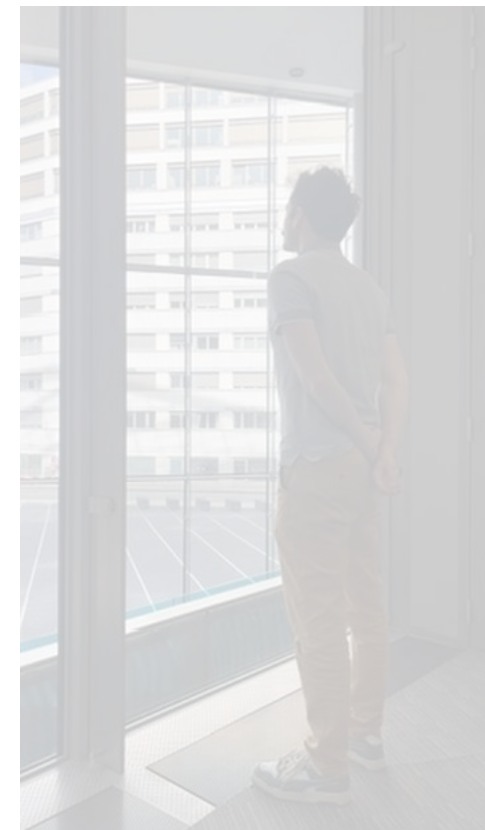
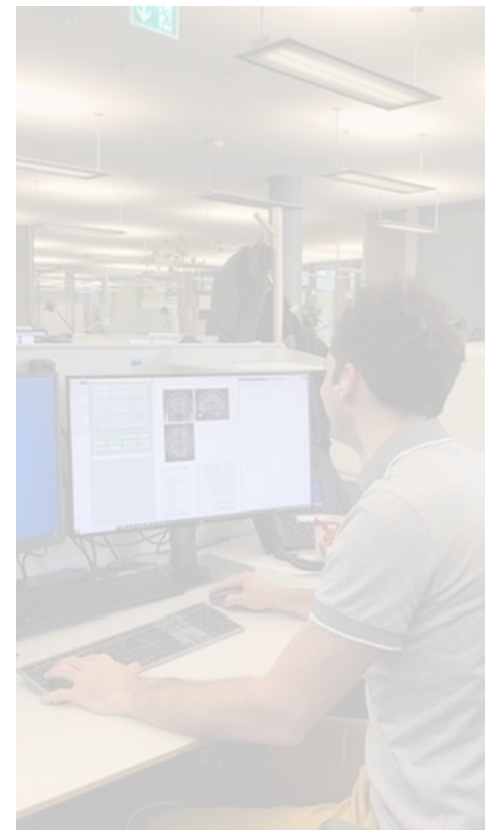
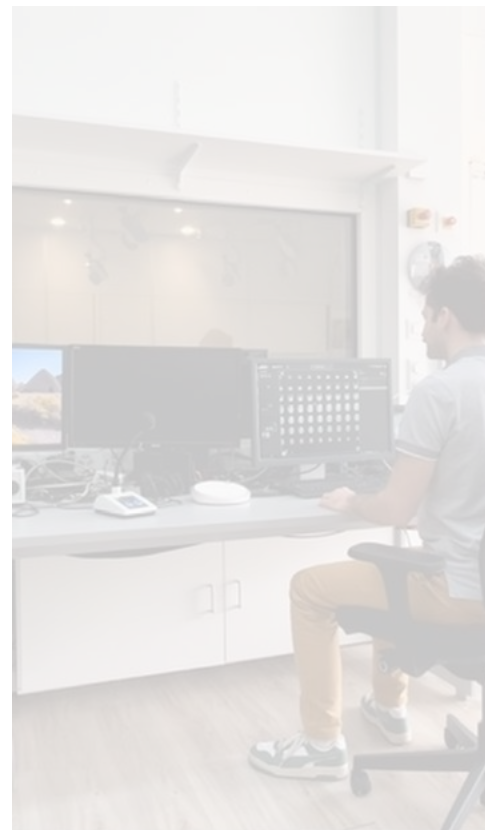
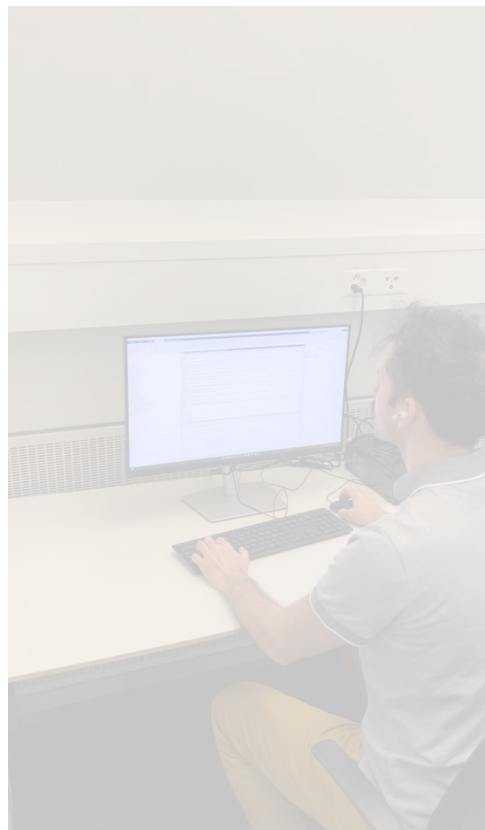


COMPRENDRE LES SYMPTÔMES NÉGATIFS DE LA SCHIZOPHRÉNIE

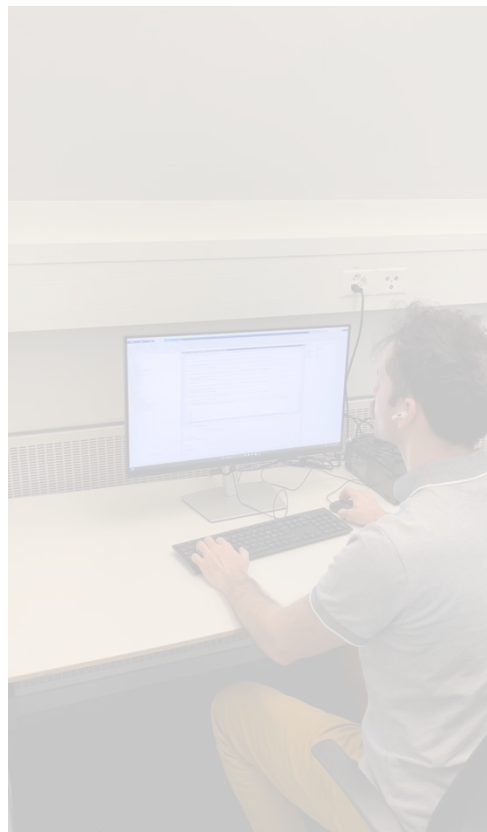
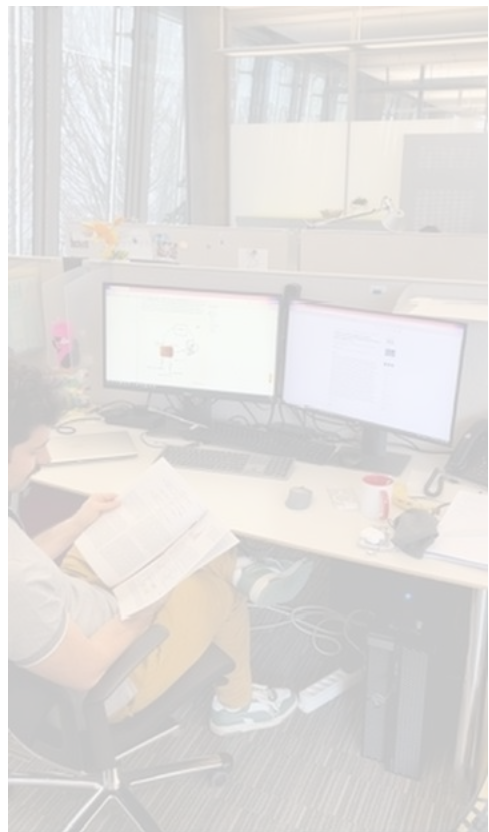
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FABIEN CARRUZZO

LA RECHERCHE.

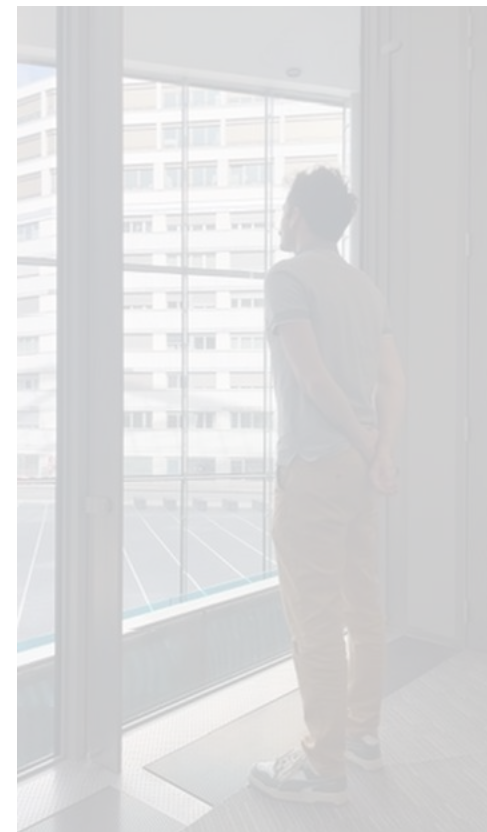
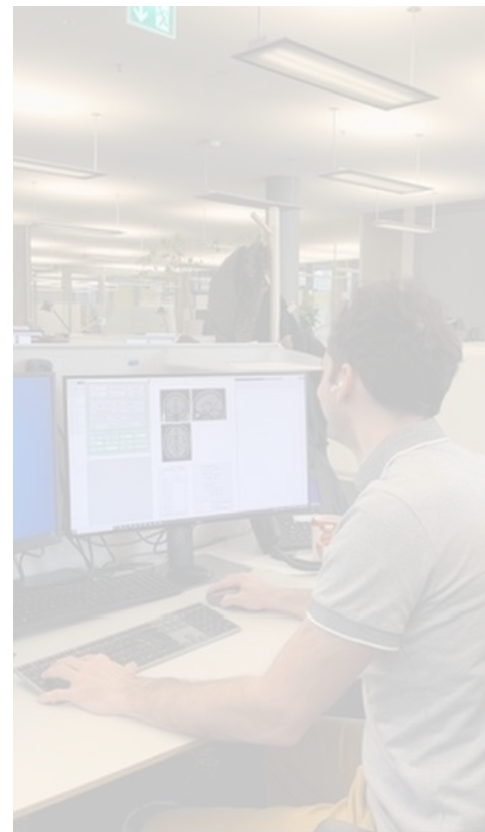
Etudier le contexte

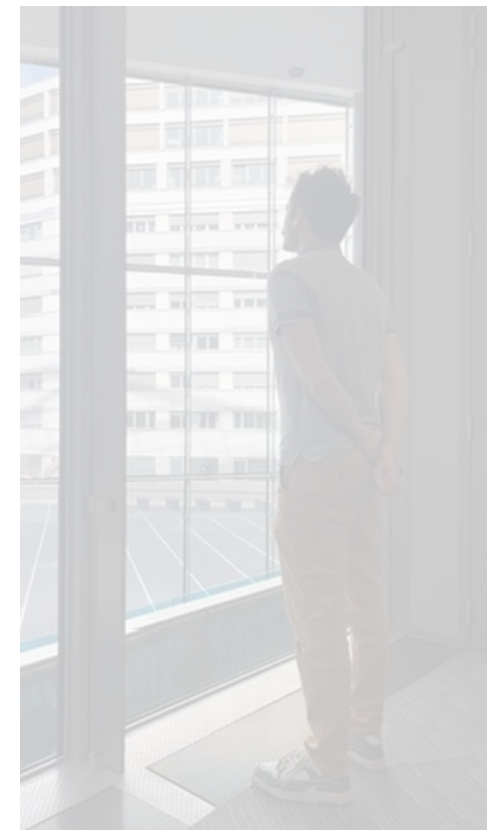
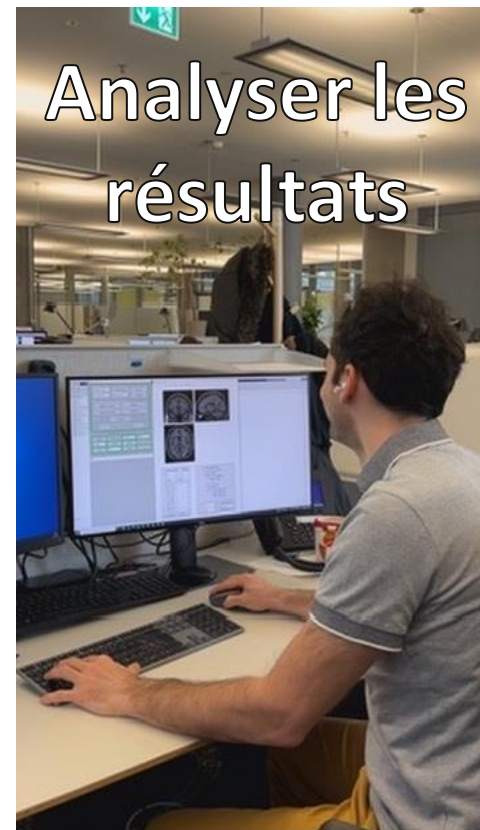
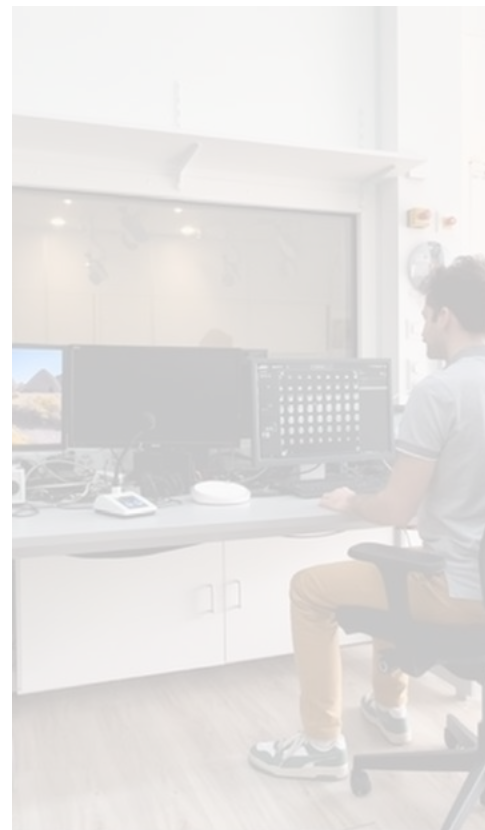
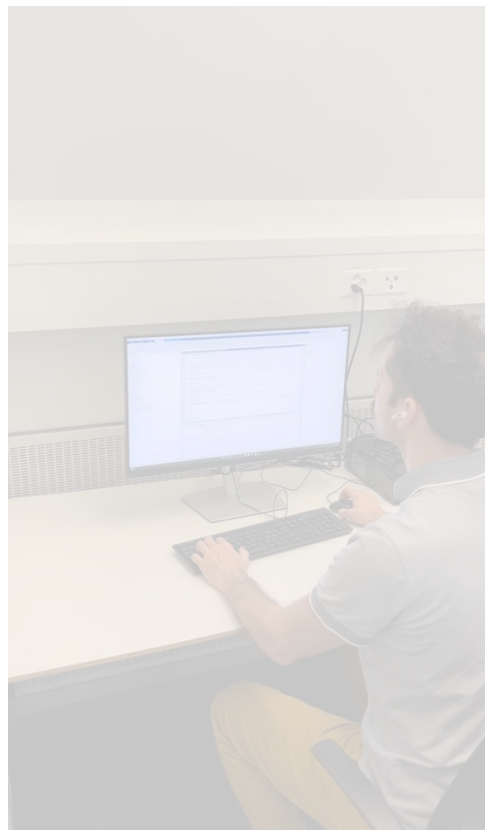
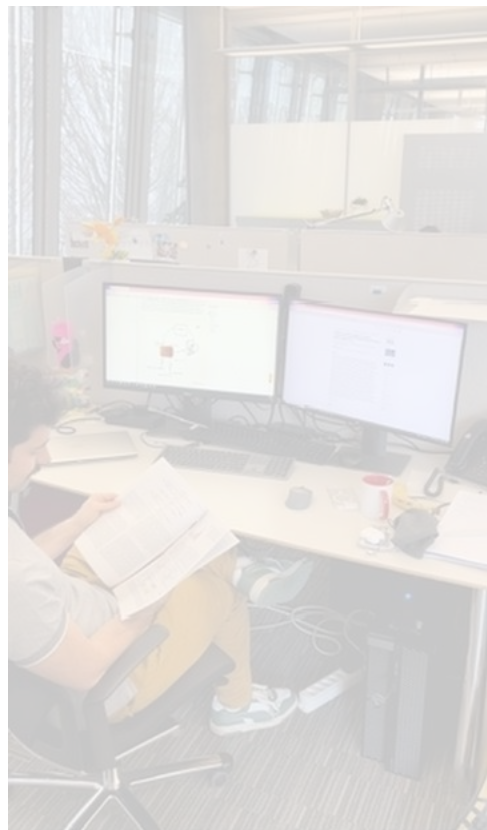


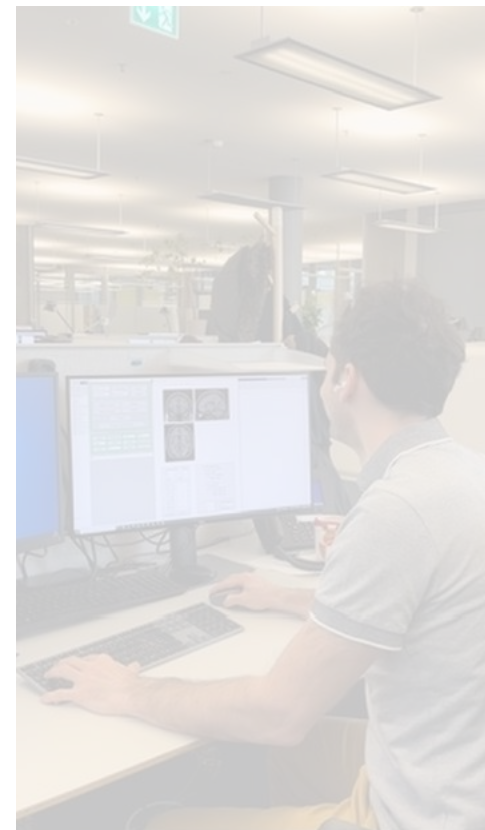
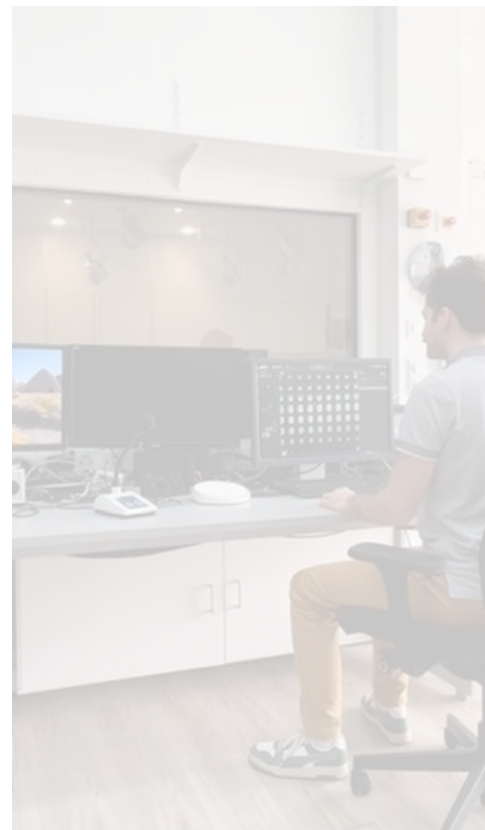
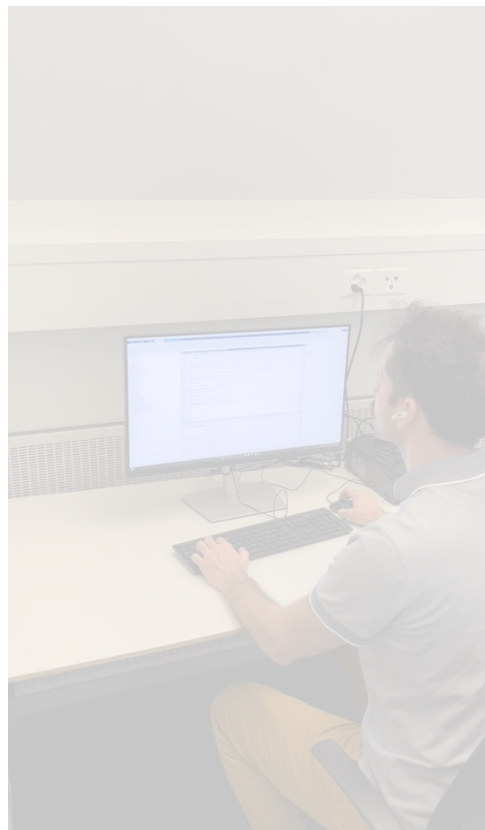
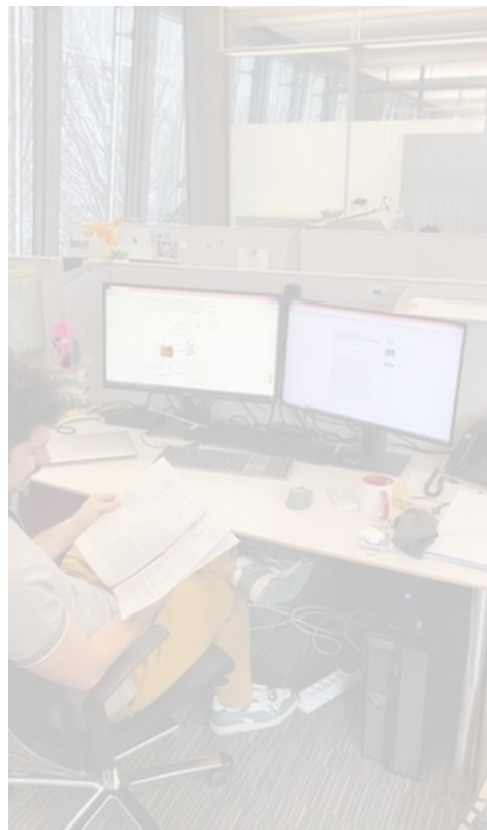
Créer une
expérience



Récolter les
données







Interpréter

Écriture d'un
article
scientifique



Révision par les
pairs



Publication dans
des journaux
spécialisés



Réplication par
des pairs

LE CONSENSUS SCIENTIFIQUE

CONSENSUS

OU

PAS CONSENSUS

CONSENSUS

OU

PAS CONSENSUS

**On n'utilise que 20%
de notre cerveau.**

CONSENSUS

OU

PAS CONSENSUS

- ▶ On n'utilise que 20% de notre cerveau.

