Stimulus-dependent effects on right ear advantage in schizophrenia

Jason Smucny1,3
Korey Wylie3
Jason Tregellas1–3
1Neuroscience Program, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, 2Research Science, Denver VA Medical Center, 3Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA

Background: When presented with different sounds in each ear (dichotic listening), healthy subjects typically show a preference for stimuli heard in the right ear, an effect termed “right ear advantage”. Previous studies examining right ear advantage in schizophrenia have been inconsistent, showing either decreased or increased advantage relative to comparison subjects. Given evidence for enhanced semantic processing in schizophrenia, some of this inconsistency may be due to the type of stimuli presented (words or syllables). The present study examined right ear advantage in patients and controls using both words and syllables as stimuli.

Methods: Right ear advantage was compared between 20 patients with schizophrenia and 17 healthy controls. Two versions of the task were used, ie, a consonant-vowel pairing task and a fused rhymed words task.

Results: A significant group × task interaction was observed. Relative to healthy controls, patients showed a greater difference on the syllable-based task compared with the word-based task. The number of distractors marked during the syllable-based task was inversely correlated with score on the Global Assessment of Function Scale.

Conclusion: The findings are consistent with a left hemisphere dysfunction in schizophrenia, but also suggest that differences may be stimulus-specific, with a relative sparing of the deficit in the context of word stimuli. Performance may be related to measures of social, occupational, and psychological function.

Keywords: schizophrenia, right ear advantage, dichotic, distraction

Introduction

Dichotic listening tasks, in which two different stimuli are simultaneously presented to the two ears, typically show a right ear advantage (REA) in healthy adults. This finding is hypothesized to be indicative of left-lateralized language/speech perception in a network of brain regions, including temporal, prefrontal, and inferior parietal cortices.1

The prominence of auditory processing abnormalities in schizophrenia has prompted interest in the neurobiology of dichotic listening in the illness. However, previous dichotic listening studies have reported widely variable findings, including reduced, enhanced, or no difference in hemispheric lateralization during dichotic listening in schizophrenia. Using either fused rhymed words or consonant-vowel paired syllables, studies have found reduced REA in patients with schizophrenia.2–7

Conversely, other studies have reported enhanced REA in patients with paranoid but not undifferentiated schizophrenia,3 enhanced REA in male patients,9 and enhanced
REA in both paranoid and nonparanoid patients. Two other studies have found no differences in REA between patients and controls. Sources of variability in these findings include heterogeneity in the pathological processes and associated symptoms underlining individual illness as well as differences in the methodology (eg, sample size, sample population, performance indices). However, a key factor that may explain some of this variability may be the use of word versus nonword stimuli, given that syllable-based studies consistently show reduced REA in patients, whereas the results of word-based studies are more variable, often finding a relative preservation or even enhancement of REA in patients. The possibility of word/nonword effects is supported by studies of semantic priming, which suggest a facilitation of automatic semantic processing in schizophrenia. As such, it is possible that enhanced processing of word stimuli may counter REA deficits observed in dichotic listening tasks that use nonword stimuli. In the present study, we studied subjects with schizophrenia and healthy comparison subjects with two versions of a dichotic listening task, one using words as stimuli and one using syllables. We hypothesized that dichotic listening using words may result in a relative preservation or even enhancement of REA in schizophrenia, whereas dichotic listening using nonword stimuli would show a relative REA deficit in the illness. An additional goal of the study was to relate performance differences to quality of life in patients, as measured by the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale.

Materials and methods

This study was approved by the Colorado multiple institutional review board. Only decisionally capable subjects with schizophrenia were eligible for study participation. Informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

Subjects

Participants consisted of 20 individuals who met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual Fourth Edition criteria for schizophrenia, as determined by an interview with a clinician. There were 13 males and seven females, of mean age 40 ± 11 (range 22–56) years and 17 healthy comparison subjects recruited from the local community, comprising five males and 12 females, of mean age 31 ± 10 (range 19–57) years. The groups were significantly different with respect to gender (U = 113, P = 0.02) and age (t = 2.56, P = 0.01). Exclusion criteria included a current diagnosis of major depression, substance abuse, neurological disorders, or head trauma. Healthy comparison subjects underwent the Structured Clinical Interview and were excluded for Axis I disorders including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, anxiety, and lifetime substance dependence as well as a first-degree family history of psychosis. All participants were right-handed as determined by self-report. During screening, patients were also administered the 20-point Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (average score 28.31 ± 6.56). Patient scores on the GAF scale were also collected during initial Diagnostic and Statistical Manual Fourth Edition diagnosis. One patient was unmedicated, three patients were being treated with first-generation antipsychotics, and the remaining patients were being treated with second-generation antipsychotics.

