

# Effects of Dopamine D2/D3 Blockade on Human Sensory and Sensorimotor Gating in Initially Antipsychotic-Naive, First-Episode Schizophrenia Patients

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It has been suggested that psychophysiological measures of sensory and sensorimotor gating, P50 gating and prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex (PPI), underlie core features of schizophrenia and are linked to dopaminergic pathways in the striatum and prefrontal cortex. In the present study, the effects of a potent D2/D3 receptor antagonist, amisulpride, were investigated on PPI and P50 gating in a large sample of antipsychotic-naive, first-episode patients with schizophrenia. A total of 52 initially antipsychotic-naive, first-episode schizophrenia patients were assessed for their P50 gating, PPI, and habituation/sensitization abilities at baseline and after 2 and 6 weeks of treatment with flexible doses of amisulpride. In addition, 47 matched healthy controls were assessed at baseline and after 6 weeks. At baseline, the patients showed significantly reduced PPI, yet normal levels of P50 gating, habituation, and sensitization. Treatment with amisulpride showed no effects on these measures, either at 2 or 6 weeks of follow-up. This is the first study investigating the effects of monotherapy with a relatively selective dopamine D2/D3 receptor antagonist (amisulpride) on sensory and sensorimotor gating deficits in a longitudinal study of a large group of initially antipsychotic-naive, first-episode patients with schizophrenia. Our finding that amisulpride effectively reduced symptom severity in our patients without reducing their PPI deficits indicates that increased activity of dopamine D2 receptors may be involved in symptomatology of patients with schizophrenia, but not in their sensorimotor gating deficits. *Neuropsychopharmacology* (2014) **39**, 3000–3008; doi:10.1038/npp.2014.152; published online 6 August 2014

## INTRODUCTION

Since the early 1980s, both sensory and sensorimotor gating have been consistently reported to be impaired in patients with schizophrenia (Braff *et al*, 1978; Swerdlow *et al*, 2007; Mackeprang *et al*, 2002; Oranje *et al*, 2013). It is widely believed that both these gating phenomena can be assessed with electrophysiology, that is, by the so-called prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex paradigm (PPI) and the P50 suppression paradigm.

PPI is usually assessed by an auditory paradigm: trials with a loud stimulus are interchanged with trials in which the same loud stimulus is preceded by a less intense prestimulus. In healthy subjects, the loud stimulus typically triggers a startle reflex that is normally reduced when this loud stimulus is preceded by a prepulse within a certain (30–500 ms) time interval (Aasen *et al*, 2005; Braff *et al*,

2001). As the startle reflex is usually assessed with electromyography, it is considered a measure of sensorimotor gating.

In typical assessment of P50 suppression, a weak intensity auditory stimulus is repeated twice over a short period of time (usually 500 ms). The first stimulus normally triggers a positive deflection after 50 ms in the electroencephalography (EEG) recordings of healthy subjects, whereas this response is reduced to the second stimulus. Patients suffering from schizophrenia have shown both significantly reduced PPI and P50 suppression, irrespective of medication status (Aggernaes *et al*, 2010; Oranje *et al*, 2013; Quednow *et al*, 2006; Wynn *et al*, 2007), disease duration, and acute status (Perry *et al*, 2002).

In particular, the influence of the dopamine D2 receptor on gating paradigms has been studied, because blocking this receptor reduces (predominantly positive) symptomatology in schizophrenia patients. However, the majority of these studies had cross-sectional designs. In the first longitudinal study on antipsychotic-drug naive, first-episode patients with schizophrenia, our research group found that neither the first-generation antipsychotic compound (FGA), zuclopenthixol, nor the second-generation antipsychotic compound (SGA), risperidone, normalized the patients'

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impaired sensorimotor gating (Mackeprang *et al*, 2002). There is some evidence suggesting that SGAs alleviate PPI deficits more than FGAs (Kumari and Sharma, 2002; Kumari *et al*, 2002; Aggernaes *et al*, 2010), although most of these studies were cross-sectional in design. Interestingly, Csomor *et al* (2008) found that haloperidol increased PPI and P50 suppression in healthy individuals with initial low levels, yet decreased it in healthy individuals with initial high levels of these measures. Recently, Volter *et al* (2012) observed an association of the DRD2 single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) rs1800497 with PPI in two independent samples of healthy individuals. In spite of these studies in healthy volunteers, it is currently uncertain whether D2 receptors are involved in gating deficits of patients with schizophrenia. The antipsychotic compounds, and their effect on these measures, that have been investigated in first-episode patients so far were not selective for this specific receptor subtype.

In the present study, we examined the effects of the selective dopamine D2/D3 receptor antagonist, amisulpride, on sensory and sensorimotor deficits, as well as habituation and sensitization, in a large cohort of antipsychotic-naïve, first-episode patients with schizophrenia. As patients score usually low levels of PPI and P50 suppression, in combination with the above-mentioned report that haloperidol increases these levels in healthy yet low-scoring individuals (Csomor *et al*, 2008), we expected amisulpride to ameliorate these deficits in our patients as well.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS

### Subjects

The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the Capital Region Copenhagen (Registration: HD-2008-088). The study was part of the Pan European Collaboration Antipsychotic-Naïve Studies (PECANS) (Nielsen *et al*, 2012a, b).

