

Research article

Open Access

Morphological features in a Xhosa schizophrenia population

Liezl Koen*¹, Dana JH Niehaus¹, Greetje De Jong², Jacqueline E Muller¹ and Esme Jordaan³

Address: ¹Ngaphakathi Group, Department of Psychiatry, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, ²Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa and ³Biostatistics Unit, Medical Research Council of South Africa, Bellville, South Africa

Email: Liezl Koen* - liezlk@sun.ac.za; Dana JH Niehaus - djhn@sun.ac.za; Greetje De Jong - gdj@sun.ac.za; Jacqueline E Muller - psych@worldonline.co.za; Esme Jordaan - esme.jordaan@mrc.ac.za

* Corresponding author

Published: 27 October 2006

Received: 20 June 2006

BMC Psychiatry 2006, 6:47 doi:10.1186/1471-244X-6-47

Accepted: 27 October 2006

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-244X/6/47>

© 2006 Koen et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Background: Demonstrating an association between physical malformation and schizophrenia could be considered supportive of a neurodevelopmental origin of schizophrenia and may offer insights into a critical period for the development of this illness. The aim of our study was to investigate whether differences in the presence of minor physical anomalies could be demonstrated between schizophrenia sufferers and normal controls in a Xhosa population with a view to identifying a means of subtyping schizophrenia for use in future genetic studies.

Methods: Sixty-three subjects with schizophrenia (21 sibling pairs, 1 sibship of four and a group of probands with an affected non-participating sibling (n = 17)), 81 normal controls (37 singletons and 22 sibling pairs) of Xhosa ethnicity were recruited. Each participant was then examined for minor physical anomalies using the Modified Waldrop scale. The relationship between each of the morphological features and the presence of an affected sib was examined using the Chi-squared test, followed by an intra-pair concordance analysis in the sibling pairs.

Results: Gap between first and second toes was significantly more common in the affected sib pair group when compared to the non-affected sib pair group (p = 0.019) and non-affected singleton control group (p = 0.013). Concordance analysis also revealed increased concordance for this item in the affected sib pair group.

Conclusion: These findings offer an intriguing possibility that in the Xhosa population, affected sib pair status may be linked to a neurodevelopmental insult during a specific period of the fetal developmental.

Background

Schizophrenia seems to be a heterogeneous illness resulting from a complex interplay between genetic and environmental risk factors. It is currently thought that genetic factors may account for as much as 80% of the risk for developing schizophrenia and that first degree relatives of

persons with schizophrenia are at higher risk of developing schizophrenia than the general population [1,2]. The risk varies according to the closeness of the relationship from approximately 8% for a non-twin sibling, to 46% for the child of two schizophrenic parents and 48% for the monozygotic twin of a schizophrenia patient [3].

Despite the apparent genetic contribution, the specific mechanism or gene has yet to be found. Indeed, models predict that schizophrenia probably has a multigenetic basis with varying contributions to the risk profile. It is thus not surprising that linkage and association studies have mapped genetic loci and tested candidate genes that appear to confer susceptibility to several chromosomal areas including 1q21-22, 1q32-34, 6p24, 8p21, 10p14, 13q32, 18p11 and 22q11-13 [4,2].

In the search for the susceptibility genes it has become apparent that one possible method would be to identify a specific subgroup of schizophrenia and then attempt to locate the underlying mechanism for schizophrenia. Several approaches have been advocated for the subtyping of schizophrenia and these include demographic variables, clinical symptoms, physical characteristics and early versus late developmental insults [2]. Early developmental insults (genetic or environmental) are of particular interest in terms of the neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia since anthropometric studies have documented multiple anomalies of the craniofacial region in schizophrenic patients [2].

An animal model of non-human primates showed that irradiation during thalamogenesis led to craniofacial abnormalities similar to those reported in schizophrenic subjects [5]. This may not be surprising since the brain and face develop from the same embryonic primordia. Furthermore, retinoic acid plays an important role during this developmental phase and retinoic acid dysregulation has been suggested as a contributing factor to the development of schizophrenia.