Procedures

All subjects initially underwent a hearing test to ensure they did not have a substantial difference (>10 dB) in hearing between each ear. The word-based and syllable-based versions of the dichotic listening task each consisted of four sets of 15 pairs of stimuli, for a total of 120 stimuli per version. Stimulus duration was 350 msec, and waveforms for sound pairs were adjusted to have the same onset. Stimuli were delivered every 4 seconds at 70 dB with Bose Acoustic Noise Cancelling® headphones. A 2-minute rest period was given between each set. The sets were presented to subjects in a pseudorandomized, counterbalanced design, such that approximately half of all subjects completed the word version first and half completed the syllable version first.

For the fused rhymed word task, a list of paired rhyming words (eg, pig, dig, see Supplementary Table 1) was generated and matched for frequency of appearance in the English language using the Hyperspace Analogue to Language norms in the English Lexicon Project. Words with emotional connotations were discarded, resulting in 15 pairs. Subjects were asked to cross out the word they heard from a list that included the word played in each ear and two distractors, ie, words that rhymed with the stimuli but were not presented in either ear. Audio pronunciations of the rhyming word pairs were created with the VoiceOver synthesizer (the native voice synthesizer in Macintosh operating system computers). Track volume was equalized and mixed in Adobe SoundBooth.

For the syllable-based task, consonant-vowel pairs using one of the six stop consonants (b, d, g, k, p, t) and a vowel (a) were created and mixed as above. Subjects were asked to cross out which syllable they heard from a list of all six possible consonant-vowel pairs (/ba/, /da/, /ga/, /ka/, /pa/, and /ta/).
Data analysis
REA was calculated using the adjusted laterality index, defined as:

\[
\text{LI} = \frac{[\text{Number of Right Ear Words Marked} - \text{Number of Left Ear Words Marked}] + (\text{Number of Right Ear Words Marked} + \text{Number of Left Ear Words Marked})] \times 100.
\]

Using this index, values greater than zero imply a REA, values less than zero imply a left ear advantage, and a value of zero implies no laterality.

Laterality index data were analyzed using a repeated-measures analysis of variance, with task type (word-based or syllable-based) as a between-subjects factor, group (patient or control) as a between-subjects factor, and the group × task interaction as the contrast of interest. Using an independent t-test, gender was not found to be significantly associated with either word or syllable laterality. Using regression, age was also not found to be significantly associated with either word or syllable laterality. Thus, age and gender were not considered in the final design. Nonparametric Mann–Whitney tests were used to explore differences in distractors marked between patients and control in each task. The SPSS statistical program (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) was used for all analyses.

Results
Behavioral data are presented in Table 1 and Supplementary Table 2. Repeated-measures analysis of variance for REA revealed a significant group × task interaction [F(1,36) = 3.97, P = 0.05], with patients showing a greater deficit on the syllable-based task than the word-based task.

Patients marked significantly more distractors in the word-based version (U = 107, P = 0.03, df = 36). A marginally significant increase was also observed in patients for the syllable-based version (U = 114, P = 0.06, df = 36). No correlation between GAF score and distractors marked in the word-based version [R = 0.09, F(1,36) = 0.13, P = 0.72] was observed. A marginally significant inverse correlation was observed between GAF score and number of distractors marked in the syllable-based version [R = 0.42, F(1,36) = 3.44, P = 0.08]. To examine the possibility that the significant difference in distractors marked in the word-based task contributed to laterality index results, the relationship between distractors marked and laterality index for the word-based task was examined and not found to be significant [R = 0.21, F(1,36) = 1.63, P = 0.21].

Discussion
In support of our hypothesis, a significant group × task interaction of REA was observed, showing a greater reduction among REA in patients compared with controls on the syllable-based task compared with the word-based task. This finding suggests that the degree of REA deficits between patients and controls is task-dependent. In addition, patients marked significantly more distractors on both versions of the task. The number of distractors marked on the syllable-based task showed a marginally significant negative correlation with GAF score.

