


Gender Difference in Cognitive Function Among Stable Schizophrenia: A Network Perspective

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Objective: To investigate the gender differences and influencing factors of cognitive function in stable schizophrenic patients, and to explore the cognitive characteristics of male and female patients.

Methods: A total of 298 patients with chronic schizophrenia were divided into two groups according to gender. The differences of demographic and clinical characteristics between the two groups were firstly analyzed. Then the Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS) was used to measure their cognitive function, and the correlation between cognitive function and demographic characteristics and clinical characteristics was analyzed. Finally, the gender-based cognitive characteristics were explored through network analysis.

Results: There was no significant difference in the RBANS total score and sub-item score between the male schizophrenia and female schizophrenia patients. Correlation analysis showed that RBANS total score was inversely proportional with age, duration and Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) score in male schizophrenia, while being directly proportional with age at onset and inversely proportional with PANSS score in female schizophrenia. Network analysis showed that language was the core of cognitive function for male schizophrenia, and the delayed memory was the core of cognitive function for female schizophrenia.

Conclusion: There was no significant gender difference in cognitive function score among patients with stable schizophrenia. The core cognitive functions of male and female schizophrenia are language and delayed memory, respectively.

Keywords: schizophrenia, cognition, gender difference, network analysis

Introduction

Cognitive dysfunction is an important feature of schizophrenia,¹ existing in almost all schizophrenia patients.² The cognitive dysfunction is not only reflected in the acute phase of schizophrenia,³ but also obvious in the stable phase.⁴ Previous studies have shown that cognitive dysfunction in schizophrenia patients involves many fields, such as memory, attention, learning, executive functioning and cognitive processing speed.⁵ Moreover, the actual functional results of patients are negatively correlated with the degree of cognitive dysfunction,⁶ which makes it a difficult problem for schizophrenic patients to return to society, even for patients in the stable phase.⁷

There are differences in the cognitive dysfunction between male and female schizophrenia patients.⁸ Some studies consider male cognitive dysfunction is more serious,⁹ but also some studies hold the opposite view,¹⁰ or believe that there is no significant difference.¹¹ With the development of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), people have gradually realized the differences between male and female in brain regional structure and neural development,¹² and believe that schizophrenia also has gender differences in neural pathway damage.^{13,14} Based on this view, some researchers hold that even if there is no significant difference in the total score of cognitive scale between male and female schizophrenia patients, they may still have subtle differences in specific domains of cognition, which may be reflected in the different subscale scores or the correlation of changes in scale items. The core cognitive function may become the target of psychopathology research and precision treatment in the future.

However, although the traditional correlation analysis can reflect the relationship between variables, it cannot observe the importance of a single variable in the whole network and the mutual influence of variables. In recent years, researchers have

introduced network analysis into the psychopathology of mental disorders.¹⁵ Using this method, researchers can build a partial correlation network among cognitive function items, and also highlight the relationship and interplay among the variables.¹⁶ If a variable is closely related to most of the other variables in the network, its change would affect the whole cognitive function network.¹⁷ Up to now, there are no studies using network analysis to explore gender-based cognition differences in patients with schizophrenia. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate the gender differences and influencing factors of cognitive function in stable schizophrenia patients, and to explore the cognitive characteristics of male and female patients by network analysis. It is hoped to provide more valuable intervention targets for the rehabilitation of social function in chronic schizophrenia patients by exploring the core cognitive function.

Methods

Subjects

This is a case-control study, the total 298 subjects were recruited from Shanghai Pudong New Area Mental Health Center, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China, from January 1, 2021 to May 1, 2022, aged 20 to 65 years. The diagnostic criteria are ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision),¹⁸ and we used Chinese version of MINI (mini-international neuropsychiatric interview)¹⁹ by 2 independent psychiatrists in the actual recruitment work to assess the patients. Inclusion criteria were: (1) meet the diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia; (2) age 18 years or older; (3) at stable phase; (4) ability to complete the cognition experiment. Exclusion criteria were: (1) any history of traumatic brain injuries; (2) substance abuse; (3) comorbid neurological disorders that may affect cognitive function.

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Shanghai Pudong New Area Mental Health Center, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China (ID number: PDJWLL2020012). All the subjects signed the written informed consent for participating after the study process been fully explained.

