



Transition veille-sommeil: ni éveil, ni sommeil

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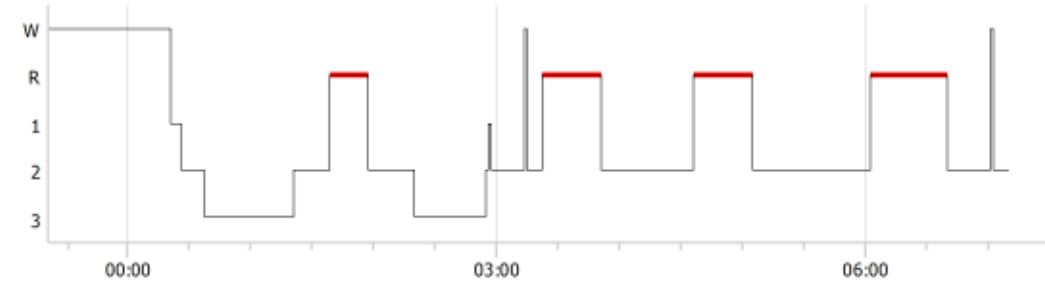
Service de neurologie

Unité Fonctionnelle du Sommeil

Hôpital Universitaire de Bruxelles, Erasme,
Bruxelles, Belgique

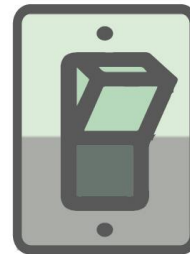
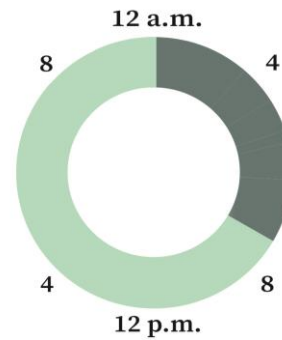
Introduction : de l'éveil au sommeil

Hypnogramme



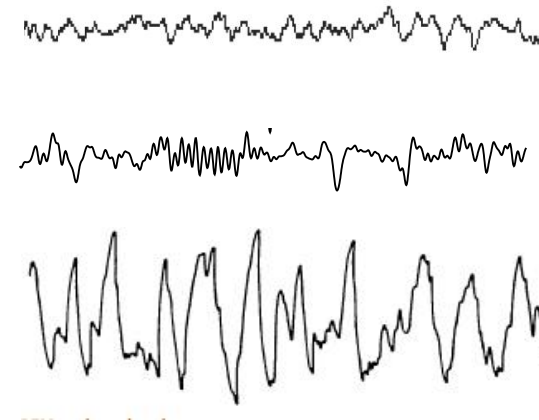
Eveil

Réactivité à l'environnement



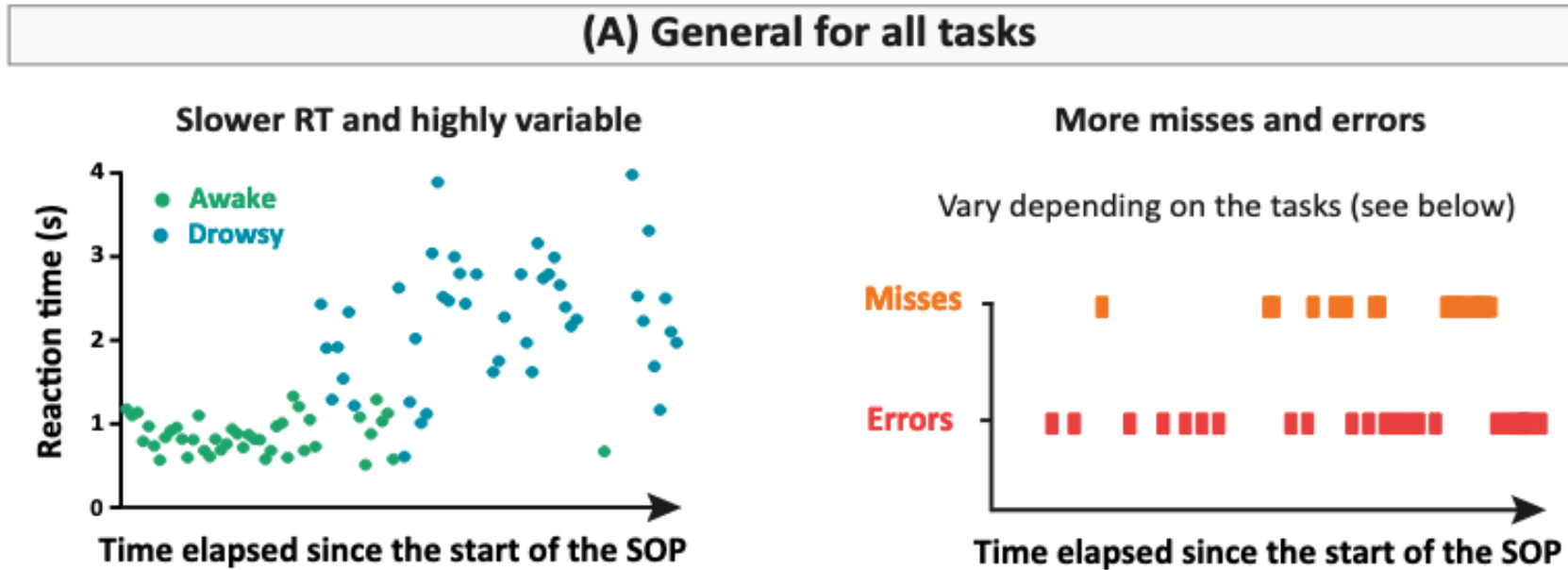
Sommeil

Réactivité minimale



Aucune période de transition n'est clairement définie entre l'éveil et le sommeil

Et pourtant ...

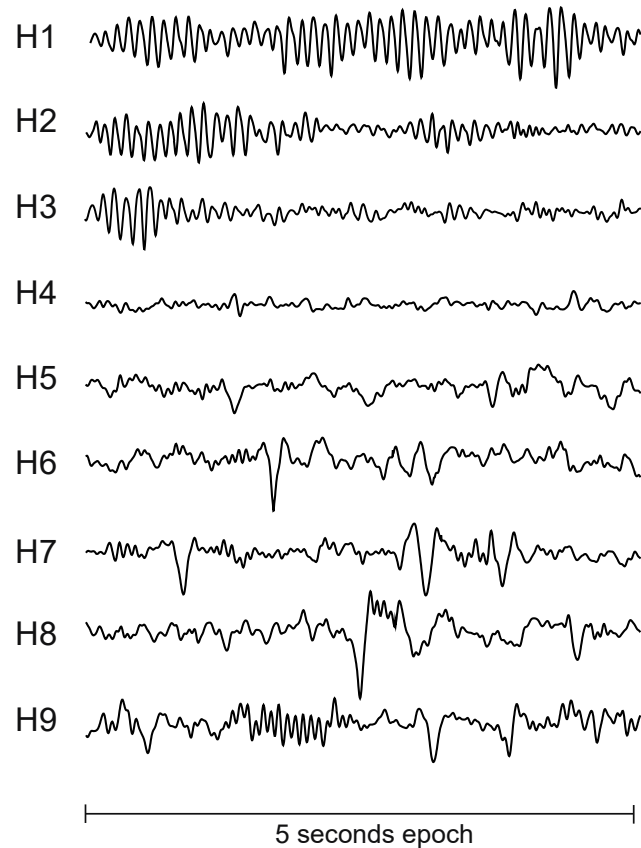


Signatures électrophysiologiques



Des rythmes multiples et changeants

Stages from Hori et al. (1994)



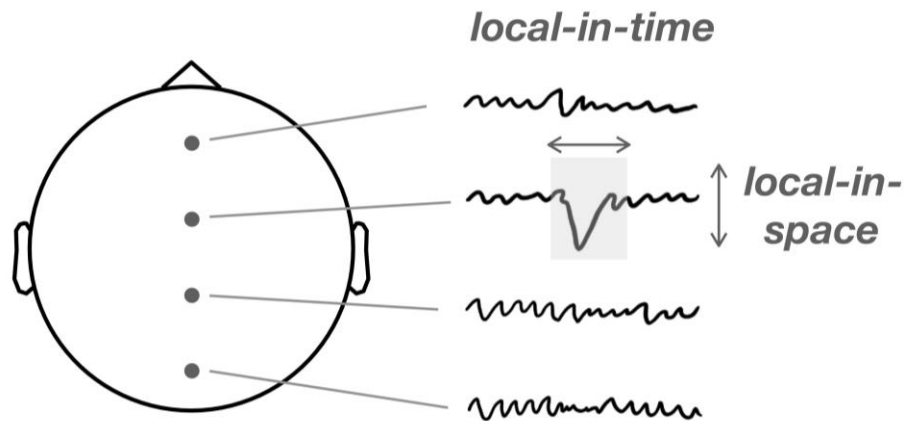
Patterns multiples et transitoires
Haute variabilité intra et inter-individuelle

Box 1. Summary of the various possible EEG modifications during the sleep onset period:

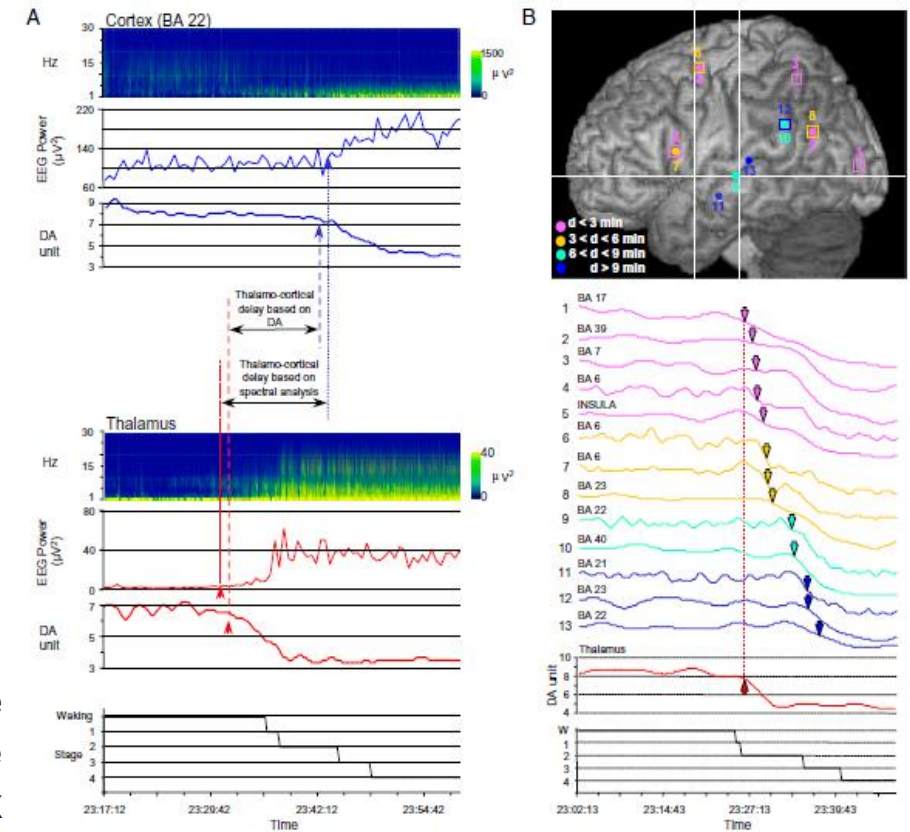
- i) Changes in the alpha rhythm (8–12 Hz):
 - a. Amplitude increase and hyper-synchronization
 - b. Diffusion in central and anterior regions
 - c. Slow-down
 - d. Fragmentation
 - e. Amplitude decrease
 - f. Theta (4–7 Hz) or delta (< 4 Hz) concomitant with alpha (within the same area or in different ones, slowdowns are often more anterior or temporal).
 - ii) Low amplitude ($< 20 \mu\text{V}$), mixed rhythms – “flattening”
 - iii) Theta rhythms, which can appear in trains
 - iv) Sharp waves, predominant at the vertex (negative or diphasic), isolated or in bursts
 - v) Incomplete K-complexes or spindles
 - vi) Slow, delta waves
-