Written and oral information was given to the patients, and all patients signed informed consent. A total of 61 first-episode, antipsychotic-naïve schizophrenia patients between 18 and 41 years of age, and 47 controls matched on sex, age, and parental socioeconomic status were recruited for the study (see Table 1). The patients were referred from psychiatric centers in the Capital Region of Copenhagen, and completed the Schedule of Clinical Assessment, version 2.1 (SCAN; Wing *et al*, 1990) performed by a trained physician (SD) and nurse (GSA). All included patients met the ICD-10 criteria for schizophrenia. Controls were recruited from the community. Participation was only offered to control subjects with no previous mental health issues and no known first-degree relatives with mental health disorders. All subjects were examined physically to exclude somatic illness.

The severity of psychopathological symptoms was assessed by the PANSS interview (positive and negative syndrome scale) (Kay *et al*, 1988). Exclusion criteria were previous impact-related unconsciousness, organic brain damage or disease, intellectual disability (IQ < 70), diseases or processes contraindicated with amisulpride treatment (allergy, prolactin-producing tumor, and so on), and all patients treated involuntarily or under judicial ruling.

Substance use and abuse were not exclusion criteria, but their extent and type were noted.

At baseline, 52 patients completed P50 testing, and 51 completed PPI testing. All subjects were reassessed after 6 weeks, while patients were additionally reassessed after 2 weeks following the baseline assessment. Predominant dropout reasons were discomfort during the baseline assessment, insufficient treatment effect, and/or worsening of symptoms (see flowchart, Table 1).

Between baseline and follow-up, patients were treated with amisulpride dosages according to their clinical needs (50–800 mg/day, mean 288 (SD 170)), and no antidepressants or other antipsychotics were taken throughout the treatment period of the study. However, some patients were prescribed a short-acting benzodiazepine (Oxazepam) on an 'if needed basis', with the request not to take it from 2300 h before a test day. Nevertheless, and as a result, urine tests on benzodiazepines were positive for two patients at baseline, and four at follow-up. One patient was prescribed painkillers, and therefore tested positive for opiates at 6-week follow-up. In addition, one patient at baseline tested positive for cannabis.

### Psychophysiology

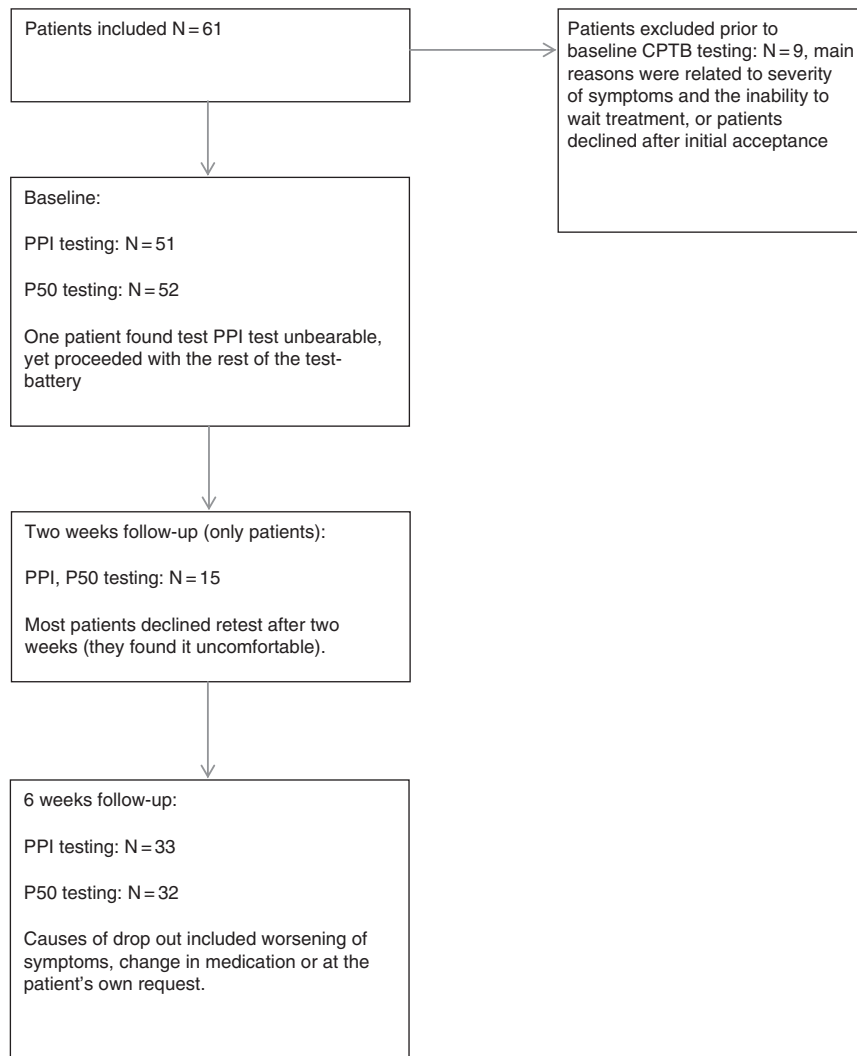
Neither the patients nor the healthy controls had ever participated in psychophysiological research before. All subjects were examined with the Copenhagen Psychophysiology Test Battery (CPTB) (Oranje and Glenthøj, 2013; Jensen *et al*, 2008; Wienberg *et al*, 2010). The CPTB includes PPI, P50 suppression, mismatch negativity (MMN), and selective attention paradigms. Tests are always assessed in this fixed order. To keep this report focused, only results on PPI, P50 suppression, habituation, and sensitization are presented. The psychophysiological tests were assessed between 0900 h and 1200 h. To avoid acute and/or withdrawal effects of nicotine, smoking was not allowed from 1 h before testing (Braff *et al*, 2001). All subjects were requested not to drink any caffeinated beverages on a test day until all tests were completed.

