

Dissociative symptoms reflect levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha in patients with unipolar depression

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Abstract: Recent evidence indicates that the nature of interactions between the nervous system and immune system is important in the pathogenesis of depression. Specifically, alterations in pro-inflammatory cytokines have been related to the development of several psychological and neurobiological manifestations of depressive disorder, as well as to stress exposure. A number of findings point to tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) as one of the central factors in these processes. Accordingly, in the present study, we test the hypothesis that specific influences of chronic stressors related to traumatic stress and dissociation are related to alterations in TNF- α levels. We performed psychometric measurement of depression (Beck Depression Inventory [BDI]-II), traumatic stress symptoms (Trauma Symptom Checklist [TSC]-40), and psychological and somatoform dissociation (Dissociative Experiences Scale [DES] and Somatoform Dissociation Questionnaire [SDQ]-20, respectively), and immunochemical measure of serum TNF- α in 66 inpatients with unipolar depression (mean age 43.1 ± 7.3 years). The results show that TNF- α is significantly related to DES (Spearman $R = -0.42$, $P < 0.01$), SDQ-20 (Spearman $R = -0.38$, $P < 0.01$), and TSC-40 (Spearman $R = -0.41$, $P < 0.01$), but not to BDI-II. Results of the present study suggest that TNF- α levels are related to dissociative symptoms and stress exposure in depressed patients.

Keywords: depression, dissociation, TNF-alpha, traumatic stress

Introduction

Advances in psychoneuroimmunological research suggest that the activation of pro-inflammatory mechanisms plays an important role in the pathophysiology of depression.¹⁻⁴ Pro-inflammatory cytokines are substantially involved in this process and it has been proposed that, at least for a sub-group of depressed patients, they may represent a causal factor.⁵

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), one of the prominent pro-inflammatory cytokines, has been studied largely in this context.⁵ It has been associated with depressive disorder in a number of cross-sectional studies,⁶⁻⁸ as well as one longitudinal study.⁹ The research, however, has extended beyond a simple association with depression; TNF- α has been related to different aspects of depressive symptomatology^{10,11} and specific emotional and cognitive disturbances.¹² Moreover, TNF- α has been studied in relation to stress response and stressor-specific findings¹³ together with a moderating influence of depression¹⁴ have been identified. However, association to specific trauma-related phenomena in a depressed population, namely trauma-related and dissociative symptoms, has yet to be explored.

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Based on these data, it was postulated that serum TNF- α levels, measured in depressed inpatients, would be related to the assessment of both depressive symptomatology and trauma-related and dissociative symptomatology.

Methods

Participants

In order to examine the above hypothesis, assessment of basal serum TNF- α levels during rest conditions and psychometric measures were performed in 66 consecutive inpatients with unipolar depression on the same day. At the time of recruitment, patients were treated at the Department of Psychiatry (Charles University, Prague). The assessments were performed within 2 weeks from the admission. The patients had a diagnosis of unipolar depressive disorder (ie, patients with recurrent depression or depressive period) in relapse without posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other comorbid diagnoses confirmed according to *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) version IV criteria by clinical interview.¹⁵ In order to re-examine diagnosis and to exclude patients with PTSD or other comorbidities all patients were also screened using structured psychiatric interview The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) version 5.0.0.¹⁶ Patients' treatment at the time of recruitment was based only on antidepressant medication according to national guidelines.¹⁷ Exclusion criteria were organic illnesses involving the central nervous system, psychotic disorders, PTSD, bipolar disorder, alcohol and/or drug abuse, any form of epilepsy, and mental retardation (Raven intelligent quotient test result higher than 90 in all included patients), inflammatory, neuroendocrine, and metabolic disorders, any hormonal or antipsychotic medication, methyl dopa, prednisolone and cimetidine medication, electroconvulsive therapy or repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, and pregnancy or lactation in women. All the patients gave written informed consent and the clinical study was approved by the ethical committee of Charles University, Prague.

Psychometric measures

For the assessment of depressive symptoms, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)-II,¹⁸ which is a 21-item questionnaire for assessing depression (Cronbach's alpha 0.89, test-retest reliability after a week =0.85), was used. Subjects indicated the degree of their experience of depressive symptoms on a 4-point Likert scale.