Un endormissement loco-régional

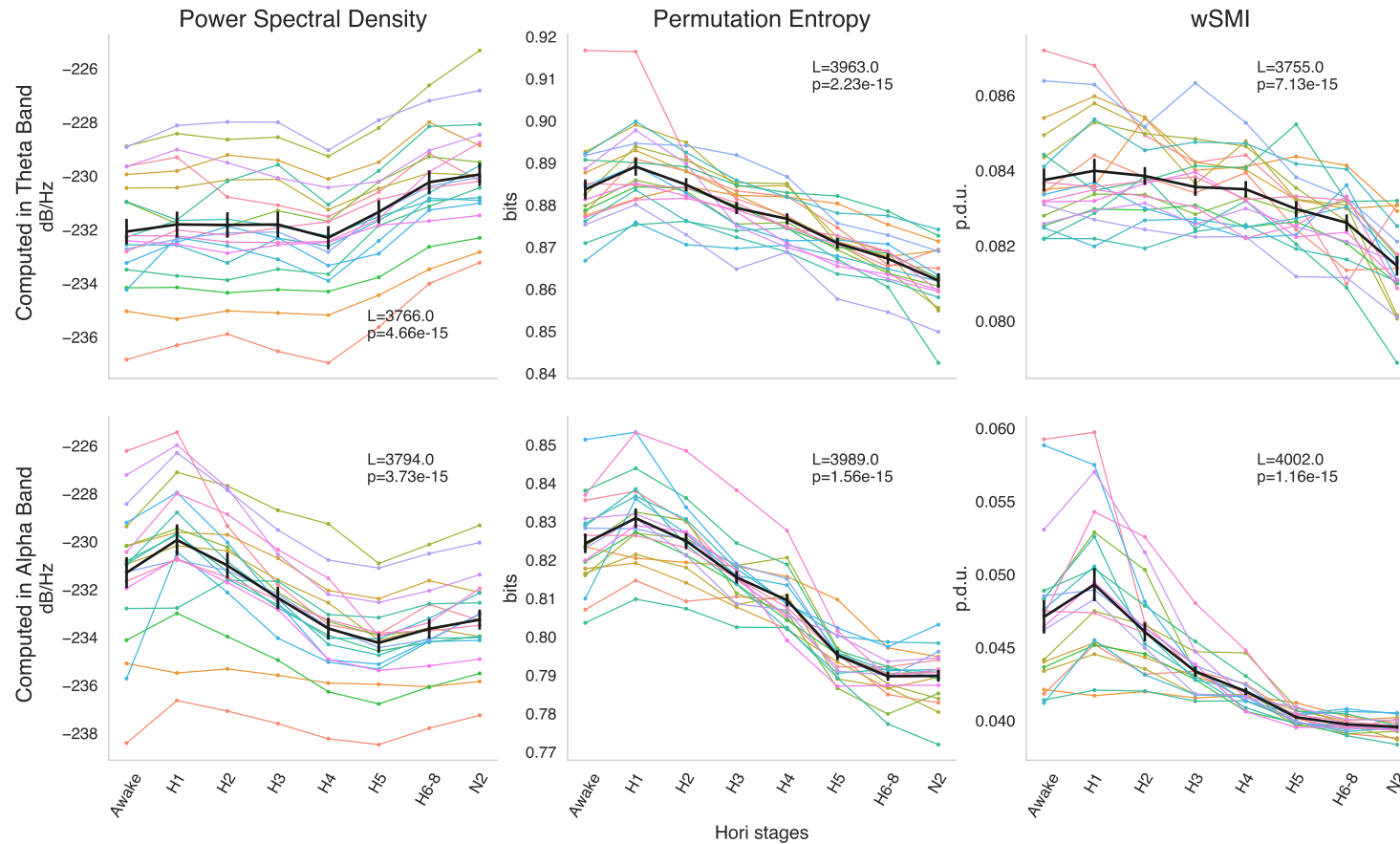
Existence de 'sommeils' locaux



- Les aires corticales se désactivent de manière progressive et hétérogène
 - Le thalamus 's'éteint' avant le cortex



Connectivité et information

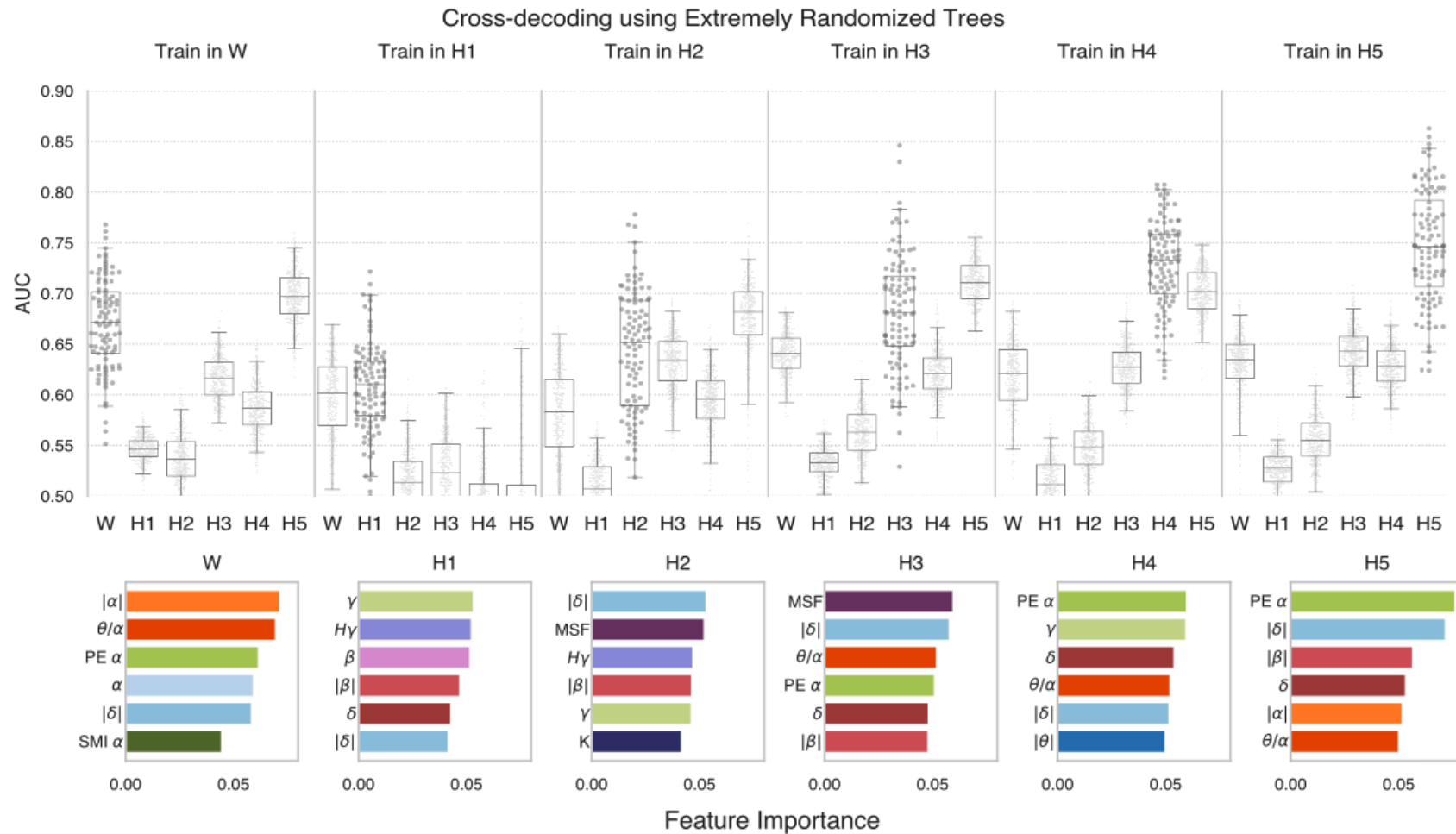


Theta power increase, but the information embedded in this theta decreased

> this theta did not support complex information usually associated with consciousness

Alpha power, information and connectivity decrease with drowsiness

Des états multiples aux caractéristiques différentes



Responsiveness during Hori stages can be decoded from the ongoing brain state prior to the stimuli

Decoding of responsiveness can be generalized from one stage to the other in most of the stages, but with clear differences between them

Each drowsiness stage is different from the others

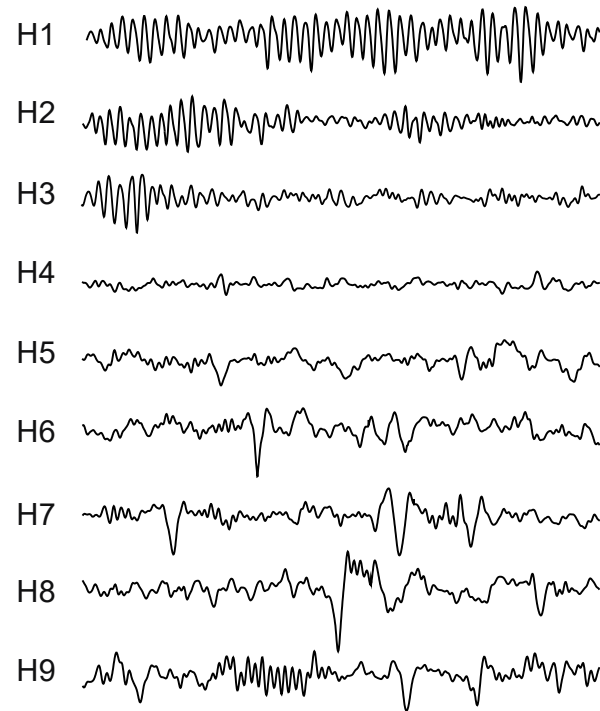
Réactivité à l'environnement



Réactivité à l'environnement

Marqueurs comportementaux

Stages from Hori et al. (1994)



5 seconds epoch

Drowsiness Stages (D)

D1 (alpha)

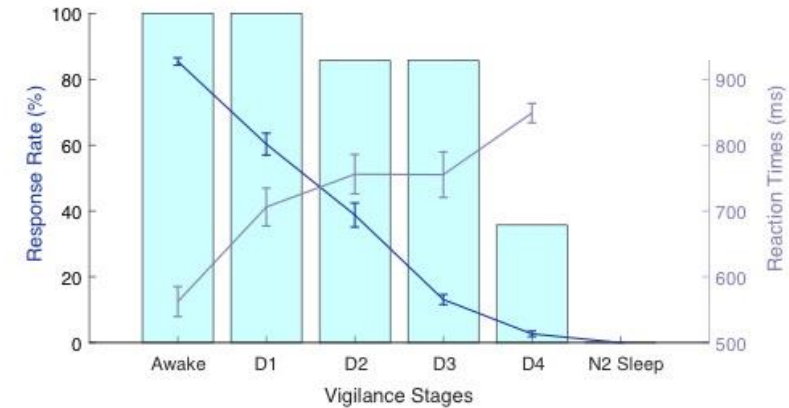
D2 (flattening)

D3 (theta)