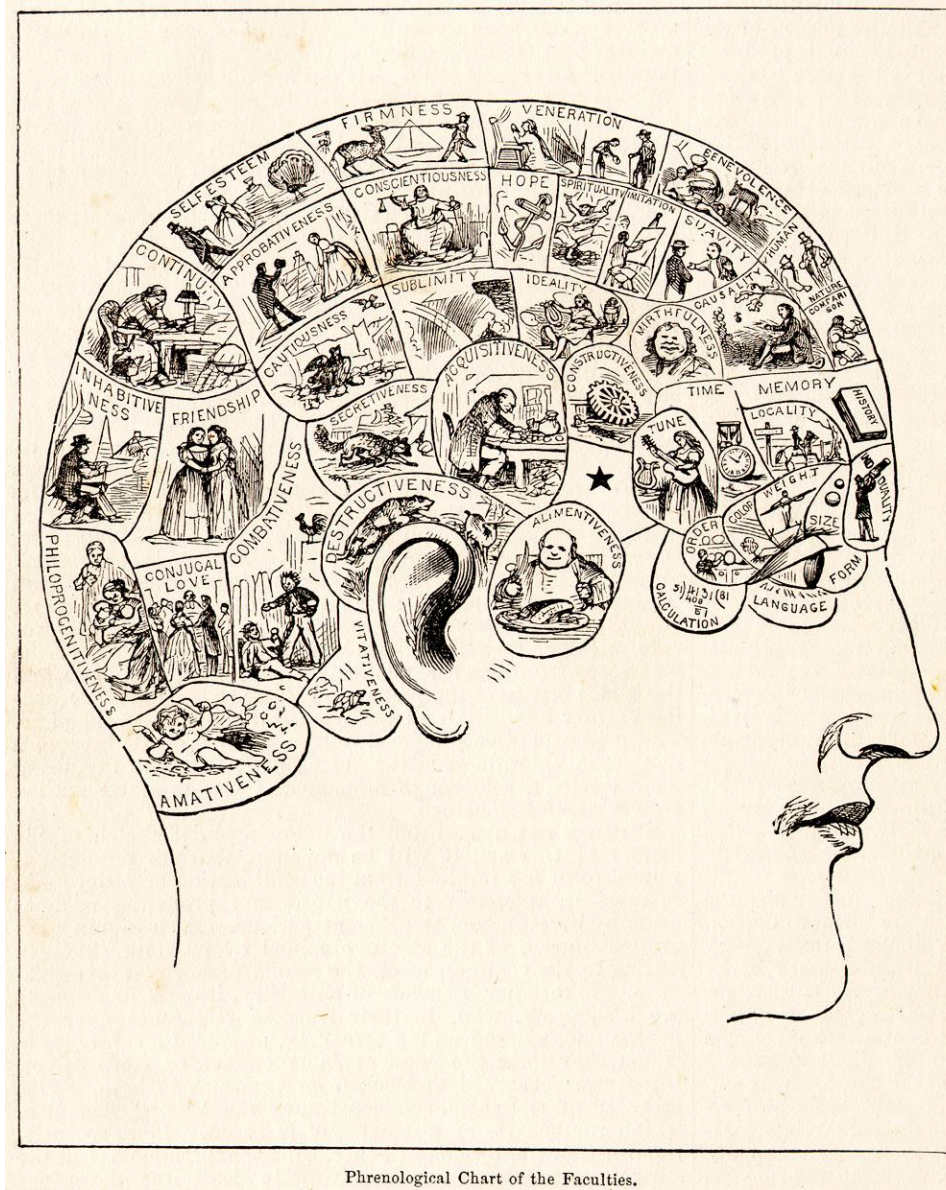
CONSENSUS

OU

PAS CONSENSUS

- ▶ On n'utilise que 20% de notre cerveau.

**Il y a des personnes qui ont
la bosse des maths**



People's Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge (1883)

CONSENSUS

OU

PAS CONSENSUS

- ▶ On n'utilise que 20% de notre cerveau.
- ▶ Il y a des personnes qui ont la bosse des maths.

CONSENSUS

OU

PAS CONSENSUS

- ▶ On n'utilise que 20% de notre cerveau.
- ▶ Il y a des personnes qui ont la bosse des maths.

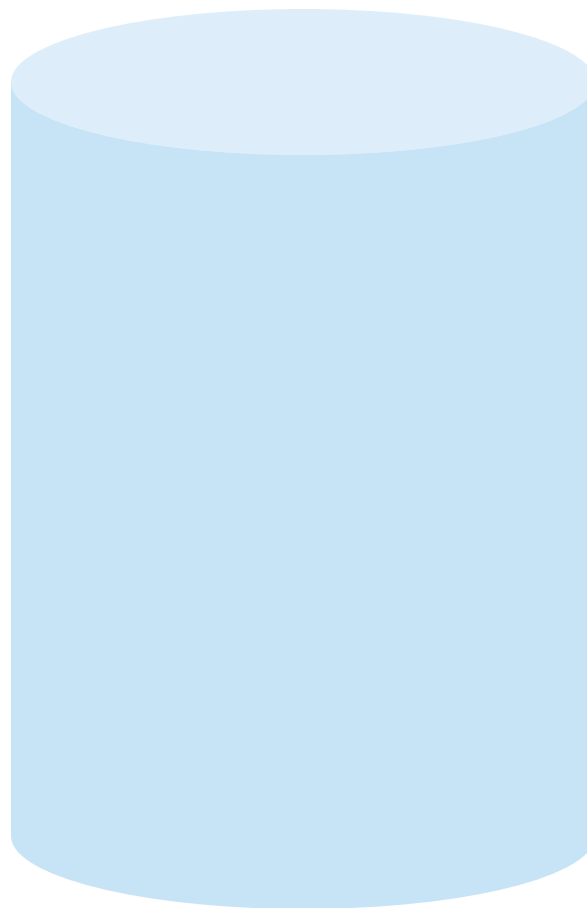
**La schizophrénie, c'est avoir
plusieurs personnalités.**

CONSENSUS

OU

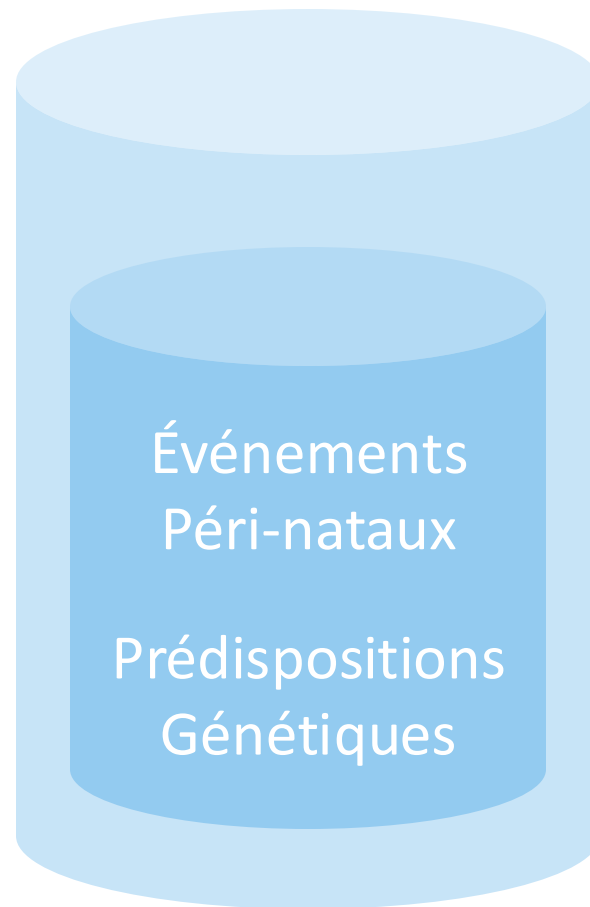
PAS CONSENSUS

- ▶ On n'utilise que 20% de notre cerveau.
- ▶ Il y a des personnes qui ont la bosse des maths.
- ▶ La schizophrénie, c'est avoir plusieurs personnalités.