As hypothesized, no significant difference in REA was observed between patients and controls in the word-based task. We propose that this relative preservation of REA in the word-based task may be due to greater automatic processing of word stimuli in patients. Previous studies have reported enhanced semantic processing and associated neural activity in schizophrenia. Behaviorally, patients show increased spreading of semantic associations16 and enhanced semantic priming under low-relatedness conditions.17 Neurophysiologically, increased N400 amplitude after sentence presentation,10 increased activation of temporal and prefrontal cortex in response to indirectly related word pairs,13 and enhanced activity in fusiform and superior temporal gyri during automatic semantic processing14 has been observed. These findings suggest that semantic processing may be enhanced in schizophrenia, and may attenuate deficits in REA during word-based dichotic listening tasks.

A marginally significant association between number of distractors marked on the syllable-based task and GAF score in patients was observed. To our knowledge, our study is the first to report a possible association of GAF score with performance on a dichotic listening task in schizophrenia. Importantly, low GAF scores have previously been associated with aberrant auditory processing in schizophrenia.19–22 These abnormalities may contribute significantly to impairments in

**Table 1 Mean LI’s and distractors marked for each task**

|                          | Control          | Patient          |     |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|
| LI (word-based task)     | 28.6 ± 4.8       | 20.3 ± 6.0       | J*  |
| LI (syllable-based task) | 39.3 ± 7.9       | 18.7 ± 7.8       |     |
| Distractors marked       | 2.6 ± 0.59       | 6.2 ± 1.1#       |     |
| (word-based task)        |                  |                  |     |
| Distractors marked       | 13.9 ± 1.97      | 25.7 ± 4.7       |     |
| (syllable-based task)    |                  |                  |     |

*Notes: ± signs are followed by the standard error of the mean; *Significant group × task interaction [F(1,36) = 3.97, P = 0.05]; *Significant group difference (U = 107, P = 0.03, df = 36).
selective and sustained attention that have long been considered hallmarks of the disorder.23–25 The possible association between distractors marked and poor GAF scores suggest that deficits in concentration may affect global functioning in schizophrenia.

Several limitations of the present study limit the interpretability of the findings. Subjects were not age-matched and gender-matched between groups. Although no significant effect of age, gender, or laterality index was observed, future studies with larger sample sizes and more balanced demographic ratios will be needed to examine further the effect of age and gender on REA in word-based and syllable-based dichotic listening paradigms. The present pilot study may also have been underpowered to ascertain with certainty whether REA was preserved in patients on the word-based but not the syllable-based tasks. Additionally, determination of hemispheric dominance was limited to self-reporting. Finally, as evidenced by the low number of distractors marked in the word-based task, we cannot rule out the possibility that a ceiling effect contributed to the present findings.

In conclusion, this pilot study suggests that patients with schizophrenia show a significantly greater reduction in REA in a syllable-based dichotic listening task compared with a word-based task. The relative preservation of REA in the word-based-task may reflect greater semantic processing observed in schizophrenia. Performance on the task may also be related to measures of normal everyday function.

