

Clinical Investigation of Patients with Brain Damage and Incidental Occurrence of Simultanagnosia

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study was to investigate the clinical characteristics of patients with brain damage and incidental occurrence of simultanagnosia.

Methods: Among patients with brain damage who visited Fukui General Clinic for undergoing rehabilitation between 2012 and 2017, 16 patients with incidental occurrence of simultanagnosia were investigated. With reference to Ohigashi's classifications, brain damage was classified into the following forms: attentive form, perceptual form, or semantic form; clinical characteristics, symptoms in daily life, and imaging characteristics in patients with each form of brain damage were investigated. Results: There were nine patients in the attentive form group, four in the perceptual form group, and three in the semantic form group. All patients in the attentive form group had right parietal lobe lesions, with six exhibiting unilateral spatial neglect and three exhibiting optic ataxia. All four patients in the perceptual form group had left temporo-occipital lobe lesions and exhibited slow processing speeds that affected their daily lives. All three patients in the semantic form group were elderly and had brain atrophy.

Conclusion: We investigated lesion distribution and complicating symptoms in patients with brain damage and incidental occurrence of simultanagnosia based on the form of brain damage. In the attentive form group, unilateral lesions in the right parietal lobe had developed. Detailed interviews regarding daily life activities and detailed evaluation performed with the likelihood of simultanagnosia kept in mind are necessary when examining patients with brain damage.

Keywords: Simultanagnosia; Semantic form; Perceptual form; Attentive form; Clinical characteristics; Magnetic resonance imaging

Introduction

Multiple forms of simultanagnosia exist, such as the form in which the overall meaning of a situational drawing is not understood despite the visual recognition of details [1] and that in which it is difficult to simultaneously recognize multiple visual targets [2,3]. Some reports have indicated that lesions responsible for simultanagnosia are bilateral in the parietal, occipital, and temporal lobes [4-6]. As described above, there are multiple concepts for simultanagnosia, and prejudice that simultanagnosia occurs by bilateral brain lesions seems to be one of the reasons for the small number of reports on simultanagnosia. Moreover, it is difficult to diagnose simultanagnosia further because brain damage has many neurological symptoms. While simultanagnosia is a relatively rare condition, symptoms suggestive of the condition are commonly encountered in clinical settings.

In the present study, we summarized the clinical characteristics of suspected cases of simultanagnosia in patients who underwent rehabilitation.

Subjects and Methods

Among patients with brain damage who visited Fukui General Clinic to undergo rehabilitation between 2012 and 2017, 16 patients with incidental occurrence of simultanagnosia (10 men and 6 women, mean age: 58.6 ± 16.2 years) were included in the present study. Inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) history of brain damage and (2) confirmed simultanagnosia from episodes in daily life or rehabilitation and neuropsychological tests. Individuals with moderate-to-severe dementia were excluded. The patients were interviewed in detail regarding situations suggestive of simultanagnosia in their daily lives; their

higher brain function was evaluated using neuropsychological testing, and complicating symptoms were confirmed. For neuropsychological testing, intelligence was evaluated using Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-III (WAIS-III) [7], memory was evaluated using the Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test (RBMT) [8], and attention was evaluated using the Trail Making Test (Part A) (TMT-A) [9]. The patients were divided into three groups according to Ohigashi's [10] classification based on explanations of situational images, symptoms in daily life, and findings during rehabilitation. Brain lesions were confirmed by performing head computed tomography or head magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in all patients. This study was screened and approved by the Institutional Review Board of Nittazuka Health and Welfare Center (29-109). None of the authors have conflicts of interest in relation to this study.

Results

Disease form and symptoms in daily life

The disease form was semantic in three patients, perceptual in four patients, and attentive in nine patients. Although each patient classified

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as having the semantic form was thought to have simple cognitive decline in their daily lives, they were found to have simultanagnosia because they were able to understand parts of the situation but were unable to comprehend the overall situation while performing cognitive tasks. While slow visual recognition speeds affected the daily lives of those in the perceptual form group, these patients were ultimately able to recognize the target. For the patients in attentive form group, their inability to simultaneously focus their attention on multiple targets affected their daily lives and task execution (Tables 1 and 2).

Age

The mean age of the patients was 80.0 ± 7.5 years in the semantic form group, 51.0 ± 17.8 years in the perceptual form group, and 54.9 ± 11.9 years in the attentive form group, indicating that the patients in the semantic form group were more elderly than those in the other groups (Table 1).