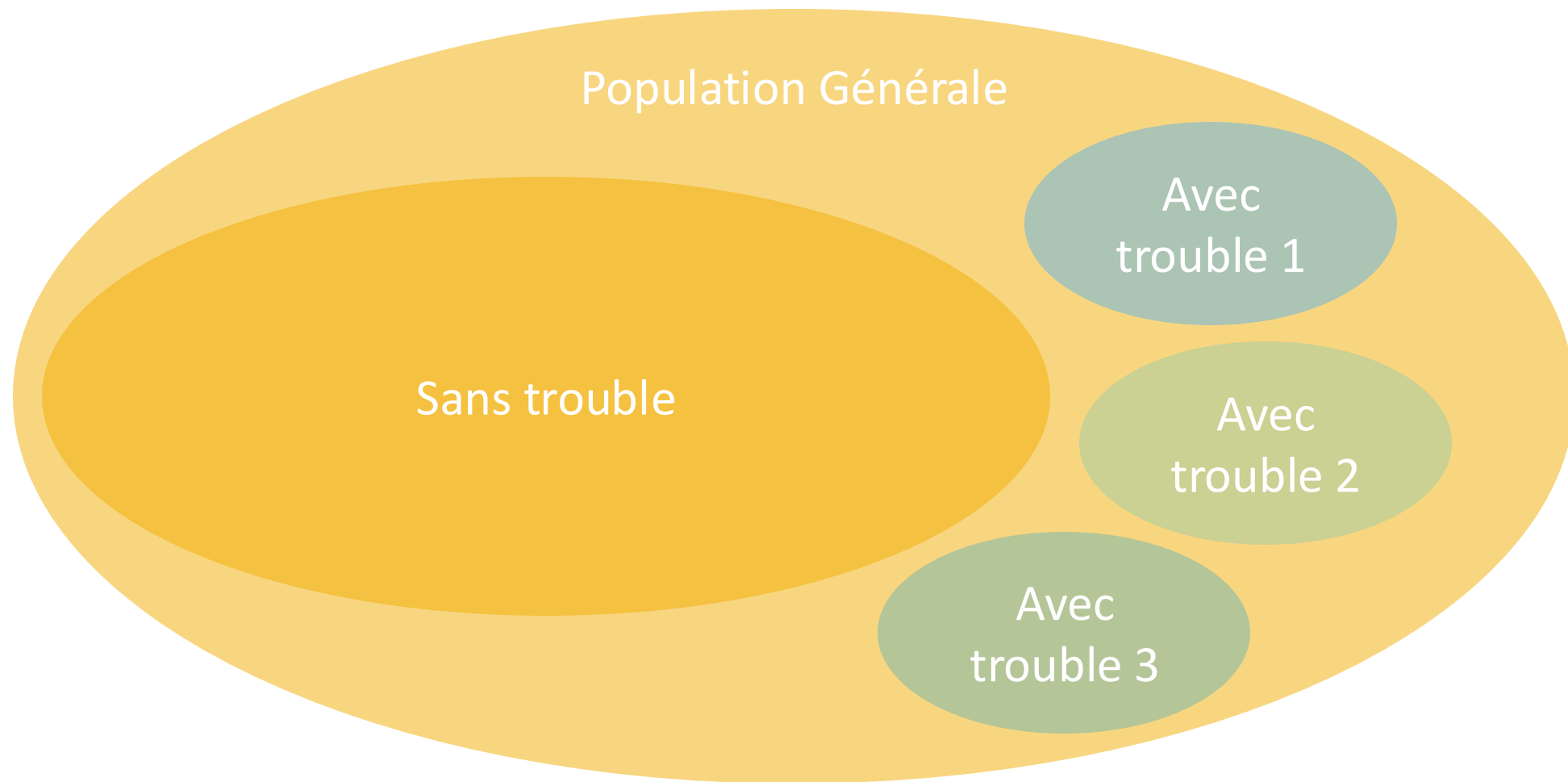


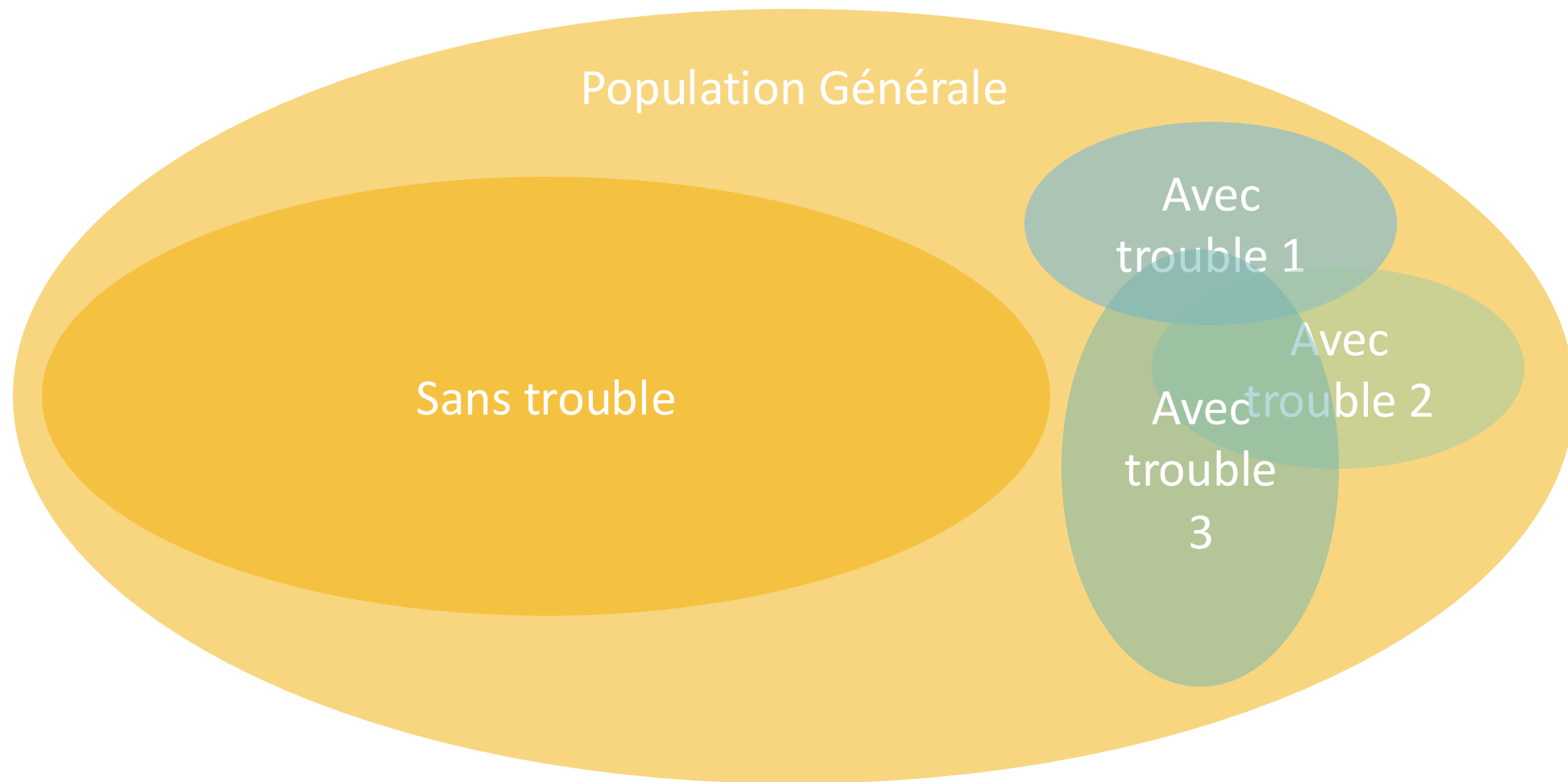


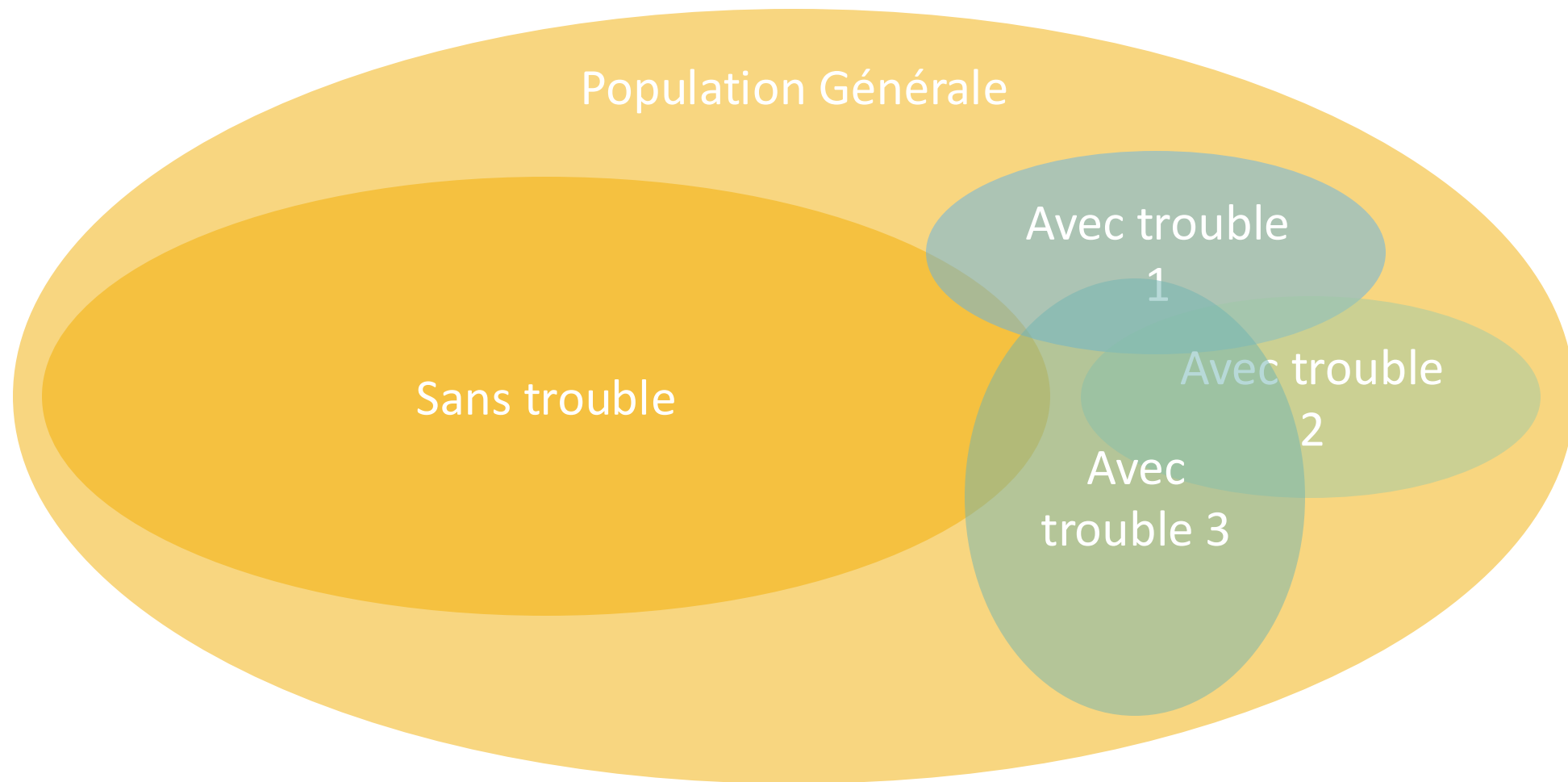
Prédispositions
Génétiques

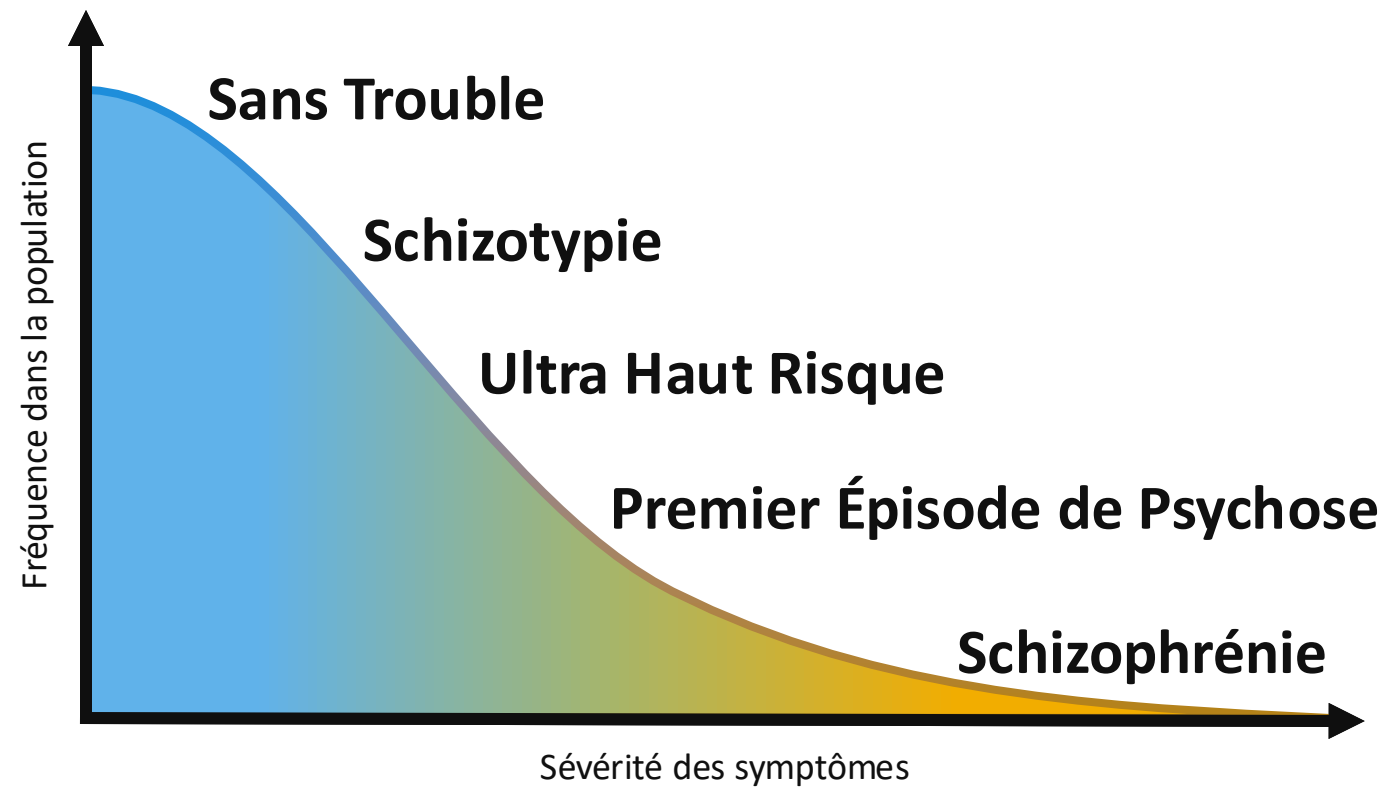


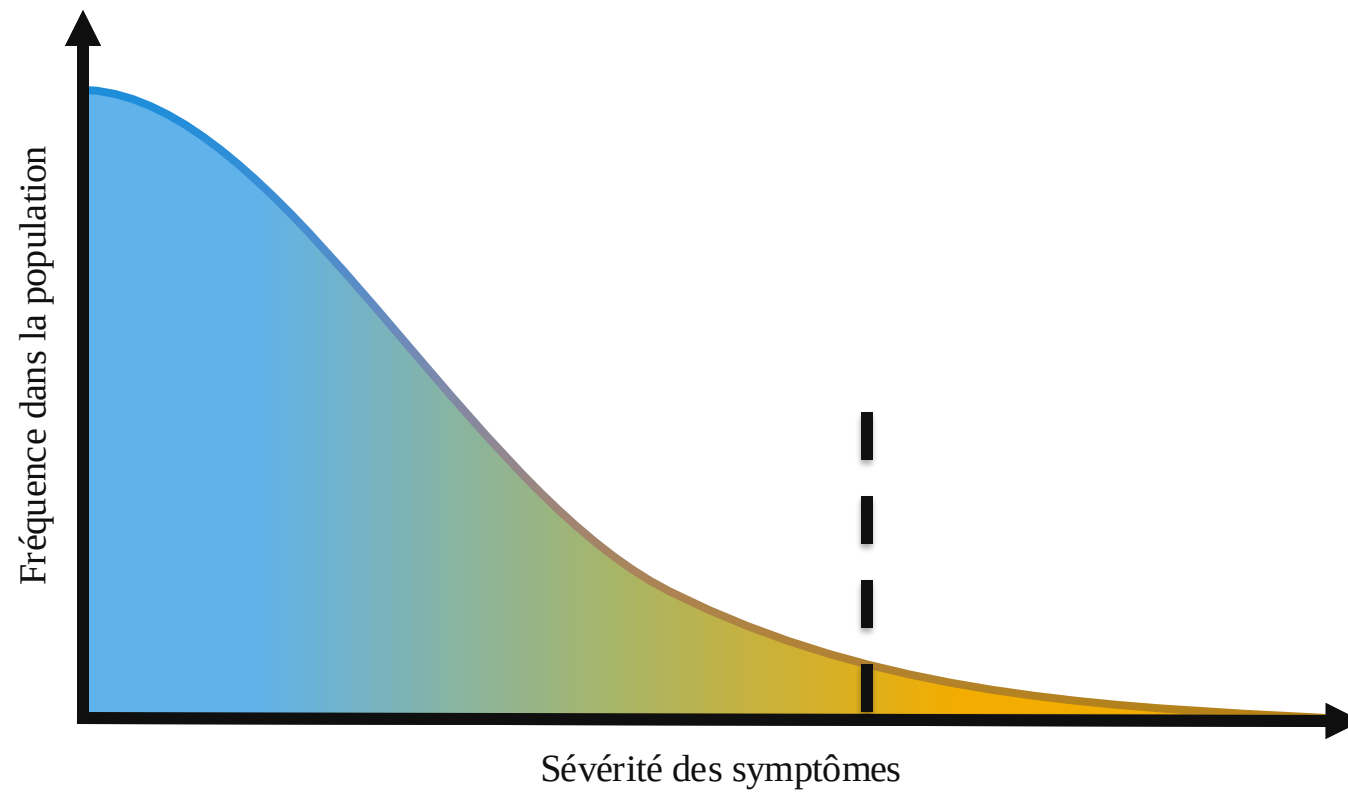






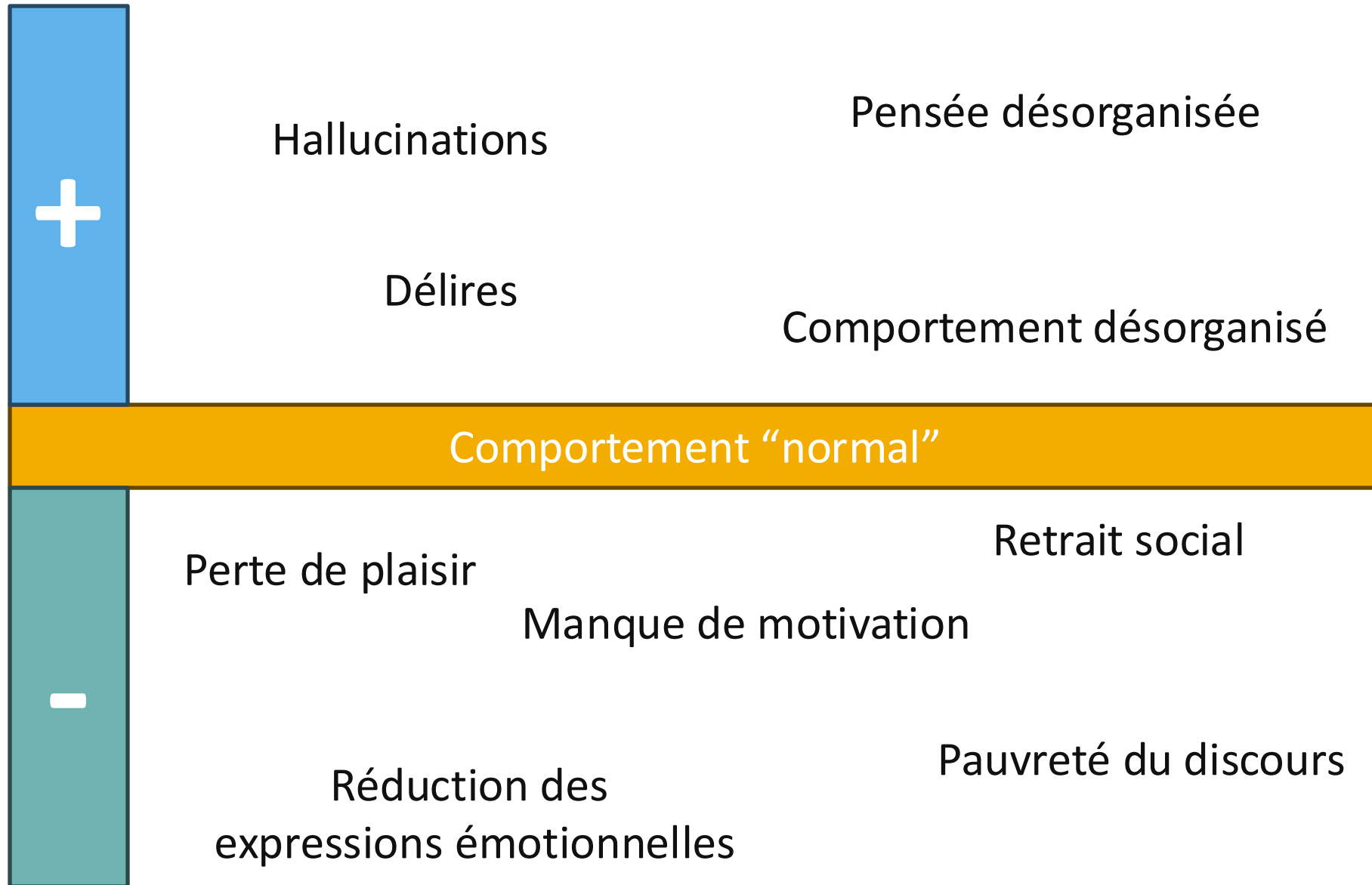




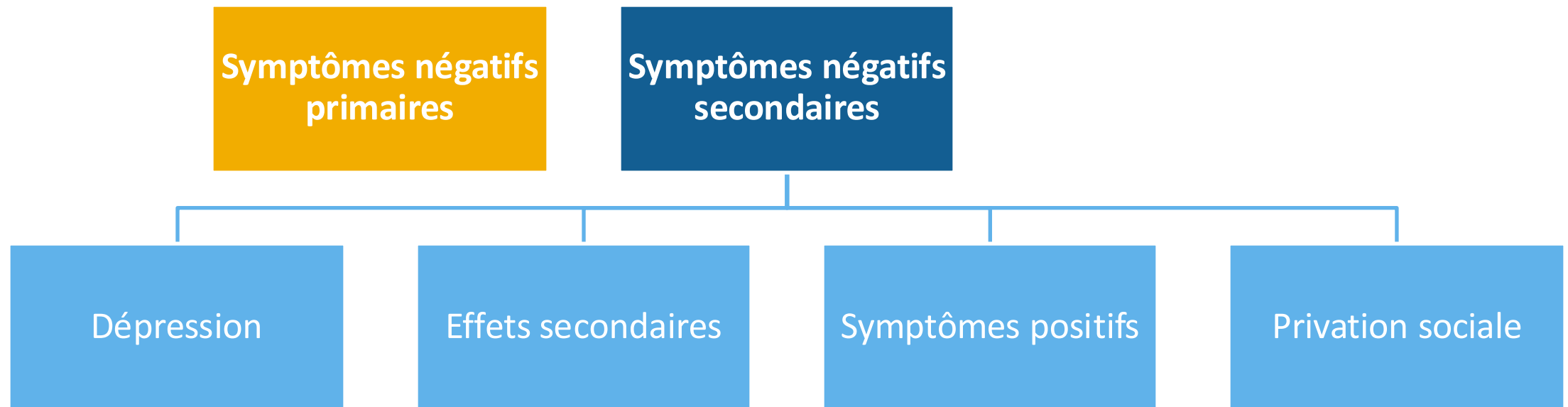


**MAIS S'IL Y A DES
SYMPTÔMES
NÉGATIFS... ÇA VEUT
DIRE QU'IL Y A DES
SYMPTÔMES POSITIFS?**

OUI.



+	Hallucinations Pensée désorganisée Traitements médicamenteux fonctionnels Délires Comportement désorganisé
Comportement "normal"	
-	Perte de plaisir Retrait social Manque de motivation Pas de traitement actuellement Pauvreté du discours Réduction des expressions émotionnelles



(Carpenter et al., 1985, Schizophrenia Bulletin; Kirschner et al., 2017)

COMMENT EST-CE QU'ON ÉTUDIE LES SYMPTÔMES NÉGATIFS?

LES QUESTIONNAIRES

1) Je m'intéresse aux choses

Pas du tout vrai

Légèrement vrai

Plutôt vrai

Très vrai

reset

2) Je fais des choses pendant la journée

Pas du tout vrai

Légèrement vrai

Plutôt vrai

Très vrai

reset

3) Faire des choses de ma propre initiative est important pour moi

Pas du tout vrai

Légèrement vrai

Plutôt vrai

Très vrai

reset

Activités générales : Décrivez-moi une journée typique de la semaine dernière, de votre réveil à votre coucher. Quels sont vos objectifs en ce moment ? Au cours de la semaine dernière, combien de fois avez-vous travaillé pour atteindre ces objectifs ?

Hygiène/tâches ménagères : Combien de fois avez-vous pris une douche ou un bain cette semaine ? Combien de jours avez-vous nettoyé votre maison/chambre cette semaine ?

Activités scolaires ou professionnelles : Travaillez-vous ou allez-vous à l'école ? Combien de temps par jour avez-vous passé à travailler ou à étudier ?

Activités de loisirs : Quels sont vos loisirs en ce moment ? Au cours de la semaine dernière, à quelle fréquence avez-vous fait chacune de ces choses et combien de temps avez-vous passé à faire chaque activité ?

Pour l'un des objectifs ou l'une des activités que vous venez de décrire, y a-t-il eu des moments où vous avez eu du mal à vous lancer ou vous avez abandonné plus tôt que prévu ? Quelqu'un vous a-t-il encouragé à travailler sur vos objectifs ou effectuer certaines activités cette semaine ?

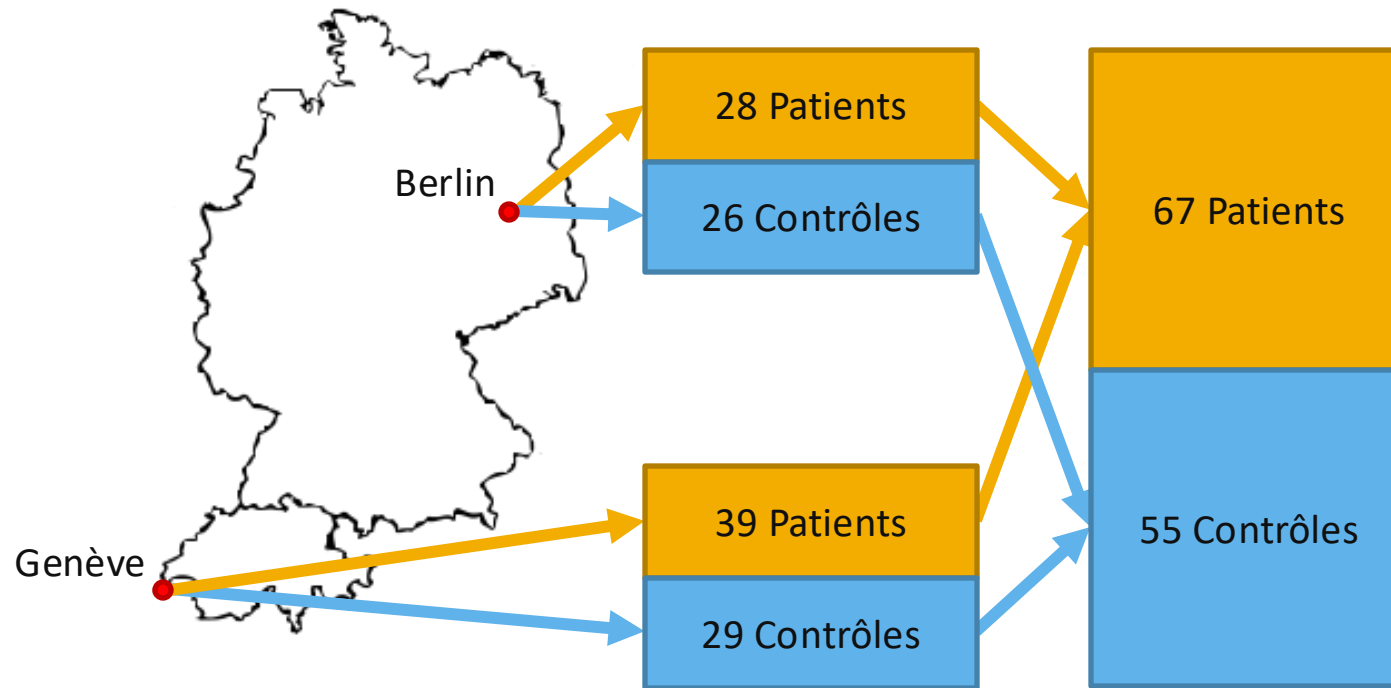
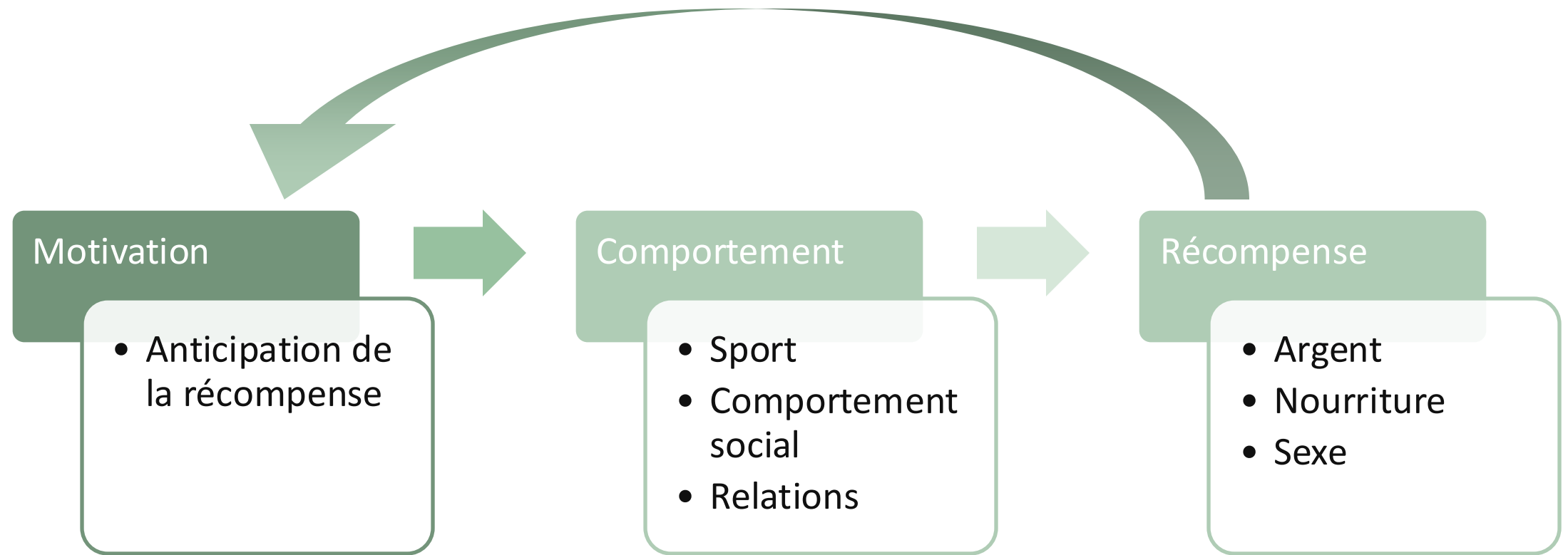


Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Schizophrenia and Healthy Controls at Session 1

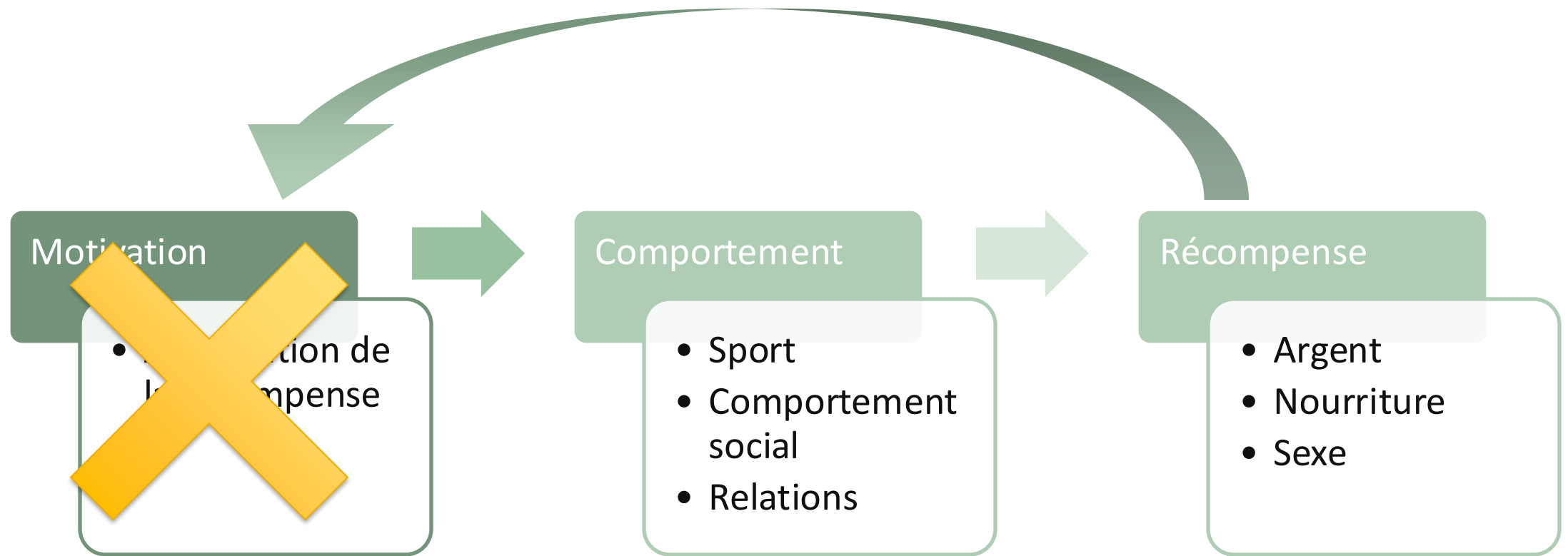
	Session 1						Statistics
	Berlin		Geneva		All		
	SZ (<i>N</i> = 28)	HC (<i>N</i> = 26)	SZ (<i>N</i> = 39)	HC (<i>N</i> = 29)	SZ (<i>N</i> = 67)	HC (<i>N</i> = 55)	
Demographics							
Age (years)	38.0 (1.95)	37.7 (1.49)	38.6 (1.58)	38.8 (1.38)	38.4 (1.22)	38.3 (1.01)	
Gender	0.82 (0.07)	0.73 (0.09)	0.74 (0.07)	0.79 (0.08)	0.78 (0.05)	0.76 (0.06)	
Education (years)							
Participant	13.0 (0.59)	14.8 (0.51)	12.6 (0.47)	14.8 (0.30)	12.8 (0.37)	14.8 (0.28)	Group (<i>F</i> = 16.83, ***)
Father	13.1 (0.61)	13.2 (0.46)	11.3 (0.78)	12.6 (0.62)	12.1 (0.52)	12.9 (0.39)	
Mother	12.8 (0.70)	13.1 (0.45)	10.8 (0.66)	12.1 (0.61)	11.6 (0.50)	12.6 (0.39)	Site (<i>F</i> = 5.59, *)
Illness							
Age of onset	24.28 (1.90)		24.58 (1.05)		24.45 (0.83)		
Duration	13.71 (1.90)		13.63 (1.30)		13.67 (1.09)		
							CH vs GE
Clinical variables							SZ
BNSS							
Apathy	16.9 (1.89)	2.19 (0.67)	12.8 (1.31)	0.52 (0.16)	14.6 (1.12)	1.31 (0.34)	
Diminished expression	8.61 (1.36)	0.92 (0.39)	7.26 (1.11)	0.62 (0.30)	7.82 (0.86)	0.76 (0.24)	
Total	25.5 (2.99)	3.12 (0.88)	20.1 (2.19)	1.14 (0.33)	22.4 (1.81)	2.07 (0.47)	
PANSS							
Negative factor	15.7 (1.32)	6.96 (0.35)	13.7 (0.94)	6.28 (0.15)	14.5 (0.78)	6.60 (0.19)	<i>W</i> = 470, *
Positive factor	7.43 (0.67)	4.27 (0.14)	6.49 (0.39)	4.10 (0.06)	6.88 (0.36)	4.18 (0.07)	
Total	57.7 (3.87)	33.2 (0.85)	48.1 (1.57)	31.3 (0.37)	52.1 (1.93)	32.2 (0.46)	
CDS total	3.71 (0.89)	0.85 (0.28)	2.64 (0.48)	0.34 (0.14)	3.09 (0.47)	0.58 (0.15)	
BACS total (<i>z</i> score)	−1.33 (0.26)	1.17 (0.84)	−1.63 (0.16)	0.64 (0.19)	−1.50 (0.15)	0.89 (0.40)	
SHRS parkinsonism score	1.61 (0.70)		3.10 (0.65)		2.48 (0.49)		<i>W</i> = 290.5, ***
RIS equivalence	5.52 (0.86)		4.85 (0.45)		5.13 (0.44)		

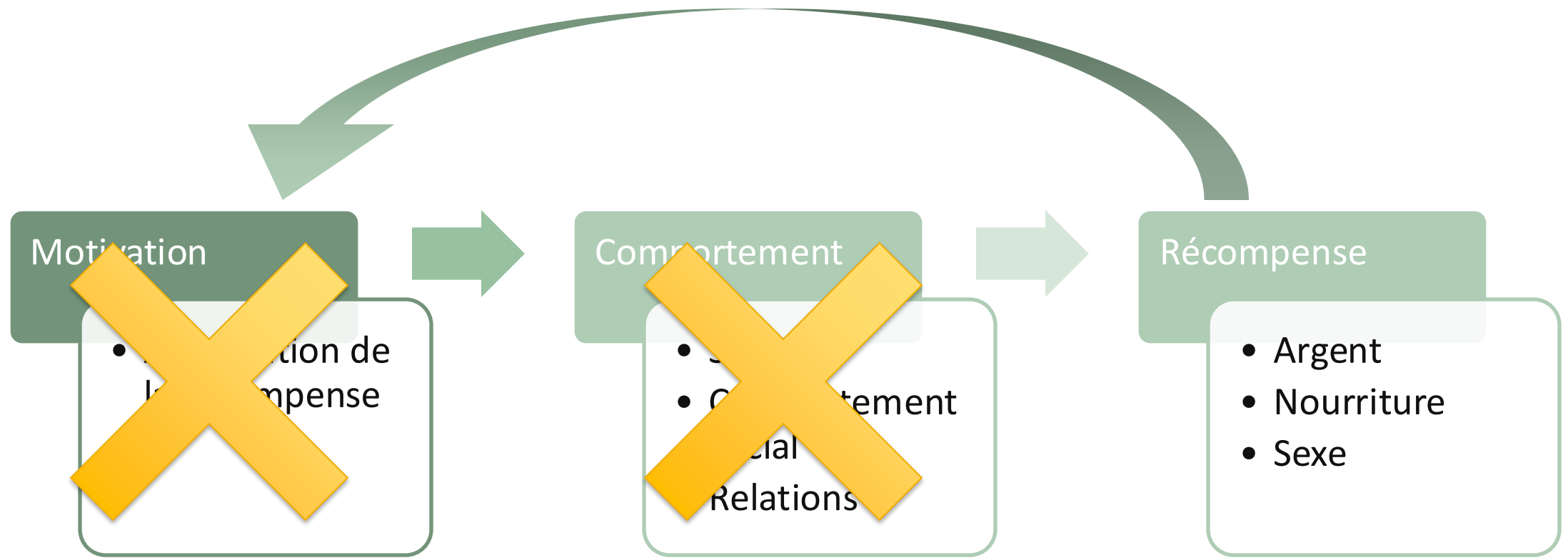
Scores displayed as Mean (SE). ****P* < .001, ***P* < .01, **P* < .05.