Psychic dissociative symptoms were assessed by Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES).¹⁹ DES represents a 28 item self-reported questionnaire examining main dissociative phenomena such as absorption, amnesia, depersonalization,

derealization, reality distortion, and others. Subjects indicate a degree of their experience on the continuum from 0% to 100%. In the present study, we used the Czech version of the DES that, similar to the original English version, displays high reliability and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha 0.92, test-retest reliability after a week =0.91).

Somatoform dissociative symptoms were assessed using the 20-item self-reported Somatoform Dissociation Questionnaire (SDQ-20).²⁰ Somatoform dissociative symptoms represent alterations in sensations of pain (analgesia, kinesthetic anesthesia), alterations of perception, loss of motor control, gastrointestinal symptoms, etc. Subjects indicate the degree of their experience on a 5-point Likert scale. We used the Czech version of the SDQ-20 that displays high reliability and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha 0.91, test-retest reliability after a week =0.90).

For investigation of traumatic symptoms, the Trauma Symptom Checklist (TSC)-40²¹ was used. TSC-40 is a self-reported 40-item questionnaire done on a 4-point Likert scale. TSC-40 evaluates symptomatology in adults associated with childhood or adult traumatic experiences and measures aspects of posttraumatic stress and other symptom clusters found in some traumatized individuals. The Czech version of the TSC-40 has high reliability and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha 0.91, test-retest reliability after a week =0.88).

Immunochemical measures

For biochemical assessment, blood samples of 5 mL volumes were collected in rest conditions according to common procedures between 7:30 am and 8:00 am in the laboratory of the psychiatry department. The blood samples were carefully transferred (about 10 minutes) in an icebox at 4°C to the Central Laboratories of the Institute of Medical Biochemistry and Laboratory Diagnostics, 1st Faculty of Medicine Charles University and General University Hospital in Prague where they were immediately centrifuged (4°C, 3,000 rpm, 10 minutes), pipetted into vials 2 \times 0.5 mL each, and stored at -20°C until the time of analysis. TNF- α serum levels were measured using a commercial immunoradiometric assay (IRMA) provided by DRG Instruments GmbH (Marburg, Germany). Principles of the TNF- α IRMA assay were based on coated-tube separation. The capture antibodies were attached to the lower and inner surface of the plastic tube. Standards or samples added to the tubes at first showed low affinity for antibodies. The signal antibody labeled with ¹²⁵I triggered the immunological reaction. After washing, the remaining radioactivity bound to the tube reflected the antigen concentration. Precision of the TNF- α IRMA corresponded to intra-assay coefficients

of variation <7.0%. Sensitivity of the TNF- α concentration corresponding to the mean counts per minute +2 standard deviations (SD) was 5 pg/mL.

Statistical methods

Statistical description of the studied population included means and SD. In order to assess the relationship between TNF- α levels and psychometric measures, the Spearman rank correlation coefficient were determined. The Spearman rank correlation coefficient represents a robust nonparametric measure of correlation, resistant to the presence of outliers.²²

All the methods of statistical evaluation were performed using the software package Statistica version 6 (StatSoft Inc., Tulsa, OH, USA). The statistical significance was presumed at a P -value <0.05.

Results

Table 1 presents the demographic and biometric characteristics of the studied population. Table 2 summarizes the drug treatment in the studied population.

The results indicate that TNF- α is significantly correlated to DES (Spearman $R=-0.42$, $P<0.01$) (Figure 1), SDQ-20 (Spearman $R=-0.38$, $P<0.01$) (Figure 2), and TSC-40 (Spearman $R=-0.41$, $P<0.01$), but not to BDI-II (Table 3). These correlations show that TNF- α exhibits a significant relationship with psychological and somatoform dissociation and the symptoms related to traumatic stress. Other statistically significant correlations were also found between psychometric measures of depression, traumatic stress, and dissociation (Table 3).

Statistical comparison between men and women did not show significant differences in TNF- α or psychometric measures. No significant correlation was found between BMI and age and TNF- α and psychometric parameters.