Demographic and Clinical Variables

The demographic data of all the subjects was recorded, which were age, marital status, education, duration, age at onset, hospitalization times. The clinical aspects data associated with schizophrenia symptoms and medicines also was collected: the use of first generation antipsychotics (FGA), second generation antipsychotics (SGA), anticholinergic, mood stabilizer, benzodiazepine. Clinical symptoms were assessed using Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS).²⁰ The Cronbach's α of the scale was 0.8707, which had good reliability and validity.²¹ All variables were grouped by gender.

Cognition Experiment

Cognition Experiment used Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS).²² RBANS had 12 sub-assessments: vocabulary learning, story retelling, graphics copy, picture naming, line orientation, semantic fluency, digit span, coding, vocabulary memory, vocabulary recognition, stories memory and graphics memory, and estimate one's cognitive function from 5 dimensions: Immediate Memory, Visuospatial/Constructional, Language, Attention and Delayed Memory. The original score of each test item were converted into scale score by conversion norm. We used Chinese version with a Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.7$, which had good reliability and validity.²³

Statistical Analysis

The comparison between male and female groups about demographic and clinical variables were performed by SPSS 23.0 version. In terms of statistical methods, we used chi-square test for categorical variables, *t*-test and Mann–Whitney *U*-test for continuous variable. Spearman correlation analysis for correlation analysis. All tests were 2-tailed, significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

The GraphPad Prism 9.0 version was used as auxiliary means for graphing, which contributed to visualization of the results.

Network Analysis

The R3.5.2 version²⁴ was used to conducted network analysis. We used R package “qgraph” and “bootnet”.²⁵ In the network model, the node represents a single cognitive item in the study, and the edge connecting the node can be

interpreted as the conditional dependence between two items after controlling the value of other cognitive items.²⁶ In this network, each variable (5 dimensions of RBANS) is indicated as a node and the associations between the two dimensions are represented as an edge connecting the nodes. While the green edges indicate the positive associations, red edges indicate the negative associations. In addition, the thickness of the edges shows their strength of associations. Individual nodes with a stronger connection with others are located in the center of the network, while with a lesser connection nodes are located in the periphery.

Centrality indices are calculated to examine which nodes are most connected to the others. Most often used metrics are closeness, betweenness, strength and expected influence (EI). Strength is identified as the most stable metric,²⁷ and reflects the weight of every connection that a node has with other nodes with a view to all connections of other nodes. EI is used next to strength as the metric for it in view of possible negative edges.²⁸ Betweenness inversely indicates the number of shortest paths between all pairs of nodes that include a given node.²⁹ Closeness inversely indicates the mean shortest path from all other nodes to a given node.³⁰

Results

Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

A total of 298 (157 male, 141 female) schizophrenia patients were enrolled. Table 1 summarizes the demographic and psychiatric clinical information of all the patients and separately for the male and female group. Male schizophrenia patients were more likely to take anticholinergics, and there were no significant differences in any other item between the male group and the female group.

Cognition

Table 2 and Figure 1 show that there was no significant difference in the RBANS total score and each sub-item between the male schizophrenia and female schizophrenia, which suggested the cognitive impairment of schizophrenia has no gender difference. Spearman correlation analysis showed that RBANS total score were inversely proportional with age

Table 1 Demographic and Clinical Variables of Male and Female Schizophrenia

	Total Sample (n=298)		Male (n=157)		Female (n=141)		Statistics	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	T/Z	p
Age (years)	41.25	13.21	41.31	13.33	41.18	13.12	-0.08	0.93
Education (years)	12.18	2.86	12.02	2.70	12.37	3.03	1.06	0.29
Duration of illness (years)	16.28	11.87	16.82	11.95	15.67	11.81	0.86	0.39
Age of onset (years)	24.98	5.67	24.50	5.76	25.51	5.54	1.54	0.12
Number of hospitalizations	3.01	1.23	2.96	1.24	3.06	1.23	0.71	0.48
PANSS	57.20	15.49	57.21	16.24	57.19	14.67	-0.01	0.99
	N	%	N	%	N	%	X²	p
Married	92	30.9	44	28.0	48	34.0	1.26	0.26
FGA	96	32.2	54	34.4	42	29.8	0.72	0.40
SGA	289	97.0	153	97.5	136	96.5	0.25	0.62
Anticholinergic	71	23.8	45	28.7	26	18.4	4.28	0.04*
Mood stabilizer	26	8.7	12	7.6	14	9.9	0.49	0.49
Benzodiazepine	37	12.5	17	10.8	20	14.2	0.77	0.38

Note: *p < 0.05.

