

# Beyond voices: an inclusive cognitive model of multisensory hallucinations in psychosis

- A PhD Thesis Proposal -

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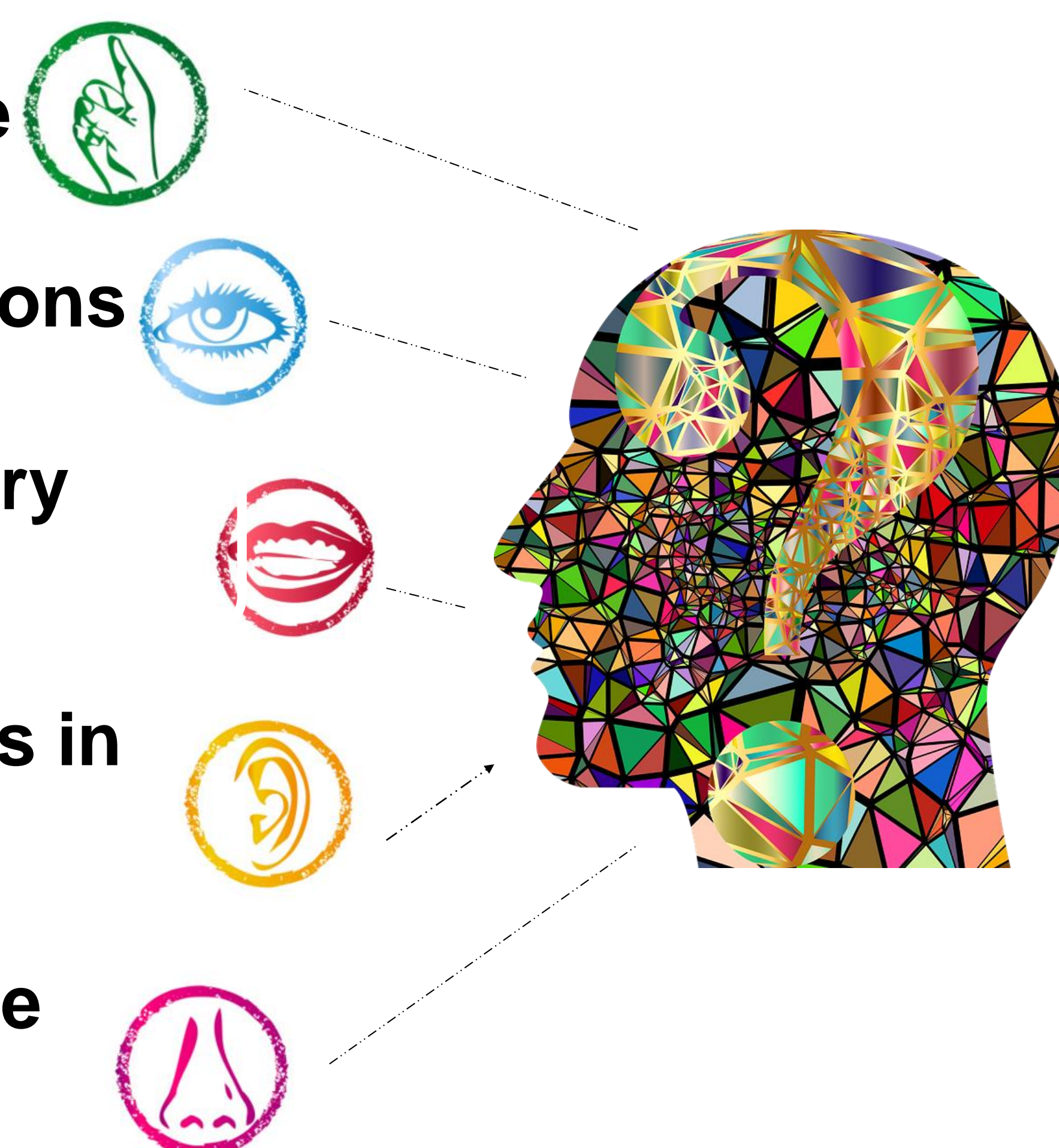
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## Background

**Hallucinations** can occur across multiple sensory modalities (**multisensory hallucinations**), however auditory hallucinations have somewhat dominated the literature to date. Our understanding of multisensory hallucinations is limited, and their underlying mechanisms unknown. In particular, the study of **cognitive mechanisms** and proposed **cognitive models** of multisensory experiences has been neglected. Theoretical viewpoints have proposed that **modality-general** and **modality-specific** mechanisms may exist. However, these are yet to be tested empirically. Moreover, nascent research has suggested that a dose-response relationship may exist between childhood **trauma** and multisensory hallucinations, however these findings require replication and the role of trauma in adulthood, or childhood and adulthood combined, is yet to be explored.

## Thesis Aims

- Increase awareness & understanding of multisensory experience
- Identify potential cognitive underpinnings of multisensory hallucinations
  - Identify whether the cognitive factors associated with multisensory hallucinations, differ from unimodal hallucinations
- Consider other potential etiological factors: traumatic life experiences in childhood and adulthood
- **Overarching aim:** Develop and empirically test an inclusive cognitive model of multisensory hallucinations



## Methods

### Sample:

- ❖ 154 participants

### Groups:

- ❖ Non-clinical control group
- ❖ Clinical control group (psychosis but no hallucinations)
- ❖ Unimodal hallucinations group
- ❖ Multisensory hallucinations group

### Core measures of interest:

- ❖ **Multisensory hallucinations:** Multimodal Hallucinations Schedule
- ❖ **Trauma:** Life Stressor Checklist Revised (modified)
- ❖ **Cognition:**
  - ❖ General cognition: MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery
  - ❖ Inhibition:
    - ❖ Stroop task
    - ❖ Go-NoGo task

### Statistical Analyses:

- ❖ One-way ANOVAs: group differences across core measures of interest
- ❖ Discriminant function analysis: predictive ability of core measures of interest on group membership
- ❖ Statistical modelling: testing the cognitive model

## Impact



Advance our current understanding of multisensory hallucinations in psychosis



Inform future research: *novel interventions & neurobiological underpinnings*



Increase recognition in clinical settings: *assessment & treatment*