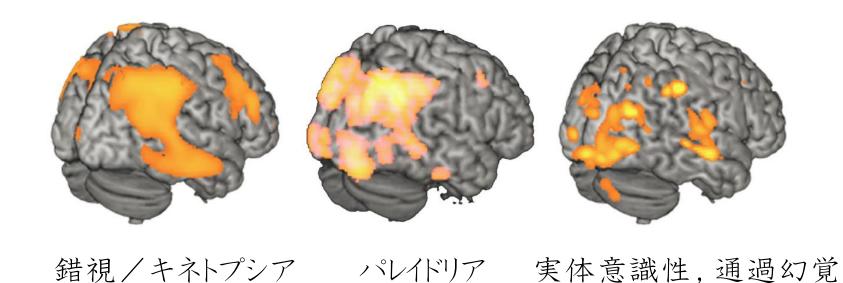


### アセチルコリンによる新皮質の状態コントロール

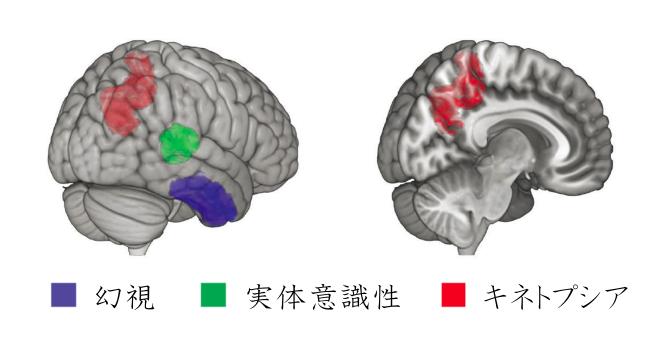




レビー小体型認知症 パーキンソン病



局在関連性でんかん 直接電気刺激



西尾慶之. Brain Nerve 2018

### 幻覚体験における現実感

実体意識性 sense/feeling of presence (Jaspers, 1913)「誰かが自分の近く/ 背後にいる」とありありと感じる体験 (カール・ヤスパース 『精神病理学総論』)

❖ 現実感 sense/feeling of veridicality (Hy, 1973)
幻覚の主たる病理は知覚体験そのものあるのではなく、
偽対象の現実感にある。

(アンリ・エー『幻覚』)

### 動き/空間の錯覚から偽対象の現前へ

	キネトプシア	通過幻覚	実体意識性	パレイドリア	(人物の) 幻視
偽対象	なし	あり	あり	あり	あり
偽対象の 現実感	なし				

# Capgras妄想と feeling of (un)familiarity



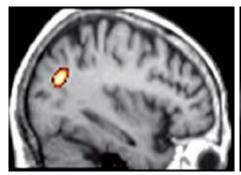
私の眼の前に 女性がいる

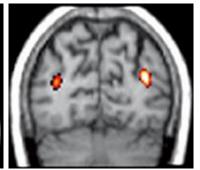
彼女の 物理的特徴は ヨーコとそれと 全〈同じだ 彼女には ヨーコの持つ 親近感と同じもの を感じる

彼女は 私の妻の ヨーコである

### 人物の幻視と実体意識性 Feeling of presence

✓ 100名中23名のDLB患者 に実体意識性あり





	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
人物の幻視	0.05	-0.07	0.27	0.72
動物・虫の幻視	-0.16	-0.00	0.66	-0.09
物の幻視	-0.02	-0.06	0.70	0.15
単純幻視	-0.01	-0.09	0.50	-0.52
実体意識性	-0.06	0.05	-0.05	0.59
人物の誤認	0.73	-0.01	-0.14	0.08
場所の誤認	0.52	0.24	0.08	0.09
Capgras症候群	0.61	-0.23	-0.14	-0.21
幻の同居人	0.63	0.32	-0.16	-0.25

### 初期統合失調症

Heightened awareness/distractibility 気付き亢進 Aberrant motivational salience

- ✓ 「些細で重要でない物音に注意が向くようになりました」
- ✓ 「風景や音が以前とは異なった鋭敏さを帯びるようになりました」
- ✓ 「感覚が生き生きとし、物事が明瞭に感じられるようになりました」
- ✓「頭や手など,自分の肉体の存在を意識してしまいます」

