SECONDARY INFLUENCESON COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING

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COGNITIVE DEFICITS ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

-ELEVATED FREQUENCY OF CO-OCCURRING PSYCHOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND MEDICAL CONDITIONS

-BETTER COGNITIVE FUNCTION = BETTER PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES (REGARDLESS OF DIAGNOSIS)

SECONDARY CONDITIONS INFLUENCING COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

-FATIGUE

-PAIN

SOMATOFORM AND FACTITIOUS DISORDERS

SYMPTOM VALIDITY TESTING - DETECTION OF CREDIBLE/NON-CREDIBLE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

DEPRESSION

- STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL ABNORMALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION
 - REDUCED CEREBRAL VOLUME IN ORBITAL AND DORSOLATERAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX, ANTERIOR CINGULATE, HIPPOCAMPUS, AMYGDALA, CEREBELLUM, AND BASAL GANGLIA
 - HYPOMETABOLISM IN PREFRONTAL CORTEX, MEDIAL FRONTAL CORTEX, AND BASAL GANGLIA
 - Changes present during initial depressive episode and are due to both reduced glial cell counts/density and decreased neuronal density

DEPRESSION

- COGNITIVE DEFICITS ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION
 - EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING, MEMORY, WORKING MEMORY, PROCESSING SPEED, PERFORMANCE OF ADLS
 - COGNITIVE DEFICITS OBSERVED DURING FIRST DEPRESSIVE EPISODE REDUCED PROCESSING SPEED, LEARNING/MEMORY, EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING
- FACTORS MEDIATING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND POORER COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE.
 - Depression severity, psychiatric hospitalization, advancing age, presence of psychosis, cooccurring anxiety
- DIFFERENCES IN NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING PERFORMANCE BETWEEN PERSONS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND DEPRESSION
 - WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE YOU OBSERVE: MORE RAPID RATE OF FORGETTING, REDUCED INCIDENTAL LEARNING, GREATER DEFICITS IN LANGUAGE, PRAXIS, AND ABSTRACTION

ANXIETY

- ONLY CONSISTENT NEUROIMAGING FINDING: AMYGDALA
- Increased anxiety results in progressive constraints on breadth of attention focus.
 - At low levels Performance improved because of reduced processing of task-irrelevant cues without reduction in processing of central task-relevant cues
 - At higher levels performance declines because progressive narrowing of attention compromises processing
 of task relevant information/cues
- Anxious people preferentially employ working memory resources to process information that's highly relevant to their anxiety-related concerns
- ALLOCATION OF COGNITIVE CAPACITY IN A BIASED MANNER VERSUS REDUCED COGNITIVE CAPACITY
 - Direct cognitive resources to selectively process information relevant to anxiety-related concerns

ANXIETY

- MEMORY OPERATES IN A BIASED MANNER
 - THREATENING INFO FROM PAST DISPROPORTIONALITY ACCESSIBLE
 - THIS CONTRIBUTES TO DISTORTED EXPECTATIONS ABOUT FUTURE
- JUDGEMENT FORMATION GIVES EXTRA WEIGHT TO THREATENING INFORMATION WHICH
 OVERESTIMATES LIKELIHOOD OF FUTURE NEGATIVE EVENTS AND COST ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
 - VERY ROBUST RESEARCH FINDING
- PROCESSING PRIORITIES IN ATTENTION PREFERENTIAL DIRECTING OF ATTENTION RESOURCES TO TASK-IRRELEVANT BUT ANXIETY-RELATED INFORMATION
- COGNITIVE CONTENT IN ANXIETY INVOLVES THE PREDOMINANCE OF THREAT-RELATED THINKING

SECONDARY CONDITIONS INFLUENCING COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

FATIGUE

- One of the most common symptoms associated with medical, neurological, and psychological conditions
- Neuroimaging findings objective and subjective fatigue associated with increased activation of striatal-fronto-thalamic structures
- Mood mediates relationship between fatigue and cognitive performance on more simple tasks
- Direct relationship between fatigue and tasks requiring greater executive functioning demands
- PROLONGED EFFORT MAY RESULT IN GREATER SUBJECTIVE FATIGUE BUT DOES NOT NECESSARILY RESULT IN SUBSEQUENT COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE DEFICITS
- PERFORMANCE DECREMENTS DURING SUSTAINED COGNITIVE EFFORT BEST WAY TO OBJECTIVELY DOCUMENT IMPACT OF COGNITIVE FATIGUE