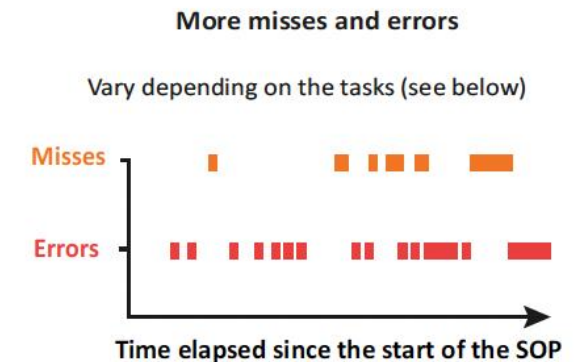
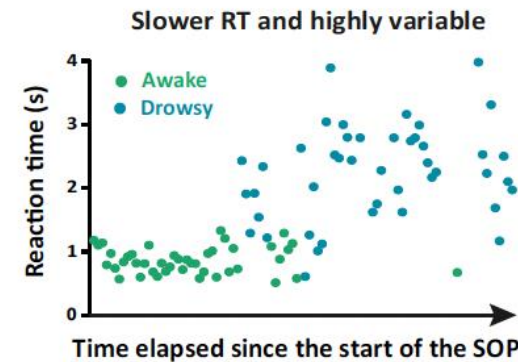
D4 (sharp waves)

N2 Sleep

Simplified Drowsiness Stages



(A) General for all tasks



Changements cognitifs

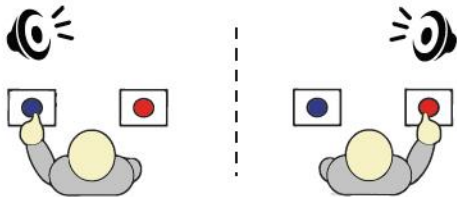


Changements cognitifs

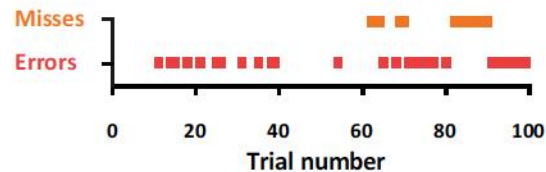
Les fonctions cognitives subissent d'importantes modifications dès l'endormissement

(B) Perceptual decision-making

Task: Does the sound come from the left or right side?

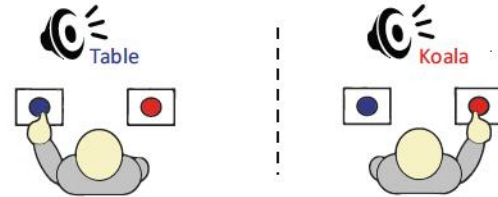


Performance: Impaired (responses but low accuracy)

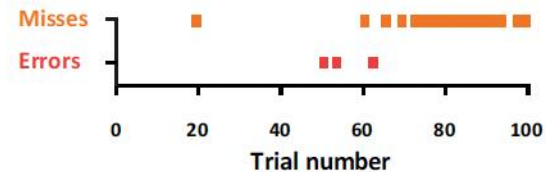


(C) Semantic decision-making

Task: Is it an object (left) or an animal (right)?

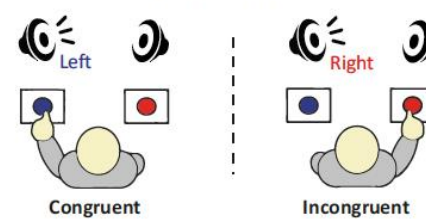


Performance: Preserved, responses stop in late stages of the SOP

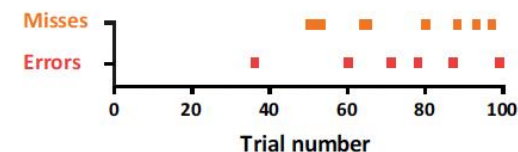


(D) Cognitive control

Task: Press on the side corresponding to the word (not its spatial location)

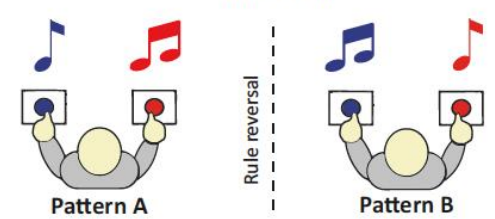


Performance: Preserved (low errors and misses)

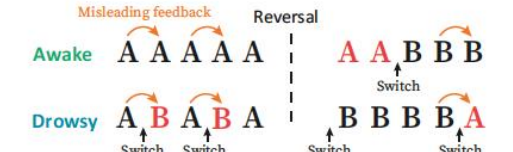


(E) Probabilistic learning

Task: Press on the side of the corresponding sound (rule-based)



Performance: Impaired (+ errors, exploratory behaviour)

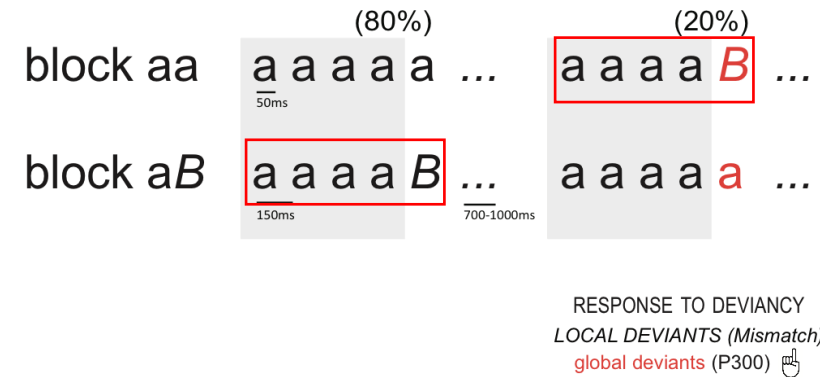


Trends in Neurosciences

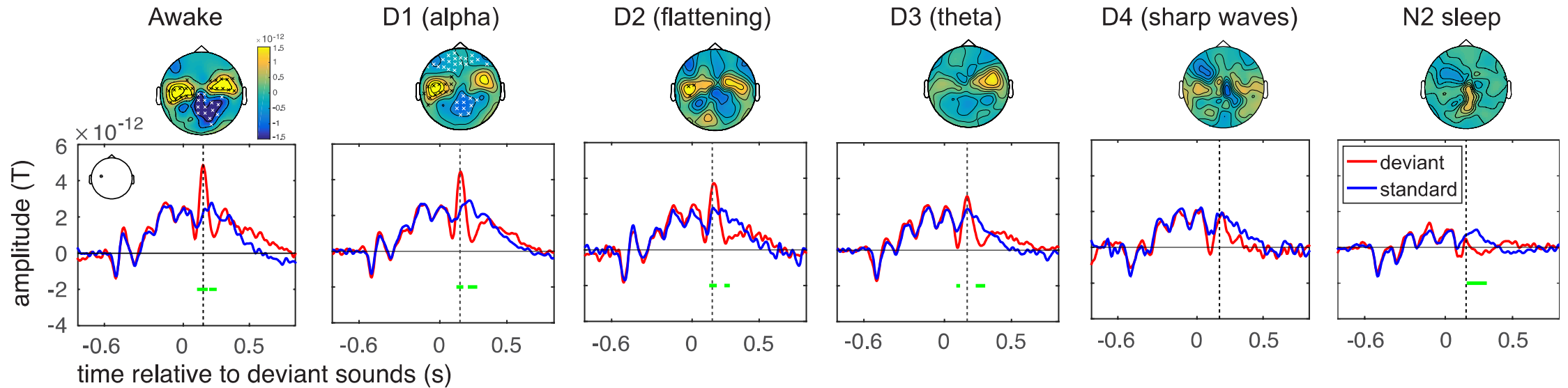
Changements cognitifs

Codage prédictif: detection de deviants (MMN)

Disparition progressive de la 'Mismatch Negativity'



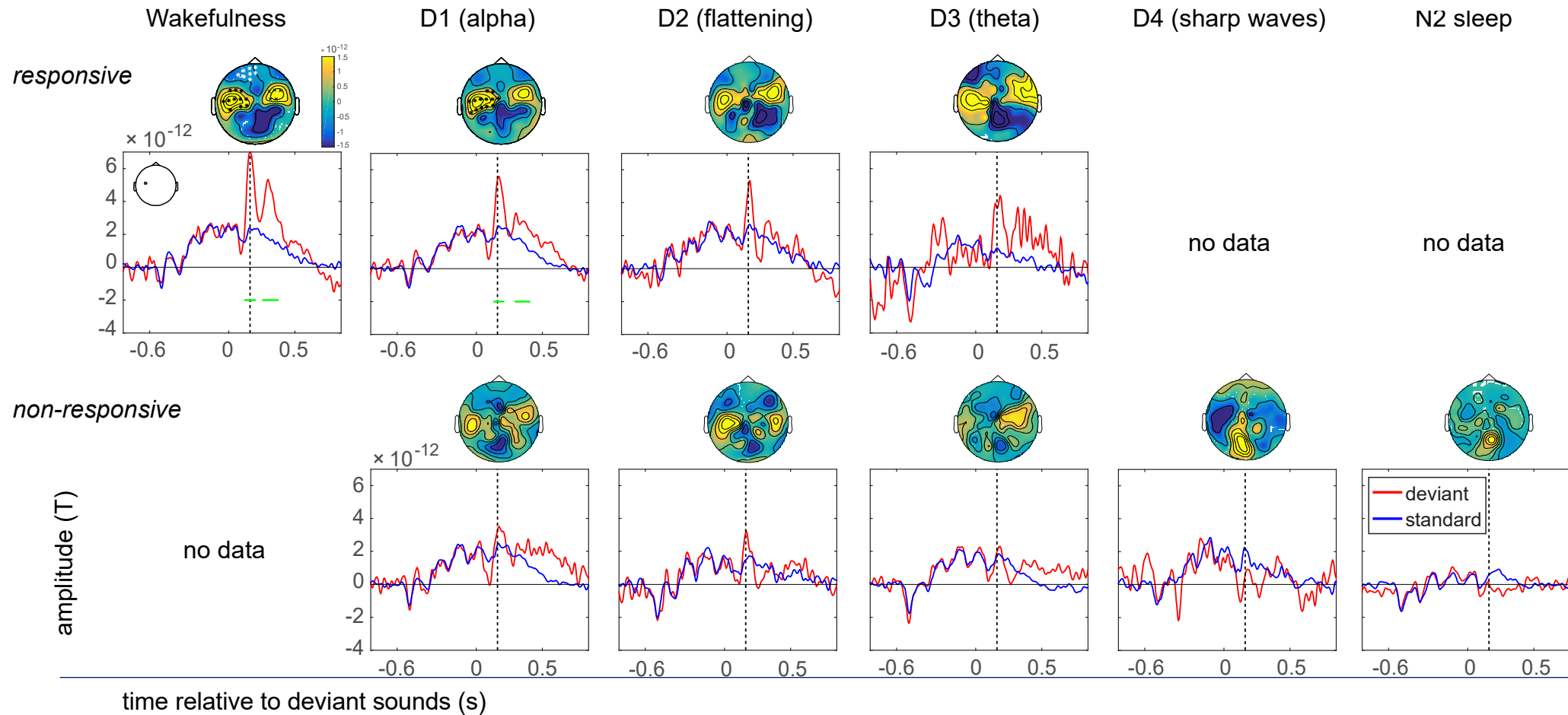
Local Mismatch



Results

Evoked responses to Local deviants

Local Deviance and responsiveness (aaaB vs aaaa)



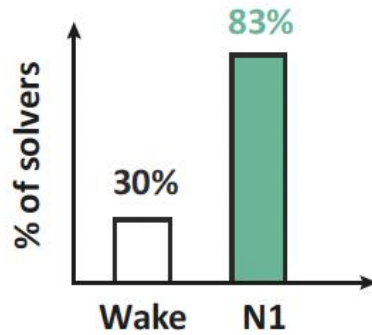
Changements cognitifs

(E) The SOP, a creative sweet spot

Number reduction task

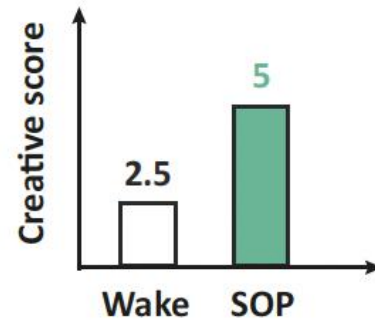
Find a hidden pattern to solve arithmetic problems faster

