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Effects of chronic alcoholism in the sensitivity to luminance contrast in vertical sinusoidal gratings

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to measure visual contrast sensitivity (CS) of luminance using vertical sinusoidal gratings with spatial frequencies of 0.6, 2.5, 5.0 and 20.0 cycles per degree of visual angle in chronic alcoholics in abstinence period. The participants were 20 volunteers (26–59 years of age) divided into two groups: the study group (SG) consisted of 10 volunteers with a clinical history of chronic alcoholism abstinence and the control group (CG) consisted of 10 healthy volunteers. Each group had five female and five male participants. All participants had normal or corrected visual acuity and were free of identifiable diseases. The psychophysical method of forced choice between two temporal alternatives (2AFC) was used to measure visual CS of luminance of 41.2 cd/m². The results showed significant differences between groups for all spatial frequencies tested ($p < 0.001$). These results suggest alterations in the visual perception related to chronic alcohol consumption even after years of abstinence.

Keywords: Alcoholism, Spatial vision, Visual contrast

Background

Alcoholism is a worldwide health problem defined as a chronic disorder of alcohol dependence (WHO, 2010). The excessive or chronic alcohol intake over time causes structural, cognitive and behavioral alterations in the Central Nervous System (Harper & Matsumoto, 2005; Marlatt, Blume, & Schamaling, 2000; Oliveira, Laranjeira, & Jaeger, 2002; Oscar-Berman & Marinkovic, 2003; Oscar-Berman & Marinkovic 2007; Rosenbloom, Sullivan, & Pfefferbaum, 2004; White, 2003).

Among the changes in visual perception associated with alcohol use, we highlight: (i) neurodegenerative alterations in visual pathways and retinal layers integrated into the functional decline of rods and cones (Lima et al. 2006); (ii) alterations in cortical receptive fields of single cells and hypercomplex selective visual spatial orientation (Medina, Krahe, & Ramoa, 2005); and (iii) alterations in visual processing of chromatic and achromatic stimuli (Castro et al. 2009; Chen, Xia, Li, &

Zhou, 2010; Rosenbloom et al., 2004; Wegner, Günthner, & Fahle, 2001).

Neurovision studies have reported behavioral changes related to ingestion of alcohol, for example: (i) changes in perception and detection of asymmetry of facial expressions in both men and women (Oinonen & Sterniczuk, 2007); (ii) change in luminance processing speed in photopic and scotopic levels (Khan & Timney, 2007; Puell & Barrio, 2008). Even with physiological and Psychophysics findings, it is not possible to identify an explanatory model of action of alcohol on sensory and behavioral mechanisms of vision.

The studies mostly have assessed the effects of alcohol on visual perception using achromatic contrast sensitivity (CS) and acute or moderate alcohol intake (Adams, Brown, & Flom, 1976; Andre et al. 1994; Cavalcanti-Galdino, Mendes, Vieira, Simas, & Santos, 2011; Cavalcanti-Galdino, Silva, Mendes, Santos, & Simas, 2014; Roquelaure, Gargasson, Kupper, Girre, Hispard, & Dally, 1995; Pearson & Timney, 1999; Weschke & Niedeggen, 2012).

The measure of CS is defined as the inverse of the minimal amount of contrast (or 1/threshold) required to

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detect an object (for example a vertical sine grid). Thus, the contrast sensitivity function (CSF) represents the CS for a set of spatial frequency bands low, medium and high (De Valois & De Valois, 1988). So the CS allows you to measure and describe the sensory response of the visual system in different conditions and assess how the behavior of spatial frequency bands are changed for development or by age (Atkinson, Braddick, & Braddick, 1974; Bradley & Freeman, 1982; Owsley, Sekuler, & Siemsen, 1983) and dysfunctions or disorders that affect the central nervous system (Akutsu & Legge, 1995; Elliot & Situ 1998).