Abbreviations: SD, square deviation; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; FGA, first generation antipsychotics; SGA, second generation antipsychotics.

Table 2 Comparison of RBANS Score Between Male and Female Schizophrenia

	Male (n=157)		Female (n=141)		Statistics	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	T	P
Immediate Memory	68.78	17.16	70.72	18.10	0.95	0.35
Visuospatial/Constructional	87.67	19.18	88.75	16.36	0.52	0.60
Language	84.09	18.18	82.57	20.90	-0.67	0.50
Attention	80.55	18.12	81.33	21.10	0.34	0.73
Delayed Memory	79.22	17.28	80.99	18.34	0.86	0.39
Total	75.05	14.72	75.95	16.73	0.49	0.62

Abbreviations: RBANS, Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status; SD, square deviation.

($P < 0.001$), duration ($P = 0.002$) and PANSS ($P < 0.001$) in male group (Figure 2A and B), as well as inversely proportional with PANSS ($P < 0.001$) and directly proportional with age at onset ($P = 0.008$) in female group (Figure 2C and D).

Network Analysis

In male group (Figure 3A), generated network showed that all nodes were generally highly interconnected. Strong links were found between Language and Delayed Memory, Delayed Memory and Visuospatial/Constructional, Language and Immediate Memory, Language and Attention. However, we observed that Delayed Memory was inversely correlated to Immediate Memory and Attention, also the Visuospatial/Constructional was inversely correlated to Language, even though moderately.

In the female group (Figure 3B), the interconnection of each node was also obvious. Strong links were found between Delayed Memory and Visuospatial/Constructional, Attention and Delayed Memory, Visuospatial/Constructional and Attention, Delayed Memory and Language, Immediate Memory and Attention, among these the connection of Attention and Delayed Memory was severely negative, others were positive.

In terms of centrality analysis, in male group, Language demonstrated the highest centrality, which showed the highest indices in strength, closeness, betweenness and EI (Figure 3C). In female group, Delayed Memory demonstrated the highest centrality, which showed the highest indices in strength, closeness and betweenness, also had relatively high EI indices (Figure 3D).

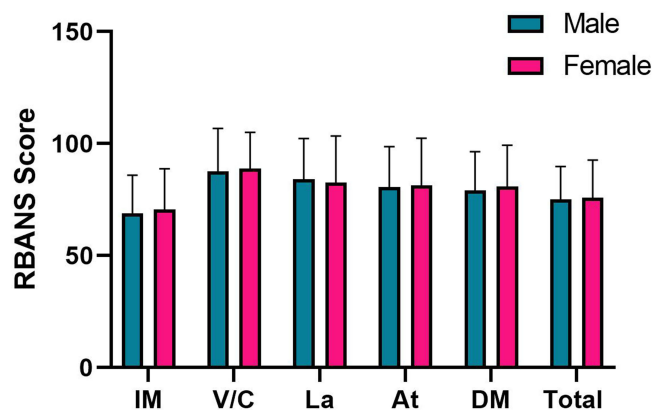


Figure 1 Comparison of RBANS score between male and female schizophrenia.

Abbreviations: IM, Immediate Memory; V/C, Visuospatial/Constructional; La, Language; At, Attention; DM, Delayed Memory.