Palindrom
9 4 9 1 1 9 4
4 9 1 4 4 1 9



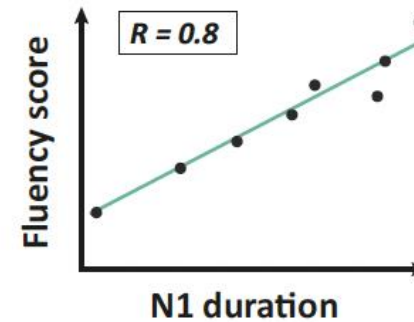
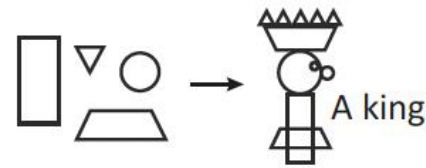
Alternative uses task

Find alternative uses for an object (e.g., a cup)



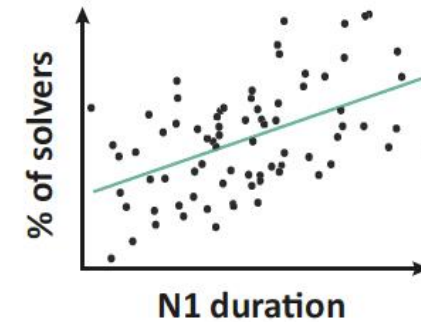
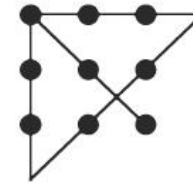
Torrance

Create a meaningful drawing combining the different forms



Classical problems

Connect the nine dots with four straight lines

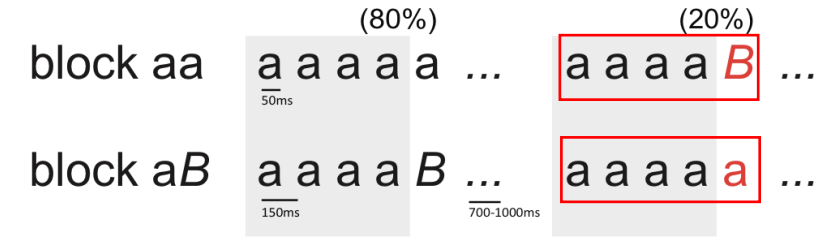


Experience subjective



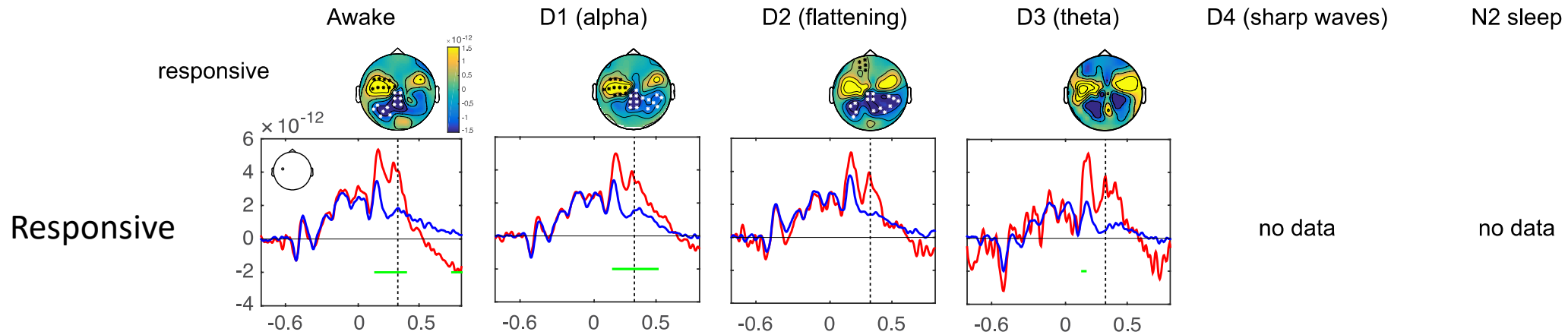
Conscience et réactivité à l'environnement

P300



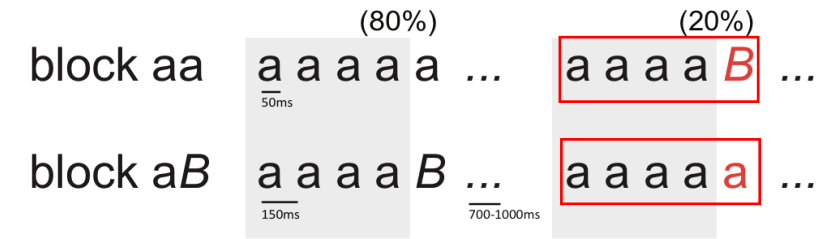
RESPONSE TO DEVIANCY
LOCAL DEVIANTS (Mismatch)
global deviants (P300)

Global Deviance



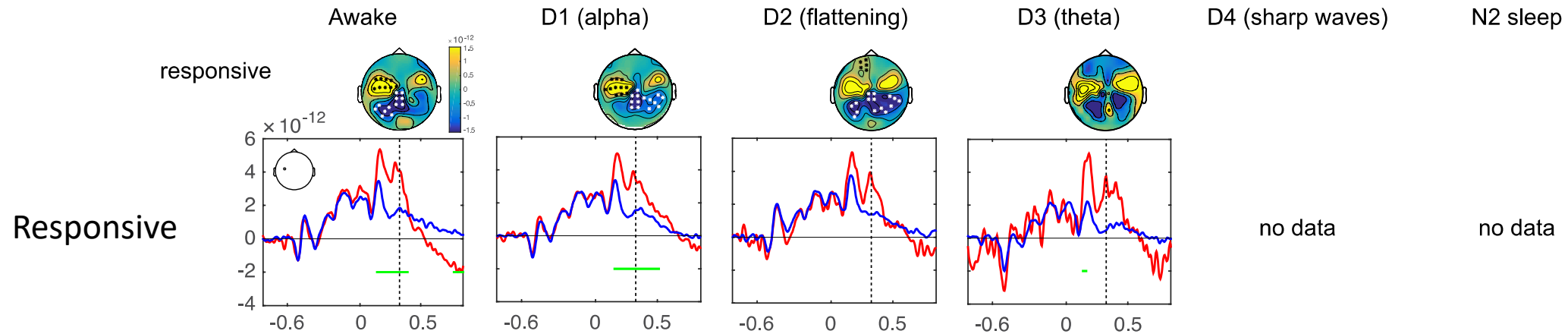
Conscience et réactivité à l'environnement

P300



RESPONSE TO DEVIANCY
LOCAL DEVIANTS (Mismatch)
global deviants (P300)

Global Deviance



La P300 n'est présente que lorsque le participant est conscient/réactif au son, quelque soit l'état de vigilance

Contenu mental, hallucinations hypnagogiques, perception du sommeil

Blurred perceptions, hypnagogic hallucinations

Average Recall Rate of Hypnagogic Imagery (HI%) and Average Distribution of HI for Each Sensory Modality Across EEG Stages

EEG Stage	HI%	Sensory modalities of HI				Total
		VIS	AUD	BOD	MS	
1	23.3 (1.1) ^a	73.6	12.5	12.7	1.2	100.0
2	25.8 (1.3)	75.3	14.5	8.3	1.9	100.0
3	33.5 (1.4)	77.2	14.5	7.3	1.0	100.0
4	37.7 (1.5)	82.4	12.6	5.0	0.0	100.0
5	45.7 (2.3)	91.4	5.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
6	39.8 (1.9)	95.2	2.4	2.4	0.0	100.0
7	38.7 (1.8)	93.1	3.1	3.0	0.8	100.0
8	34.6 (1.7)	90.5	2.1	7.4	0.0	100.0
9	31.9 (1.5)	91.0	1.4	7.6	0.0	100.0
Mean	34.6	85.5	7.6	6.4	0.5	100.0
SE	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.2	

NOTE: VIS: visual imagery; AUD: auditory imagery; BOD: bodily imagery; MS: miscellaneous.

^aFigures in parentheses are standard errors (SEs).



Subjective perception of sleep usually
start after the firsts sleep spindles
(Bonnet et al. 1982))



Vers des mesures fines et multidimensionnelles

Applications cliniques

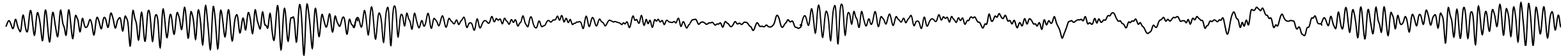


Dynamique temporelle

- **Méthodes visuelles avec meilleure granularité temporelle**

- **Micro-sommeil**

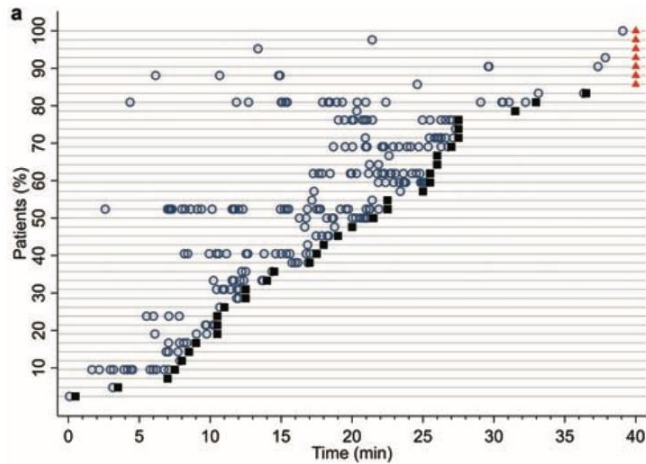
- Suppression de l'alpha ou apparition du thêta pendant moins de 15 secondes



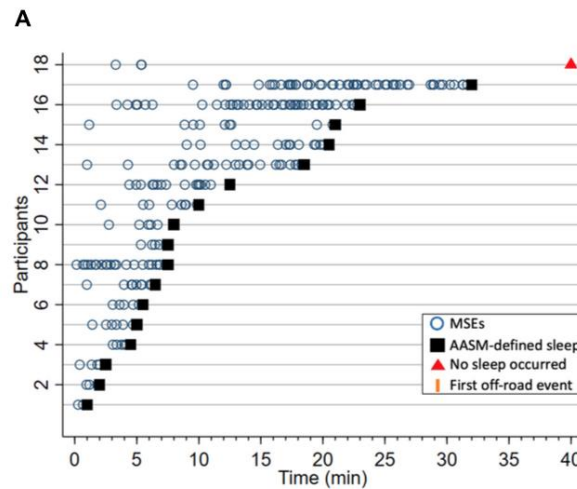
Dynamique temporelle

- Méthodes visuelles avec meilleure granularité temporelle
 - **Micro-sommeil** (*Hertig-Godeschalk et al. 2020, Skorucak et al. 2020, Des Champs de Boishebert et al. 2021*)
Conduite: Micro-sleep Episodes (MSE) pendant les TME ou en conduite simulée, TILE/narcolepsie