The aim of our study was therefore to investigate whether differences in the presence of minor physical anomalies could be demonstrated between schizophrenia sufferers and normal controls in a Xhosa population with a view to identifying a means of subtyping schizophrenia (based on the presence or absence of early developmental abnormalities) for future genetic studies. To improve the chances of a significant finding sib pairs were included, as the presence of an affected sibling not only carries an increased risk for schizophrenia but it is likely that concordant factors within a sib pair will represent shared familial or environmental factors.

Methods

Subjects

144 Xhosa subjects were recruited from in and outpatient services and general communities in the Western and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa as part of an ongoing genetic study. Suitable candidates were identified by local mental health workers from all clinics within the geographic areas where Xhosa people lived. If the individ-

uals were willing to voluntarily participate they were interviewed for suitability by the research team after written informed consent was given. Each participant had to be of Xhosa origin, suffer from schizophrenia (DSM-IV; if part of affected group) and voluntarily agree to participation. The Xhosa are an African population that form part of the Nguni language group. The relevant ethics body of the University of Stellenbosch approved this study, based on the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Assessment tools

Participants were assessed with the Diagnostic Interview for Genetic Studies (DIGS; version 2.0) [6] and the Modified Waldrop Scale [7]. The DIGS is an assessment tool structured to elicit psychotic, mood and comorbid disorders. The Modified Waldrop Scale (MWS) assesses variance in morphological features and includes the eyes, ears, oral cavity, hands and feet. Each individual was videotaped (still images available where applicable) in a standardized manner at standard camera-patient distance with a frontal and profile view of the head, palmar and dorsal views of the hands (fingers spread and unspread) and dorsal views of the feet with toes slightly spread. An experienced clinical geneticist (GDJ) evaluated each image blind to the clinical psychiatric symptom status and rated it according to the anchor points on the MWS. Only items of the MWS that were adjudged to lend themselves to reliable assessment on a still image were included. Unclear or indeterminate ratings were noted as unsure and excluded in the statistical analysis.

Statistical analysis

The participants were divided into four groups, that of (a) group 1 – affected sib pairs (23 sib pairs [sibship of 4 provided 2 sib pairs]); (b) group 2 – 17 subjects with an affected non-participating sib; (c) group 3 – healthy individuals with no affected sib ($n = 37$) and (d) group 4 – unaffected sib pairs (22 sib pairs). The four groups were compared in terms of demographic variables. An overall test was done to see if the four groups were different with relation to the proportion of subjects with an abnormal feature and if significant (or marginally significant at the 5% level). Group 1 (schizophrenia sib group) was compared to each of the other three groups. Allowance was made for the correlation between the sib pairs in the analyses. A multivariate – and concordance analysis was subsequently performed.

Results

One hundred and forty four Xhosa subjects (109 males and 35 females) were recruited. The age at interview was 36.74 years (SD 10.24; range 21–66 years) and the age of onset 22.64 years (SD 5.35; range 14–39) for the affected individuals. The mean years of schooling was 7.29 (SD

3.35) and 80% of the affected individuals were in receipt of a disability allowance.

The group was stratified into a sib pair group (n = 46 or 21 sib pairs and 1 sibship of four), a group of probands with an affected non-participating sib (n = 17), a singleton control group (n = 37) and an unaffected sib pair control group (22 sib pairs). The non-participating sib did complete a full DIGS assessment as part of an ongoing genetic study.

The sib pair group constituted 15 male-male sib pairs, 7 male-female pairs and 1 female-female pair. This included the larger sibship that was divided into two sib pairs on the basis of 1st and 2nd assessed (male-male pair) and 3rd and 4th assessed (male-female pair). The singleton group had 9 females and the group of probands with an affected non-participating sib 1 female in the group. The unaffected sib pair group consisted of 11 male-male sib pairs, 6 male-female pairs and 5 female-female pairs.

The univariate model (table 1) indicated significant differences between the affected and the non-affected sib pair groups (group 1 + 4) in terms of the presence of adherent

earlobes (p = 0.0004), palatal abnormalities (p = 0.0001) and gap between first and second toes (p = 0.019). Significant differences were also detected between affected sib pairs and non-affected singleton controls (group 1 + 3) in terms of the presence of asymmetrical ears (p = 0.011) and gap between first and second toes (p = 0.013). The concordance analysis (between affected and non-affected sib pair groups) revealed significance for only one item that was also more prevalent in the schizophrenia sib pair group – gap between first and second toes (p = 0.021) (Table 2).