Acknowledgments
We would like to thank Donald Rojas for help with the data analysis. This research was supported by the VA Biomedical Laboratory and Clinical Science Research and Development Service, the National Association for Research in Schizophrenia and Affective Disorders, and the Blowitz-Ridgeway Foundation.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References
1. Binder JR, Desai RH, Graves WW, Conant LL. Where is the semantic system? A critical review and meta-analysis of 120 functional neuroimaging studies. Cereb Cortex. 2009;19(12):2767–2796.
2. Bruder G, Rabinowitz E, Towey J, et al. Smaller right ear (left hemisphere) advantage for dichotic fused words in patients with schizophrenia. Am J Psychiatry. 1995;152:932–935.
3. Bruder G, Kayser J, Tenke C, et al. Left temporal lobe dysfunction in schizophrenia: event-related potential and behavioral evidence from phonetic and tonal dichotic listening tasks. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1999;56(3):267–276.
4. Grosh ES, Docherty NM, Wexler BE. Abnormal laterality in schizophrenia and their parents. Schizophr Res. 1995;14:155–160.
5. Lobberg E-M, Hugdahl K, Green MF. Hemispheric asymmetry in schizophrenia: a “dual deficits” model. Biol Psychiatry. 1999;45:76–81.
6. Mckay CM, Headlam DM, Copolov DL. Central auditory processing in patients with auditory hallucinations. Am J Psychiatry. 2007;157:759–766.
7. Wexler BE, Giller EL, Southwick S. Cerebral laterality, symptoms, and diagnosis in psychotic patients. Biol Psychiatry. 1991;29:103–116.
8. Friedman MA, Bruder GE, Nestor PG, Stuart BK, Amarod XF, Gorman JM. Perceptual asymmetries in schizophrenia: subtype differences in left hemisphere dominance for dichotic fused words. Am J Psychiatry. 2001;158:1437–1440.
9. Lishman WA, Toone BK, Colbourn CJ, McMeekan ERL, Mance RM. Dichotic listening in psychotic patients. Br J Psychiatry. 1978;132:133–141.
10. Lerner J, Nachson I, Carman A. Response of paranoid and nonparanoid schizophrenics in a dichotic listening task. J Nerv Ment Dis. 1977;164:247–252.
11. Ragland JD, Goldberg TE, Wexler BE, Gold JM, Torrey EF, Weinberger DR. Dichotic listening in monozygotic twins discordant and concordant for schizophrenia. Schizophr Res. 1992;7:177–183.
12. Yozawitz A, Bruder G, Sutton S, et al. Dichotic perception: evidence for right hemisphere dysfunction in affective psychosis. Br J Psychiatry. 1979;135:224–237.
13. Kuperberg GR, Deckersbach T, Holt DJ, Goff DG, West C. Increased temporal and prefrontal activity in response to semantic associations in schizophrenia. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2007;64:138–151.
14. Wilson LB, Rojas DC, Shatti S, Tregellas JR. Greater neuronal responses during automatic semantic processing in schizophrenia. Abstracts of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology 50th Annual Meeting, Waikolola, HI.
15. Balota DA, Yap MJ, Cortese MJ, et al. The English Lexicon Project. Behav Res Methods. 2007;39:445–459.
16. Weisbrod M, Maiser S, Hariq S, Himmelsbach U, Spitzer M. Lateralised semantic and indirect semantic priming effects in people with schizophrenia. Br J Psychiatry. 1998;172:142–146.
17. Chenery HJ, Copland DA, McGrath J, Savage G. Maintaining and updating semantic context in schizophrenia: an investigation of the effects of multiple remote primes. Psychiatry Res. 2004;126:241–252.
18. Nestor PG, Kibble MO, O’Donnell BF, et al. Aberrant semantic activation in schizophrenia: a neurophysiological study. Am J Psychiatry. 1997;154:640–646.
19. Kawakubo Y, Kasa K. Support for an association between mismatch negativity and social functioning in schizophrenia. Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2006;30:1367–1368.
20. Kiang M, Light GA, Prugh J, Coulson S, Braff D, Kutas M. Cognitive, neurophysiological and functional correlates of proverb interpretation abnormalities in schizophrenia. J Int Neuropsychol Soc. 2007;13:653–663.
21. Light GA, Braff DL. Mismatch negativity deficits are associated with poor functioning in schizophrenia patients. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2005;62:127–136.
22. Shin KS, Kim JS, Kim SN, et al. Aberrant auditory processing in schizophrenia and in subjects an ultra-high-risk for psychosis. Schizophr Bull. December 6, 2011. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sbr138.
23. Javitt DC. Sensory processing in schizophrenia: neither simple nor intact. Schizophr Res. 2009;35:1059–1064.
24. Javitt DC. When doors of perception close: bottom-up models of disrupted cognition in schizophrenia. Annu Rev Clin Psychol. 2009;5:249–275.
25. Oltmanns TF, Neale JM. Schizophrenic performance when distractors are present: Attentional deficit or differential task difficulty. J Abnorm Psychol. 1975;84:205–209.
## Supplementary tables

### Table S1 List of paired rhyming words used in this study, and corresponding distractors

| Word 1 | Word 2 | Distractor 1 | Distractor 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| boon   | dune   | tune         | june         |
| bake   | cake   | take         | make         |
| ball   | tail   | call         | wall         |
| gong   | tong   | long         | pong         |
| bale   | gale   | tail         | nail         |
| batch  | patch  | catch        | match        |
| dig    | pig    | gig          | jig          |
| pin    | tin    | bin          | win          |
| coat   | goat   | boat         | quote        |
| gong   | pong   | long         | tong         |
| deer   | gear   | tear         | year         |
| core   | door   | bore         | four         |
| dug    | tug    | bug          | rug          |
| cold   | told   | hold         | bold         |

### Table S2 Mean words and syllables marked for each ear

|                          | Control (mean ± SEM) | Patient (mean ± SEM) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Words marked, right ear  | 75.4 ± 2.8           | 68.6 ± 3.6           |
| Words marked, left ear   | 41.9 ± 2.8           | 45.2 ± 3.3           |
| Syllables marked, right ear | 74.2 ± 4.1       | 56.9 ± 5.2           |
| Syllables marked, left ear | 31.9 ± 3.7       | 37.4 ± 4.0           |

**Abbreviation:** SEM, standard error of the mean.