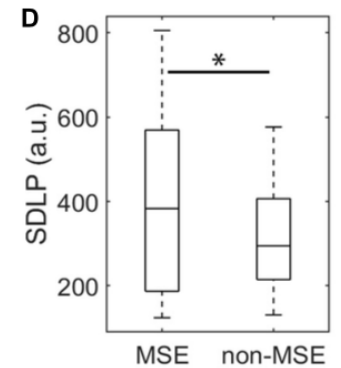
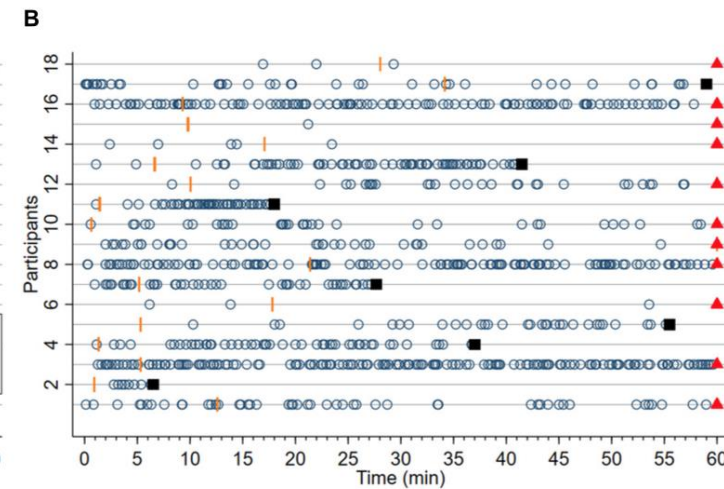
Maintenance of Wakefulness test (MWT)



MWT



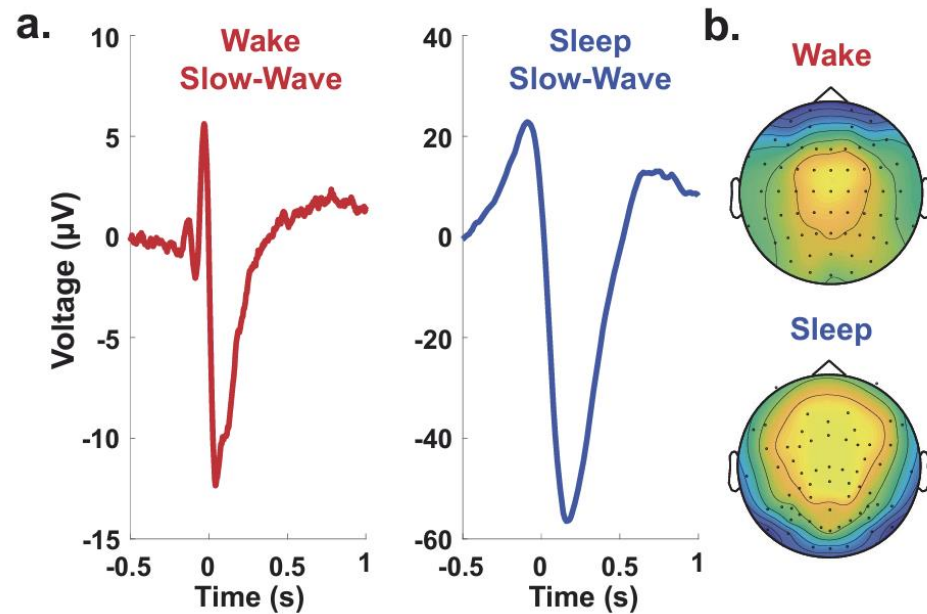
Simulated driving



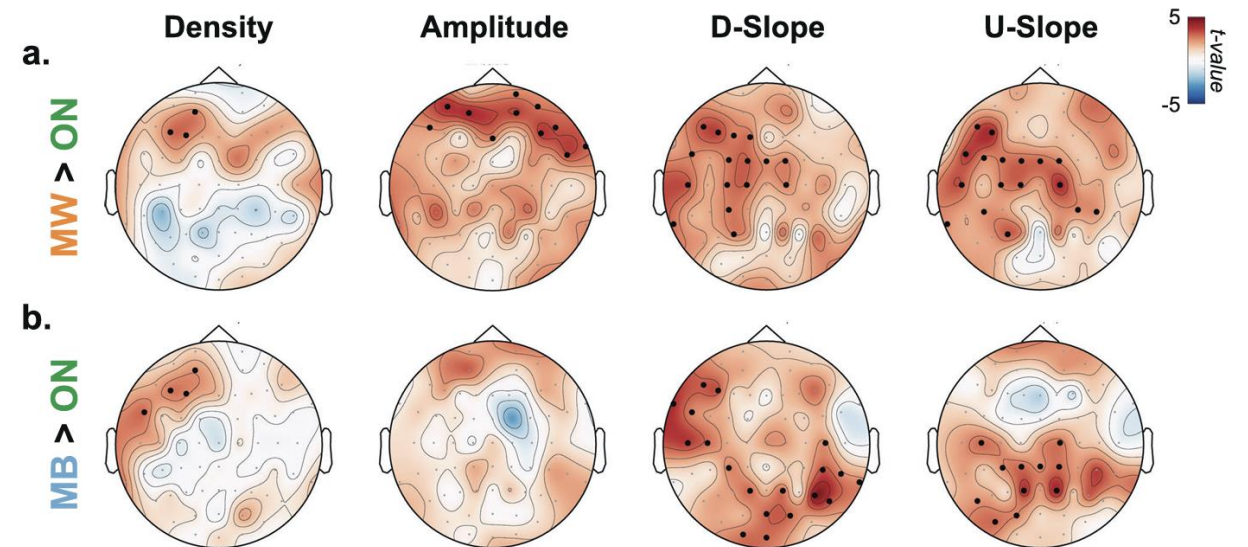
Dynamique temporelle

- Détections automatiques à l'échelle de l'évènement

- Détections d'ondes lentes à l'éveil



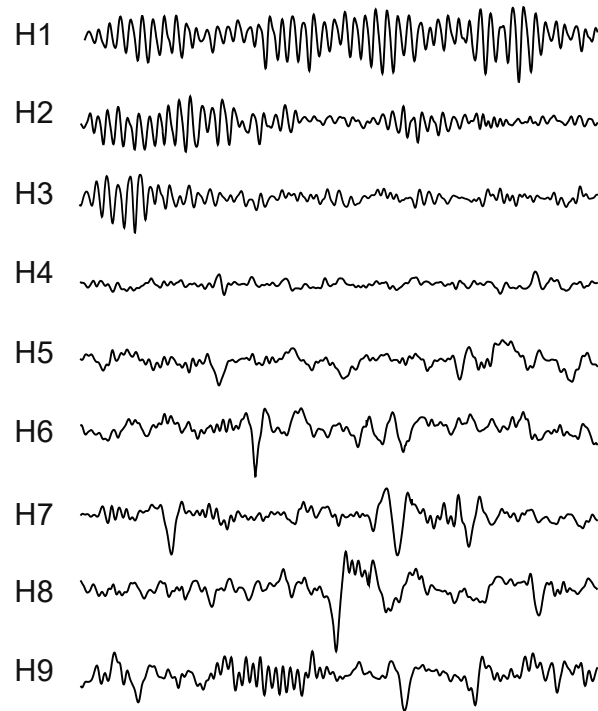
Associées au Mind Blanking et Mind Wandering



Profondeur de l'endormissement

Mesures automatiques basées sur les stades de Hori

Stages from Hori et al. (1994)



Drowsiness Stages (D)

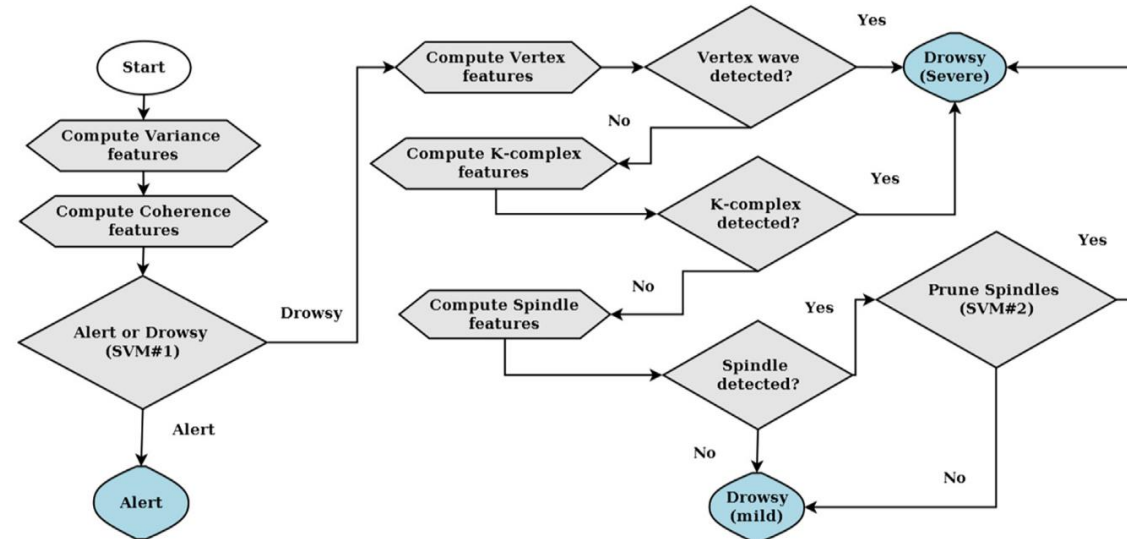
D1 (alpha)

D2 (flattening)

D3 (theta)

D4 (sharp waves)

N2 Sleep



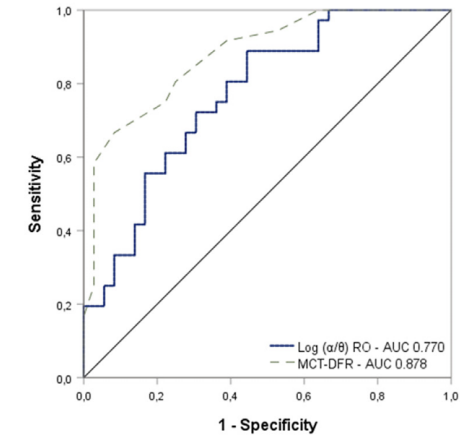
Profondeur de l'endormissement – marqueurs continus

Log(alpha/theta) values and its accuracy to separate PD patients from HC

Neurodegenerative disorders

Slowing EEG activities help distinguish between

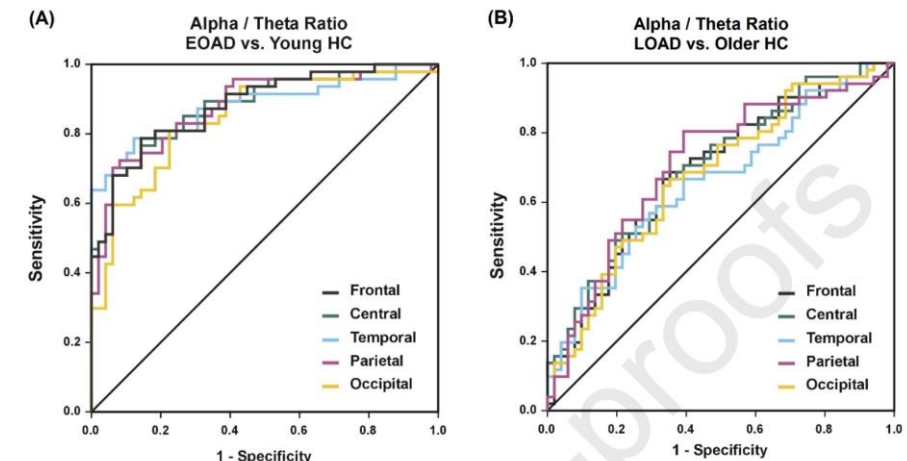
- individuals with neurodegenerative disorders and healthy controls (Massa et al. 2020, Schumacher et al. 2020, Jaramillo-Jimenez et al. 2021, Schmidt et al. 2013, Özbek et al. 2021)
- different neurodegenerative disorders such as patients with Alzheimer's and Lewy body diseases (Roks et al. 2008, Babiloni et al 2018)
- & is associated with cognitive alterations in Parkinson disease (Jaramillo-Jimenez et al. 2021)