Discussion

In accordance with our hypothesis, results of the present study confirm a statistically significant relationship between

Table 2 Drug treatment in the studied population

	Number of patients	Percentage of patients (%)	Dosage in mg (mean \pm SD; min, max)
Unmedicated	3	4.5	
Medicated			
One antidepressant	48	72.7	
Two antidepressants	15	22.7	
Antidepressant treatment			
Amitriptyline	2	3	140
Dibenzepin	3	4.5	500 \pm 242.5; 240, 720
Trazodone	6	9.1	227 \pm 160.8; 50, 300
Moclobemide	1	1.5	900
Fluvoxamine	1	1.5	100
Fluoxetine	1	1.5	40
Sertraline	16	24.2	109 \pm 55.4; 25, 200
Citalopram	14	21.2	41 \pm 10.7; 20, 60
Paroxetine	1	1.5	60
Escitalopram	6	9.1	19 \pm 8.4; 10, 30
Venlafaxine	7	10.6	184 \pm 71.9; 150, 300
Mirtazapine	17	25.8	43 \pm 9; 30, 60
Milnacipran	3	4.5	167 \pm 55.7; 100, 200

Abbreviations: max, maximum; min, minimum; SD, standard deviation.

TNF- α levels and the symptoms linked to chronic stressful experiences in depressed patients. However, the fact that the correlation is negative, is surprising and seems to be in contrast to both the theoretical framework and our previous research focused on interleukin (IL)-6, another pro-inflammatory cytokine. Moreover, unexpectedly, no significant relationship is revealed between TNF- α and depressive symptoms.

In order to understand the observed relationship between TNF- α and dissociative symptoms, studies on the hypothalamo-pituitary axis (HPA) activation in depression appear relevant. Importantly, a negative correlation was found between cortisol and somatoform dissociation in a population of depressed patients.²³ On the other hand, TNF- α was reported to increase the HPA activity in depression.⁵

Table 1 Demographic and biometric characteristics of the studied population

	Depressed patients (n=66)
Male:female	21:45
Age in years (mean \pm SD; min, max)	43.1 (\pm 7.3; 18, 60)
Education	
Elementary	5
Higher	50
University	11
BMI (mean \pm SD; min, max)	25.4 (\pm 5.13; 18, 40.6)

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; max, maximum; min, minimum; SD, standard deviation.

Table 3 Spearman correlations of TNF- α and results of psychometric measures

	TNF- α	BDI-II	TSC-40	DES
BDI-II	-0.04	—	—	—
TSC-40	-0.41**	0.43**	—	—
DES	-0.42**	0.29*	0.60**	—
SDQ-20	-0.38**	0.34**	0.68**	0.69**

Notes: * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$.

Abbreviations: BDI, Beck Depression Inventory; DES, Dissociative Experiences Scale; SDQ, Somatoform Dissociation Questionnaire; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor alpha; TSC, Trauma Symptom Checklist.

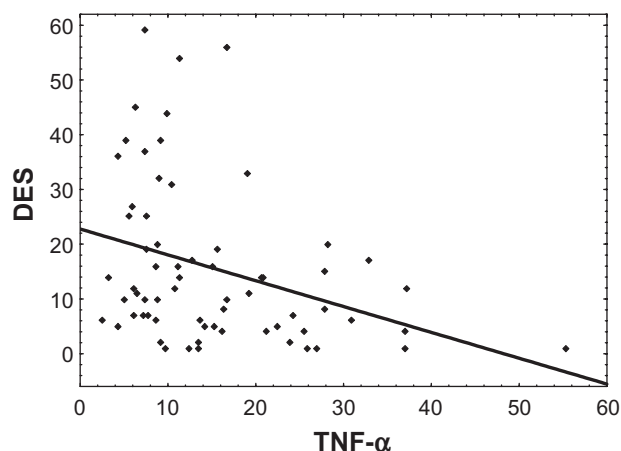


Figure 1 Dependency graph of TNF- α (pg/mL) and DES (Spearman $R=-0.36$, $P<0.01$).

Abbreviations: DES, Dissociative Experiences Scale; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor alpha.