SECONDARY CONDITIONS INFLUENCING COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

PAIN

- Investigating influence of Pain on Cognition Complicated by Fact that Pain Rarely Occurs in Isolation
- MOST CONSISTENT COGNITIVE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH PAIN: REDUCED ATTENTION,
 MENTAL FLEXIBILITY, AND RECENT MEMORY PERFORMANCE & SLOWED PROCESSING SPEED
 AND PSYCHOMOTOR SPEED
 - Anxiety/Pain-related fear Reduced memory performance
 - SLEEP DISTURBANCE/FATIGUE DUE TO PAIN SLOWED SPEED
 - Neuropathic Pain reduced problem-solving
- Pain duration more predictive of cognitive dysfunction than pain intensity
- Higher Levels of Pain "Catastrophizing" associated with increased attention PROBLEMS — DIFFICULT TO SUPPRESS PAIN-RELATED THOUGHTS

SOMATOFORM AND FACTITIOUS DISORDERS

MIND-BODY DECEPTIONS

FACTITIOUS DISORDER AND MALINGERING

THE MIND DECEIVES OTHER MINDS

- ACTIVE DECEPTION FOR EXTERNAL GAIN MALINGERING
- ACTIVE DECEPTION FOR INTERNAL GAIN FACTITIOUS DISORDER
- DECEPTION IS FUNDAMENTAL TO SURVIVAL AND CAN BE ADAPTIVE
- EVERYONE HAS MALINGERED AT SOME TIME IN HER/HIS LIFE

SOMATOFORM AND FACTITIOUS DISORDERS

MIND-BODY DECEPTIONS

SOMATOFORM DISORDERS

The mind deceives the Mind and the Body

- SOMATIZATION DISORDER AND CONVERSION DISORDER
 - Emotional distress and other mental phenomenon are converted into bodily symptoms.
 - DISORDER IS ENTIRELY MENTAL BUT FEELS ENTIRELY PHYSICAL
 - When a person cannot process emotions on a psychological level the conflict is "translated" to the body

WE ALL SOMATICIZE, ESPECIALLY DURING TIMES OF STRESS

SOMATOFORM AND FACTITIOUS DISORDERS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOMATOFORM AND FACTITIOUS DISORDERS

	External Goal	Internal Goal
Conscious	Malingering	Factitious Disorder
Unconscious		Somatoform Disorders

FACTITIOUS DISORDER

 Intentional production of physical or psychological symptoms — motivation for Behavior is to assume the sick role/receive medical treatment

Prevalence

- LITTLE DATA AVAILABLE 1% OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS FOR WHOM MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
 CONSULTED
- More common in females but most chronic and severe cases more frequently in males.

Course

- Onset in Early adulthood often after hospitalization for medical/psychological treatment
- Predisposing factors
 - Presence of medical/psychological disorder during childhood or adolescence that lead
 to extensive hospitalization
 - FAMILY DISRUPTION AND/OR ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD
 - EMPLOYMENT IN MEDICAL PROFESSION

MALINGERING

- Intentional production of false or grossly exaggerated physical or psychological symptoms
- MOTIVATED BY EXTERNAL INCENTIVE LIKE AVOIDING WORK OR MILITARY DUTY, OBTAINING FINANCIAL COMPENSATION, EVADING CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, OBTAINING DRUGS
- SUSPECT IF:
 - Medico-legal context of presentation
 - MARKED DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PERSON'S CLAIMED STRESS/INJURY AND OBJECTIVE FINDINGS
 - LACK OF COOPERATION DURING EXAMINE AND COMPLYING WITH PRESCRIBED TREATMENT
- Base Rate > 50% of range of civil and criminal settings
- COGNITIVE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN DECEPTIVE BEHAVIOR
 - Requires complex cognitive processing and greater mental control
 - Executive functions inhibitory control, complex attention, Cognitive flexibility
 - FMRI RESULTS CONSISTENTLY DEMONSTRATE ANTERIOR VERSUS POSTERIOR ACTIVATION