Insomnia

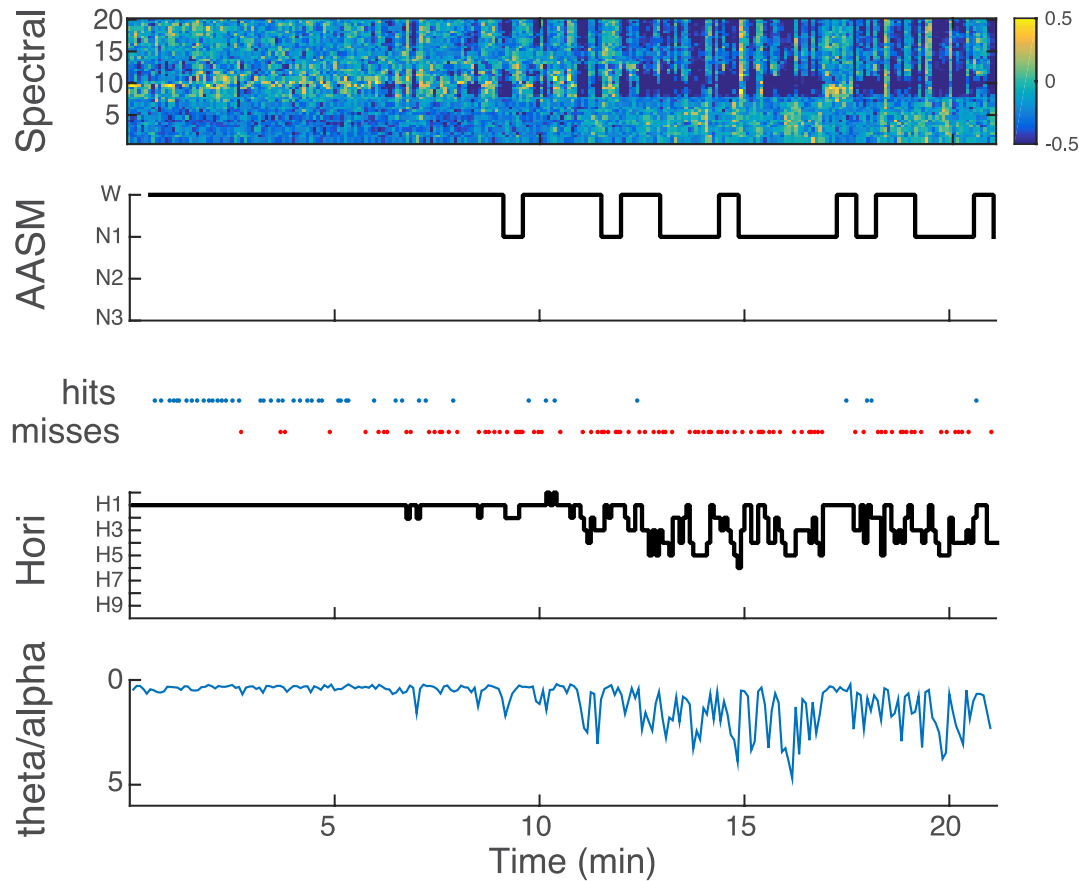
- Increased duration of N1 in SO misperception (Hermans et al 2019)
- Spectral characteristics of the SOP may help to distinguish between psycho-physiological insomnia, insomnia comorbid of psychiatric disorders, and healthy controls (Lamarche et al. 1997)

alpha/theta values and its accuracy to separate AD patients from HC

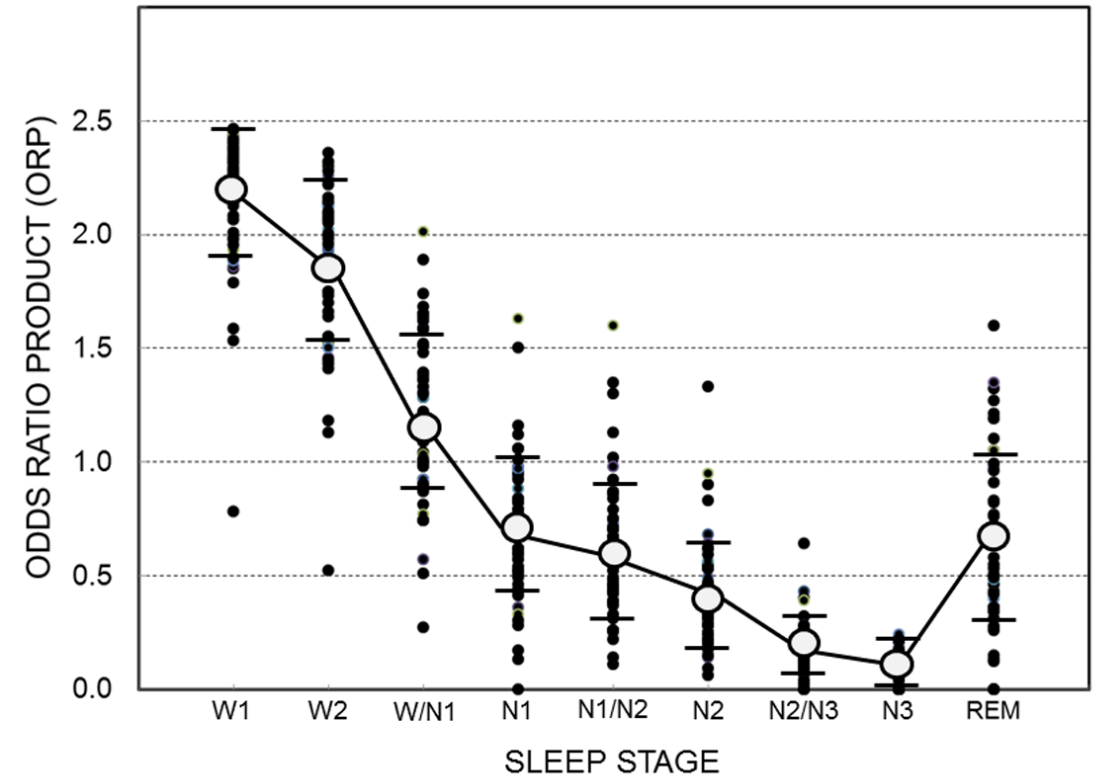


Profondeur de l'endormissement – marqueurs continus

Theta-alpha ratio



ORP

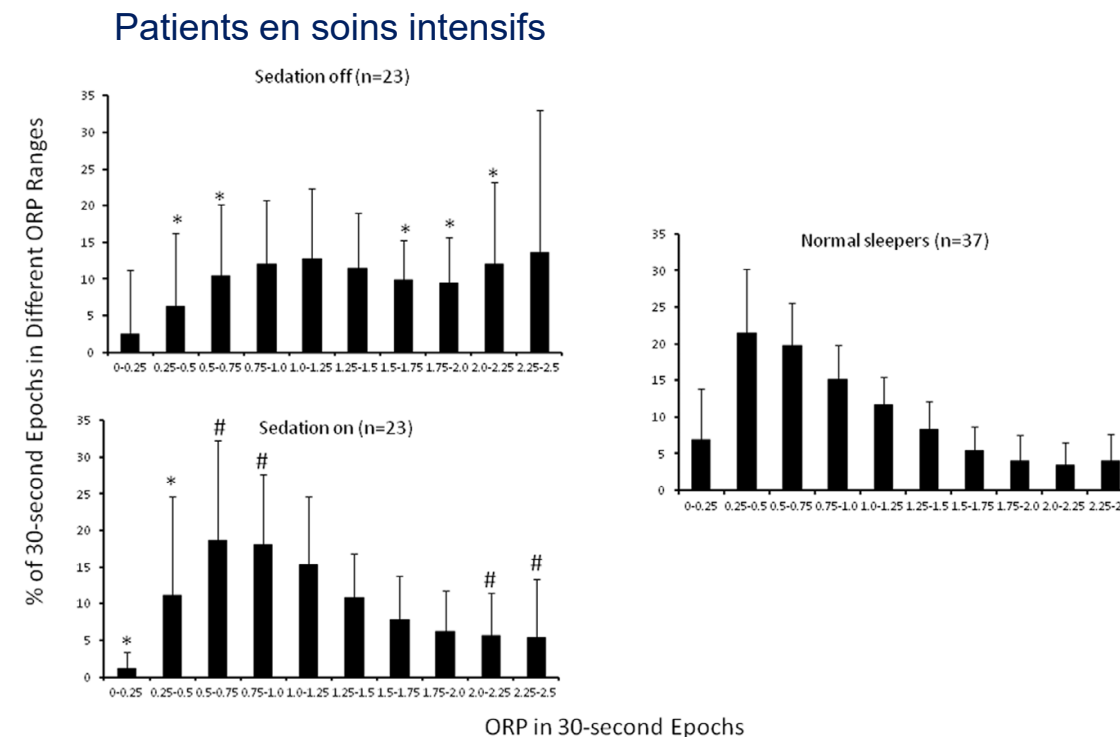


3-second epochs and divided into delta, theta, alpha-sigma, and beta frequency bands.

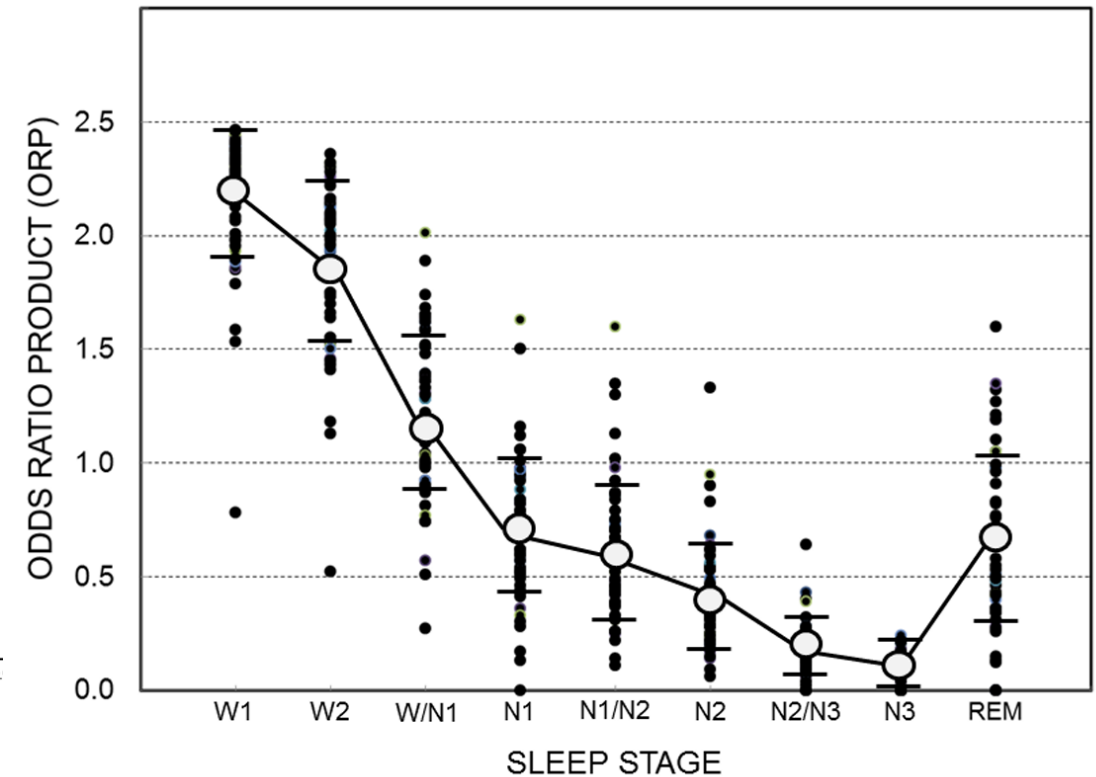
Profondeur de l'endormissement – marqueurs continus

- **Odds Ratio Product (ORP)**

Profondeur du sommeil à travers la nuit



ORP



3-second epochs and divided into delta, theta, alpha-sigma, and beta frequency bands.