The multivariate analysis revealed that gender was a significant variable in the model for asymmetrical ears (males, p = 0.008), syndactyly (females, p = 0.0004) and gap between first and second toes (males, p = 0.009), but including gender in the model did not change the results for the morphological features, i.e. gender did not confound the relationship of the groups with the morphological features.

Discussion and conclusion

This is the first study to report on the morphological features as measured by the Modified Waldrop scale, in an

Table 1: Affected sib pairs compared to other groups: Univariate model

Variable	% Abnormal				Chi-square	P
Group*	1	2	3	4		
N	46	17	37	44		
Epicantus	10.9	23.5	24.3	31.0	5.65	0.130
Low set ears	35.6	29.4	30.6	17.9	2.85	0.415
Adherent earlobes	26.2	31.3	33.3	65.1	13.94	0.003
sSibs vs grp 2					0.37	0.543
sSibs vs grp 3					0.86	0.353
sSibs vs grp 4					12.59	0.0004
Malformed ears	9.1	0.0	8.1	2.3	-	-
Palatal abnormalities	48.6	41.7	36.0	96.3	19.13	0.0003
sSibs vs grp 2					0.10	0.750
sSibs vs grp 3					0.69	0.407
sSibs vs grp 4					15.29	0.0001
Tongue abnormalities	10.3	11.1	17.9	19.5	1.71	0.635
5thfinger variations	17.8	25.0	21.6	18.6	0.35	0.950
Transverse palmar crease	2.2	0.0	2.8	7.0	-	-
Third toe abnormalities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Syndactalia	19.6	6.3	25.0	18.6	3.86	0.277
Asymmetrical ears	9.1	17.7	32.4	2.3	12.68	0.005
sSibs vs grp 2					0.64	0.422
sSibs vs grp 3					6.51	0.011
sSibs vs grp 4					2.25	0.133
Gap between toes	31.1	20.0	5.6	7.0	7.43	0.059
sSibs vs grp 2					0.55	0.460
sSibs vs grp 3					6.16	0.013
sSibs vs grp 4					5.52	0.019

*Group 1 sib pairs with schizophrenia (sSibs)
 Group 2 probands with an affected non-participating sib
 Group 3 singleton controls, unaffected
 Group 4 sib pairs, unaffected

Table 2: Modified Waldrop items: concordance findings for affected and non-affected sib pairs

ITEM	GROUP	STATISTICS							
		CONCORDANT FOR ABSENCE OF DYSMORPHOLOGY	DISCONCORDANT	CONCORDANT FOR PRESENCE OF DYSMORPHOLOGY	CHI SQUARE	p			
Low set ears	sSibs	11	50.0	7	31.8	4	18.2	2.09	0.35
	unafSibs	13	72.2	3	16.7	2	11.1		
Epicanthus	sSibs	19	82.6	3	13.0	1	4.4	3.94	0.14
	unafSibs	11	55.0	7	35.0	2	4.7		
5th finger	sSibs	17	77.3	2	9.1	3	13.6	7.37	0.025
	unafSibs	14	66.7	7	33.3	0	0.0		
Adherent ear lobe	sSibs	11	57.9	5	26.3	3	15.8	11.42	0.003
	unafSibs	2	9.5	11	52.4	8	38.1		
Malformed ears	sSibs	17	80.9	4	19.1	0	0.0	2.17	0.14
	unafSibs	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0		
Asymmetrical ears	sSibs	17	80.9	4	19.1	0	0.0	2.17	0.14
	unafSibs	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0		
abnormalities	sSibs	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0	1.45	0.25
	unafSibs	12	63.2	7	36.8	0	0.0		
Gap between 1st and 2nd toe	sSibs	12	54.6	6	27.3	4	18.2	7.75	0.021
	unafSibs	18	85.7	3	14.3	0	0.0		
Palatal abnormalities	sSibs	4	25.0	8	50.0	4	25.0	16.62	0.0002
	unafSibs	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	100		
Syndactalia	sSibs	15	65.2	7	30.4	1	4.4	0.021	0.99
	unafSibs	14	66.7	6	28.6	1	4.8		
Transverse palmar crease	sSibs	19	95.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	2.17	0.14
	unafSibs	20	91.4	2	9.6	0	0.0		

sSibs = group 1 = sib pairs with schizophrenia
 unafSibs = group 4 = sib pairs, unaffected