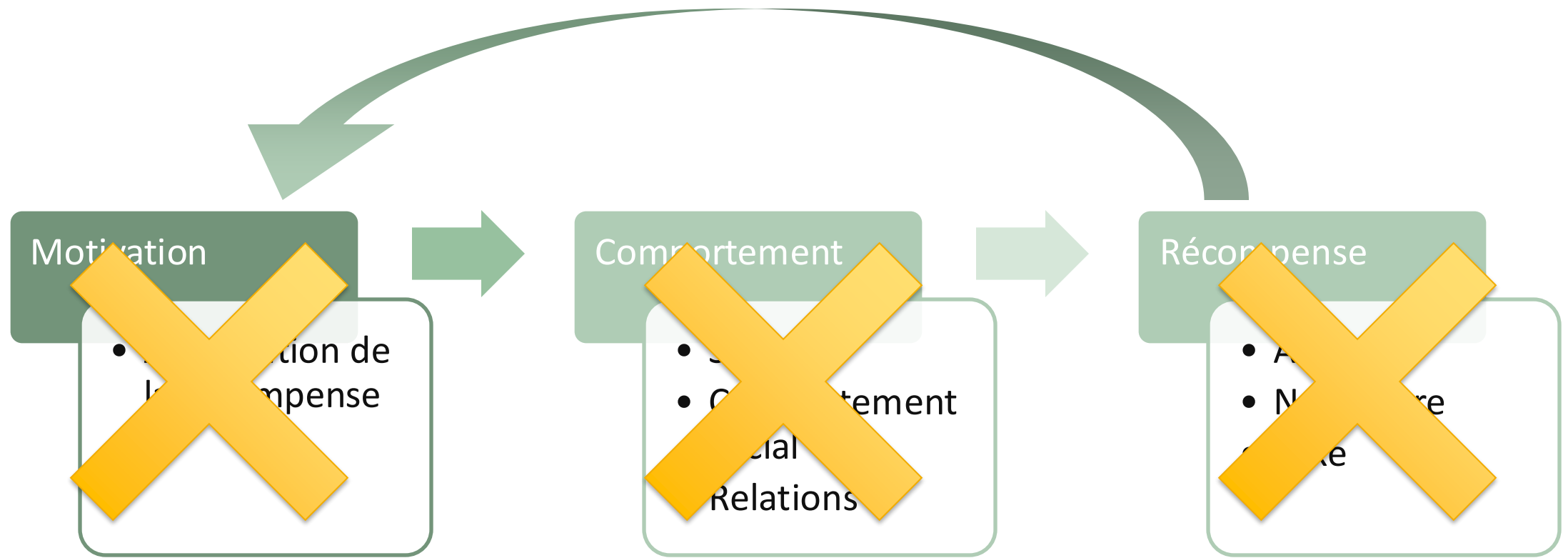
LES SYMPTÔMES NÉGATIFS... UN PROBLÈME DE MOTIVATION?



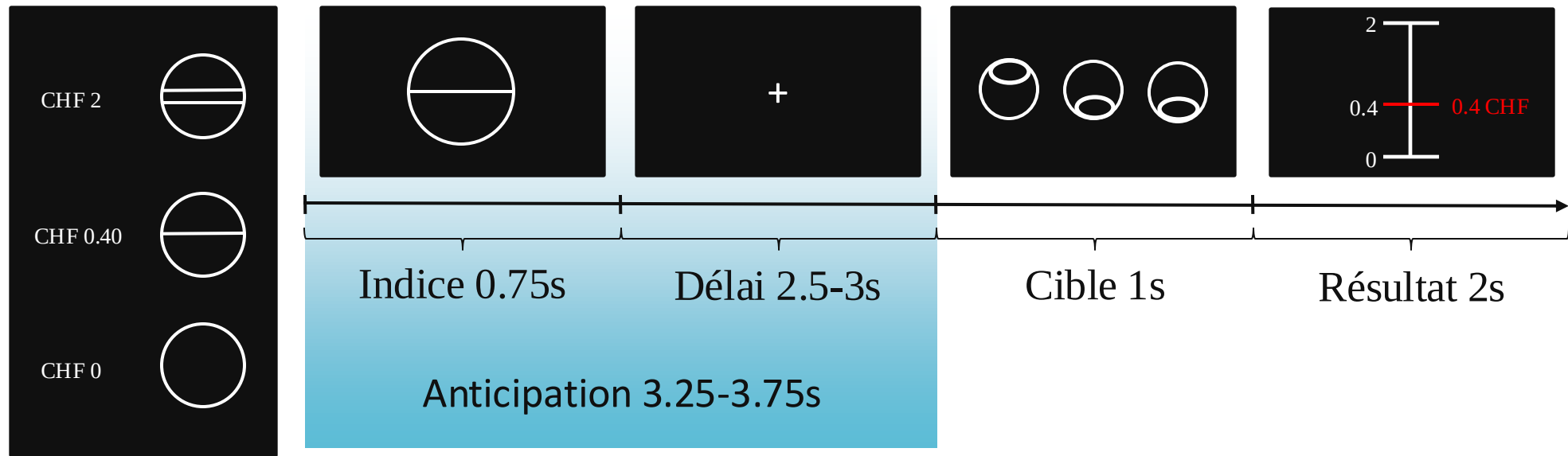




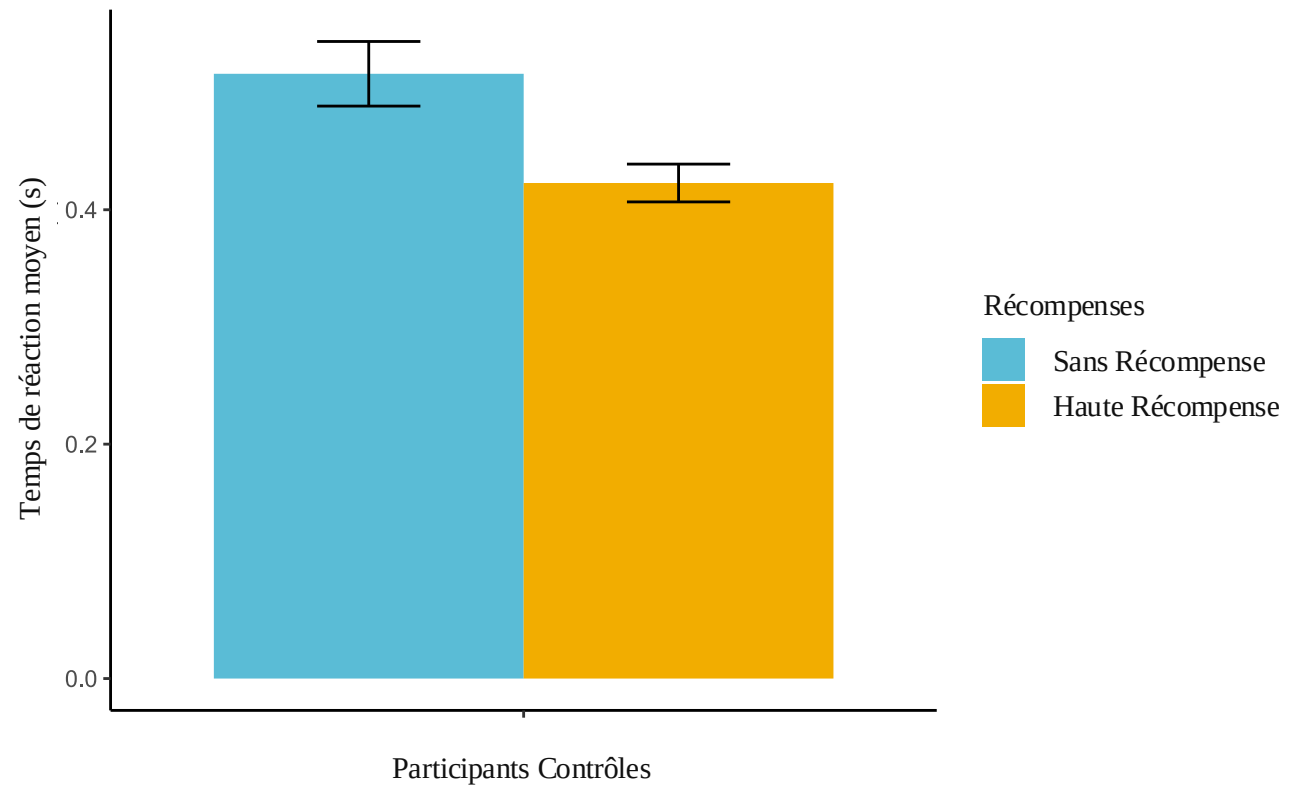


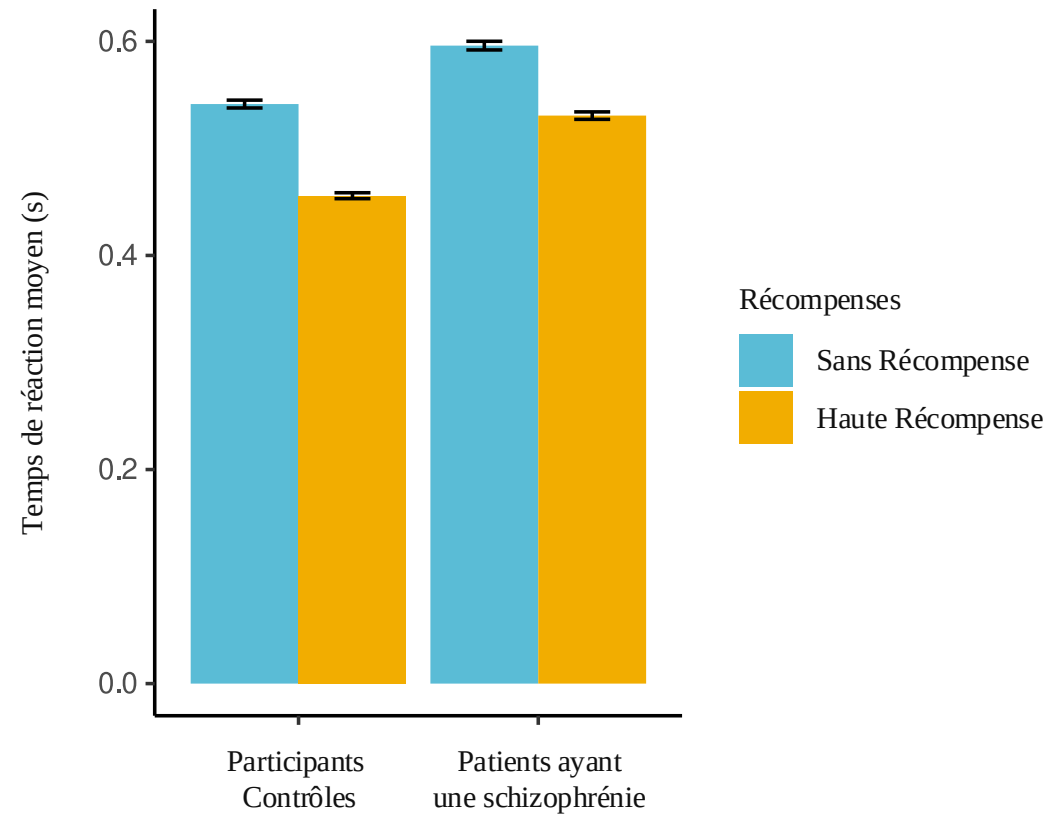


LES ÉTUDES COMPORTEMENTALES

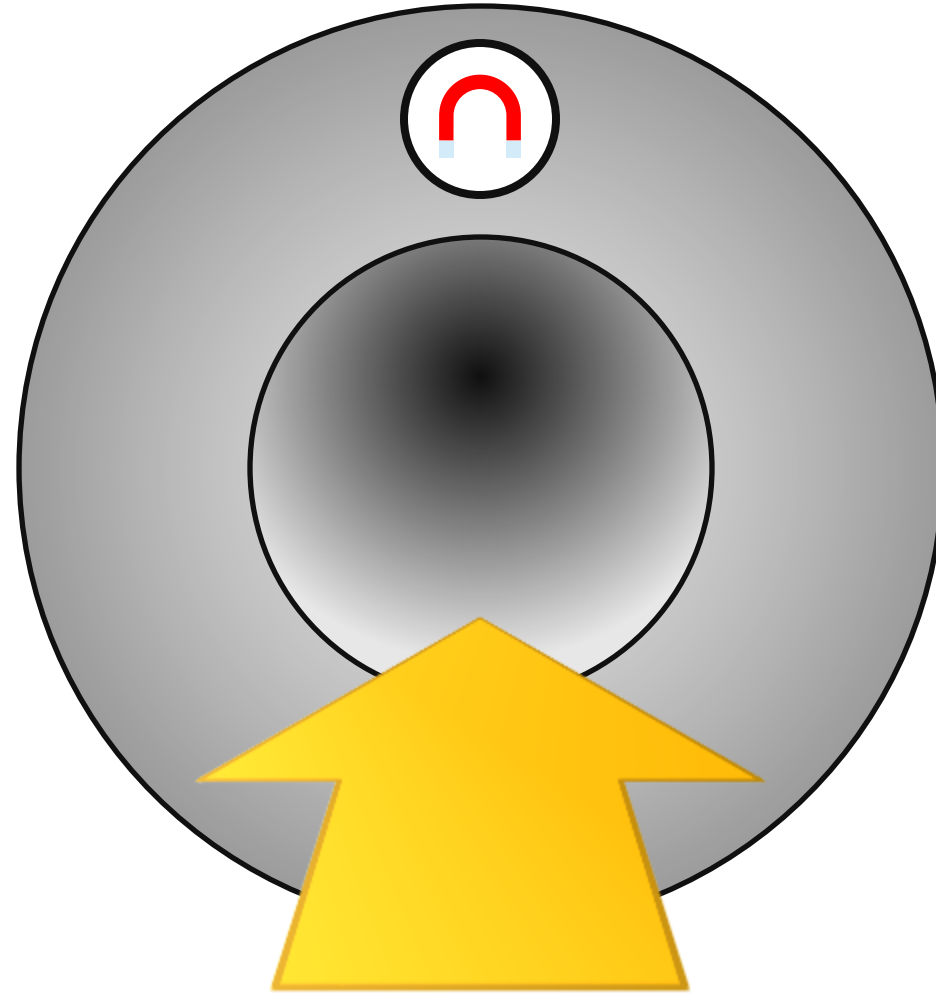


Knutson et al. (2000); Simon et al. (2015)

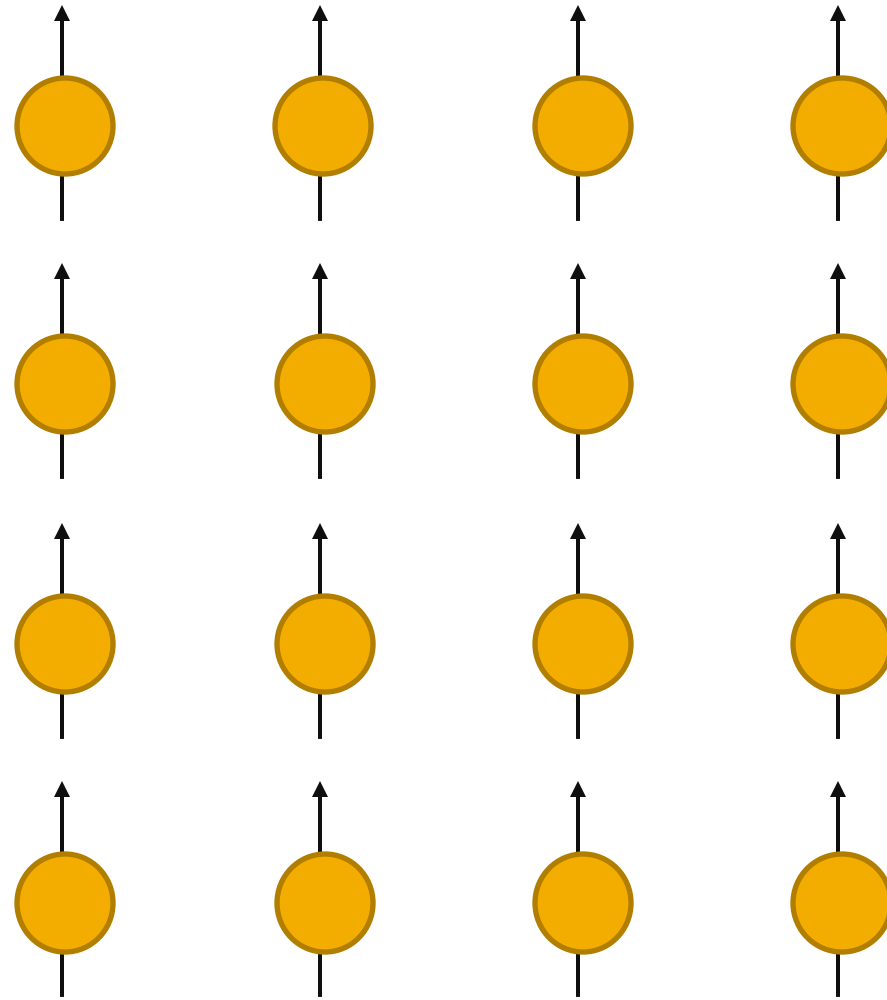
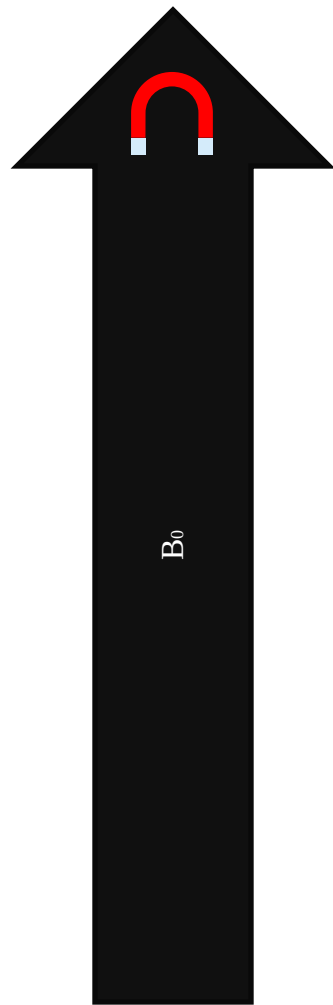


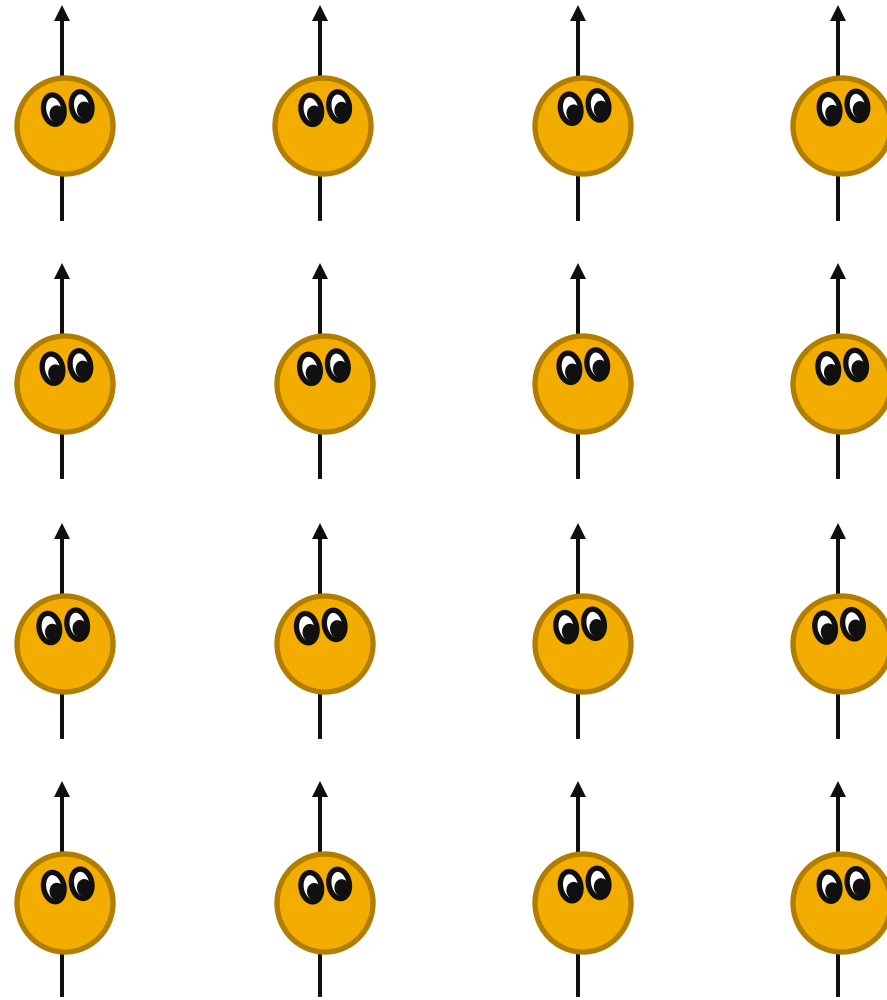
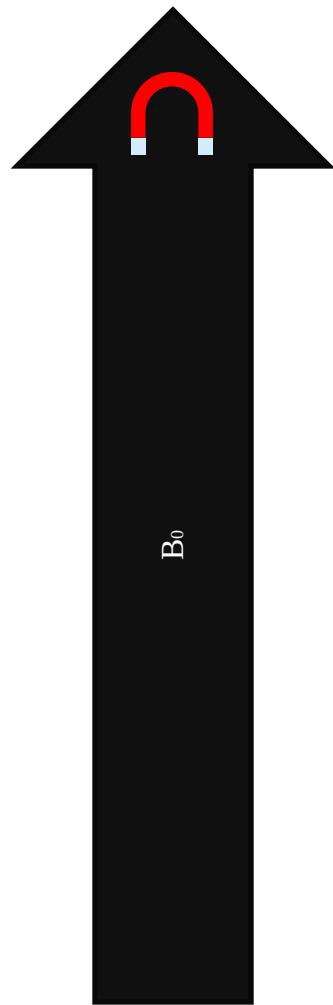


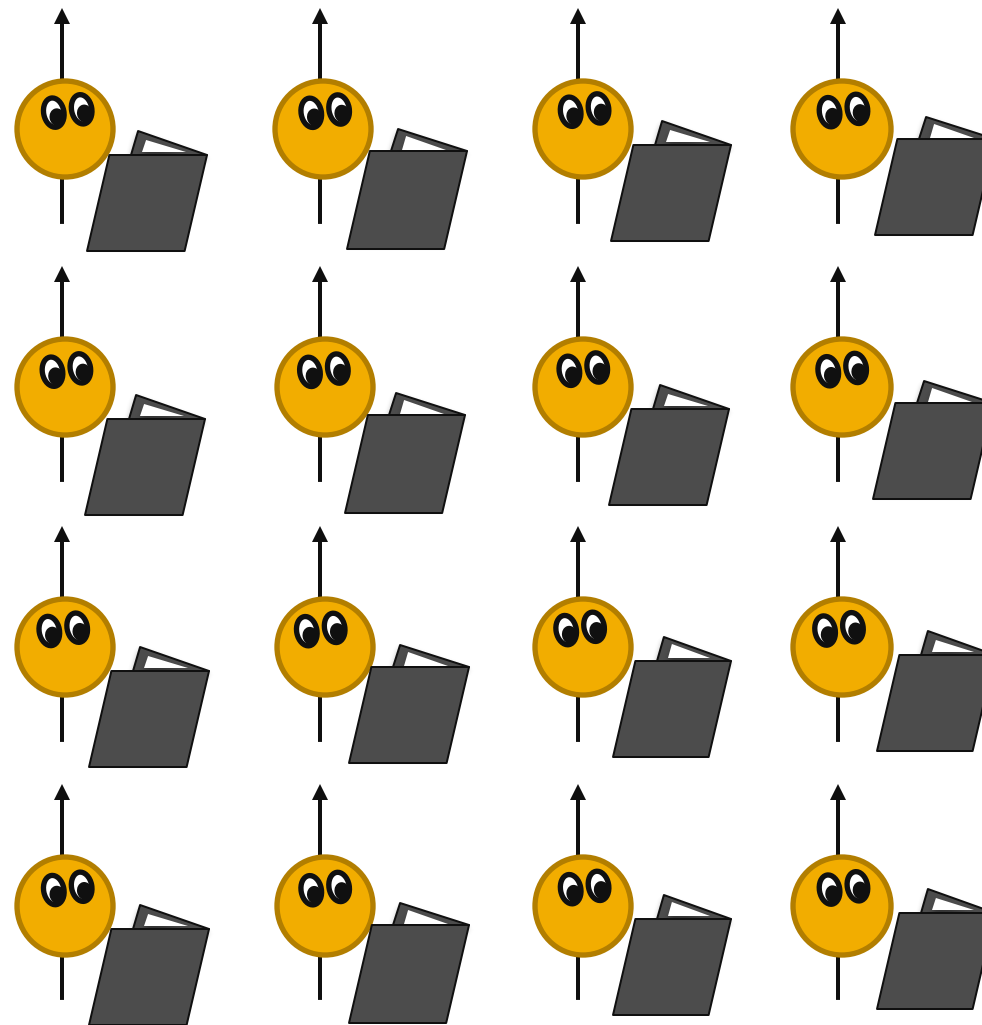
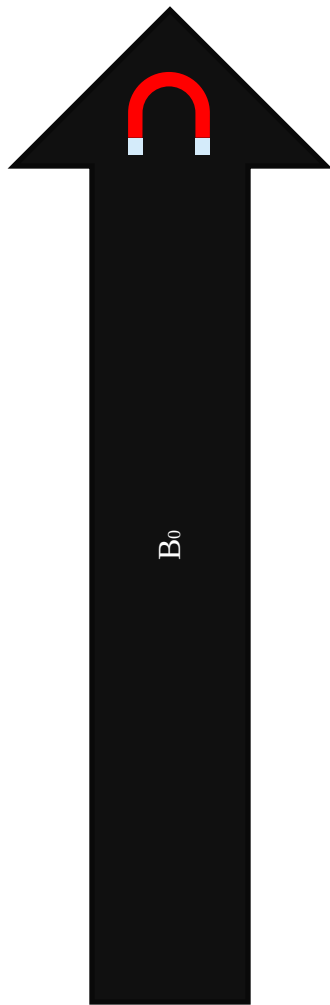
LES ÉTUDES IRM