Caractérisation des différents états de vigilance et d'activité cérébrale

- **Microstates**

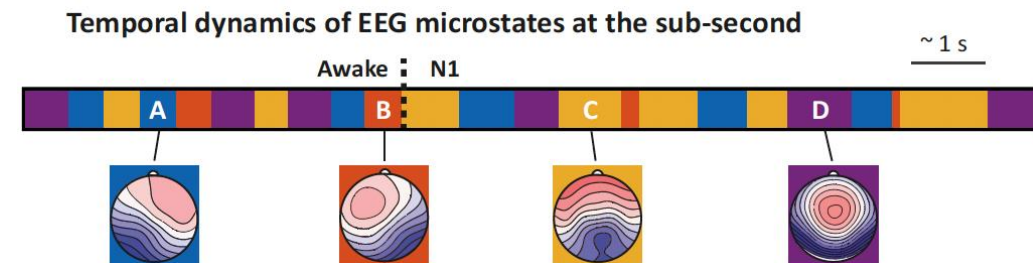
Etats d'activité cérébrale stable transitoires (50-100 ms)

impliquent des activités synchronisées aux seins de réseaux à longue distance

4 à 5 (<10) topographies dominantes



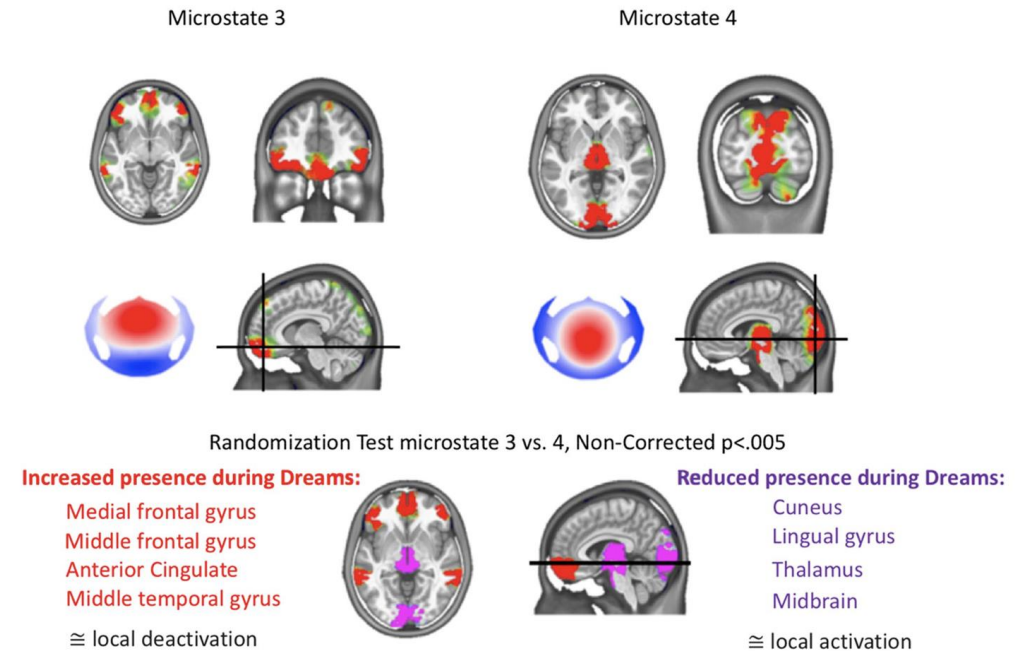
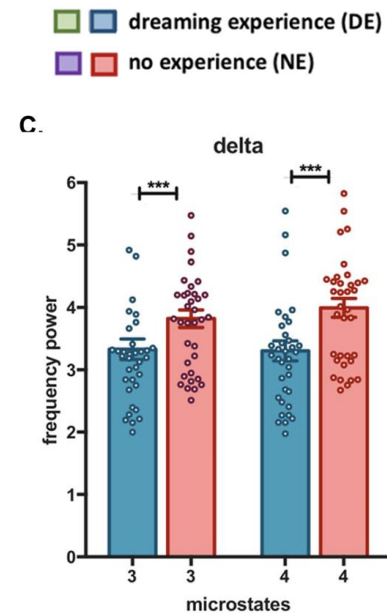
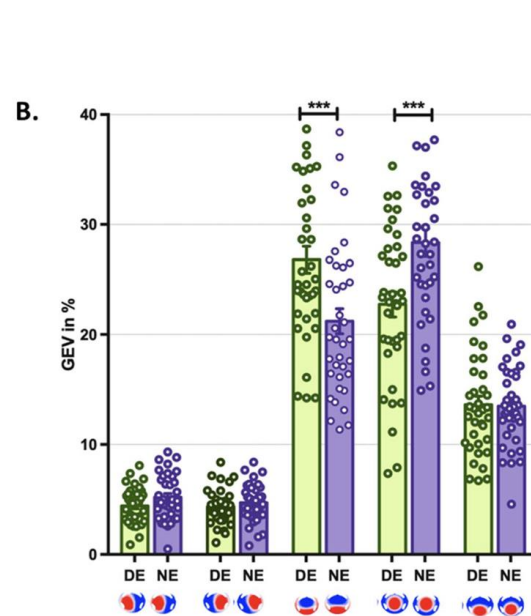
L'occurrence de ces micro-états, leur durée et leurs transitions diffèrent en fonction des états cognitifs et de conscience
(Rev. Michel et al. NeuroImage 2018)



Caractérisation des différents états de vigilance et d'activité cérébrale

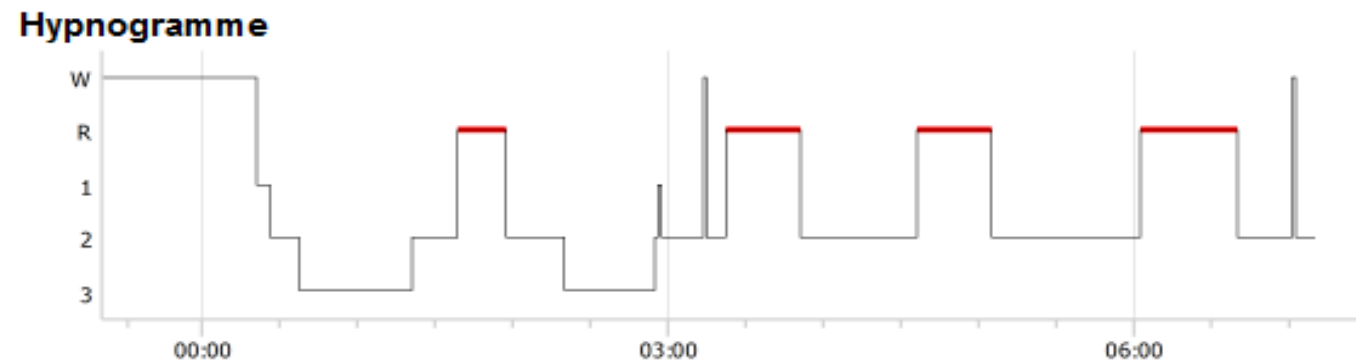
- **Microstates**

Signature de l'expérience onirique en sommeil lent



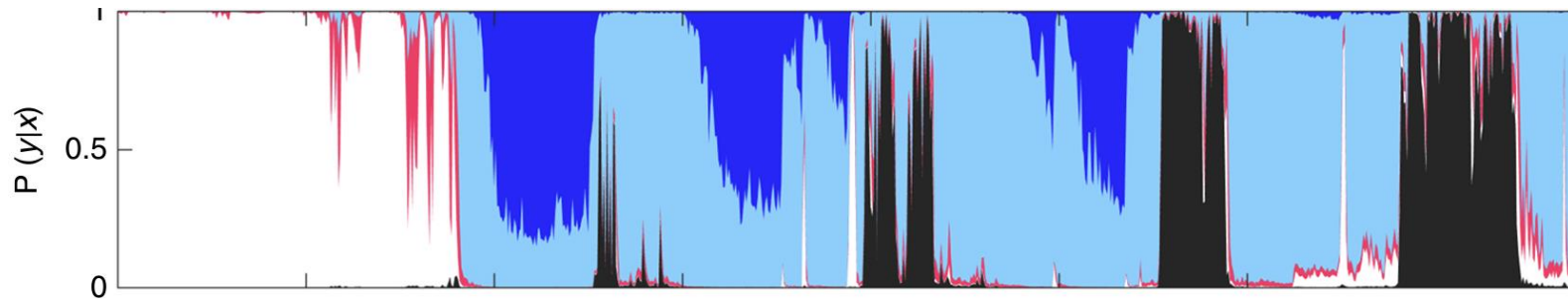
Complexité/mixité du sommeil

- Hypnodensités



Complexité/mixité du sommeil

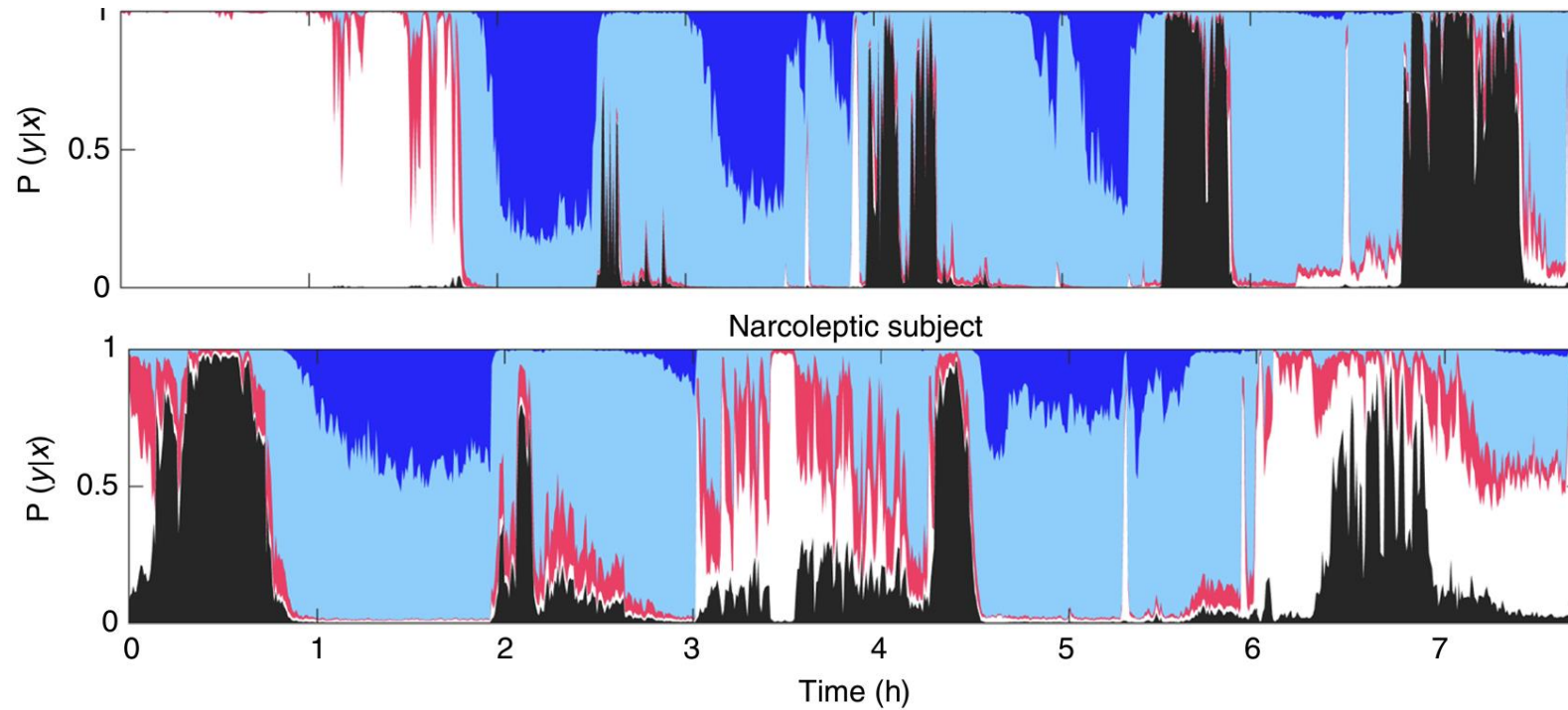
- Hypnodensités



Machine learning: algorithme qui apprend à distinguer les différents stades
Pour chaque époque, probabilité d'appartenance à chaque stade de sommeil