African Xhosa schizophrenia sib pair population. Minor physical anomalies were noted in all of the items measured by the Modified Waldrop Scale. The most striking finding is that of significantly more subjects with a gap between the toes in the affected sib pair group and the affected sib with non-participating sib group. Although other significant differences were detected, only gap between toes shows a consistent pattern as would be expected if a morphological abnormality contributed to the affected status. Given the increased morbid risk for a sib of a schizophrenic this finding may suggest that this anomaly represents a developmental period of specific importance in familial cases of schizophrenia. This finding differs from that of Gourion et al. [8] who reported a higher rate of low set ears (OR = 11.9), cleft palate (OR = 8.5), curved 5th finger (OR = 3.6) and syndactaly (OR = 3.6) in schizophrenia patients compared to controls. However, it still supports the possible role of brain developmental processes in the risk for schizophrenia and the differences may be linked to population specific risk factors for schizophrenia.

The interpretation of the data is subject to the following methodological problems: the sample size is small and type 2 errors could have occurred. It could be that the unaffected siblings from the singleton group have not yet passed through the vulnerability phase for schizophrenia and this could have an influence on the group distributions. It would be of value to also incorporate a control group in as far as some of the items that were either concordant or significantly different between the groups might represent a less familial risk period for the development of schizophrenia.

Nevertheless, the development of the distal extremities takes place between day 50 and 70 of gestation, in the same time frame as the development of the thalamus. Indeed, Andreasen [9] has proposed that schizophrenia is a neurodevelopmental illness which arises because of a defect in prefrontal-thalamic-cerebellar circuitry. The thalamus is a key relay nucleus that modulates both motor and cognitive coordination. Deficits have been described in both these modalities [10-12].

There has also been some structural evidence for thalamic abnormality in schizophrenia. Several neuropathological studies, including the study of Pakkenburg [13] have shown decreased neuronal density and reduced volume of the medial dorsal nucleus of the thalamus in the absence of gliosis, again suggesting a neurodevelopmental rather than neurodegenerative process. Four magnetic resonance studies [9] showed reduced thalamic size and two PET studies [14,15] showed abnormal thalamic activity in patients suffering from schizophrenia. Thus, apart from the possible link between our morphological findings and thalamic development, there also seems to be a clear link between the thalamus and the pathophysiology of schizophrenia.

These findings offer an intriguing possibility that in the Xhosa population, affected sib pair status may be linked to a neurodevelopmental insult during a specific period of the fetal developmental. Follow-up studies in an independent sample will investigate these and other morphological abnormalities that could narrow the risk period and may offer some insights into the susceptibility of schizophrenia. Furthermore, in the light of the previously reported finding that the core symptoms of schizophrenia in the Xhosa population is similar to that found in other ethnic populations [16] it would be very interesting to compare our specific minor physical anomalies presence findings with those previously reported in Caucasian populations.

Competing interests

The author(s) declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

LK and DJHN conceived of and designed the study and drafted the manuscript. JE clinically evaluated the participants. GDJ did the morphological evaluation of the participants. EJ performed the statistical analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