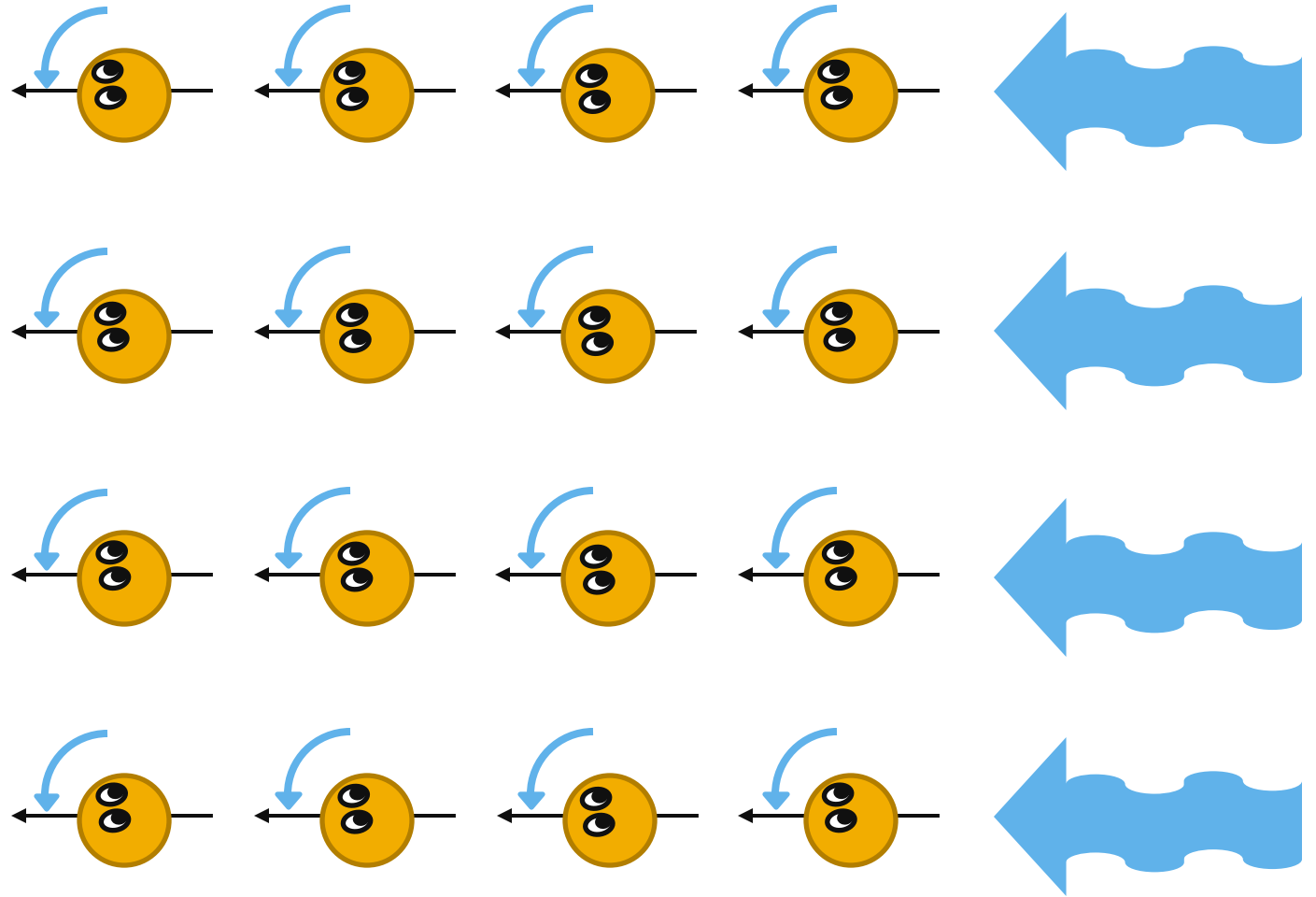
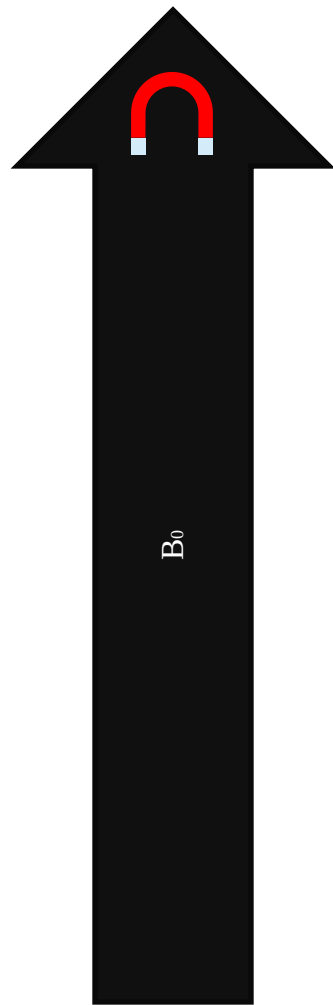


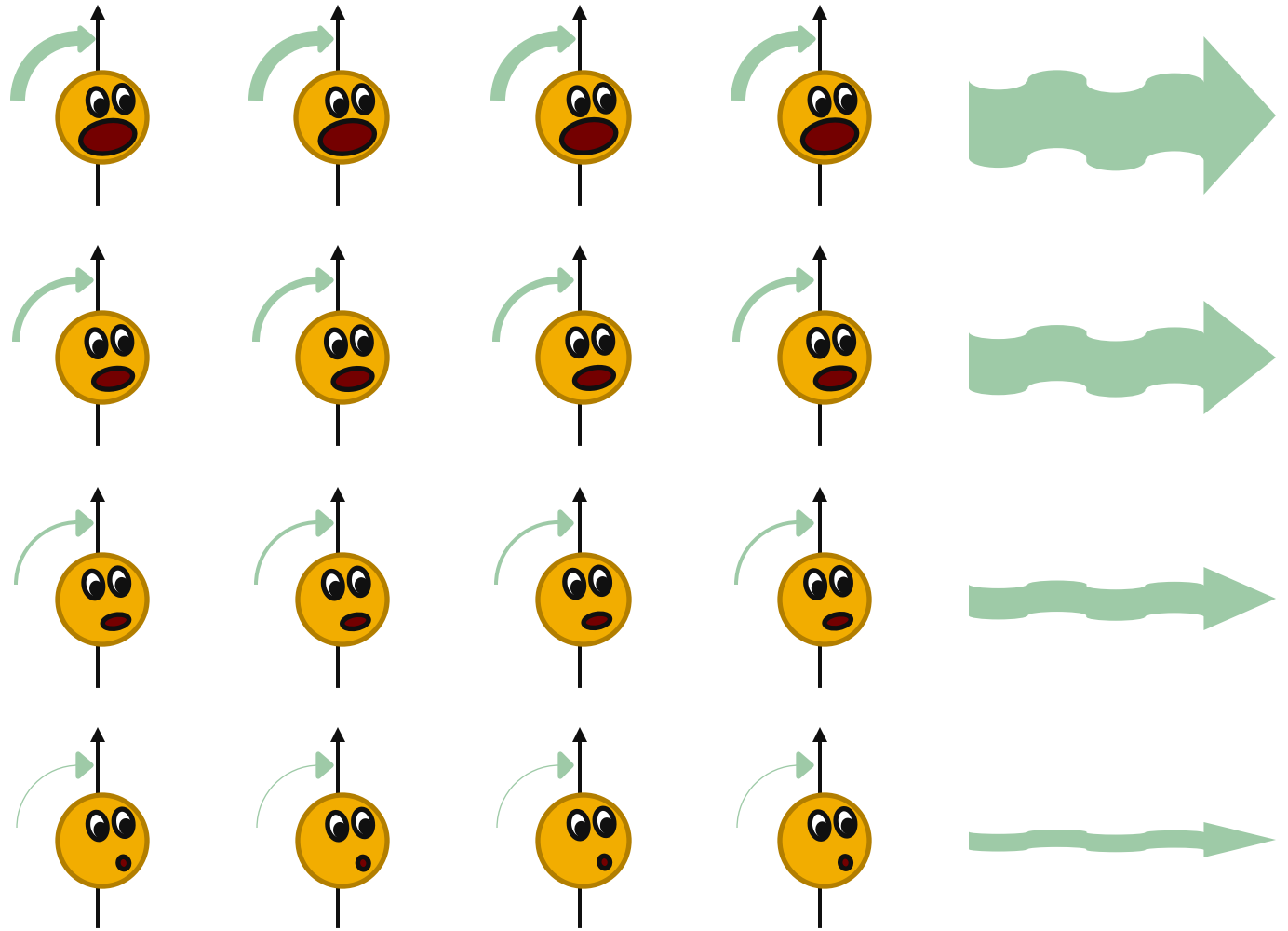
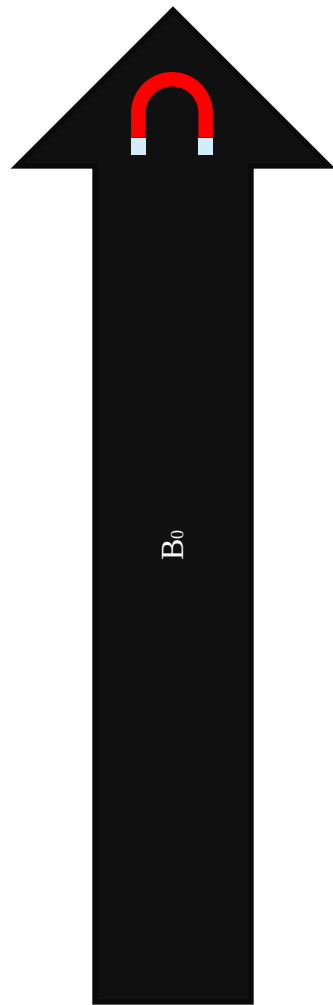


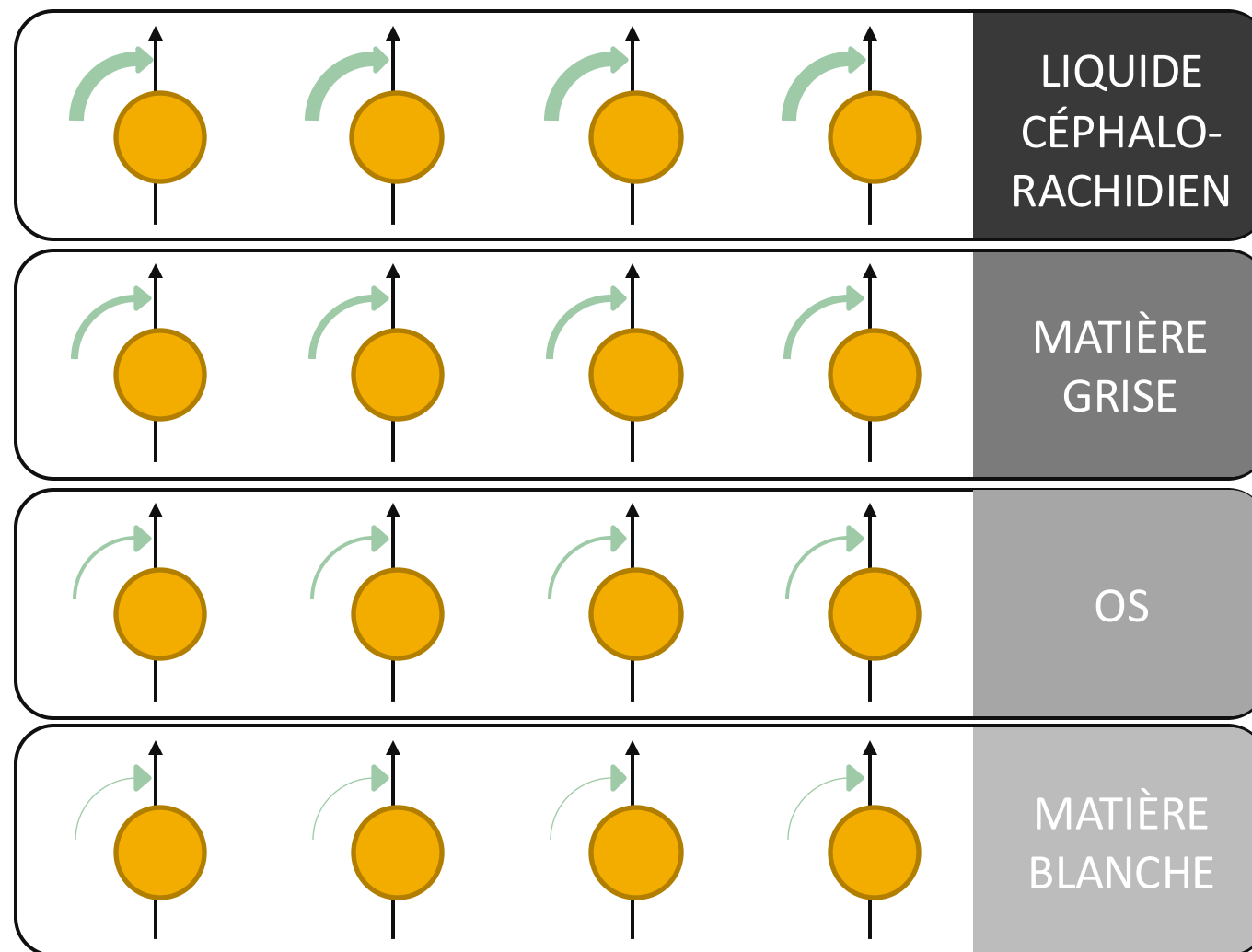
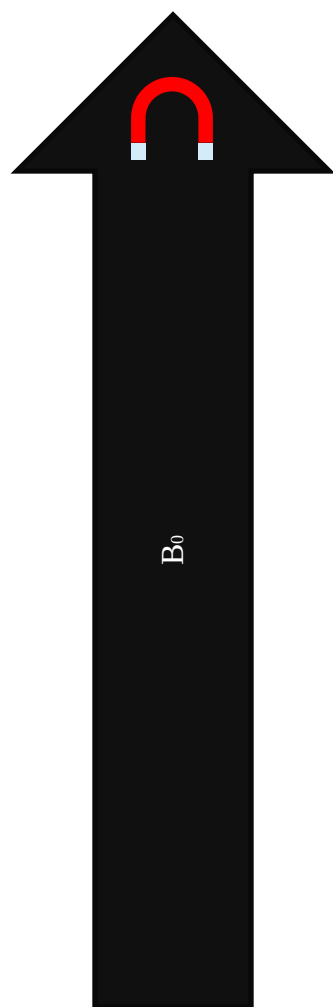