SOMATIZATION DISORDER

- HISTORY OF MANY PHYSICAL COMPLAINTS BEGINNING PRIOR TO AGE 30, OCCURRING OVER
 SEVERAL YEARS, RESULTING IN TREATMENT SEEKING &/OR SIGNIFICANT IMPAIRMENT IN SOCIAL,
 OCCUPATIONAL, OR OTHER AREAS OF FUNCTION
- SYMPTOMS ARE NOT INTENTIALLY PRODUCED
- Must meet each of these criteria:
 - 4 PAIN SYMPTOMS LOCATED IN DIFFERENT AREAS
 - 2 GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS
 - 1 SEXUAL SYMPTOM
 - 1 PSEUDONEUROLOGICAL SYMPTOM
- Must meet either of these:
 - AFTER APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION, ABOVE SYMPTOMS CANNOT BE FULLY EXPLAINED BY A MEDICAL CONDITION/SUBSTANCE ABUSE
 - When there is a medical condition, symptoms or impairment is excessive

SOMATIZATION DISORDER

- ASSOCIATED FEATURES
 - USUALLY DESCRIBE COMPLAINTS IN EXAGGERATED, COLORFUL TERMS WITHOUT MUCH SPECIFIC FACTUAL INFORMATION
 - OFTEN INCONSISTENT HISTORIANS
 - OFTEN SEEK TREATMENT FROM SEVERAL PROFESSIONALS CONCURRENTLY
 - Anxious and depressed mood are common.

SOMATIZATION DISORDER

- PREVALENCE
 - LIFETIME RATES FOR WOMEN IN USA: 0.2 to 2%
 - LIFETIME RATES FOR MEN IN USA: <0.2%
 - MUST CONSIDER CULTURAL INFLUENCES
- Course
 - CHRONIC BUT FLUCTUATING DISORDER THAT RARELY REMITS
- FAMILIAL PATTERNS
 - OBSERVED IN 10-20% OF FEMALE FIRST-DEGREE RELATIVES
 - Males show increased risk of antisocial personality disorder and/or substance abuse

CONVERSION DISORDER

- One or more symptoms affecting voluntary motor or sensory function suggesting a neurological or medical condition
- PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE JUDGED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SYMPTOMS BECAUSE THE INITIATION OR EXACERBATION OF THESE SYMPTOMS IS PRECEDE BY CONFLICTS/STRESSORS
- SYMPTOMS ARE NOT INTENTIONALLY PRODUCED (I.E. NOT UNDER VOLUNTARY CONTROL)
- SYMPTOMS CANNOT, AFTER APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION, BE FULLY EXPLAINED BY A MEDICAL CONDITION OR THE DIRECT EFFECTS OF A SUBSTANCE (OR AS A CULTURALLY SANCTIONED BEHAVIOR OR EXPERIENCE)
- SYMPTOMS CAUSE CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT DISTRESS OR IMPAIRMENT IN SOCIAL, OCCUPATIONAL, OR OTHER FUNCTIONING.

CONVERSION DISORDER

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

- May show la belle indifference or may present in a dramatic, histrionic manner
- Due to suggestibility, symptoms may be modified or resolved based on external cues.
- SYMPTOMS MORE COMMON FOLLOWING EXTREME PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS
- IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS IS PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISM BUT OFTEN A SOMATIC
 DISEASE UNDERLIES THAT FACT.
- Intolerable memories/ideas/feelings relocated from mind to body. While this helps the sufferer avoid something unbearable (if recognized), it isolates the hidden emotions from the curative power of the mind.

CONVERSION DISORDER

PREVALENCE

- 0.5 to 1.1% of general population
- 1 TO 14% OF GENERAL MEDICAL/SURGICAL POPULATION
- LIFETIME RATES FOR WOMEN IN USA: 0.2 TO 2%
- Lifetime rates for men in USA: <0.2%

Course

- Must consider cultural influences
- Onset typically age 10-35. Later onset associated with greater probability of actual neurological/medical condition
- ACUTE ONSET, SHORT-DURATION OF SYMPTOMS, RECURRENCE COMMON
- FAMILIAL PATTERNS NO SOLID DATA

HOW EMOTIONS BECOME PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

- ABILITY TO COPE WITH STRESS IS END RESULT OF INTERPLAY BETWEEN INBORN RESPONSE STYLE,
 EXPERIENCE WITH STRESS, AND RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHERS
- MIND DOES NOT "DEVELOP" BEYOND THE STAGE AT WHICH FEELINGS ARE PURELY PHYSICAL
 SO DISTRESS IS COMMUNICATED IN BEHAVIOR CONCEALED WITHIN PHYSICAL DYSFUNCTION
- Painful early life experiences result in unberable feelings that conscious mind relegates to the unconscious. But repressing emotions does not make them go away, it just conceals their influence
- PEOPLE WHO HAVE LEARNED THAT IT IS "WRONG" OR THREATENING TO EXPRESS
 FEELINGS/NEEDS DIRECTLY MUST RELAY ON THEIR BODIES TO COMMUNICATE PSYCHOLOGICAL
 STATES INDIRECTLY