### Signal Recording

EEG as well as electromyography (EMG) recordings were performed with BioSemi hardware (Amsterdam, The Netherlands) using a cap with 64 active electrodes. The eye-blink component of the acoustic startle response was measured by recording electromyography activity from the right m. orbicularis oculi. Two electrodes were placed under the right eye for startle response measurement. The first of these was aligned with the pupil, the other positioned just laterally. BESA software (version 5.2.4, MEGIS Software, Gräfelfing, Germany) was used for further processing of the data.

### Paradigms

Both PPI and P50 gating paradigms have been described previously (Oranje *et al*, 2013; Jensen *et al*, 2007). Briefly, all auditory stimuli were presented by a computer running Presentation (Neurobehavioral Systems, Albany, NY) software and were presented binaurally through stereo

**Table 1** Flow of Patients in the Study

insert earphones (Eartone-ABR, C and H Distributors, Milwaukee, WI).

**Habituation, sensitization, and PPI.** Subjects were seated in a comfortable armchair in a room with a sound level below 40 dB. They were instructed to avoid unnecessary movements, keep their eyes fixed on a spot on the wall directly in front of them, and stay awake. Assessment of PPI and habituation started with 5 min of acclimation to background noise (70 dBA white noise), after which three experimental blocks of stimuli were superimposed on the background noise.

Blocks 1 and 3 were used to assess habituation of the acoustic startle reflex. The two blocks were identical and consisted of eight pulse-alone trials (white noise with an intensity of 115 dBA, and duration of 20 ms, instant rise and fall) with randomized intertrial intervals between 10 and 20 s. Block 2 consisted of 50 trials presented in a

pseudorandomized order to assess PPI. Because prepulse intensity and interstimulus intervals (ISI) can affect levels of PPI (Braff *et al*, 2001), our paradigm contained two levels of each; prepulse intensities of 6 and 15 dB (white noise, 20 ms in duration) above background and stimulus onset asynchronies (SOAs) of 60 and 120 ms. The intertrial intervals were randomized between 10 and 20 s. Randomized across the session, 10 pulse-alone and 10 of each prepulse-pulse combination (60 ms/76 dBA, 60 ms/85 dBA, 120 ms/76 dBA, and 120 ms/85 dBA) were presented.

Following offline filtering of the data between 25 and 250 Hz, startle amplitude was scored as the highest absolute amplitude in the time interval 20–100 ms after the startle eliciting pulse, whereas PPI was expressed as:  $((1 - (PP/PA)) \times 100\%)$ , where PP is average startle amplitude to prepulse-pulse trials and PA is average amplitude to pulse-alone trials.

Sensitization was defined as the increase in startle amplitude from the first to the second trial in the first

habituation block. Please note that because of retest effects, sensitization could only be assessed at baseline (Aggernaes et al, 2010). Habituation was defined as the percentage decrease in average startle amplitude from block 1 to block 3.

**P50 suppression.** P50 gating was assessed in three experimental blocks, each consisting of 40 pairs of bursts (1.5 ms and 80 dB) of white noise, with an instantaneous rise time, an ISI of 500 ms, and a fixed intertrial interval of 10 s. Processing of the data started with correction for eye movement by applying the surrogate model of BESA. Correction of movement and other nonparadigm-related artifacts were subsequently performed by removing those epochs from the database in which maximum and minimum amplitude differences exceeded 150  $\mu$ V. Averaged epochs were then filtered between 1.6 and 70 Hz. P50 amplitudes were scored from Cz with average reference, and were defined as the largest trough-to-peak amplitude within an interval of 40–90 ms following the first (conditioning or ‘C’) stimulus in each paired click. The P50 amplitude following the second (testing or ‘T’) stimulus was identified as the largest trough-to-peak amplitude within an interval of  $\pm 10$  ms of the latency of the maximum P50 amplitude to the C stimulus. P50 suppression was expressed as the ratio ‘T/C.’

**Statistical analyses.** All analyses were performed with SPSS version 21.00 (SPSS, USA). In accordance with other studies (Cadenhead et al, 1997; Kumari et al, 2004; Kumari 2011; Hetrick et al, 1996), we found sex to influence some of our data (both PPI and P50 suppression data, see Results). Age and smoking (yes/no) did not covary significantly in any of the tests.

Although raw startle amplitude, habituation, and sensitization data were normally distributed, this was not the case for all PPI data. Therefore, only PPI tests for which no suitable nonparametric alternative was available were performed parametrically. All others were performed nonparametrically. Raw startle amplitude was analyzed with repeated measures ANOVA with between-factors ‘time’ (baseline vs 6 weeks) and ‘group’ (controls vs patients) and within-factor ‘stimulus’ (pulse-alone and the four prepulse-pulse combinations). Group effects in PPI were analyzed by ANOVA with between-factor ‘group’ and within-factors ‘time’ (baseline vs 6 weeks), ‘prepulse intensity’ (85/76 dBA), and ‘SOA’ (60/120 ms). We further tested whether there were group differences in PPI at baseline (because of the larger data set at baseline) with between-factor ‘group’ and within-factors ‘prepulse intensity’ and ‘SOA’. *Post hoc*, we analyzed the effect of time (which equals treatment in patients) for each group separately with repeated measures ANOVA with factors ‘time’ (baseline vs 6 weeks, for patients also baseline vs two weeks), ‘prepulse intensity’, and ‘SOA’.