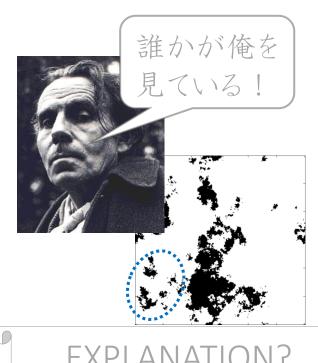
### 幻視・パレイドリアと実態意識性 Aberrant feeling of presence

幻覚の主たる病理は知覚体験そのものあるのではなく, 偽対象の実在性/現実性の感覚にある. (アンリ・エー『幻覚!』)



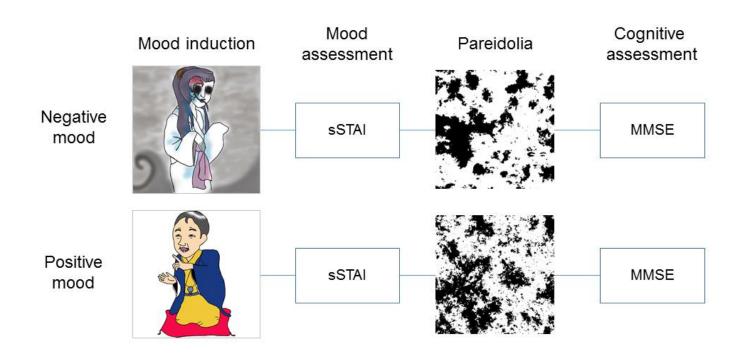


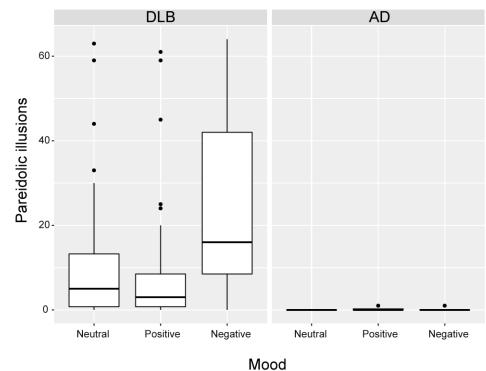
Aberrant feeling of presence

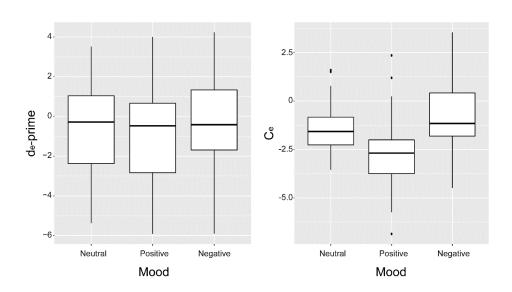


EXPLANATION? REASONING?

### 陰性気分とパレイドリア

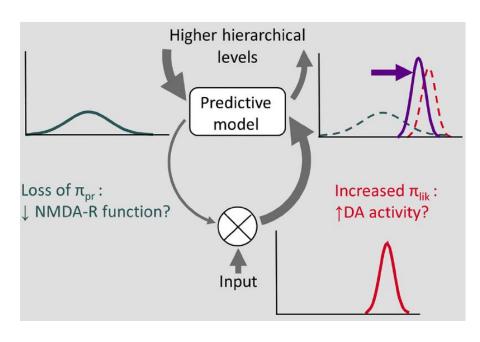




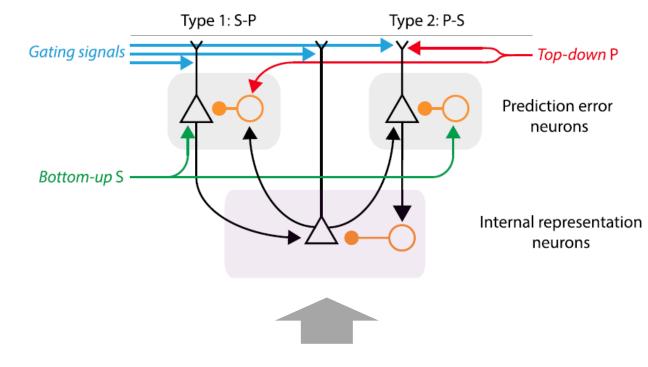


Watanabe H, et al. PLoS One 2018

### Predictive coding model of psychosis?



The generative model of the world is slowly built through **statistical learning process** in the **neocortex**.



Teaching signals from the subcortical structures