HOW EMOTIONS BECOME PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

- A FAMILY ENVIRONMENT THAT RESPONDS TO ILLNESS BUT IGNORES EMOTIONS SO CHILD LEARNS TO COERCE REWARDS THROUGH ILLNESS
- Medicine, society, & insurance companies offer deceptive rewards
 - MEDICAL STAFF TAUGHT TO RECOGNIZE TANGIBLE/OBSERVABLE/OBJECTIVE FINDING VERSUS FEELING/EMOTIONS/NEEDS
 - Insurance companies encourage people to pay attention to the body while ignoring the mind

DETECTION OF CREDIBLE/NON-CREDIBLE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

Neuroimaging findings

EVIDENCE OF NON- OR LESS CREDIBLE-COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

SYMPTOM VALIDITY TESTING

DETECTION OF CREDIBLE/NON-CREDIBLE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

NEUROIMAGING FINDINGS

- NO LATERALIZING DIFFERENCES
- Consistently Anterior Versus Posterior
 - MIDDLE, INFERIOR, AND SUPERIOR FRONTAL CORTEX
 - ANTERIOR CINGULATE
- PREFRONTAL/EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING
 - Inhibitory control prepotent tendency to respond honestly.
 - Conflict monitoring and resolution
 - GENERATIVITY OF FALSEHOODS
 - TRACKING/MAINTAINING FALSEHOODS

DETECTION OF CREDIBLE/NON-CREDIBLE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

EVIDENCE OF NON- OR LESS CREDIBLE-COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

- DISCREPANCY BETWEEN TEST DATA AND KNOWN PATTERNS OF BRAIN DYSFUNCTION
- DISCREPANCY BETWEEN TEST DATA AND OBSERVED BEHAVIOR
- DISCREPANCY BETWEEN TEST DATA AND RELIABLE COLLATERAL REPORTS
- DISCREPANCY BETWEEN TEST DATA AND DOCUMENTED BACKGROUND HISTORY
- FAILURE ON MULTIPLE SYMPTOM VALIDITY TESTS DURING NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

DETECTION OF CREDIBLE/NON-CREDIBLE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

SYMPTOM VALIDITY TESTING (SVT)

ASSIST IN DETERMINING IF EFFORT IS SUFFICIENT TO PRODUCE VALID DATA

- FREE-STANDING VERSUS EMBEDDED & FORCED CHOICE VERSUS NON-FORCED CHOICE
- FAILURE ON MULTIPLE MEASURES = MUST DOUBT EXTENT THAT NEUROCOGNITIVE DATA OBTAINED
 ARE A VALID REFLECTION OF TRUE CAPABILITIES BUT DOES NOT MEAN THAT USEFUL INFORMATION
 CANNOT BE EXTRACTED FROM PERFORMANCES
- MUST USE MULTIPLE MEASURES BECAUSE COGNITIVE EFFORT NORMALLY FLUCTUATES
 THROUGHOUT COURSE OF EVALUATION AND MULTIPLE MEASURES YIELD NON-REDUNDANT
 INFORMATION ABOUT COGNITIVE EFFORT

DETECTION OF CREDIBLE/NON-CREDIBLE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

SYMPTOM VALIDITY TESTING (SVT)

FORCED-CHOICE MEASURES

- PRIMARILY CHECK FOR VERACITY OF PERFORMANCE ON MEMORY TESTS.
- Examinee exposed to a series of stimuli which are subsequently each paired with a novel stimuli and examinee asked to identify the previously seen item
- Performance worse than chance (e.g., \leq 17 out of 50) suggests examinee knew correct answer and intentionally chose incorrect answer
- Word Memory Test, Test of Memory Malingering, Computerized Assessment for Response Bias

DETECTION OF CREDIBLE/NON-CREDIBLE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

SYMPTOM VALIDITY TESTING (SVT)

- Non-forced Choice Measures
 - ALLOW FOR ARRAY OF RESPONSES AND CAN EVALUATE FOR RESPONSE BIAS ACROSS A VARIETY OF DOMAINS
 - LESS IDENTIFIABLE AS "EFFORT" TESTS
- REY 15-ITEM TEST, DOT COUNTING, RELIABLE DIGIT SPAN, EFFORT EQUATIONS FROM VARIOUS MEMORY TESTS