However, few studies have measured the visual CS of volunteers who are chronic alcoholics in abstinence period for sinusoidal grating stimuli. The contrast sensitivity was measured to visually achromatic sinusoidal grating with a spatial frequency of 0.2 to 30 cycles per degree of visual angle (cpd), using the psychophysical method of adjustment (Castro et al., 2009). The results showed no statistical difference in the visual achromatic CS between alcoholic patients and healthy volunteers. Roquelaure et al. (1995) measured the CS to visual sinusoidal grating with spatial frequencies of 0.1 to 9.0 cpd using the method of parameter estimation and sequential testing without any limit of time finding significant differences in all frequency bands.

The aim of this study was to measure visual CS of achromatic luminance in alcohol abstainers by using vertical sinusoidal grating stimuli with spatial frequencies of 0.6, 2.5, 5.0, and 20.0 cpd, using the psychophysical forced-choice method. In this study, it is expected that the chronic use of alcohol alter the visual perception or CS for achromatic stimuli luminance in low, median and high frequencies.

Method

Subjects

The participants were 20 volunteers divided into two groups: the study group (SG) which consisted of 10 volunteers with a clinical history of chronic alcoholism abstinence, aged between 26–59 ($M = 47.1$, $SD = 11.2$); and the control group (CG) which consisted of 10 healthy volunteers aged between 21–58 ($M = 31.7$, $SD = 13.5$). Each group had five female and five male participants. All participants were with their ophthalmologic exam updated, had normal or corrected visual acuity and were free of identifiable diseases.

The 10 participants of the SG were selected from a sample of 60 volunteers who were abstinent alcoholics attending a support group for alcohol dependents (Alcoholics Anonymous). We used the following inclusion criteria: having been eye examined recently and showing no visual problems (exception was the use of the lens for the correction of visual acuity) or any type of neuropsychological

and neuropsychiatric disorders. The volunteers of the SG consumed alcohol for a period from 6 to 27 years ($M = 17.6$, $SD = 8.51$) and had been free of alcohol for at least 1 year ($M = 12.65$, $SD = 8.76$ years). The participants of the CG was selected for convenience sampling and they were not using drugs, except alcohol consumption sporadically or at parties. They also presented no psychiatric illness and had normal optical functions according to the eye examination.

The volunteers of the research signed informed consent documentation according to Resolution no. 196/96 of the National Health Council in Brazil, which deals with the guidelines and standards for research involving humans.

Equipment and Stimulus

The visual stimuli were generated on a CRT (Cathodic Ray Tube) colored LG 19-in. video screen, with a resolution of 1024 x 768 pixels, image refresh frequency of 70 Hz, connected to a microcomputer through a processor video Bits++ (Cambridge Research Systems, Rochester, Kent, England, 2002). The Bits++ Processor was used to expand the range of brightness of the screen from 256 (or 2^8) to 16.384 (2^{14}) grayscale levels, allowing us to test the contrast threshold accurately. The video processor Bits++ was controlled by software developed in C++ by the research group itself. The software also controlled the generation and random presentation of a pair of stimuli and recorded the contrast thresholds.

A chair was set at 150 cm from the video screen, with a support for the chin and forehead to control the distance. A LightScan program with an OptiCAL photometer (Cambridge Research Systems, Rochester, Kent) was used to measure the average luminance of the screen (41.2 cd/m^2) screen. The minimum luminance was 0.4 cd/m^2 and the maximum was 82.0 cd/m^2 . The lab environment measured 2.5 x 2.0 m, illuminated with a Philips20W fluorescent lamp. The walls were gray to better control the luminance during the experiments.

The stimuli used to measure the contrast threshold ($1/CS$) were defined by achromatic visual luminance modulation in the form of vertical sinusoidal grating with spatial frequencies of 0.6, 2.5, 5.0 and 20.0 cpd (Fig. 1). These had circular patterns having a diameter of 5° of visual angle at 150 cm de distance. The neutral stimulus was gray, homogeneous and contained only the average luminance (41.2 cd/m^2). All stimuli were achromatic and were presented in real time at the center of the screen.