Habituation was analyzed by repeated measures ANOVA with within-factor ‘time’ (baseline vs 6 weeks) and between-factor ‘group’. Sensitization was analyzed with repeated measures ANOVA with between-factor ‘group’ and within-factor ‘trial’ (amplitude trial 1 vs amplitude trial 2 of block 1).

P50 suppression data were analyzed nonparametrically, except for the group by time analyses. Raw P50 amplitude data were analyzed by repeated measures ANOVA with

between-factor ‘group’ and within-factors ‘time’ and ‘stimulus’ (average amplitude to C vs T stimuli). Similarly, P50 suppression was analyzed by repeated measures ANOVA with between-factor ‘group’ and within-factor ‘time’. In addition, we tested for group differences in P50 suppression at baseline because of the larger data set (Mann-Whitney test).

The effect of amisulpride on psychopathology (PANSS positive, negative, general, and total scores) and functioning (GAF score) was analyzed with paired samples Student’s *t*-tests (baseline to 6 weeks).

The relation between PPI, P50 suppression, dose of medication, symptomatology, and functioning scores were investigated with either Pearson’s or Spearman’s correlation tests, depending on the distribution of the data.

## RESULTS

### General

The groups of patients and controls neither differed in age nor sex composition. The patients were moderately to severely ill as can be inferred from their PANSS score and were treated with low to moderate doses of amisulpride (Table 2). The patients who dropped out of the study neither differed significantly in PPI (*P*-value range 0.075–1.0) or P50 suppression (0.389, *P*=0.53) levels nor in PANSS scores (total, general, positive, or negative scores, *P*-value range 0.061–0.58) from patients who completed the study. As mentioned above, the urine samples of some patients tested positive for other compounds than amisulpride; none of the below-reported statistical outcomes changed significance upon inclusion or exclusion of these subjects from the analyses.

### PPI

Analysis of the raw startle amplitude data showed a significant effect of trial type ( $F(4, 64) = 6.97$ , *P*<0.001,

**Table 2** Demographics, PANSS Scores, and Medication

	Controls		Patients	
	Baseline		Follow-up at 6 weeks	
Subjects (N) (male/female)	47 (30/17)	52 (34/18)	43 (30/13)	33 (23/10)
Mean age (SD)	25.8 (6.4)	24.9 (6.1)		
Average PANSS scores (SD)				
Positive		20.1 (SD 3.8)	14.35 (SD 4.0)*	
Negative		21.4 (SD 7.2)	19.38 (SD 6.0)	
General		42.6 (SD 8.9)	31.48 (SD 8.5)*	
Total		84.1 (SD 15.8)	65.20 (SD 15.3)*	
GAF score total		40.7 (SD 9.1)	50.7 (SD 14.4)*	
Mean dosage medication			288.46 (169.9)	

\*Significantly decreased compared with baseline (*P*<0.05).

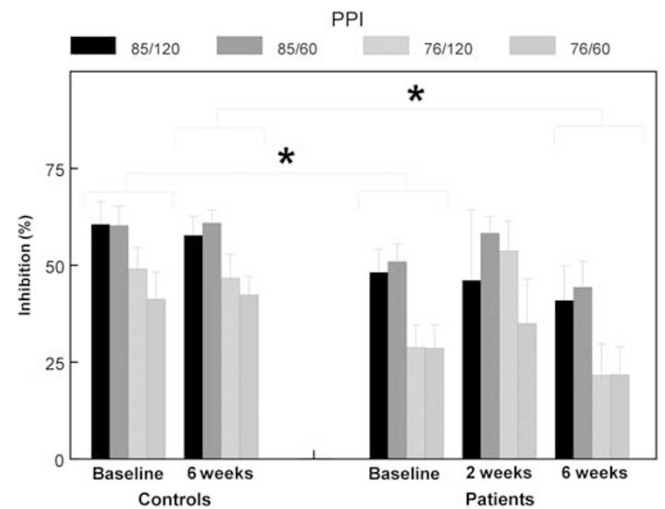
**Table 3** PPI: Average Raw Startle Amplitudes for Patients and Controls

Trial type	Baseline, amplitudes in $\mu\text{V}$ (SEM)		2-Week follow-up, amplitudes in $\mu\text{V}$ (SEM)	6-Week follow-up, amplitudes in $\mu\text{V}$ (SEM)	
	Patients	Controls	Patients	Patients	Controls
PA (pulse alone)	153.8 (16.2)	134.9 (15.2)	177.9 (44.8)	155.5 (17.9)	123.7 (16.9)
85/120	69.9 (10.2)	51.3 (10.8)	78.5 (25.9)	86.5 (15.5)	54.3 (14.1)
85/60	69.4 (9.0)	52.6 (9.9)	81.3 (26.8)	80.0 (15.6)	47.5 (8.3)
76/120	102.9 (12.8)	72.6 (14.7)	92.9 (36.5)	118.5 (19.0)	71.1 (16.5)
76/60	110.6 (14.5)	78.5 (13.3)	122.4 (39.0)	118.1 (19.0)	73.3 (12.4)

$\eta^2 = 0.30$ ), indicating significantly reduced amplitudes in prepulse-pulse trials compared with pulse-alone trials. We found no effect of time ( $F(1, 67) = 0.54$ ,  $P = 0.46$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.008$ ), group ( $F(1, 67) = 3.42$ ,  $P = 0.069$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.049$ ), or an interaction effect between time and group ( $F(1, 67) = 1.02$ ,  $P = 0.32$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.015$ ; Table 3).