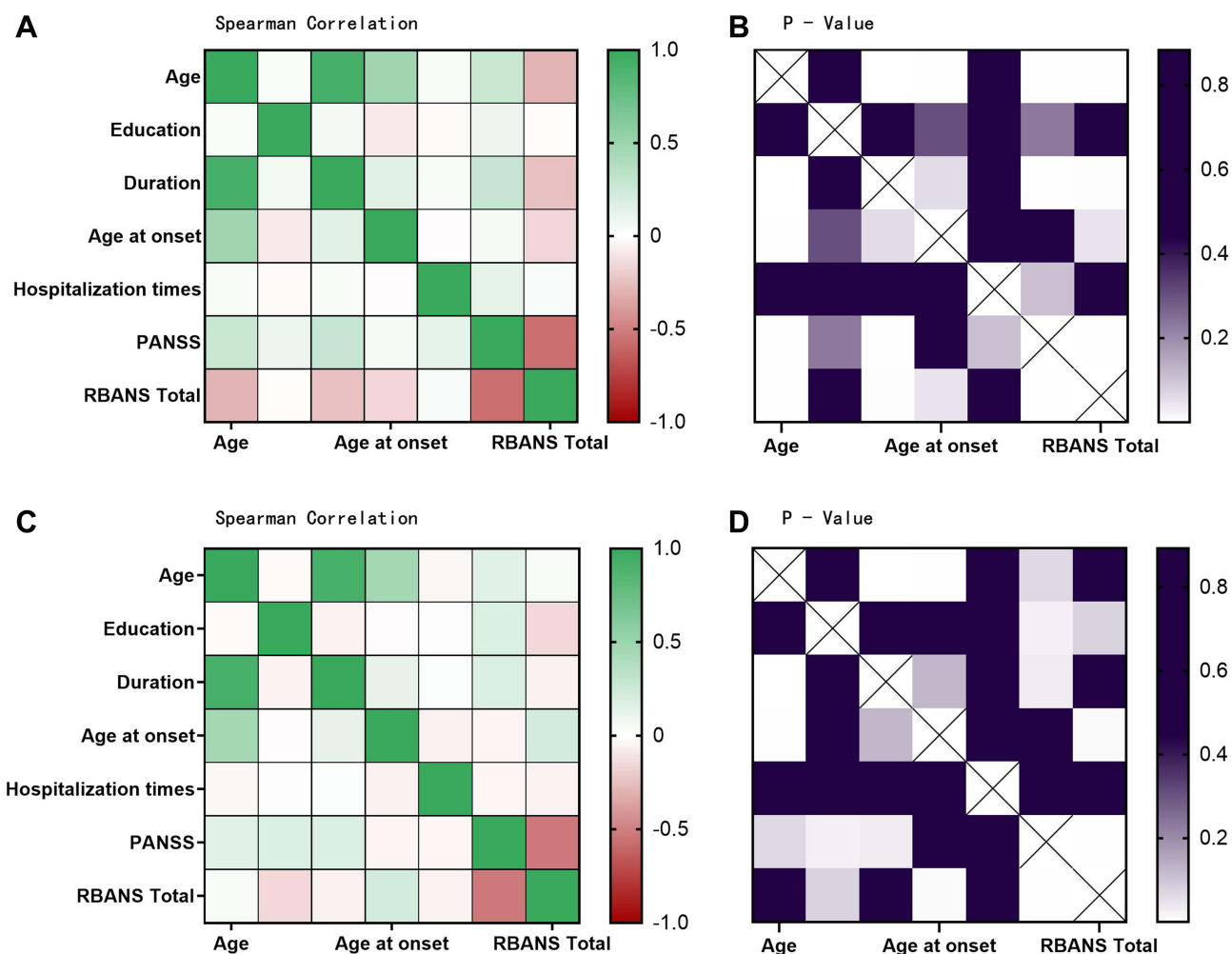


Figure 2 Heat map of correlation analysis about the characteristics and RBANS score for male and female schizophrenia. **(A)**, Spearman correlation analysis about demographic and clinical characteristics and RBANS total score in male group; **(B)**, P-value of correlation analysis about demographic and clinical characteristics and RBANS total score in the male group; **(C)**, Spearman correlation analysis about demographic and clinical characteristics and RBANS total score in the female group; **(D)**, P-value of correlation analysis about demographic and clinical characteristics and RBANS total score in female group.

Abbreviation: RBANS, Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status.

Discussion

In clinical characteristics, the use of anticholinergic drugs was higher in the male patient group than in the female group, which may be due to the higher proportion of male patients who used more than one generation of antipsychotics. This is in line with the findings of a previous multicenter cross-sectional study conducted in East Asia.³¹ Several studies have shown that in schizophrenia, the use of anticholinergic drugs creates an additional cognitive burden,^{32,33} even though its effect on somatic side effects is significant.³⁴ Multiple antipsychotic drug combinations may also be associated with a higher risk of metabolic syndrome, readmission, lower medication adherence, and lower quality of life.^{35,36} The awkward reality is that patients who have been on two or more antipsychotics for a long time often have experienced monotherapy, which is not enough to alleviate schizophrenia symptoms. In addition, compared with female patients, male patients have a higher risk of violent crimes in community and higher probability of impulsive behavior during hospitalization.^{37,38} Therefore, in the actual clinical work, we have to make a trade-off between safety and function maintenance.