Procedure

First, the volunteers answered questionnaires with sociodemographic questions (information about age, gender, education), clinic (duration of abstinence and chronic alcohol consumption, type of alcoholic beverage

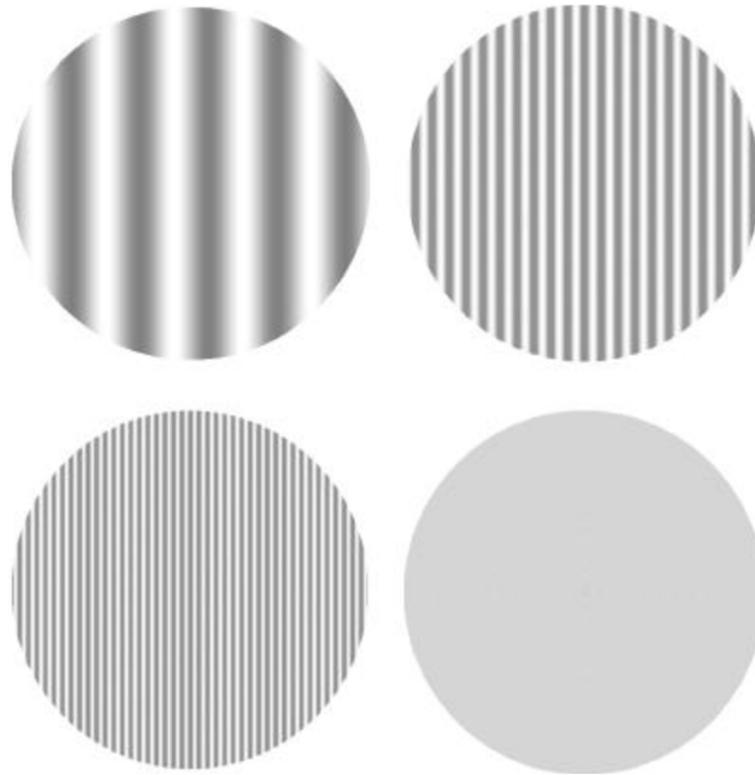


Fig. 1 Vertical sinusoidal grating stimuli. At the *top*, from *left to right*: spatial frequencies of 0.6 and 2.5 cpd (cycle per degree of visual angle). And at the *bottom*, also from *left to right*: spatial frequency of 5.0 cpd and neutral stimulus (41.2 cd/m²)

consumed, family history of alcoholism, use of tobacco and other drugs, neuropsychiatric disorders associated with alcoholism and nature of treatment: psychoactive drug, psychotherapy, self-help groups) and ophthalmological visual examination.

As a control criterion of the sample, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) for not diagnosed samples was used. The BDI was used to evaluate depressive symptoms of participants, since comorbidity is often associated with alcoholism (Jaber-Filho and André 2002), and the visual sensitivity (Cavalcanti & Santos, 2005). No research participant had a score above the cutoff (20), with a mean of 10.3 (SD = 8.3).

To measure the visual CS, a psychophysical forced-choice method was used with two temporal alternatives (2AFC). This method is based on successive and random presentation of pairs of stimuli in the center of the screen: each pair consisted of a neutral stimulus and another containing the spatial frequency (stimulation test). The stimuli were generated in shades of gray 150 cm away from the screen. The participant's task was to identify the stimulation test binocularly.

The experimental session began with a sound followed by a presentation of the first stimulus, which could be the neutral or the test. The order of presentation of the

patterns was done randomly and was controlled by a computer program. The first stimulus remained on the screen for about 2 s, followed by a one-second interval when the second stimulus also appeared on the screen for more than 2 s. The participants issued their response after the second stimulus disappeared from the screen.

The volunteer was instructed to press the left button of the mouse (n°. 1), if the stimulus containing the spatial frequency appeared first, or the right button of the mouse (n°. 2), if the spatial frequency was presented after the neutral stimulus with luminance average. At every three consecutive correct answers, the standard decreased in one unit of contrast (20 %), and to each error the same unit was added. All measurements were performed in two experimental sessions. In the first session, the test with all spatial frequencies was performed at random; and in the second session retesting with the same spatial frequencies was performed.

At the end of each experimental session, the program generated an answer sheet with the values of reversals contrast obtained. These values were grouped into spreadsheets according to the frequencies and to the group of participants (SG and CG). Was utilized the

Table 1 Measures of sensitivity to visual contrast of abstinent alcoholics for vertical sinusoidal grating stimuli with spatial frequencies of 0.6; 2.5; 5 and 20 cpd

Group	Age		Spatial frequencies			
	M	DP	0.6	2.5	5	20
CG	31.7	13.5	61.4	175	141.4	13
SG	47.1	12.2	53.7	141.1	104.1	7.4

psychophysical method of stairs for estimate of contrast threshold according to the spatial frequency tested to statistically infer the mean differences.

Results

The analysis of variance (two way) showed a significant difference between groups [$F(1, 18) = 29,8, p < 0.01; \eta^2 = 0.32$] and interaction between spatial frequencies [$F(3, 54) = 1029,8, p < 0.01$]. By comparing the spatial frequencies tested between groups, *post hoc* Tukey HSD test showed significant differences in all tested frequencies ($p < 0.01$). Table 1 shows the values of visual CS for both groups.

Contrast sensitivity achromatic curves have higher amplitude in the medium spatial frequencies with attenuations at frequencies of 0.6 and 20 cpd for both groups. Moreover, the curves show greater sensitivity at frequency 2.5 cpd and lower sensitivity to spatial frequency of 20 cpd (Fig. 2). However, the data showed that participants of the CG were more sensitive than the volunteers of the SG in the range of 1.25 times to the frequency of 0.6 cpd ($p < 0.001$); of 1.37 times to the frequency of 2.5 cpd ($p < 0.001$); and 2.11 times to the frequency of 5 cpd ($p < 0.001$) and 1.8 times to the frequency of 20 cpd ($p < 0.001$).

Discussion

The present study evaluated the visual CS of achromatic luminance in abstinent alcoholics to stimuli in vertical sinusoidal grating with spatial frequencies of 0.6; 2.5; 5 and 20 cpd. The hypothesis was to assess whether chronic use of alcohol alter visual perception, even during a period of abstinence. The results showed that chronic alcohol exposure alters the visual perception or visual CS to stimuli of vertical sinusoidal grating in all ranges of frequencies tested, indicating changes in sensory mechanisms or selective visual channels for that stimulus type (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

Alteration in visual CS for vertical sinusoidal gratings for spatial frequencies was expected, considering that several studies have reported that excessive or chronic alcohol ingestion causes structural, cognitive and behavioral alterations in the Central Nervous System (Harper & Matsumoto, 2005; Marlatt et al., 2000; Oliveira et al., 2002; Oscar-Berman & Marinkovic, 2003; Oscar-Berman & Marinkovic 2007; Rosenbloom et al., 2004; White, 2003).

Our results corroborate the results of Roquelaure et al. (1995) who found damages in low, medium and high spatial frequencies, including the range of 0.1 to 9.0 cpd. On the other hand, they do not corroborate the results of Castro et al. (2009), as these authors have shown no change in visual CS achromatic related to chronic alcohol consumption. However, it is important to note that these studies have methodological features that prevent a direct comparison between the results. For example, the present study used the psychophysical forced-choice method for measuring the response of visual CS, while Castro and colleagues used the psychophysical method

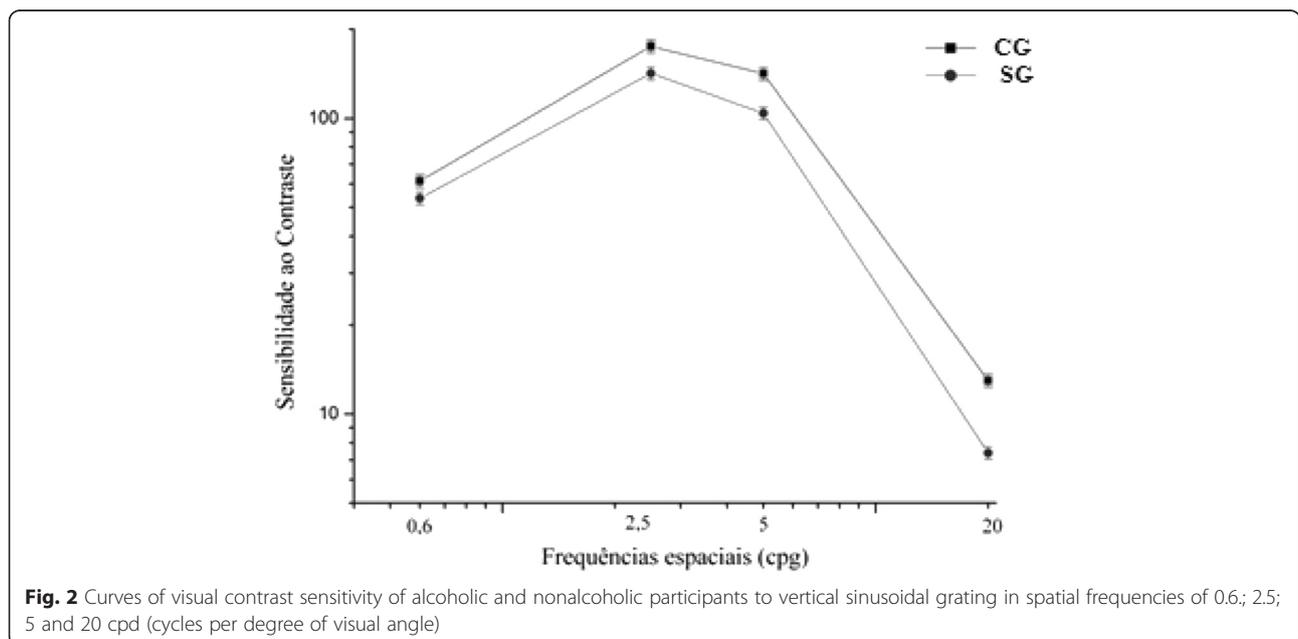


Fig. 2 Curves of visual contrast sensitivity of alcoholic and nonalcoholic participants to vertical sinusoidal grating in spatial frequencies of 0.6; 2.5; 5 and 20 cpd (cycles per degree of visual angle)

of adjustment. Besides generating lower contrast thresholds, psychophysical forced-choice method is based on probability criterion of 79 % of correct answers by the participant, rather than 50 % as a parameter to determine the contrast threshold. Furthermore, the method of forced choice is one of the few psychophysical methods of controlling the response criterion of participants (García-Pérez 1998). However, it is not possible to say that the differences among the results of the two studies are due solely to the method used. It is possible that other variables that are difficult to be controlled in research involving human subjects, such as the type of drink, the frequency and duration of chronic consumption, which are not always clear, may contribute to the discrepancy among the results.

In this context, it is necessary to conduct further research seeking to refine the sample characteristics to establish intra and more homogeneous parameters between groups and thus further elucidate the effect of chronic alcohol use on visual perception of achromatic luminance contrast. Although the effects of moderate or acute alcohol consumption on visual CS are described by several studies reporting alterations in medium and high frequencies with greater damage in the range of spatial frequencies of 3.0 and 6.0 cpd (Andre, 1996; Nicholson, Andre, Tyrrell, Wang, & Leibowitz 1995; Weschke & Niedeggen 2012; Zhuang et al., 2012). Researches with human volunteers with histories of chronic consumption and in abstinent state are still little explored.

The measurement of the visual CS in abstinent alcoholics can be theoretically and clinically important because it may help in understanding the behavioral and neurobiological mechanisms involved in this disorder, collaborating with the accompaniment of damages (Yudofsky & Hales, 2006). It can also help in the investigation of neurocognitive visual deficits (Brenner et al. 2002).

Conclusions

Overall, this research demonstrated that chronic alcohol exposure significantly degrades the visual CS at all tested frequencies, even when the individual is in the period of abstinence, suggesting that alcoholism promote long lasting behavioral alterations in visual perception and in the nervous system.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All actors participated equally in the drafting of article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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