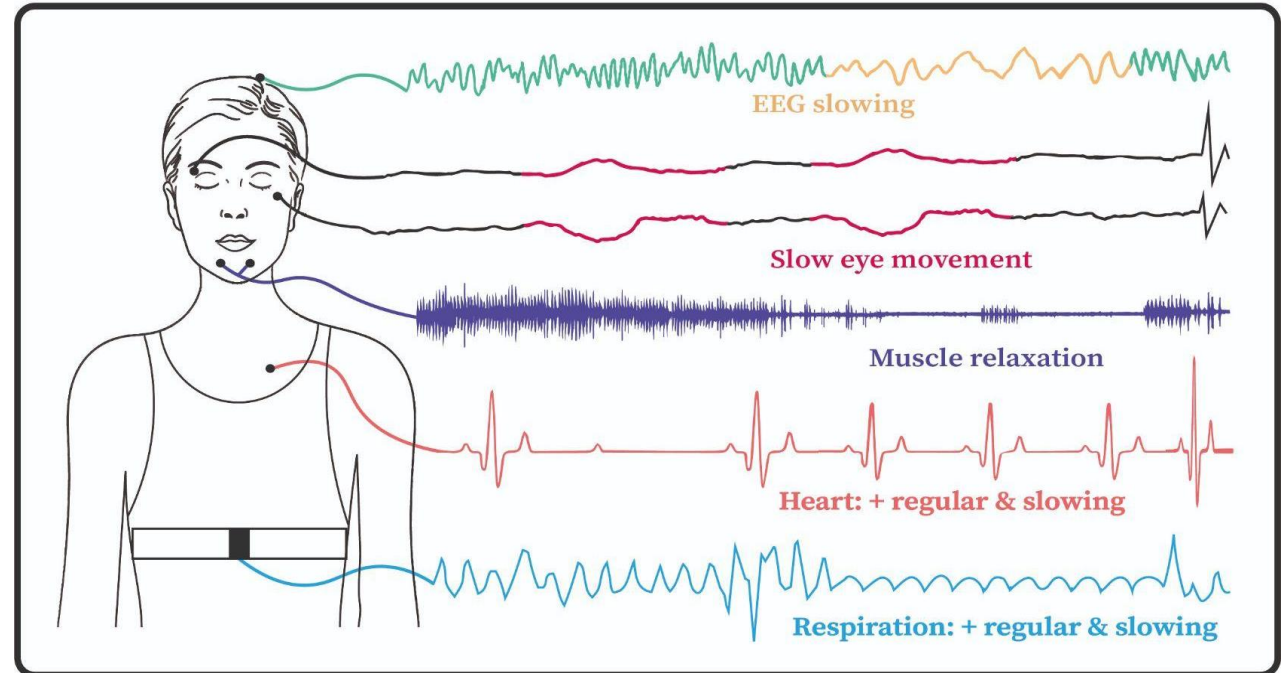
Complexité/mixité du sommeil

- Hypnodensités dans la narcolepsie



Intégrer les différents signaux physiologiques

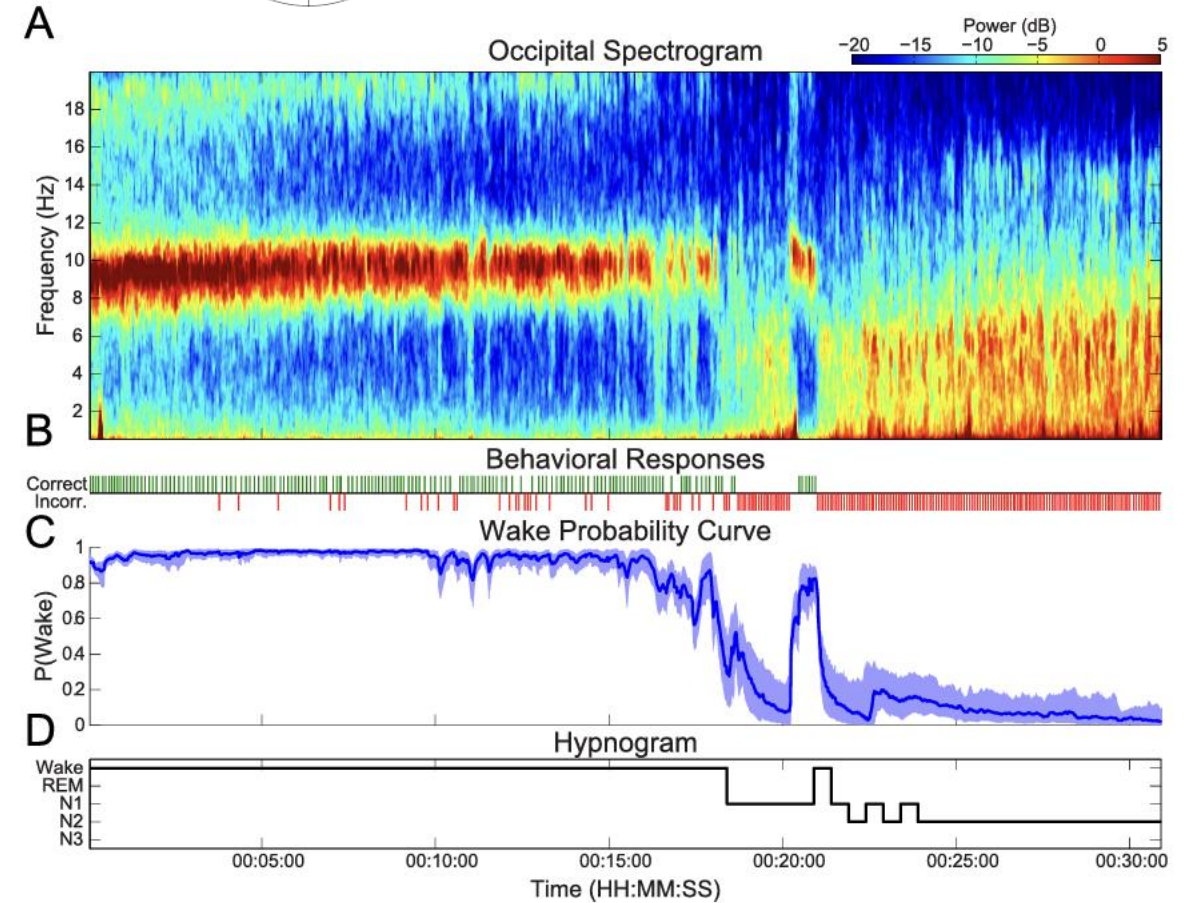
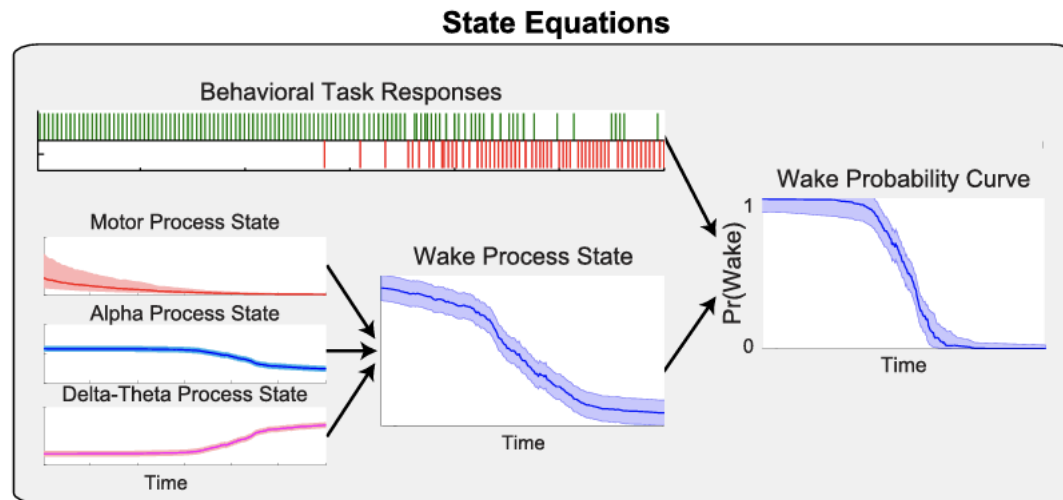
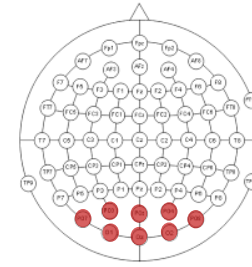
- **Slow eye movements** (SEMs, from 0.2 to 0.6 Hz), in the early stages of the SOP (Porte et al. 2004)
- **Pupil** diameter (Maccora et al. 2018)
- **EMG** activity decreases during the SOP (Mezzanotte et al. 1998; Prerau et al. 2014)
- Decline in **ventilation** (Colrain et al. 1987),
- **Heart rate** (Pivik, 1996) and
- **Electrodermal** changes (Hori 1982)



Les approches multidimensionnelles

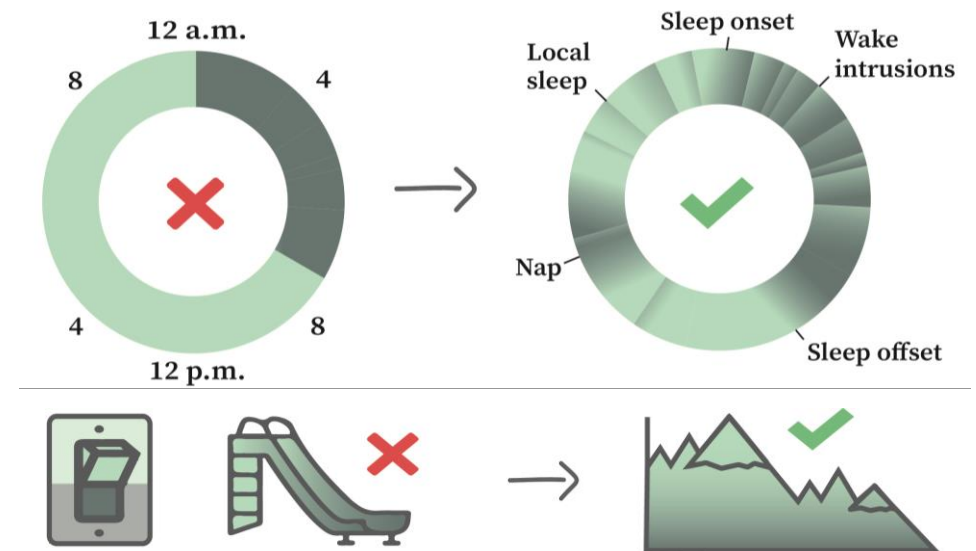
Intégrer les différents signaux physiologiques

Ex: Spectral and EMG markers > Wake probability curve (Prerau et al. 2014)



Conclusion: Sortir de la dichotomie veille/sommeil (et du choix forcé)

- Richesse de la transition veille-sommeil
 - Multiplicité des états de vigilance
 - profondeur variable, fluctuations, transitions, ...
 - Mixité des états de vigilance
 - Le cerveau ne dort pas de la même façon à travers toutes ses régions
 - Multiplicité des états cognitifs, perceptifs, ...
- Intérêt clinique d'une meilleure reconnaissance de cette période de transition et du développement de nouveaux marqueurs



Merci pour votre attention
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