There is no significant difference in the cognitive function between male and female schizophrenia, which is in line with the result of Cadenhead et al¹¹ but different from others.^{9,10} Some studies pointed out that male schizophrenia had a relative advantage in spatial cognition while female schizophrenia had a relative advantage in verbal cognition, but

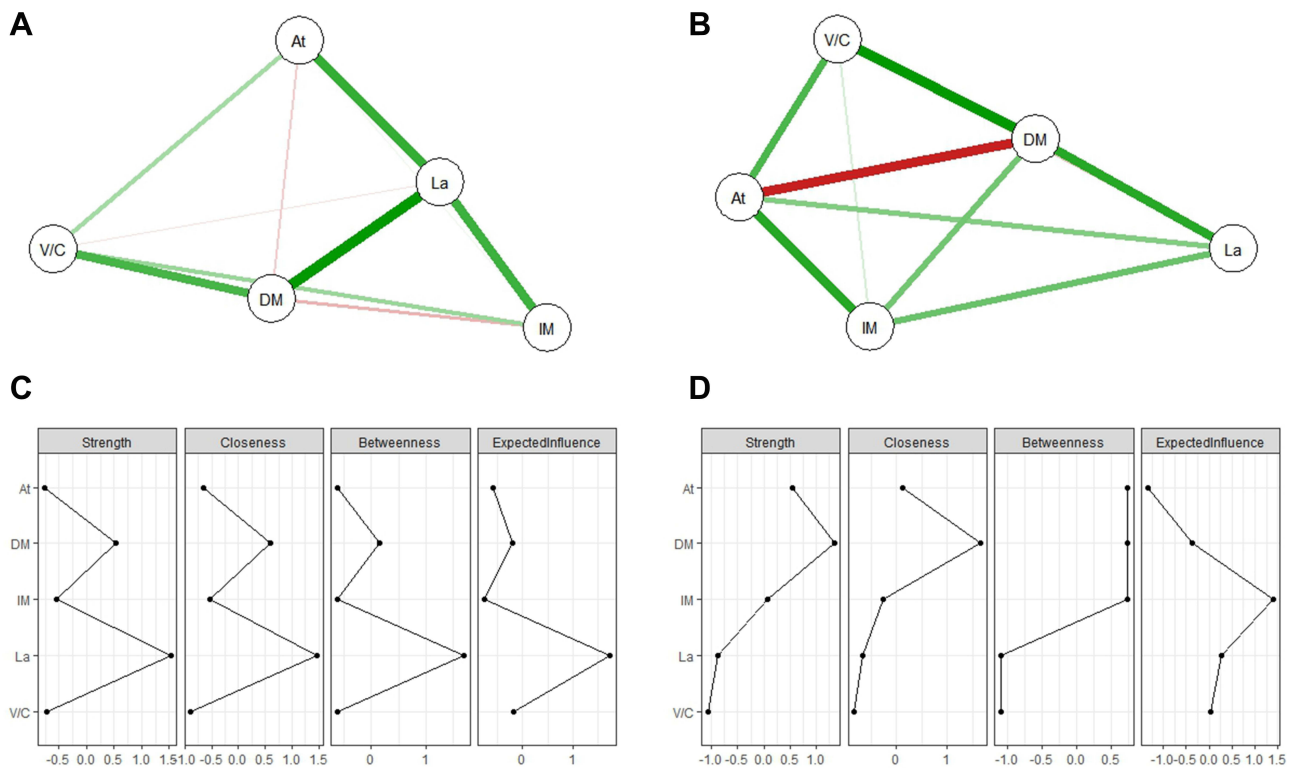


Figure 3 Network analysis and centrality analysis of RBANS sub-item score for male and female schizophrenia. **(A)**, Network analysis of RBANS sub-item score in the male group; **(B)**, Network analysis of RBANS sub-item score in the female group; **(C)**, Centrality analysis of RBANS sub-item score in the male group; **(D)**, Centrality analysis of RBANS sub-item score in the female group.

Abbreviations: IM, Immediate Memory; V/C, Visuospatial/Constructional; La, Language; At, Attention; DM, Delayed Memory; RBANS, Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status.

there was no significant difference in their total cognition level.³⁹ Combined with previous fMRI results, it has been shown that even for normal males and females, there were significant differences in brain structure and neural networks,⁴⁰ so we considered that the decline of single cognitive function might be compensated by other cognitive functions.⁴¹ In this study, the proportion of anticholinergic drugs was different between the male group and female group, and anticholinergic drugs have been proven to cause a decline of language function.⁴² Therefore, in the future clinical assessment of cognitive function in schizophrenia, we should consider it comprehensively, based on more dimensions.