The present finding is in line with these results pointing to the fact that somatoform dissociation may moderate the interplay between TNF- α and HPA activity in depression. Noteworthy, our previous work reported a positive correlation between IL-6 and somatoform dissociation.²⁴ Interestingly, taken together, both findings are consistent with the reported inhibition between TNF- α by IL-6²⁵ and they indicate that a complex interaction between the two pro-inflammatory cytokines and their neurobiological effect may exist.

Similarly, the negative correlation between TNF- α and trauma-related symptoms is in an apparent contradiction with the theoretical framework. Notably, acute stress conditions are associated with an increase in TNF- α in depressed patients.²⁶ Nevertheless, when focusing specifically on

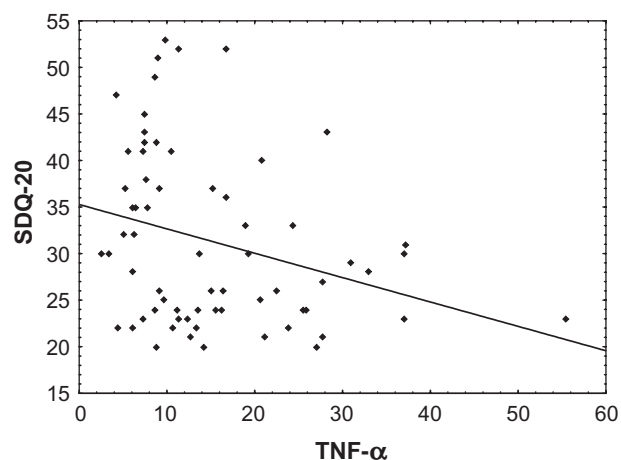


Figure 2 Dependency graph of TNF- α (pg/mL) and SDQ-20 (Spearman $R=-0.30$, $P<0.05$).

Abbreviations: SDQ, Somatoform Dissociation Questionnaire; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor alpha.

chronic stress conditions, the result corresponds to the work by Bartolomucci et al²⁷ who observed that chronic psychosocial stress down-regulated TNF- α messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) levels in the striatum and hippocampus.

Finally, as stated previously, finding no relevant association between TNF- α and depressive symptoms was unexpected. Mean serum TNF- α level for the whole group ($25.4 \text{ pg/mL} \pm 5.1 \text{ SD}$) appears higher than the TNF- α serum values reported in healthy volunteers ($1\text{--}10 \text{ pg/mL}$).⁸ Nevertheless, TNF- α assessment was not performed in healthy controls in our study and only a single self-reported test was used to assess the depressive symptoms (BDI-II). Therefore, it is not possible to decide if the lack of correlation between TNF- α and depressive symptoms is due to low TNF- α levels in the depressed group, a low sensitivity of psychometric instrument, or another reason.

The present study has several limitations. First, since the scope of the study is to describe the nature of the relationship between TNF- α and specific psychometric characteristics in depressive disorders, no healthy or other control group was included in the analysis. The interpretation of the findings is therefore limited to this clinical condition. Second, the main focus on trauma-related psychopathology determined largely the choice of psychometric test, preferring reliable and widely used self-reported tests such as DES, SDQ-20, and TSC-40. As a result, the findings may be set in the context with the large body of research performed using these instruments while further interpretation must be done with precaution, taking into account the limitation imposed by the self-reported nature of the testing. This precaution is relevant even more for the interpretation of results related to depressive symptoms, as already mentioned. Third, while patient recruitment led to a quite naturalist clinical cohort, the characteristics of the studied group (inpatients, heterogeneous antidepressant treatment) limit the findings. In particular, the effect of antidepressant treatment may vary considerably between different substances and therapeutic regimens.^{28–30} A larger clinical group and a longitudinal study design is needed to address this issue. Lastly, the study is limited to only one of a large group of pro-inflammatory cytokines. In order to have a complex insight into the role of immune processes in emotional regulation and the development of affective disorders, other pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines together with stress axis activity have to be explored.^{2,13}

Altogether, TNF- α has been intensively studied as one of the prominent candidates in the cytokine model of depression. The role of TNF- α within depressive disorder seems, however, rather complex; specific emotional and stress system

regulations may play an important role. The findings of the present study reveal a tiny piece in this puzzle, encouraging further efforts to describe in more detail the interplay of TNF- α regulations and chronic stress and dissociative processes in the development and clinical manifestation of depression.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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