The main analysis of the (percentage) PPI data (baseline to follow-up) showed a significant main effect of group ( $F(1, 67) = 4.64$ ,  $P = 0.035$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.065$ ), indicating lower PPI across all four trial types in patients compared with controls, regardless of time (treatment). In addition, a significant main effect of prepulse intensity ( $F(1, 67) = 22.91$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.26$ ) was found, indicating significantly higher percentage PPI in the high-intensity prepulse trials, regardless of group. Furthermore, a significant sex  $\times$  time interaction was found ( $F(1, 67) = 4.35$ ,  $P = 0.041$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.061$ ), whereas a main effect of sex reached trend level of significance ( $F(1, 67) = 3.56$ ,  $P = 0.063$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.05$ ; the effect of sex was even more pronounced in the follow-up data ( $F(1, 70) = 7.91$ ,  $P = 0.006$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.10$ ). No interaction effect between time and group ( $F(1, 67) = 1.47$ ,  $P = 0.23$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.021$ ) was found. As expected from the main analysis, no differences in percentage PPI were found between baseline and follow-up in either patients (6-week follow-up: ( $F(1, 30) = 0.91$ ,  $P = 0.35$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.029$ ), 2-week follow-up: ( $F(1, 12) = 0.009$ ,  $P = 0.92$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.001$ ) or controls (6-week follow-up: ( $F(1, 37) = 1.08$ ,  $P = 0.31$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.029$ )). To confirm that amisulpride indeed had no influence on PPI, we subsequently performed nonparametric (Wilcoxon) tests. No significant difference between baseline and 6-week follow-up ( $P > 0.12$ ,  $d < 0.27$ ) was found, in spite of the fact that the average PPI of the patients decreased in all trial types. Similarly, the more acute effects of amisulpride on PPI, from baseline to 2-week follow-up, reached no statistical significance ( $P > 0.36$ ,  $d < 0.26$ ) except in the 76/120 trials, where PPI improved significantly ( $z = 2.67$ ,  $P = 0.008$ ,  $d = 0.86$ ; see also Figure 1).

At baseline, a main effect of group was also found in the larger population, although only at trend level of significance ( $F(1, 90) = 3.70$ ,  $P = 0.056$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.04$ ). This indicates, similarly to the main analysis, that patients scored lower PPI than controls. This was confirmed in nonparametric analyses where patients scored significantly lower PPI in all trial types (85/120:  $z = 2.27$ ,  $P = 0.023$ ,  $d = 0.31$ ; 85/60:  $z = 2.26$ ,  $P = 0.023$ ,  $d = 0.28$ ; 76/120:  $z = 2.52$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ,  $d = 0.52$ ; 76/60:  $z = 2.01$ ,  $P = 0.045$ ,  $d = 0.28$ ). These group



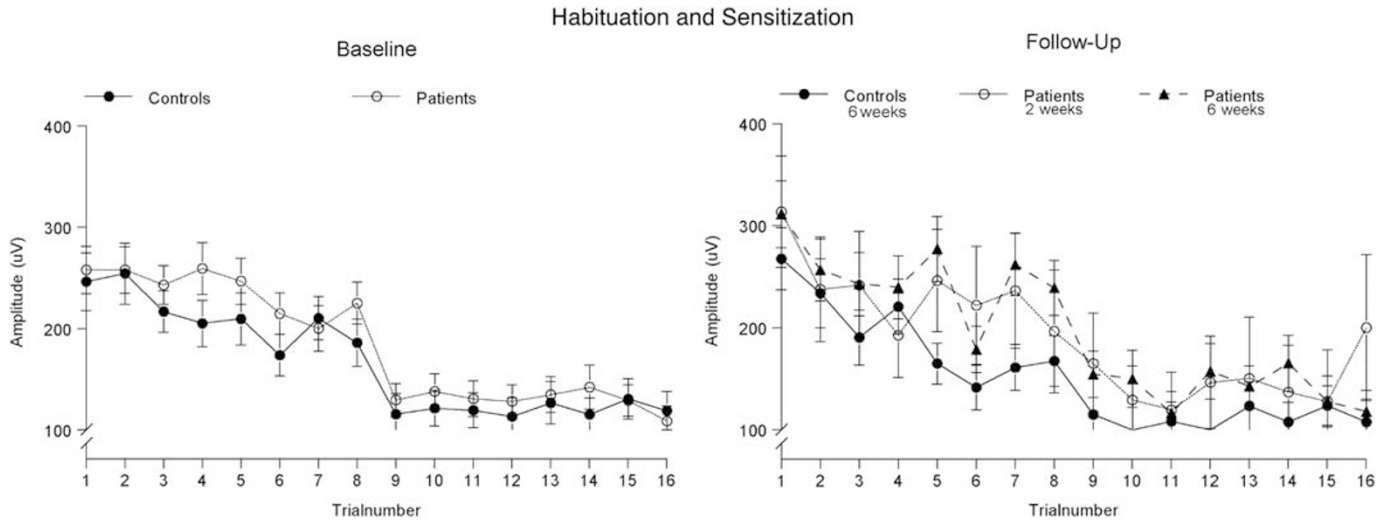
**Figure 1** Percentage PPI for both patients and controls specified for all assessments and trial types, showing significance (\*) less PPI for patients compared with controls at baseline as well as at 6 weeks of follow-up.