Correlation analysis showed that the RBANS total score was negatively correlated with age, duration of disease and PANSS score in the male group, as well as being negatively correlated with PANSS score and positively correlated with age of onset in the female group. Similar results have been confirmed in other studies.^{43,44} In this study, the relationship between cognition and age, cognition and duration of disease appeared to be only observed in the male group, and the relationship between cognition and age at onset was only observed in the female group. We consider that a woman's menstrual cycle is a factor.⁴⁵ On the one hand, since most of the subjects are between 20 and 50 years old, the cognitive function of women in this age could be affected by the menstrual cycle, and the representation of individual average cognition level by single test is weaker than that of men. On the other hand, estrogen and oxytocin have been shown to improve cognition in schizophrenia.^{46,47}

In the network analysis of cognitive function in male patients, we found that Delayed Memory was negatively correlated with Immediate Memory and Attention, which seems to cause people's confusion. In the general concept, Delayed Memory and Immediate Memory belong to the same broad category of Memory,⁴⁸ and it seems that Delayed Memory and Immediate Memory should be positively correlated. However, since our study focused on schizophrenia patients, their cognitive function was impaired, integrity of their cognitive network was reduced,⁴⁹ alertness was decreased,⁵⁰ and they had to redistribute attention.⁵¹ As a result, the negative correlation between Delayed Memory

and Immediate Memory was possible. Similarly, we found that Visuospatial/Constructional was negatively correlated to Language. Previous studies have shown that spatial and verbal cognition are separately managed by different brain regions,⁵² although they often communicate with each other to participate in specific tasks together.⁵³ However, in this study, they showed a weak negative correlation, which further suggests that brain connectivity is impaired and cognitive function is dissociated in schizophrenia.^{54,55} In the centrality analysis of male patients, language has the highest centrality, which reflects its high importance for the cognition system in male schizophrenia. In actual clinical work, we can also carry out targeted intervention training on patients' language to promote the whole cognitive function.

In the network analysis of cognitive function in female patients, the severe negative connection of Attention and Delayed Memory was observed. However, Visuospatial/Constructional showed a positive correlation with Attention and Delayed Memory at the same time. This result further supported our inference in male patients and showed the paradoxical expectation of schizophrenia,⁵⁶ which is the reason that schizophrenia is called "Split-Mind Disorder" or "Attunement Disorder" in some countries.⁵⁷ Network analysis visualized this paradoxical expectation, so that we can have an in-depth understanding of the cognitive function in schizophrenia. In the centrality analysis of female patients, Delayed Memory shows the highest centrality, which indicates that we can carry out intervention training about Delayed Memory, so as to promote the whole cognitive function and social function rehabilitation.

The limitations of this article were obvious. Firstly, this was a cross-sectional study, and we cannot define the processes by which schizophrenia alters cognitive function from this study. Secondly, the subjects were from hospitalized schizophrenia patients. They received regular rehabilitation treatment, which slowed down the speed of cognitive decline. However, schizophrenia patients in the community may not had such conditions. As a result, there might be admission bias. Thirdly, the sample size of the study was limited, which affected the persuasiveness of results. Fourthly, we used RBANS as a cognition measurement tool, but RBANS did not include executive function, which meant that our cognition measurement was not comprehensive. However, this study could still inspire future research. On the one hand, considering the completion degree of cognitive measurement, this study selected patients in the stable phase, who had no positive symptoms or weakly positive symptoms but obviously negative symptoms. Future studies might consider adding patients with positive symptoms and using network analysis to explore the relationship between symptoms and cognition. On the other hand, from this study, we know the core cognitive function of male and female schizophrenia patients, so that targeted cognition training can be carried out to maximize the recovery of patients' social functions.

Conclusion

There was no significant gender difference in cognitive score function among patients with stable schizophrenia. The core cognitive functions of male and female schizophrenia are language and delayed memory, respectively.

Abbreviations

MRI, Magnetic Resonance Imaging; ICD-10, International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision; MINI, mini-international neuropsychiatric interview; IRB, Institutional Review Board; FGA, first generation antipsychotics; SGA, second generation antipsychotics; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale; RBANS, Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status; EI, Expected influence; SD, Standard Deviation; IM, Immediate Memory; V/C, Visuospatial/Constructional; La, Language; At, Attention; DM, Delayed Memory; fMRI, Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shanghai Pudong New Area Mental Health Center (reference number: PDJWLL2020012).

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically

reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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