Complicating symptoms

Constructional disturbance was noted in six of the nine patients in the attentive form group, two of the four patients in the perceptual form group, and one of the three patients in the semantic form group. Of the patients in the attentive form group, left unilateral spatial neglect was noted in six patients and optic ataxia was noted in three. Aphasia was noted in two patients in the perceptual form group and in one patient semantic form group. Visual field defects were also noted in two patients in the attentive form group and in one patient in the semantic form group. Among these three patients, one patient in the attentive form group and one in the semantic form group also had scene agnosia (Table 1).

Neuropsychological test findings

In six of the nine patients in the attentive form group, Performance IQ (PIQ), Perceptual Organization (PO), and Processing Speed (PS)

scores in WAIS-III decreased. Moreover, RBMT scores decreased in three of these patients, and TMT-A duration was prolonged in one patient. WAIS-III scores in the perceptual form group decreased in the three patients who were able to undergo testing, with particularly decreased scores noted for PS. RBMT scores were decreased in all four patients in the perceptual form group, but TMT-A duration was found to be maintained in the two patients who were able to undergo this test. PIQ, PO, and RBMT scores were also found to be decreased in the one patient in the semantic form group who was able to undergo testing (Table 1).

Underlying diseases

Although the underlying disease was cerebrovascular disease in many patients, one patient in the semantic form group had Alzheimer's disease, one each in the perceptual form group had anoxic brain injury and a brain tumor, and one in the attentive form group had anoxic brain injury (Table 3).

Lesion sites

Among patients in the semantic form group, one exhibited left parietal lobe cerebral infarction and left temporo-occipital lobe atrophy, one exhibited right temporo-occipital lobe cerebral infarction and bilateral parietal lobe atrophy, and one patient with Alzheimer's disease exhibited overall brain atrophy. Among those in the perceptual form group, one exhibited left parietal lobe and left temporo-occipital lobe cerebral hemorrhage, one exhibited bilateral parietal lobe and bilateral temporo-occipital lobe cerebral infarction, one exhibited a right parietal lobe brain tumor and bilateral temporo- occipital lobe atrophy, and one with anoxic brain injury exhibited overall brain atrophy. Among those in the attentive form group, six exhibited right parietal lobe cerebral infarction or cerebral hemorrhage, two exhibited right parietal and temporo-occipital lobe cerebral hemorrhage, and one

	Age (y)	Sex	Clinical form of simultanagnosia	Complicated symptoms	WAIS-III								RBMT-SPS	TMT-A (s)
					VIQ	PIQ	FIQ	VC	PO	WM	PS			
Case 1	62	M	Attentive form	unilateral spatial neglect, constructional disturbance, lt. hemiparesis	95	52	71	100	57	81	52	0	158.5	
Case 2	71	M	Attentive form	optic ataxia	104	-	-	112	-	85	88	7	-	
Case 3	45	F	Attentive form	unilateral spatial neglect, constructional disturbance, optic ataxia, lt. hemiparesis	76	50	61	92	55	56	52	1	210.9	
Case 4	48	M	Attentive form	unilateral spatial neglect, constructional disturbance, visual field defects, lt. hemiparesis	91	59	72	95	61	62	60	10	65.9	
Case 5	45	M	Attentive form	unilateral spatial neglect, lt. hemiparesis	101	80	91	102	83	102	63	8	53.4	
Case 6	73	M	Semantic form	visual field defects, scene agnosia	100	80	91	90	79	111	92	7	77.8	
Case 7	36	F	Attentive form	amnesia, executive dysfunction	90	84	86	93	79	88	84	0	35.5	
Case 8	79	F	Semantic form	amnesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.1	
Case 9	63	M	Perceptual form	—	81	64	70	80	66	79	60	6	64.7	
Case 10	28	M	Perceptual form	constructional disturbance, aphasia	-	48	-	-	52	-	50	1	-	
Case 11	88	F	Semantic form	constructional disturbance, aphasia, rt. hemiparesis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Case 12	68	F	Attentive form	unilateral spatial neglect, constructional disturbance, visual field defects, scene agnosia	94	67	79	95	79	85	52	8	180.2	
Case 13	58	M	Attentive form	unilateral spatial neglect, constructional disturbance	107	99	104	109	101	100	97	9	39.5	
Case 14	46	M	Perceptual form	—	84	62	70	92	63	72	52	4	91.8	
Case 15	61	M	Attentive form	constructional disturbance, optic ataxia	100	97	98	104	99	98	86	11	28.8	
Case 16	67	M	Perceptual form	constructional disturbance, aphasia, rt. hemiparesis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	

Table 1: Age, sex, disease form, complicating symptoms, and neuropsychological testing.