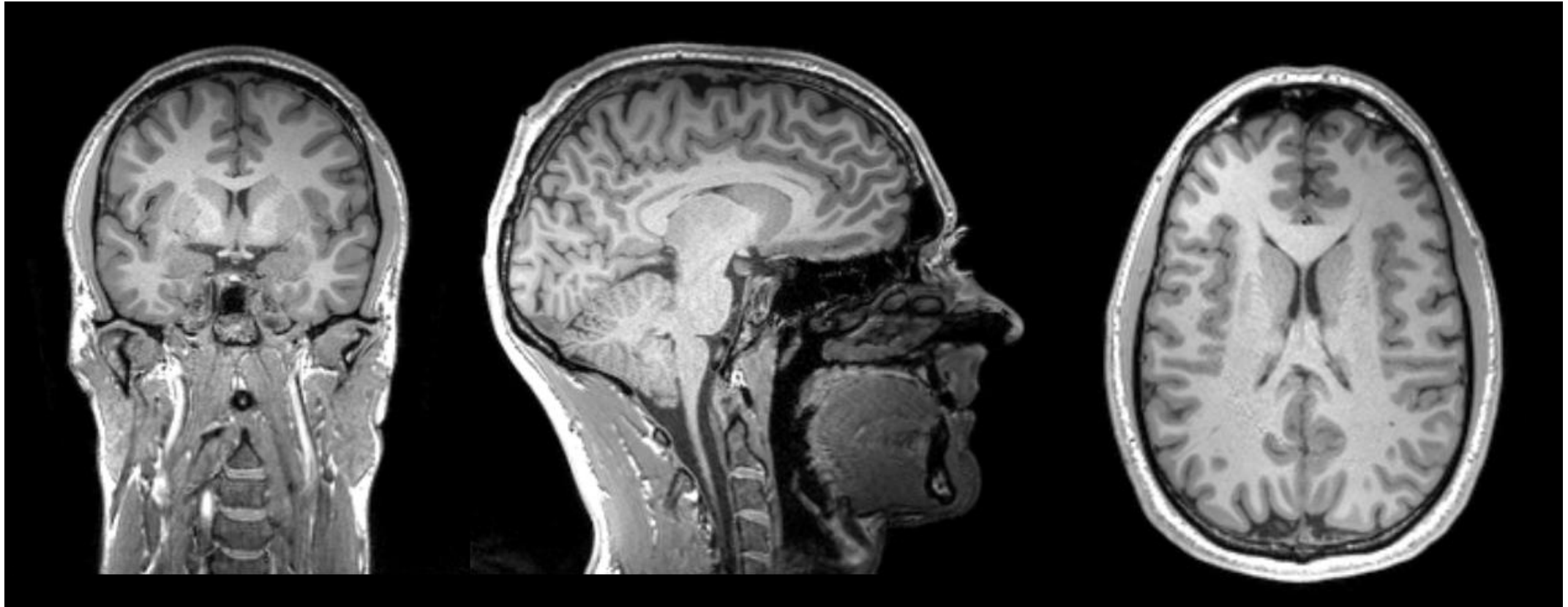


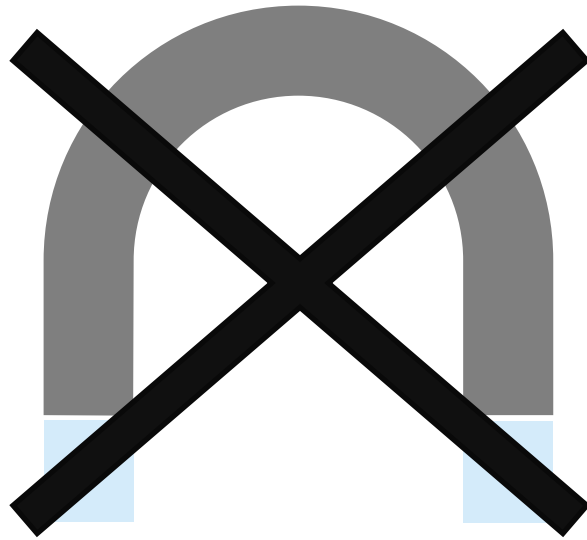




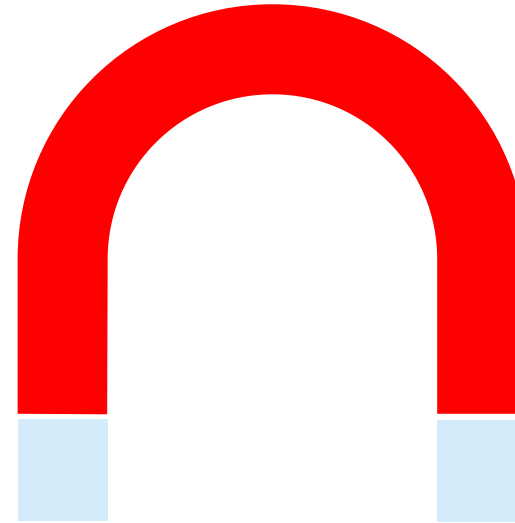




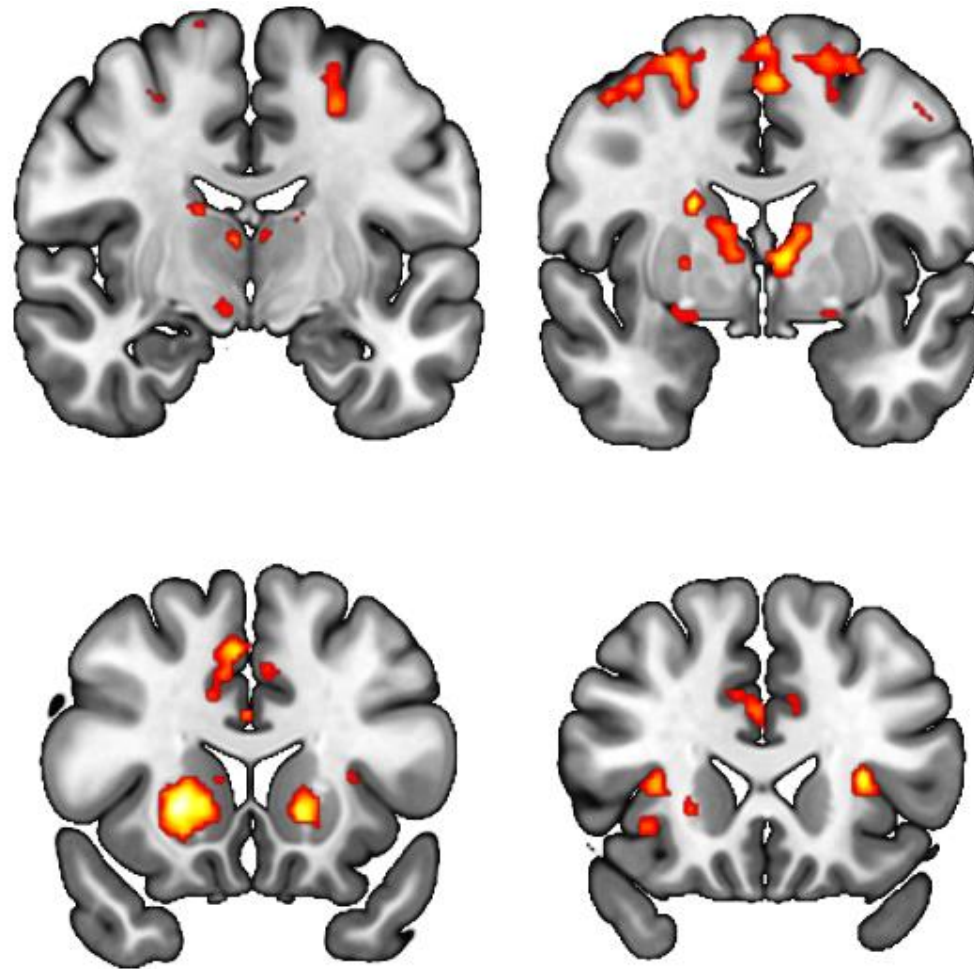




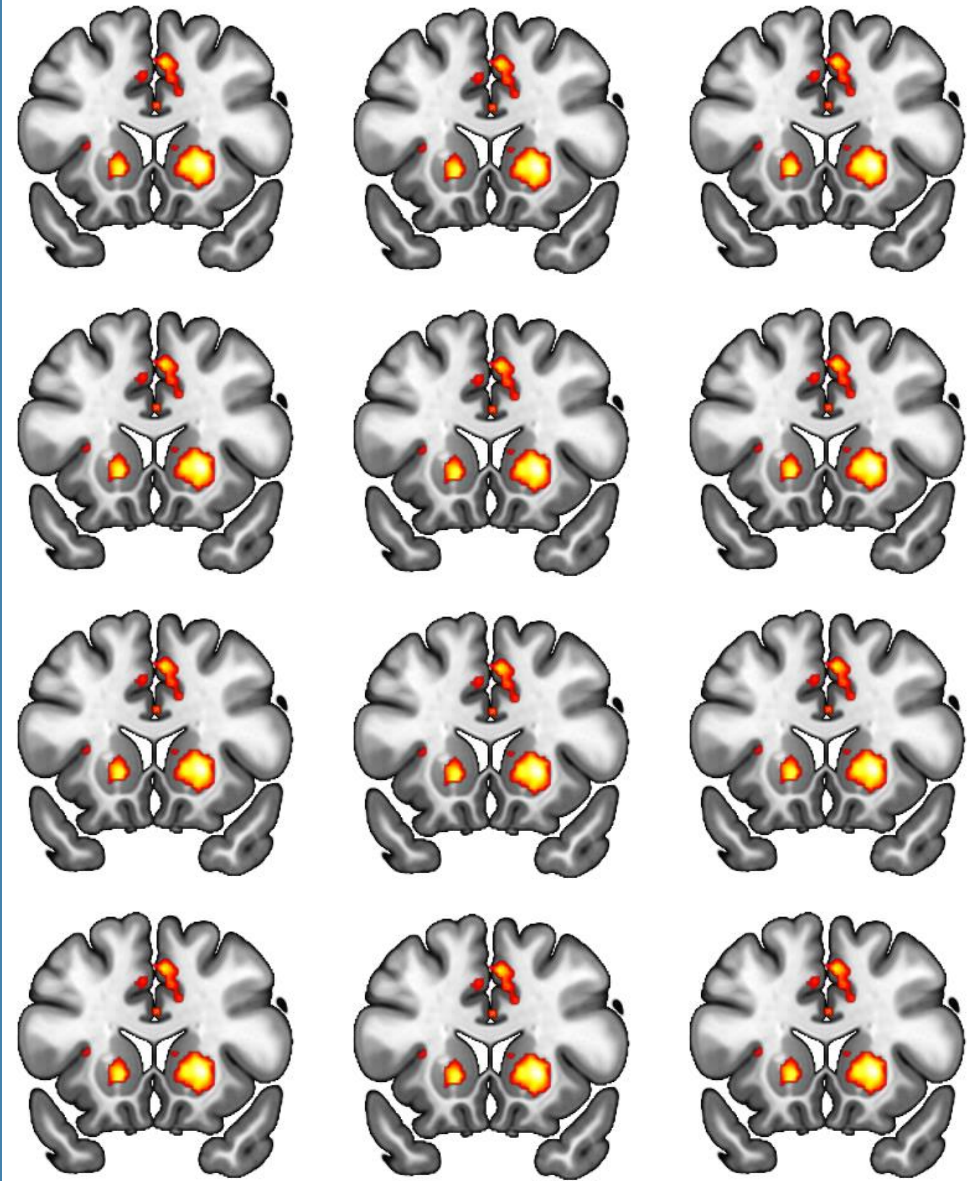
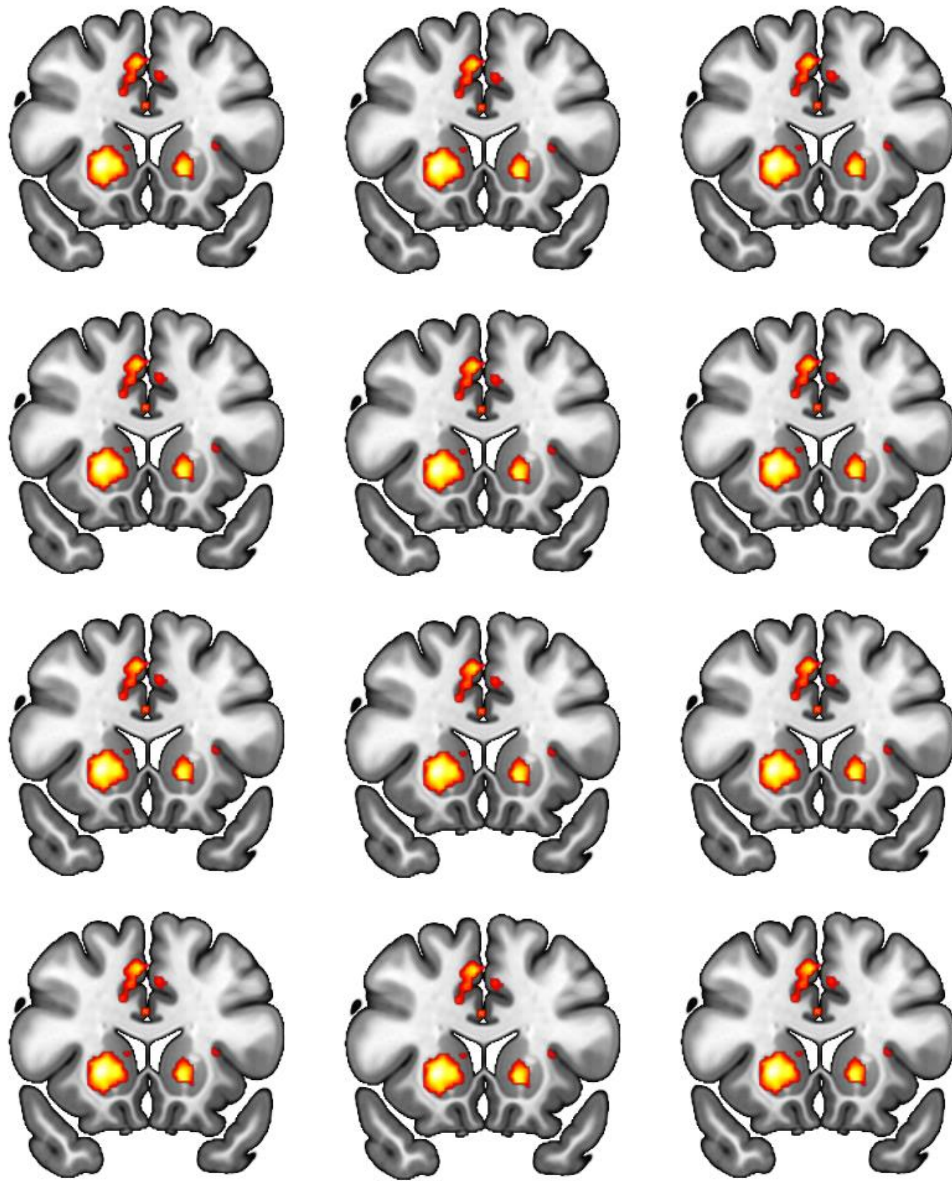
Sang avec Oxygène