differences appeared based on a significantly increased amplitude to prepulse-pulse stimuli in patients compared with controls (85/120:  $z = 2.37$ ,  $P = 0.018$ ,  $d = 0.26$ ; 85/60:  $z = 1.97$ ,  $P = 0.049$ ,  $d = 0.26$ ; 76/120:  $z = 2.45$ ,  $P = 0.014$ ,  $d = 0.32$ ; 76/60:  $z = 1.69$ ,  $P = 0.091$  n.s.,  $d = 0.33$ ), and not based on a difference in pulse-alone trials ( $z = 0.21$ ,  $P = 0.83$  n.s.,  $d = 0.09$ ).

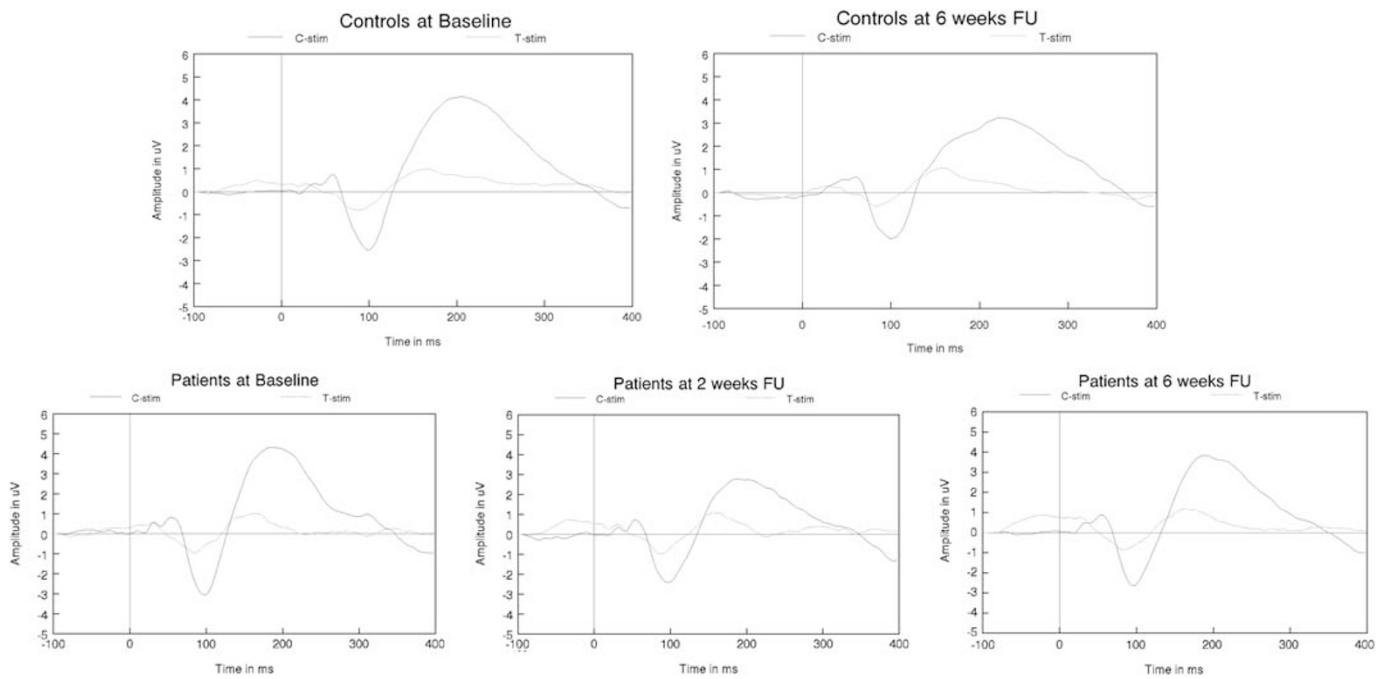
### Habituation and Sensitization

The repeated measures ANOVA on habituation showed no effect of time ( $F(1, 68) = 0.048$ ,  $P = 0.83$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.001$ ) or of group ( $F(1, 68) = 0.037$ ,  $P = 0.85$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.001$ ) or an interaction effect between time and group ( $F(1, 68) = 0.045$ ,  $P = 0.83$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.001$ ).

The repeated measures ANOVA on sensitization showed neither a significant increase in amplitude from trial 1 to trial 2 of habituation block 1 (ie, no sensitization; ( $F(1, 91) = 0.123$ ,  $P = 0.73$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.001$ ) nor a main effect of group ( $F(1, 91) = 0.21$ ,  $P = 0.88$ ,  $\eta^2 < 0.001$ ) nor an interaction effect ( $F(1, 91) = 0.12$ ,  $P = 0.73$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.001$ ; see Figure 2).