References

- Kelly J, Murray RM: **What risk factors tell us about the causes of schizophrenia and related psychoses.** *Current Psychiatry Reports* 2002, **2**:378-385.
- Lewis CM, Levinson DF, Wise LH, DeLisi LE, Straub RE, Hovatta I, Williams NM, Schwab SG, Pulver AE, Faraone SV, Brzustowicz LM, Kaufmann CA, Garver DL, Gurling HM, Lindholm E, Coon H, Moises HW, Byerley W, Shaw SH, Mesen A, Sherrington R, O'Neill FA, Walsh D, Kendler KS, Ekelund J, Paunio T, Lonnqvist J, Peltonen L, O'Donovan MC, Owen MJ, Wildenauer DB, Maier W, Nestadt G, Blouin JL, Antonarakis SE, Mowry BJ, Silverman JM, Crowe RR, Tsuang MT, Malaspina D, Harkavy-Friedman JM, Svrakic DM, Bassett AS, Holcomb J, Kalsi G, McQuillin A, Brynjolfsson J, Sigmundsson T, Petursson H, Jazin E, Zoega T, Helgason T: **Genome scan meta-analysis of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, part II: Schizophrenia.** *American Journal of Human Genetics* 2003, **73**:34-48.
- Bromet EJ, Fennig S: **Epidemiology and natural history of schizophrenia.** *Biological Psychiatry* 1999, **46**:871-881.
- Kelly BD, O'Callaghan E, Lane A, Larkin C: **Schizophrenia: solving the puzzle.** *Irish Journal of Medical Sciences* 2003, **172**:37-40.
- Gelowitz DL, Rakic P, Goldman-Rakic PS, Selemo LD: **Craniofacial dysmorphismogenesis in fetally irradiated nonhuman primates: implications for the neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia.** *Biological Psychiatry* 2002, **52**:716-720.
- Nurnberger JI Jr, Blehar MC, Kaufmann CA, York-Cooler C, Simpson SG, Harkavy-Friedman J, Severe JB, Malaspina D, Reich T: **Diagnostic interview for genetic studies. Rationale, unique features, and training. NIMH Genetics Initiative.** *Archives of General Psychiatry* 1994, **51**:849-59. discussion 863-4
- Ismail B, Cantor-Graae E, McNeil TF: **Minor physical anomalies in schizophrenic patients and their siblings.** *American Journal of Psychiatry* 1998, **155**:1695-1702.
- Gourion D, Goldberger C, Bourdel MC, Jean Bayle F, Loo H, Krebs MO: **Minor physical anomalies in patients with schizophrenia and their parents: prevalence and pattern of craniofacial abnormalities.** *Psychiatry Research* 2004, **125**:21-8.
- Andreasen NC: **The Role of the Thalamus in Schizophrenia.** *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 1997, **42**:27-33.
- Shakow D: **Segmental set: a theory of the formal psychological deficit in schizophrenia.** *Archives of General Psychiatry* 1962, **6**:1-17.
- Shakow D, Huston PE: **Studies of motor function in schizophrenia, I: speed of tapping.** *Journal of General Psychology* 1936, **15**:63-108.
- Gupta S, Andreasen NC, Arndt S: **Neurological soft signs in neuroleptic-naïve and neuroleptic-treated schizophrenic patients and in normal comparison subjects.** *American Journal of Psychiatry* 1995, **152**:191-6.
- Pakkenberg B: **Pronounced reduction of total neuron number in mediodorsal thalamic nucleus and nucleus accumbens in schizophrenics.** *Archives of General Psychiatry* 1990, **47**:1023-8.
- Andreasen NC, Rezaei K, Alliger R: **Hypofrontality in neuroleptic-naïve and chronic schizophrenic patients: assessment with xenon-133 single-photon emission computed tomography and the Tower of London.** *Archives of General Psychiatry* 1992, **49**:943-58.
- Buchsbaum MS, Haier RJ, Potkin SG: **Frontostriatal disorder of cerebral metabolism in never-medicated schizophrenics.** *Archives of General Psychiatry* 1992, **49**:935-42.
- Emsley RA, Niehaus DJ, Mbanga NI, Oosthuizen PP, Stein DJ, Maritz JS, Pimstone SN, Hayden MR, Laurent C, Deleuze JF, Mallet J: **The factor structure for positive and negative symptoms in South African Xhosa patients with schizophrenia.** *Schizophrenia Research* 2001, **47(2-3)**:149-157.

Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-244X/6/47/prepub>

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:
http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp



BioMed Central publishes under the *Creative Commons Attribution License (CCAL)*. Under the *CCAL*, authors retain copyright to the article but users are allowed to download, reprint, distribute and /or copy articles in BioMed Central journals, as long as the original work is properly cited.