Sang sans Oxygène

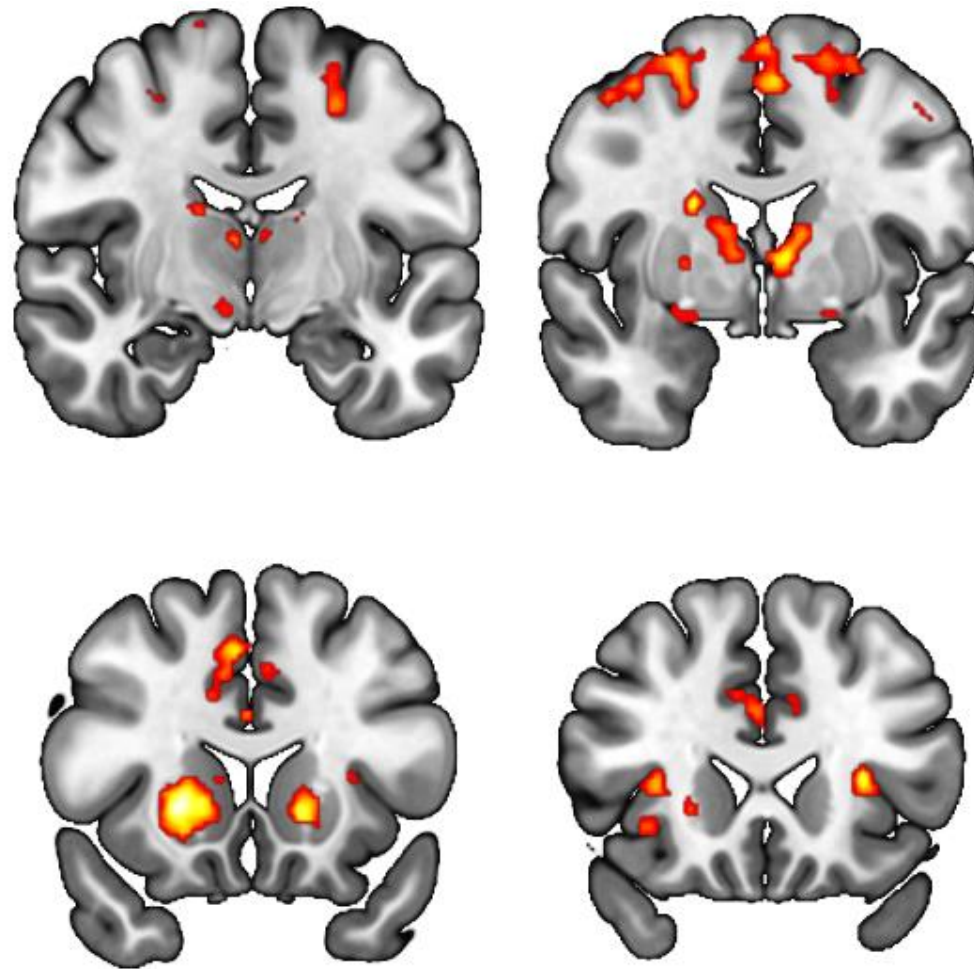


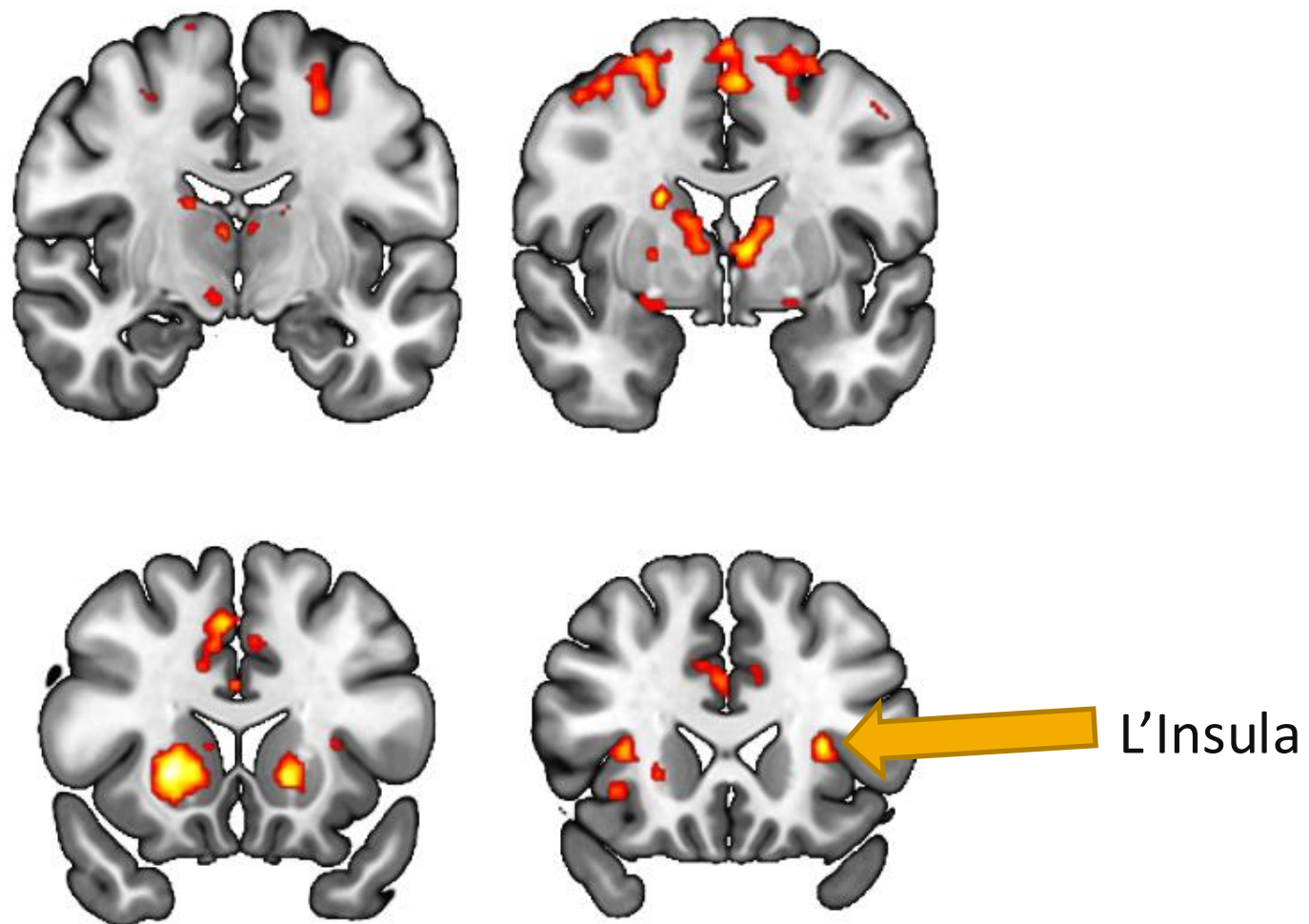
Personnes sans trouble

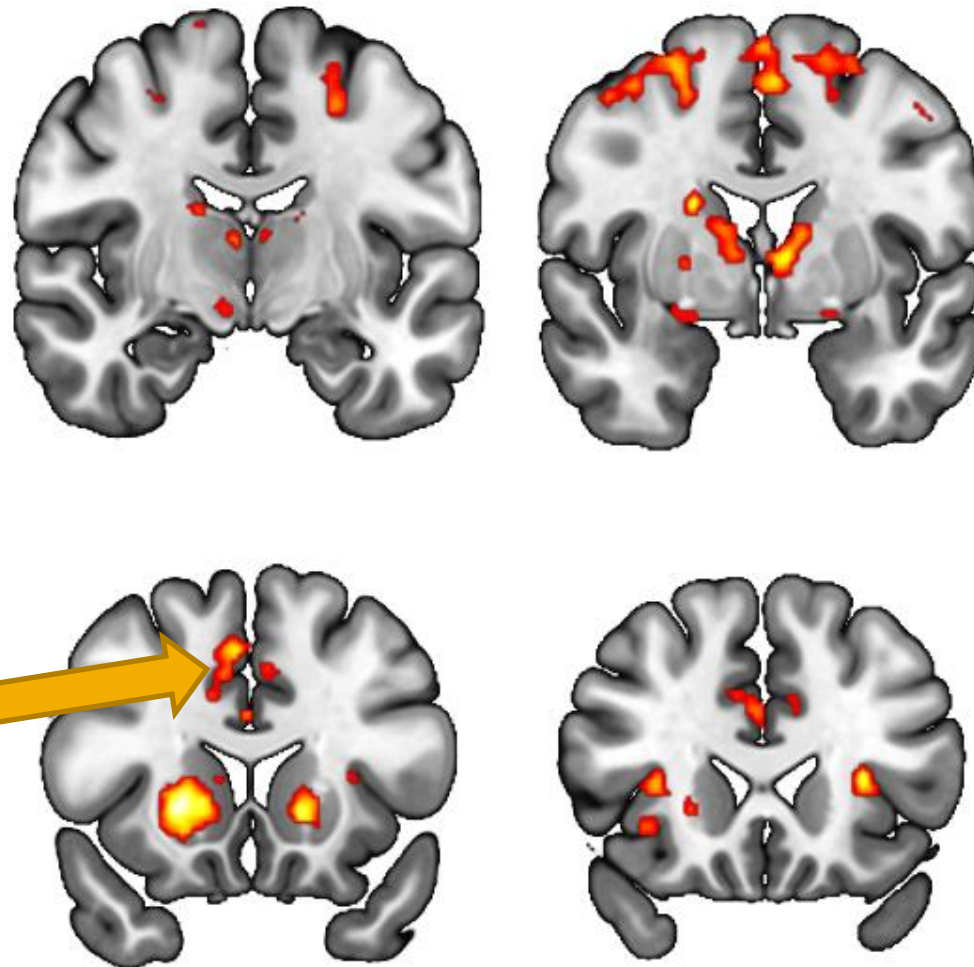


Personnes avec schizophrénie

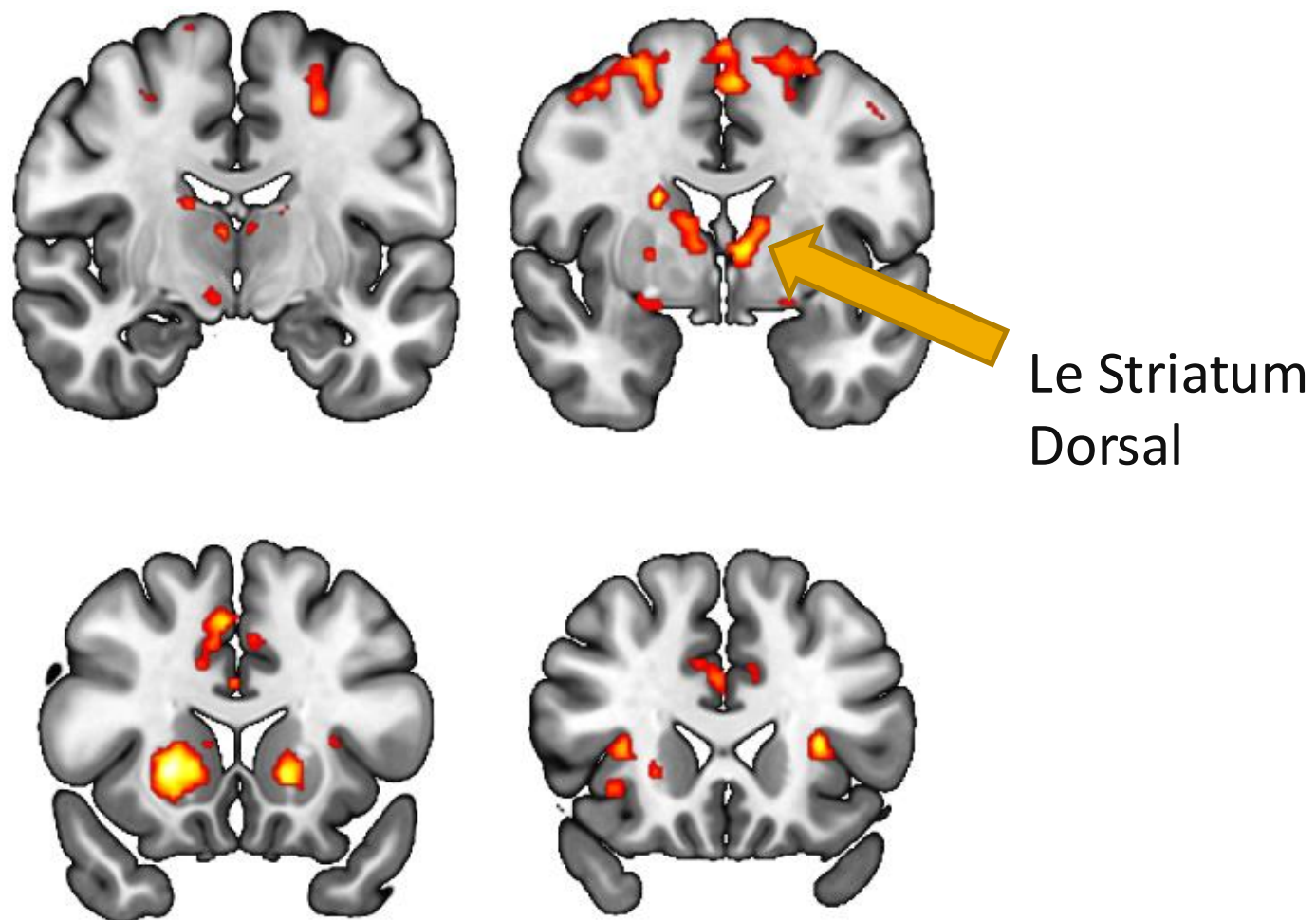
L'ANTICIPATION DE LA RÉCOMPENSE CHEZ LES PERSONNES SANS TROUBLE PSYCHIQUE



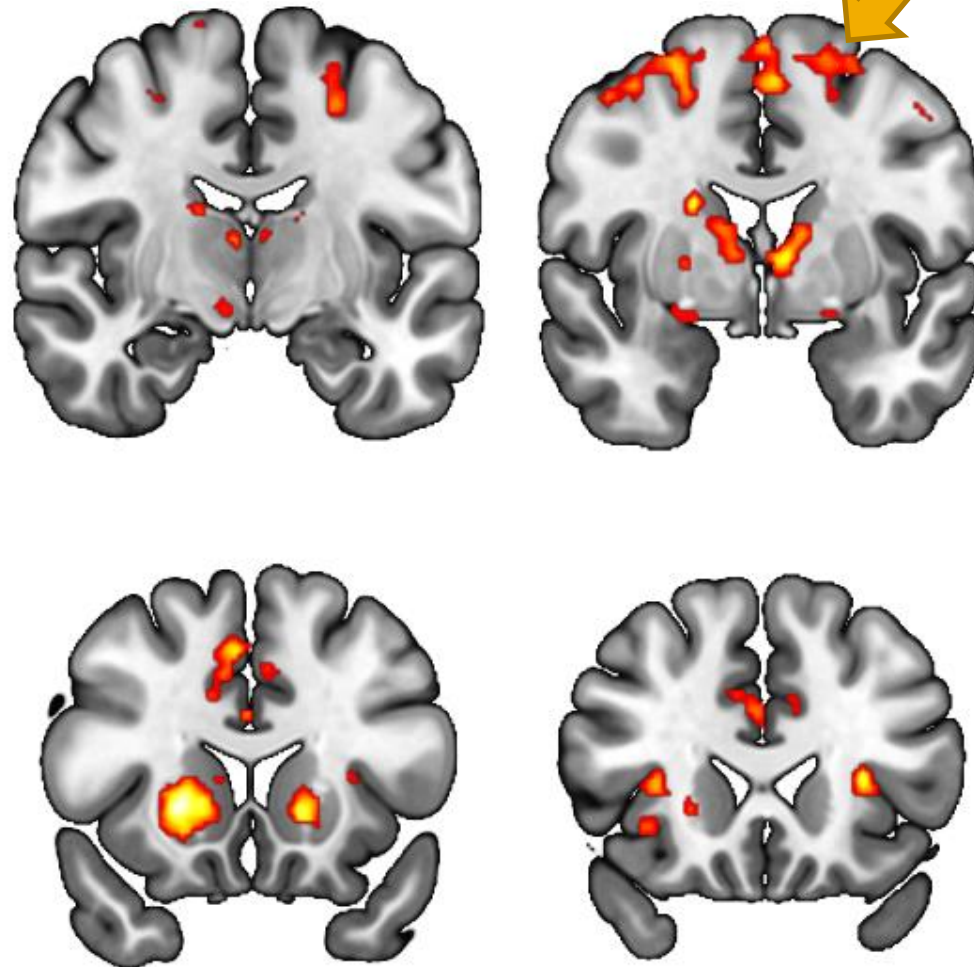


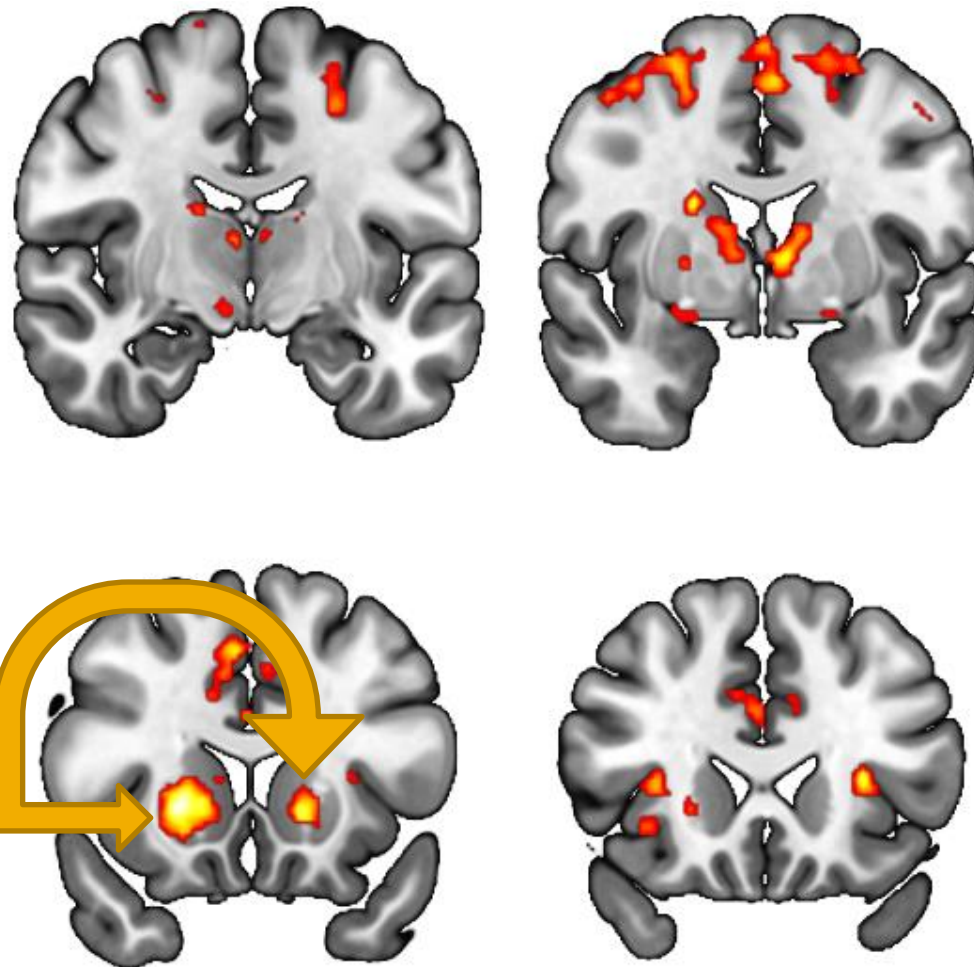


Le Cortex Cingulaire
Antérieur



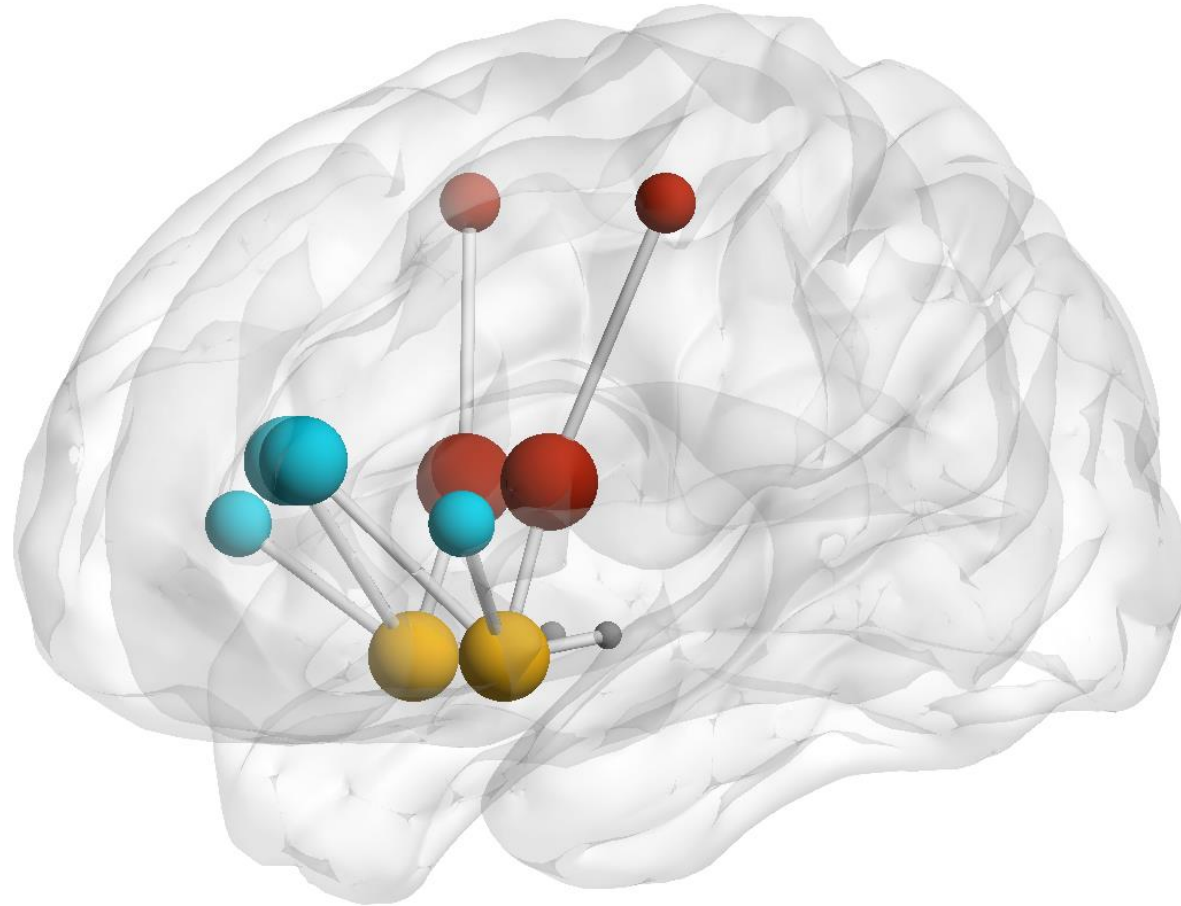
Le Cortex
Précentral

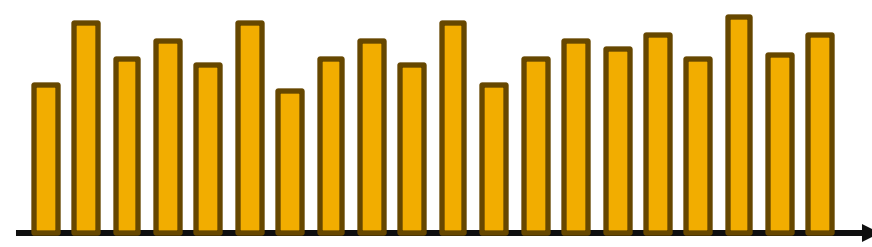
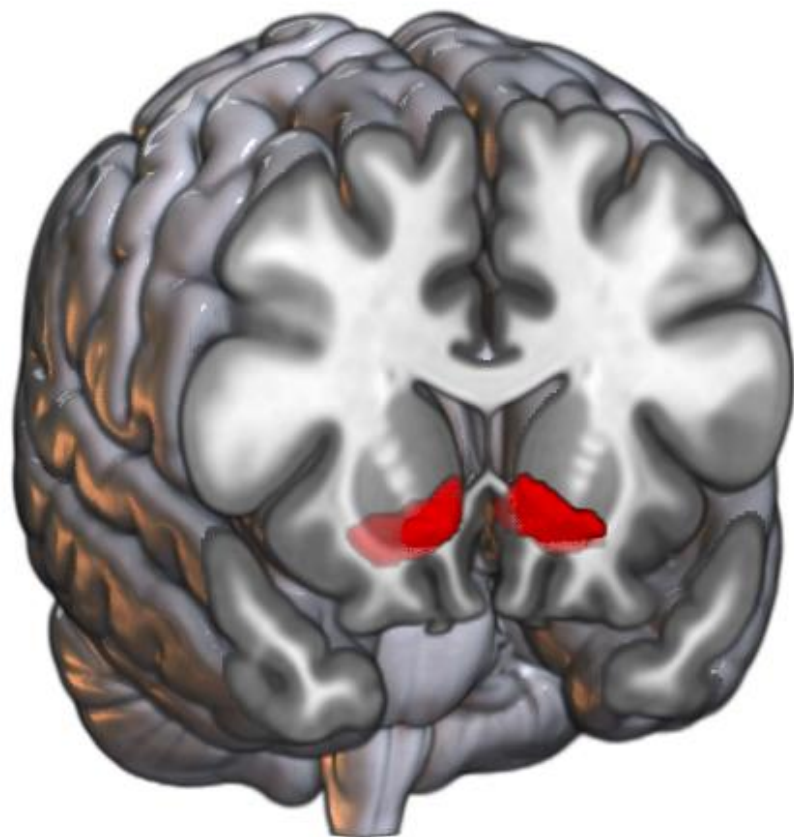


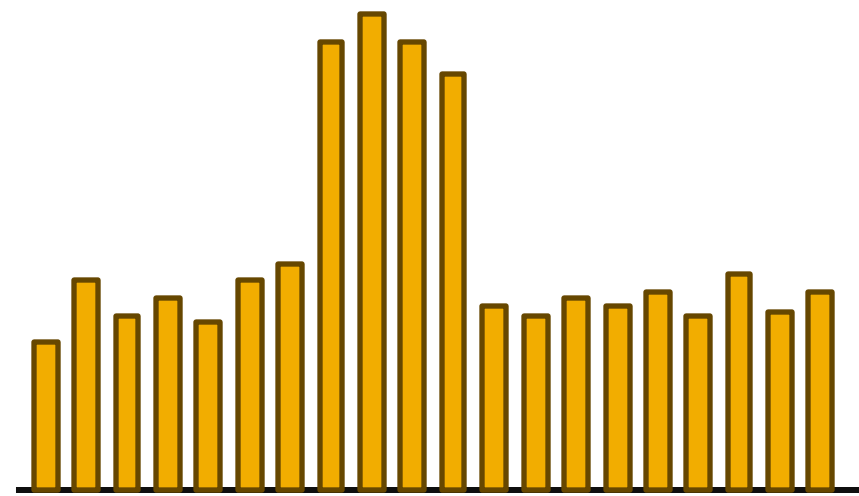
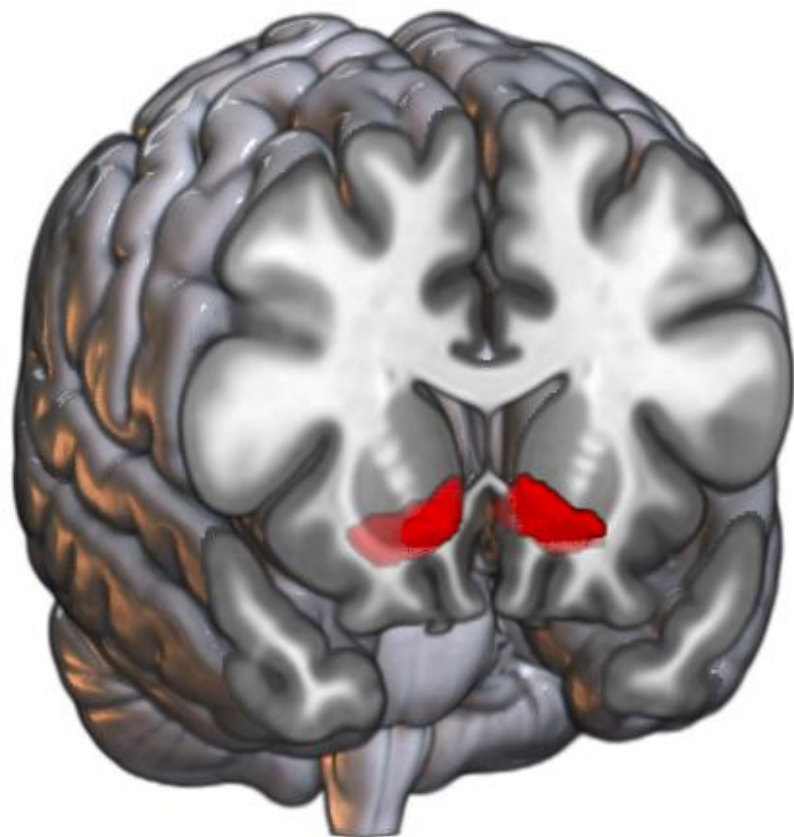


Les Striatums
Ventraux

SAILLANCE MOTIVATIONNELLE

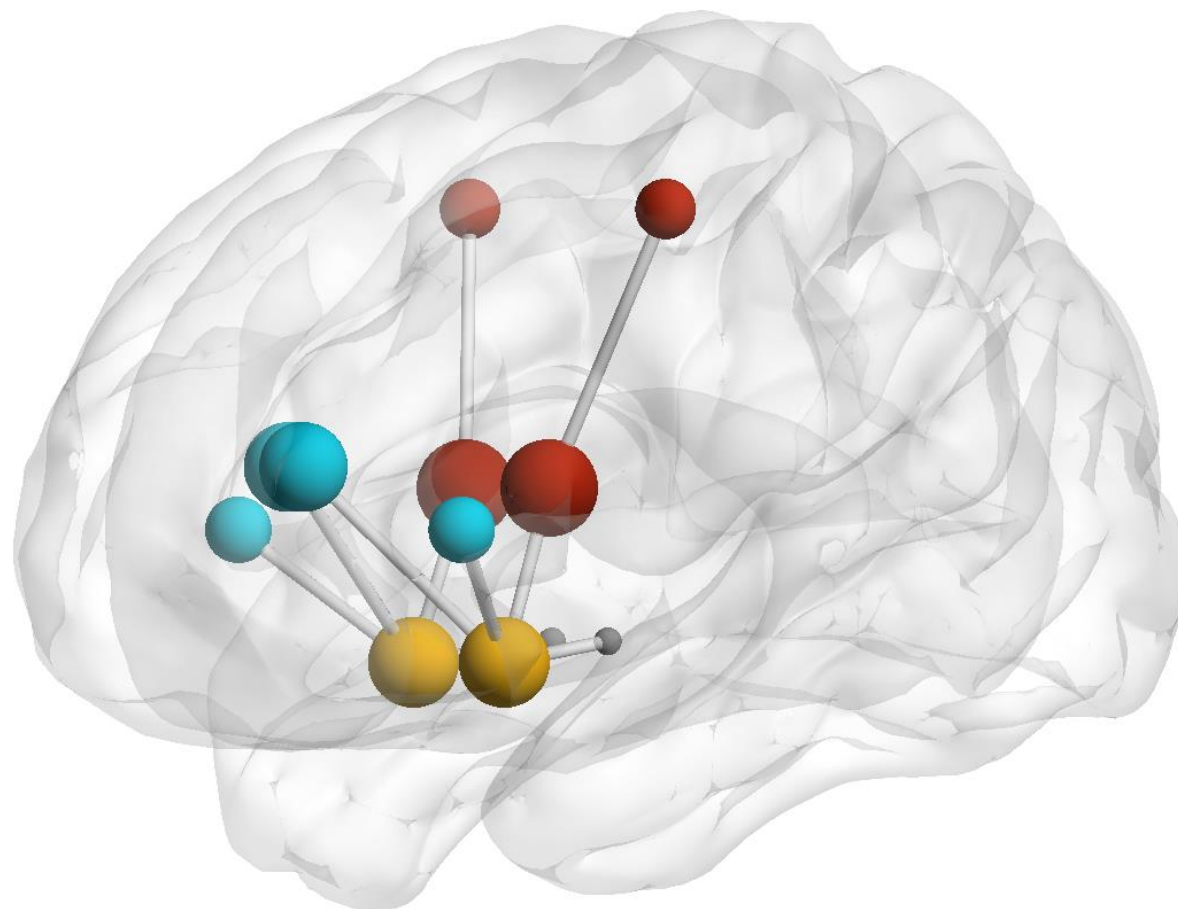






**BIAIS
ATTENTIONNEL**

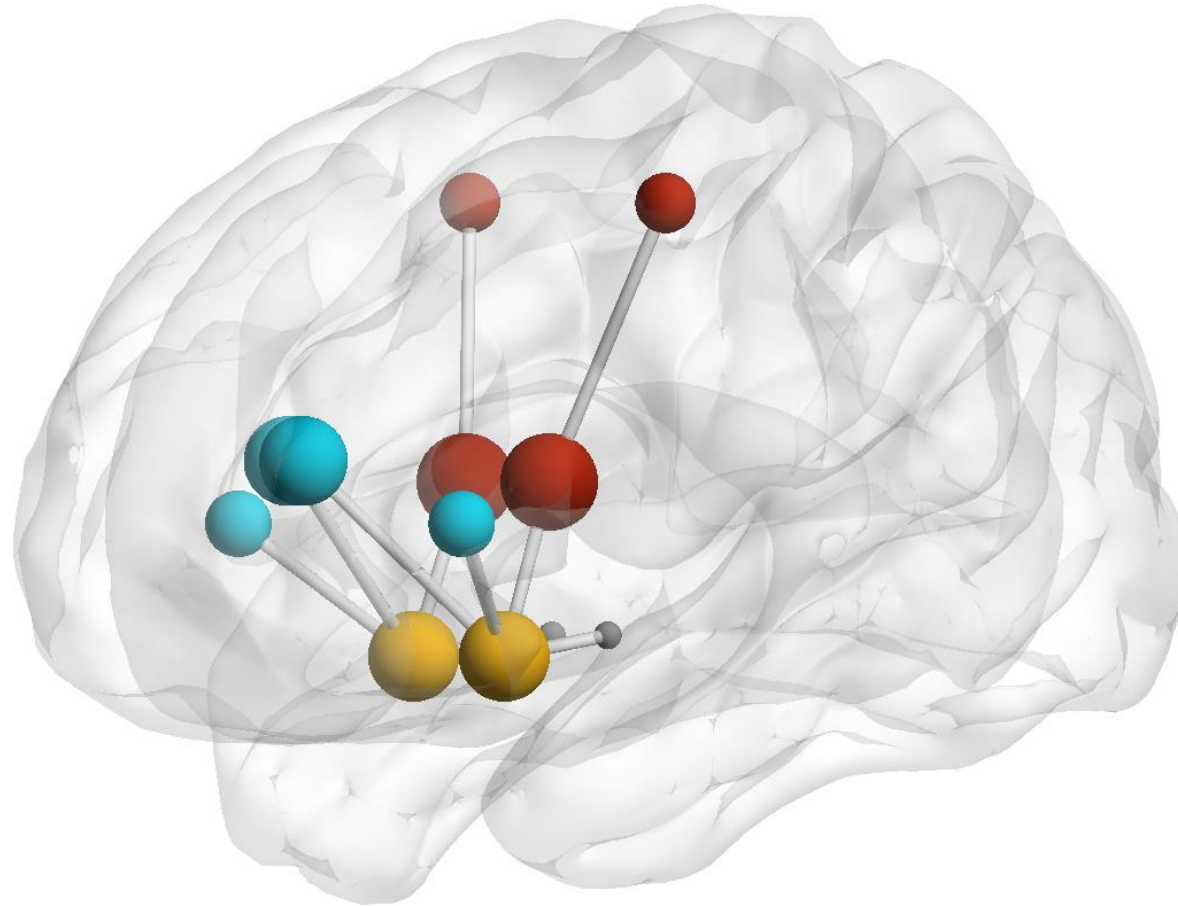
**SAILLANCE
MOTIVATIONNELLE**



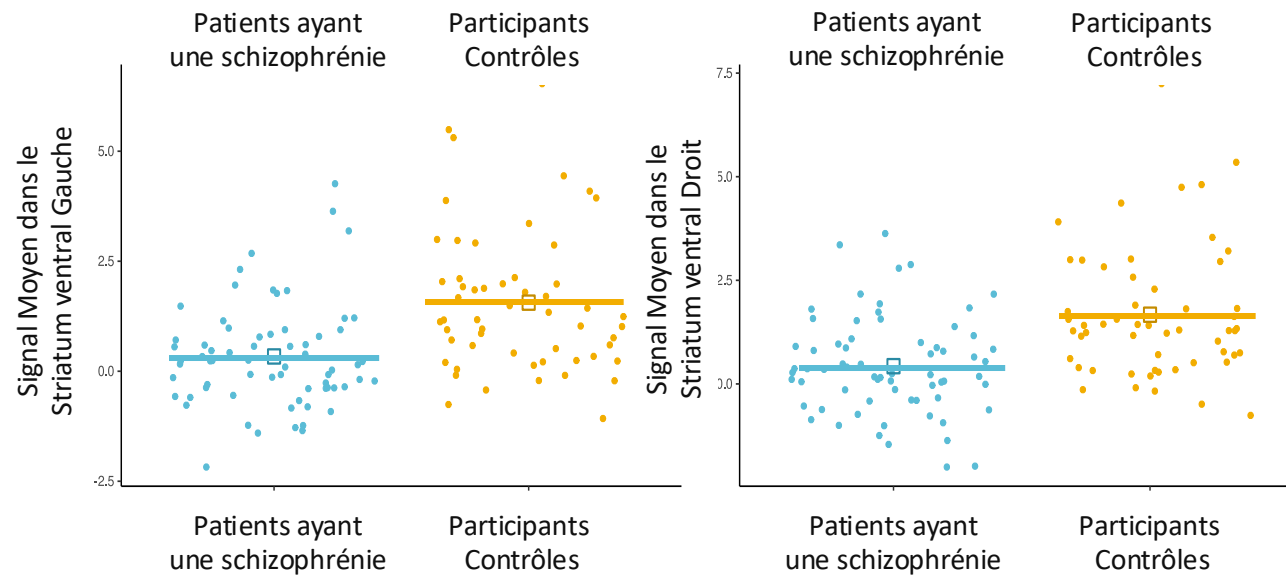
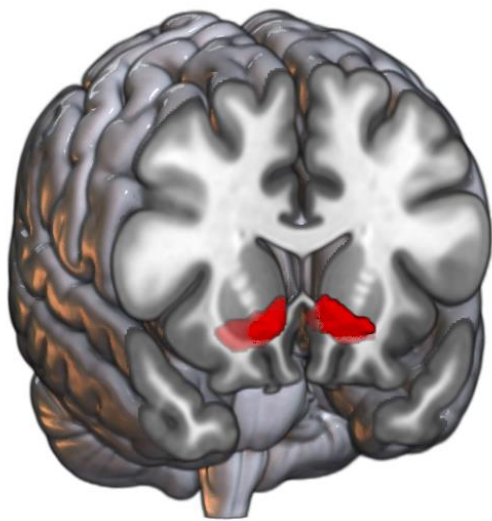
**BIAIS
ATTENTIONNEL**

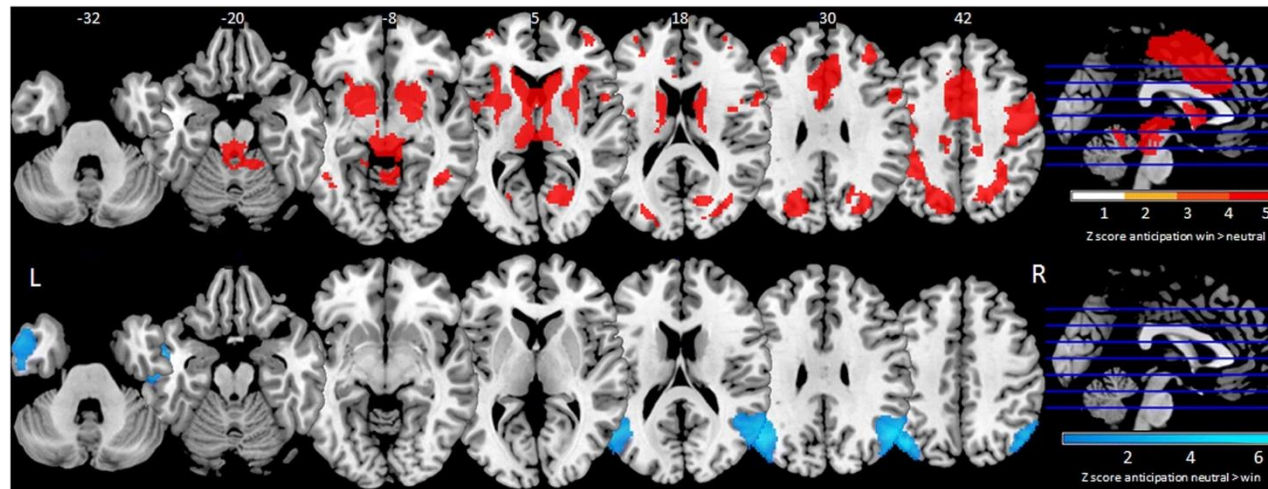
**SAILLANCE
MOTIVATIONNELLE**

**PRÉPARATION
MOTRICE**

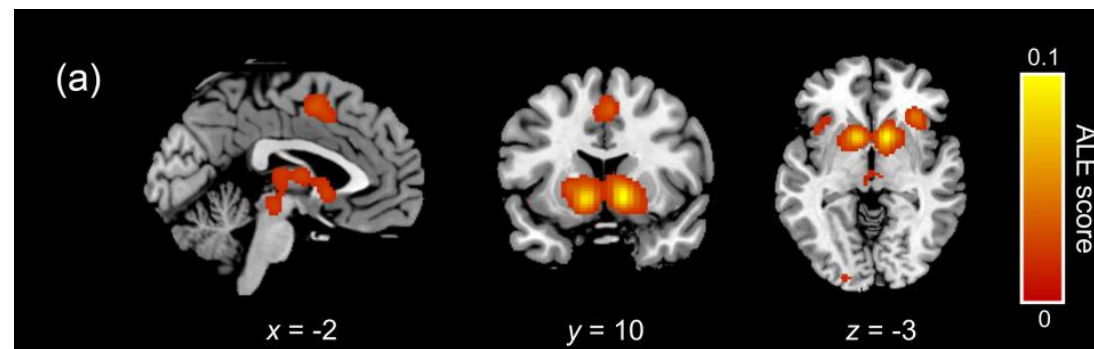


ET CHEZ LES PERSONNES AYANT UNE SCHIZOPHRÉNIE ?