**Figure 2** Average startle amplitude to the pulse-alone trials of blocks 1 and 3, showing neither a significant effect of group nor of treatment. Please note that sensitization is defined as the increase in amplitude from trial 1 to trial 2, whereas habituation is defined as the percentage drop in average amplitude between the trials of blocks 1 and 3.



**Figure 3** Grand average ERPs to C and T stimuli for both patients and controls specified for all assessments, showing neither significant group differences nor significant effects of treatment FU, follow-up.

**P50**

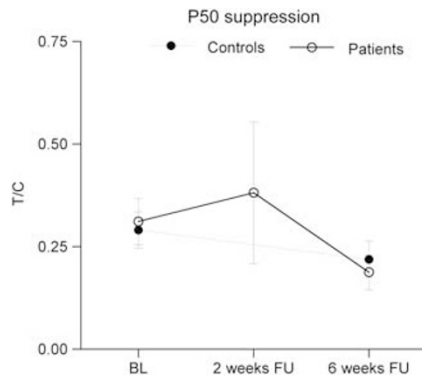
The analysis of the raw amplitude data showed a significant main effect of stimulus only ( $F(1,69) = 5.16, P = 0.026, \eta^2 = 0.070$ ), indicating the usual drop in amplitude to T stimuli, compared with C stimuli, regardless of group. No significant main effects of time ( $F(1,69) = 3.69, P = 0.55, \eta^2 = 0.005$ ), group ( $F(1,69) = 0.095, P = 0.76, \eta^2 = 0.001$ ), or an interaction effect between time and group

( $F(1,69) = 0.572, P = 0.45, \eta^2 = 0.008$ ) were found (see Figure 3 and Table 4).

Similar to the raw amplitude data, analysis of the P50 suppression data (T/C ratio) showed only a main effect of sex ( $F(1,69) = 6.47, P = 0.013, \eta^2 = 0.086$ ); no main effects of time ( $F(1,69) = 0.29, P = 0.591, \eta^2 = 0.004$ ) or group ( $F(1,69) = 0.824, P = 0.37$ ), or an interaction effect between time and group ( $F(1,69) = 0.824, P = 0.37, \eta^2 = 0.012$ ) were found. The T/C score did not differ significantly between

**Table 4** P50 Data: Average P50 Suppression Data for Patients and Controls

Stimuli	Baseline, amplitudes in $\mu\text{V}$ (SEM)		2-Week follow-up, amplitudes in $\mu\text{V}$ (SEM)		6-Week follow-up, amplitudes in $\mu\text{V}$ (SEM)	
	Patients	Controls	Patients	Controls	Patients	Controls
C stimulus	1.53 (0.13)	1.58 (0.14)	1.45 (0.24)		1.66 (0.25)	1.55 (0.15)
T stimulus	0.45 (0.08)	0.52 (0.08)	0.40 (0.14)		0.27 (0.07)	0.36 (0.08)
T/C	0.31 (0.06)	0.29 (0.04)	0.38 (0.17)		0.19 (0.04)	0.22 (0.04)

**Figure 4** P50 suppression (T/C) for patients and controls showing neither significant group differences nor significant effects of treatment. BL, baseline; FU, follow-up.

baseline and 2-week follow-up in the patients ( $z = 1.098$ ,  $P = 0.27$ ,  $d = 0.06$ ), nor did it differ between the larger population of patients and controls at baseline ( $z = 0.183$ ,  $P = 0.86$ ,  $d = 0.29$ ; see Figure 4).

### Psychopathology and Daily Functions

A statistically significant drop in PANSS positive, general, and total scores, but not in PANSS negative score, was found between baseline and 6-week follow-up. Furthermore, the patients' GAF score increased significantly in this same period of time (see Table 2).

### Correlations

We found no significant correlation between baseline PPI measures and ratings of psychopathology (PANSS positive, negative, general, or total score), daily functioning (GAF), or dosage of amisulpride at 6-week follow-up. In the baseline data we found a significant correlation between P50 suppression score and PANSS general ( $r_s = 0.42$ ,  $P = 0.004$ ) as well as PANSS total scores ( $r_s = 0.31$ ,  $P = 0.037$ ), although this last correlation disappeared after controlling for the PANSS general score. P50 suppression did not correlate with the GAF score; neither did it correlate with any of the PPI measures. PPI in patients correlated significantly between baseline and 6-week follow-up ( $0.43 < r_s < 0.75$ ) in all trial types; however, between baseline and 2-week follow-up only the 85/60 ( $r_s < 0.59$ ) and 76/120 ( $r_s < 0.64$ ) trials correlated significantly. Similarly, PPI in controls correlated

significantly between baseline and 6-week follow-up, although in higher levels ( $0.51 < r_s < 0.92$ ) compared with patients and in all trial types. Levels of P50 suppression between baseline and follow-up correlated ( $r_s = 0.42$ ) in controls only, and not in patients ( $r_s < 0.26$ ).

### DISCUSSION

This is the first study investigating the effects of a selective dopamine D2/D3 antagonist (amisulpride) on sensory and sensorimotor gating deficits in a large group of initially antipsychotic-naïve, first-episode patients with schizophrenia. At baseline, patients showed significantly reduced percentage PPI compared with controls, and this was not diminished after 6 weeks of amisulpride treatment. Unexpectedly, patients showed neither P50 gating deficits at baseline nor at follow-up compared with controls. Similarly, habituation and sensitization showed no statistically significant group differences at baseline and follow-up.

Our patients showed significantly less PPI compared with controls at both baseline and follow-up. In addition, they showed no significant change in PPI between baseline and follow-up, except for a transient increase in PPI in the 76/120 trial types at 2-week follow-up. This indicates that amisulpride did not ameliorate PPI deficits in our patients, despite effectively reducing their symptoms (except their negative symptoms) and significantly improving their daily functioning (GAF score). The reduced PPI of patients at baseline is consistent with our previous results on PPI in antipsychotic-naïve, first-episode schizophrenia patients (Aggernaes *et al*, 2010). This further substantiates that PPI deficits are already present in early stages of schizophrenia and do not occur as a result of medication or disease progress, and this provides further evidence that PPI is a useful biomarker in antipsychotic drug development (Turetsky *et al*, 2007). The fact that amisulpride did not alleviate our patients' PPI deficits—it even (nonsignificantly) decreased average PPI in all trial types between baseline and 6-week follow-up—indicates that blockade of D2/D3 receptors does not ameliorate sensorimotor gating deficits. This is in agreement with our previous findings showing no effect of risperidone and zuclopenthixol treatment on PPI deficits in a similar cohort of patients (Mackeprang *et al*, 2002), as well as to an ever-growing body of evidence showing that FGAs in general and haloperidol in specific do not alleviate PPI deficits in patients with schizophrenia (Duncan *et al*, 2003; Wynn *et al*, 2007; Oranje *et al*, 2002; Kumari *et al*, 2002), although in contrast

to amisulpride these compounds have a rather broad receptor affinity profile in addition to their relatively strong affinity for D2 receptors. Furthermore, our data imply that the other specific characteristics of amisulpride, that is, its proposed functional limbic selectivity (Natesan *et al*, 2008) and differential distribution in the brain (Perrault *et al*, 1997; Schoemaker *et al*, 1997), have no beneficial effect on PPI in this particular group of patients. Taken together, blocking D2 receptors for periods longer than 6 weeks does not appear to alleviate sensorimotor gating deficits in antipsychotic-naïve first-episode patients with schizophrenia, whether this is achieved with first- or second-generation antipsychotics. Our finding that amisulpride significantly increased PPI in one specific trial type (76/120) and following a 2-week treatment period only may however warrant further investigation: it may indicate processes that take place before receptor accommodation as a result of treatment occurs. However, this finding was only based on the small number of subjects who agreed to be retested after a period of 2 weeks, and there were no control data available at that time point.

The current P50 suppression data did not replicate our earlier results, where we found significantly less P50 suppression in our previous large cohort of antipsychotic-naïve, first-episode patients with schizophrenia, using an identical P50 suppression paradigm (Oranje *et al*, 2013). This cannot be explained by any technical issues, as we found significant P50 suppression in both of our current experimental groups. We have no explanation for this negative result, except that the patients appeared to score slightly lower T/C ratios, whereas the controls scored slightly higher ratios than in our previous cohort (Oranje *et al*, 2013); this in spite of the fact that the subject characteristics between the two studies appear to be very similar: there are no major differences in age, sex composition, or in the patients' symptomatology. There are other studies in which P50 gating did not differ between patients and controls, especially in the earlier phases of the disease (de Wilde *et al*, 2007; Boutros *et al*, 1991; Arnfred *et al*, 2003). Similar to our previous study, however, we found a correlation between the patients' P50 suppression and PANSS general and total scores. Furthermore, consistent with literature, no association was found between P50 suppression and percentage PPI (Oranje *et al*, 1999; Oranje *et al*, 2006; Schwarzkopf *et al*, 1993; Braff *et al*, 2007).

Levels of habituation and sensitization did not differ between the groups. This adds to a growing number of other studies where these phenomena did not differ between schizophrenia patients and controls, especially in studies in first-episode patients (Aggernaes *et al*, 2010; Mackeprang *et al*, 2002; Kumari *et al*, 2007; Quednow *et al*, 2008) although not with the study of Ludewig *et al* (2003). Our data support the concept that habituation deficits in schizophrenia reflect subgroup characteristics or disease progress.

There are some limitations to this study. One consideration would be the long-term effects of amisulpride; the current study did not test these, and we cannot ascertain whether changes will appear later. However, we find this unlikely, as PPI scores on average tended to decrease even further following 6 weeks of amisulpride treatment rather than to improve. Another issue to consider is that

amisulpride, besides having D2/D3 receptor affinity, also has considerable affinity for the serotonergic 5HT-7 receptor (Horacek *et al*, 2006; Abbas *et al*, 2009), which may explain some of our current findings.

In conclusion, we found PPI to be deficient in our large group of antipsychotic-naïve, first-episode schizophrenia patients. The data further showed that blockade of dopamine D2/D3 receptors with amisulpride for a period of 6 weeks did not ameliorate these deficits. Habituation and sensitization was not affected in our patients, suggesting that these deficits may be related to disease progress or treatment-related issues. Quite unexpectedly however, we also found no P50 gating deficit in our patients compared with controls, and this is in contrast to other studies, including some of our own, for which we have no proper explanation.

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The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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