	Symptoms in daily life
Case 1	He cannot follow the sequence of numbers representing items available from the vending machine and skips some numbers on the machine.
Case 2	When he tries to read a passage, he partitions a sentence in a wrong way and fails to identify a sentence. When he tries to recognize a figure, he only looks at its parts and fails to identify the whole.
Case 3	While reading a sentence of a book, she suddenly jumps to the next page. Reading a newspaper article, she skips to a wrong line. She cannot read even when letter-by-letter reading is tried.
Case 4	When he tries to carry out a task, he just starts with what has caught his eyes. When he reads a passage, he skips halfway to the succeeding parts.
Case 5	When he attends the housework, he just starts with what has caught his eyes.
Case 6	He cannot recognize the overall pattern of the blocks he has stacked.
Case 7	If she is given an instruction while driving a car in the middle of the road she suddenly runs the car into the side wall.
Case 8	She cannot recognize what is finally represented by the picture that she has colored.
Case 9	When he looks at an object placed before him, it takes considerable time to recognize the whole.
Case 10	He cannot find the faucet in the toilet. He cannot recognize what is pointed at and moves his eyes toward other points, so it takes considerable time to find it.
Case 11	She cannot recognize the overall pattern of the blocks she has stacked.
Case 12	While reading a sentence of a book, she suddenly jumps to the next page. Reading a newspaper article, she skips to a wrong line. She cannot read even when letter-by-letter reading is tried.
Case 13	While reading a sentence of a book, he suddenly jumps to the next page. Reading a newspaper article, he skips to a wrong line. He cannot read even when letter-by-letter reading is tried.
Case 14	When he attends the housework, he just starts with what has caught his eyes.
Case 15	As he fails to recognize the main dish and side dishes simultaneously served on the table, he cannot eat the meal smoothly.
Case 16	When he attends the housework, he just starts with what has caught his eyes. While walking, he hits his head against the wall without noticing it.

Table 2: Symptoms in daily life.

	Disease	Affected area					
		Parietal lobe				Temporo-occipital lobe	
		Side	Superior parietal lobule	Intraparietal sulcus	Inferior parietal lobule	Side	Inferior surface
Case 1	ICH	R	+	+	+	R	+
Case 2	CI	R	+	+	+		-
Case 3	CI	R	+	+	+		-
Case 4	ICH	R	+	+	+	R	+
Case 5	ICH	R	+	+	+		-
Case 6	CI	RL	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	R	+
Case 7	ABI	RL	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	RL	+ (atrophy)
Case 8	AD	RL	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	RL	+ (atrophy)
Case 9	BT	R	+	+	+	RL	+ (atrophy)
Case 10	ICH	L	+	+	+	L	+
Case 11	CI	L	+	+	+	L	+ (atrophy)
Case 12	ICH	R	+	+	+		-
Case 13	ICH	R	-	+	+		-
Case 14	ABI	RL	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	+ (atrophy)	RL	+ (atrophy)
Case 15	CI	R	+	+	+		-
Case 16	CI	RL	+	+	+	RL	+

CI: Cerebral Infarction; ICH: Intracerebral Hemorrhage; ABI: Anoxic Brain Injury; BT: Brain Tumor; AD: Alzheimer's Disease

Table 3: Underlying diseases and lesion sites.

with anoxic brain injury exhibited overall brain atrophy. Figures 1a-1c shows the representative cases for each form (Table 3).

Discussion

The term simultanagnosia was first used by Wolpert [1] to describe the ability to correctly perceive individual elements of a picture made up of multiple elements without understanding the overall meaning of that picture. The term has also been used to describe symptoms such as those reported by Balint [2] and Luria [3] where a patient is unable to see more than one object at the same time. Ohigashi [10] classified this confusing condition into three forms: semantic form,

perceptual form, and attentive form. The semantic form refers to simultanagnosia in which the overall meaning of a situational picture is not synthesized and was the form described by Wolpert [1]. This form is not accompanied by alexia, and patients exhibit no symptoms such as difficulty recognizing multiple targets or slowed exploration. However, patients are capable of partial recognition necessary to understand the meaning of the situational picture and can competently reproduce shapes. The perceptual form refers to simultanagnosia in which the speed of visual processing of multiple targets is decreased. Along with alexia characterized by letter-by-letter reading, patients can look at a situational picture in detail at a slow speed but are not quite

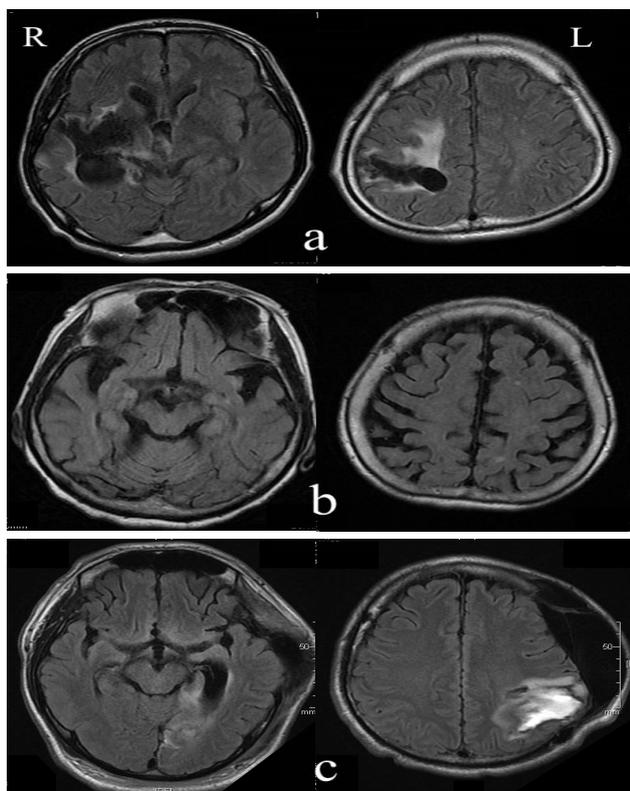


Figure 1: Head magnetic resonance imaging (FLAIR).
(a) **Case 4 (attentive form):** An old right putaminal hemorrhage is visible. The lesion extends from the basal ganglia to the right parietal and right temporo-occipital lobes.
(b) **Case 8 (semantic form):** Atrophy of the entire brain including the bilateral parietal and temporal lobes is visible.
(c) **Case 10 (perceptual form):** An old left subcortical hemorrhage is visible. The lesion extends to the left parietal and left temporo-occipital lobes.

able to comprehend the overall meaning. The case reported by Mondez et al. [11] is consistent with this form. The attentive form refers to simultanagnosia that arises secondary to a visual attentive disorder. The external world can only be fragmentally viewed, with objects suddenly disappearing and appearing to a patient. This is a well-known symptom of Bálint's syndrome. Recently, Dalrymple et al. [12] described attentive simultanagnosia as the "reduced spatial window of attention."

The attentive form is the most common form. According to the theory that this form is secondary simultanagnosia caused by visual attentive disorder [10], it should be possible to detect this simultanagnosia during attentional testing. However, we were unable to detect attentive simultanagnosia during simple testing by means such as the TMT-A used in this study. If detailed interviews about the daily lives of patients could be conducted like they were in our study, it might be possible to detect the condition more frequently. Although it took time for patients to find visual targets directly in front of them and to perceive the entire image, recognition of the image was ultimately possible in all of the four patients with perceptual simultanagnosia. Decreased visual processing speed of multiple targets therefore appears to exist in this form. The three semantic form patients varied in age from 73 to 88 and were clearly more elderly than the patients with the other two forms of simultanagnosia. This form of simultanagnosia can also be assigned to the specific form of associative visual agnosia and

could have arisen as a result of the addition of organic lesions to age-related cognitive decline.

Studies of the lesions responsible for simultanagnosia have used voxel-based morphometry and tractography [5] and functional MRI [6]. The former study detected bilateral impairment of the medial occipito-parietal junction, cuneus, and inferior intra-parietal sulcus, in addition to impairment of the underlying white matter tract, while the latter study detected impairment of the bilateral lateral and medial inferior parietal cortex that correlated to simultanagnosia. Tanemura et al. [13] reported that the semantic form according to Ohigashi's classifications is caused by left-dominant lesions in the bilateral medial occipito-temporal lobe, and that the attentive form is caused by bilateral lesions in the parieto-occipital lobe. The attentive form patients were comparable with patients with dorsal simultanagnosia reported by Farah [14]. This form is thought to be associated with lesions arising in the bilateral parieto-occipital lobe. All nine of the attentive form patients in this study exhibited right parietal lobe lesions, with only one patient exhibiting bilateral lesions. As previously mentioned, this form is thought to be simultanagnosia that arises secondary to a visual attentive disorder. The symptoms of unilateral lesions may be milder than those of bilateral lesions. In cases of unilateral lesions in which symptoms such as unilateral spatial neglect and aphasia appear in the foreground, it is possible that the symptoms of latent simultanagnosia might be overlooked during medical examinations, and the condition might instead become more noticeable in the patient's daily life over time. The perceptual form appears to be equivalent to the ventral simultanagnosia reported by Farah [14] and is likely caused by lesions on the lower surfaces of the left occipito-temporal lobe. Each of our three perceptual form patients exhibited lesions on the lower surface of the left parietal lobe and the symptoms were also anatomically explainable. The semantic form is comparable with the form reported by Wolpert and is thought to be a special form of associative visual agnosia. Lesions are usually found on the bilateral or on the left medial surfaces of the occipito-temporal lobe. Of our three patients, one exhibited bilateral temporo-occipital lobe lesions, one exhibited a left lesion and one exhibited a right lesion. Naccache et al. [15] reported a case of possible semantic simultanagnosia caused by a right parietal lobe lesion. Further data of more patients needs to be gathered to determine the relationship between simultanagnosia form and lesion site.

In the large majority of cases, the underlying cause of simultanagnosia was localized lesions such as cerebrovascular disease or a brain tumor. However, the semantic form patients included one case of Alzheimer's disease, while the perceptual and attentive form patients each included one patient with anoxic brain injury. In these diseases where the entire brain is impaired, the form of simultanagnosia appears to differ depending on the extent and progression of the underlying disease. Even in cases of cerebrovascular disease and brain tumor, examples of concomitant atrophy of distant sites have been observed, which points to the need for detailed imaging when simultanagnosia is suspected.

Neuropsychological testing in this study revealed the decline in intelligence and memory impairment. The decline in PIQ was striking, especially in comparison with Verbal IQ, and this appeared to be the result of a large number of patients with lesions in the right cerebral hemisphere. The decrease in PS among perceptual form patients may reflect the decline that occurred in the visual processing speed of multiple targets. Furthermore, contrary to expectations, the TMT-A duration was prolonged in just one patient in the attentive form group. Our results suggest that evaluation of attentional function in simultanagnosia might be impossible using simple tests such as the TMT-A and that more detailed attentional function testing is needed.

Many of our patients had neuropsychological complications. Patients with aphasia, unilateral spatial neglect, constructional disturbance, and visual field defects, which are conditions often encountered in clinical settings, may include a considerable number of individuals with simultanagnosia. The underlying diseases in this study also included Alzheimer's disease and anoxic brain injury. There are reports on visual attentive disorder accompanying Alzheimer's disease [16], and various cognitive dysfunctions including attention disorder have been reported in Parkinson's disease [17]. Therefore, when extensive damage has occurred to the cerebral cortex, as in the case of neurodegenerative disorders, various neuropsychological symptoms may appear in the foreground and the lack of insight into the disease may impede the detection of simultanagnosia. Detailed interviews regarding daily life and detailed evaluation with the possibility of simultanagnosia in mind are therefore necessary when examining patients with brain damage. The limitations of this study include the small sample size and possible selection bias.

Conclusion

Simultanagnosia, including forms that cannot be detected in routine examinations, is relatively commonly encountered. The most common form of simultanagnosia is the attentive form and may present in cases of extensive brain damage as well as cases of local lesions. In addition to bilateral lesions, which are traditionally considered to be involved in simultanagnosia, patients may also present with unilateral lesions. Detailed interviews regarding daily life activities and detailed evaluation done with the possibility of simultanagnosia kept in mind are necessary when examining patients with brain damage.

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