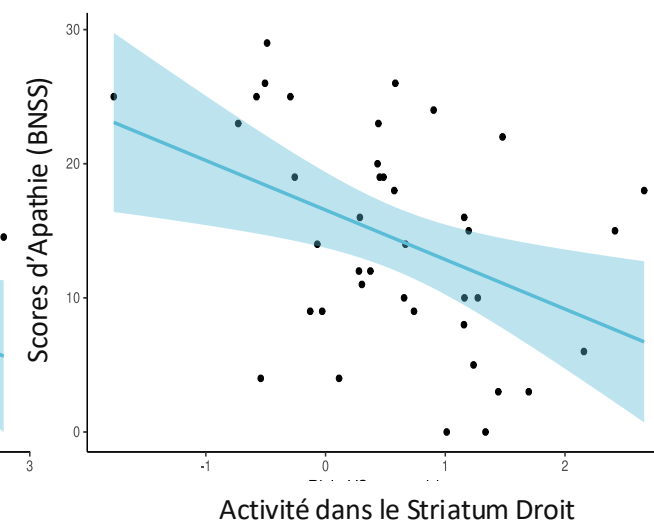
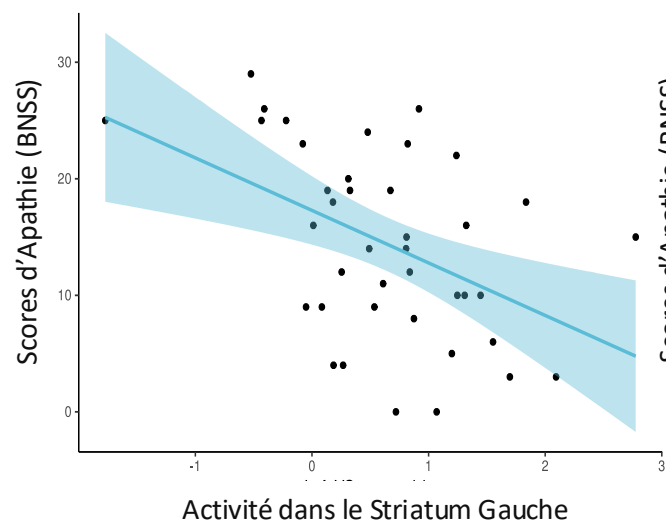
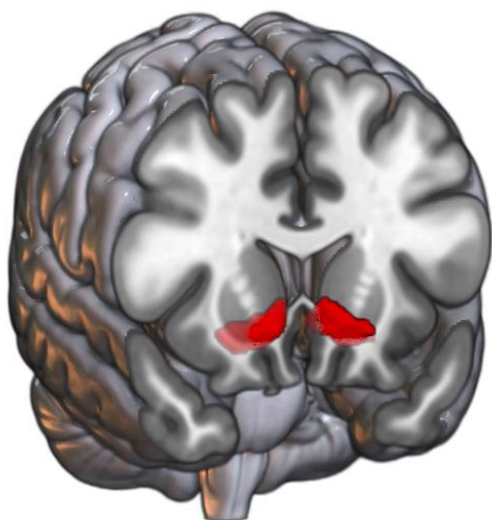




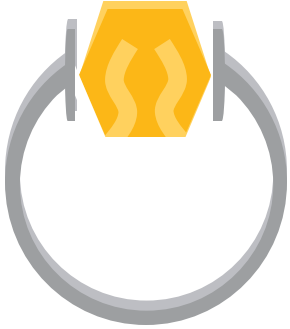
Adapted from Wilson et al. (2018)



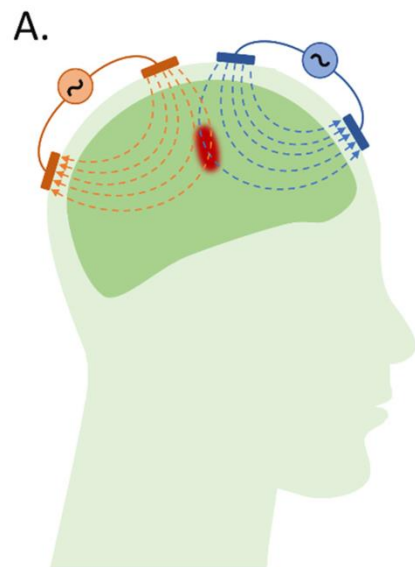
Adapted from Oldham et al. (2018)



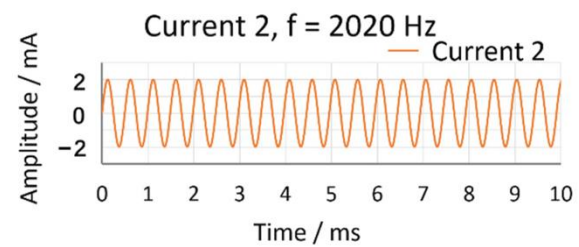
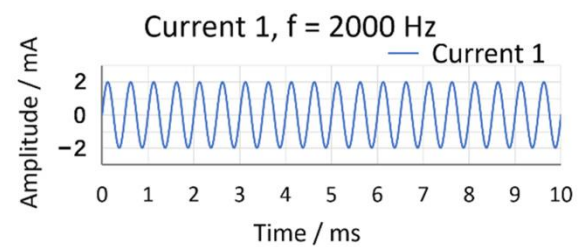
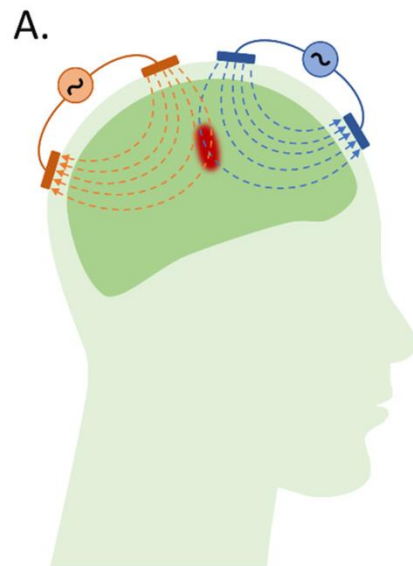
**ET ALORS... QU'EST-
CE QU'ON PEUT
FAIRE MAINTENANT?**



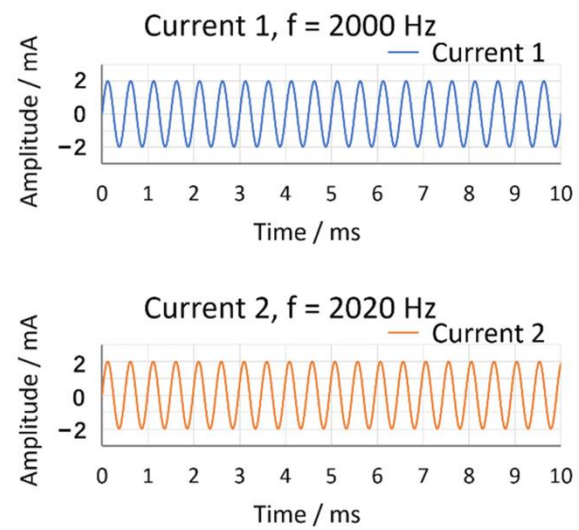
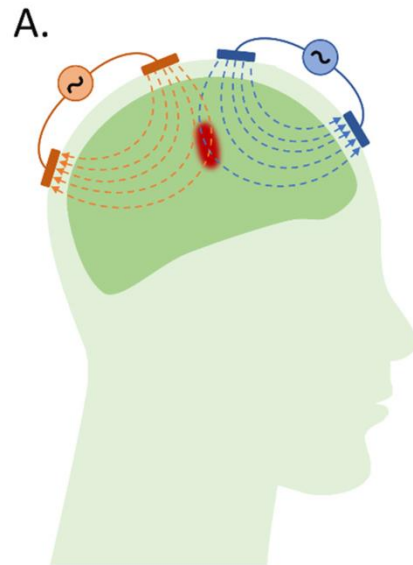
PROJET MITHRIL



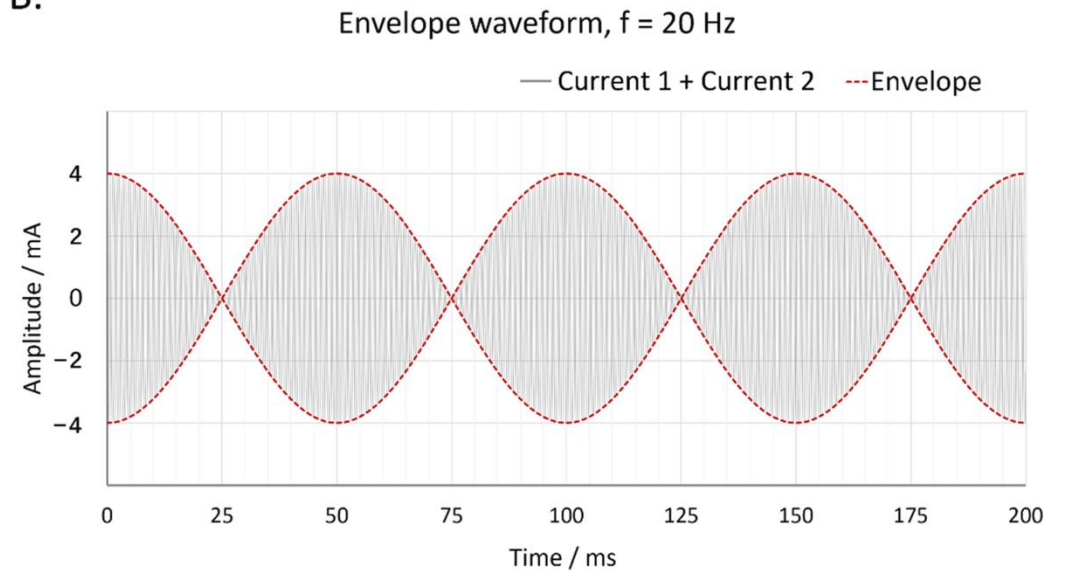
► Taken from Piao et al., 2022



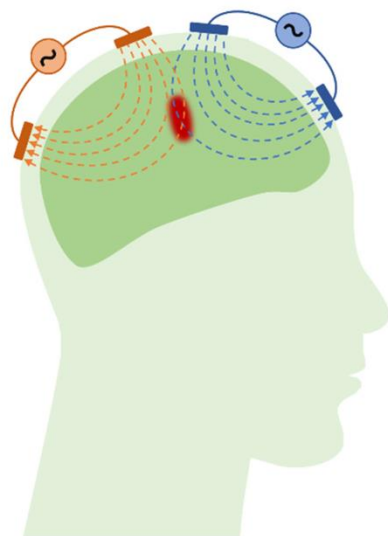
► Taken from Piao et al., 2022



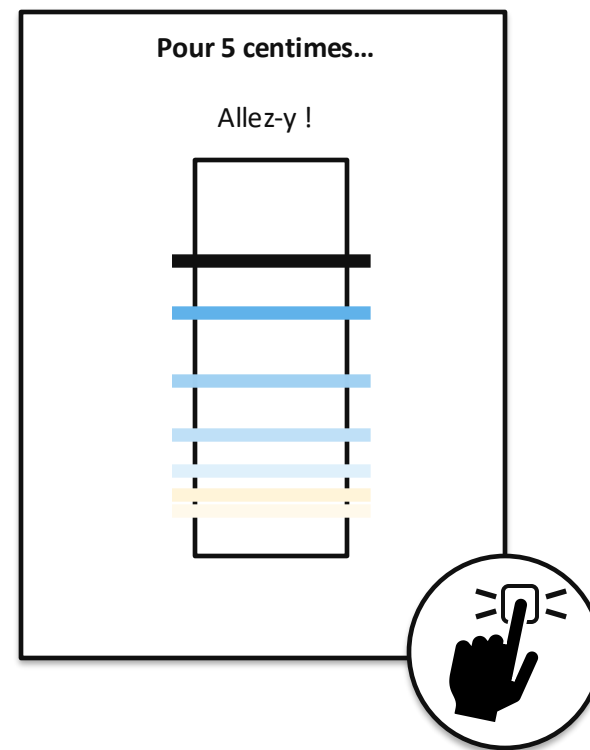
B.



► Taken from Piao et al., 2022

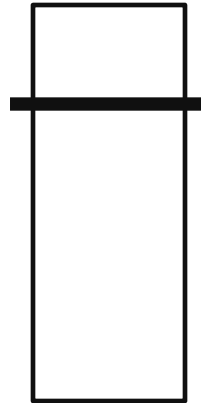


+





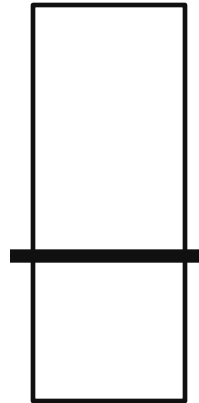
Pour 5 centimes...



NON

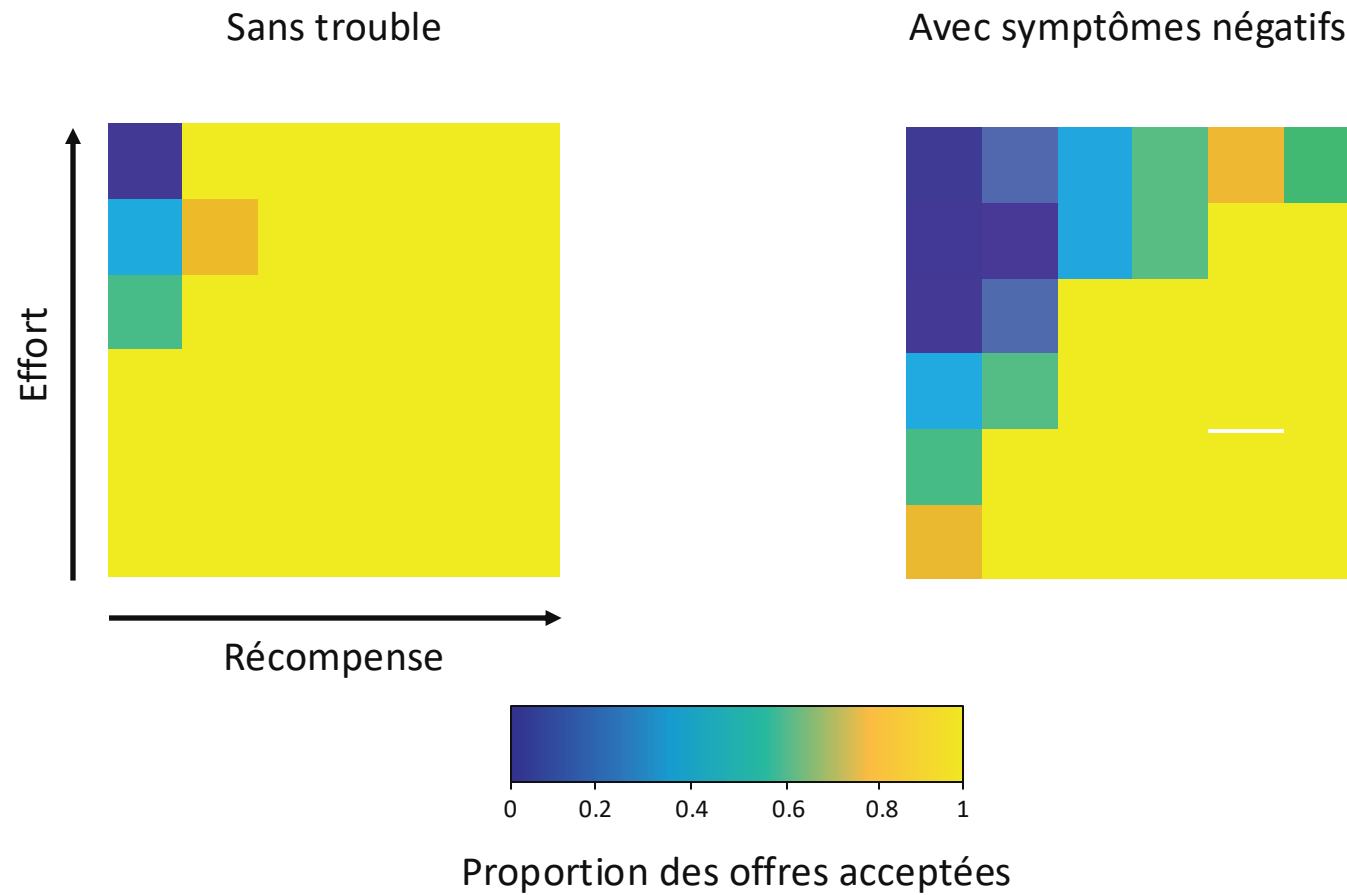
OUI

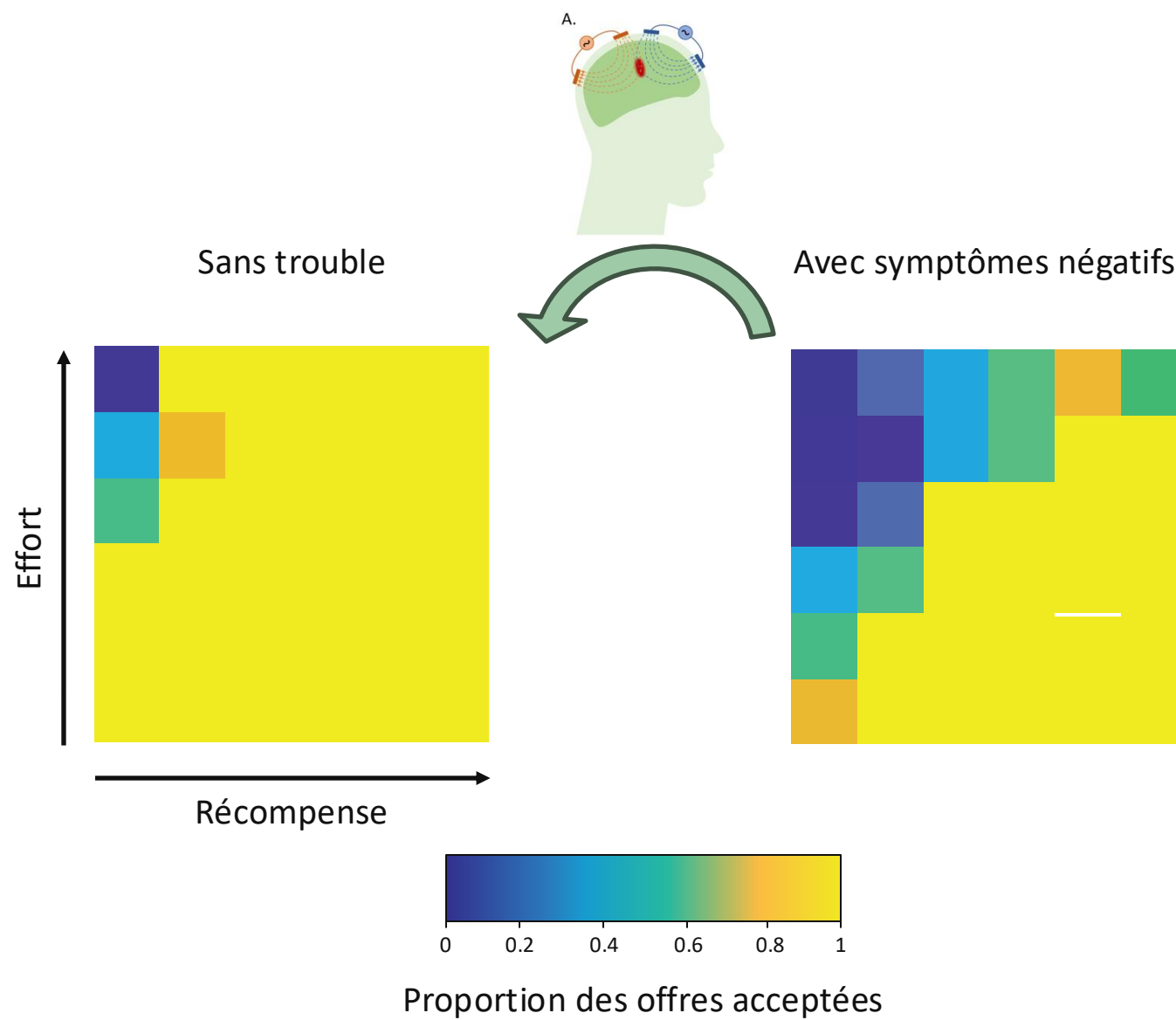
Pour 20 centimes...



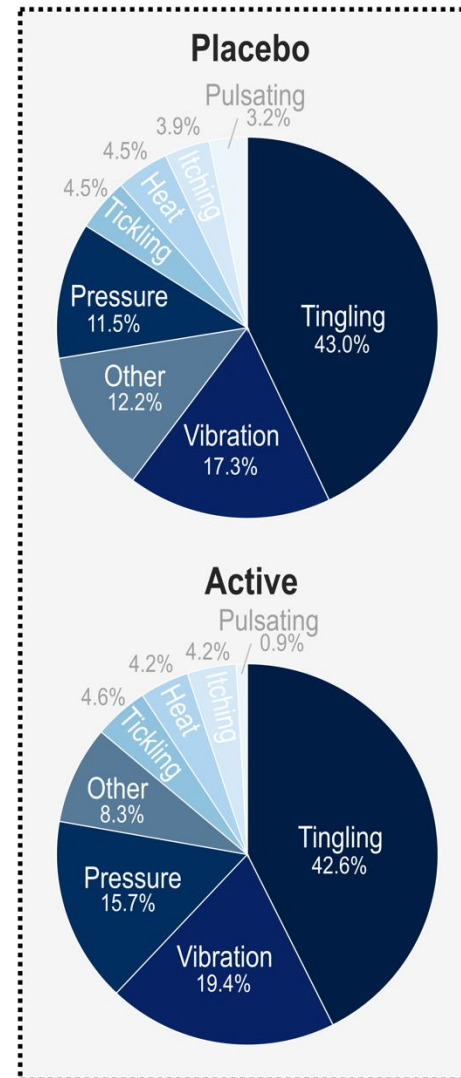
NON

OUI



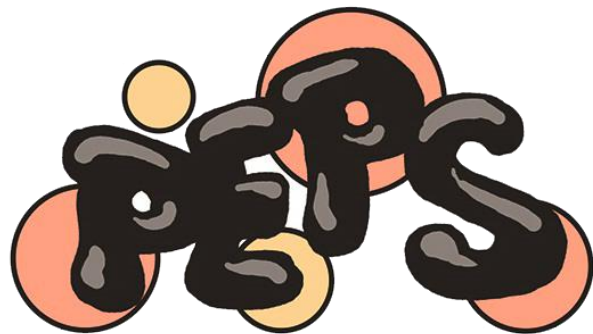


B.



D. Post-experiment guess





PROJET

Mariia Kaliuzhna et
PEPS



Expérience
concrète



Observation
réfléchie



Conceptualisation
abstraite



Expérimentation
active

MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION.