



NeuRA

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What is the corpus callosum?

The corpus callosum is the bundle of inter-hemispheric white matter tracts that plays an essential role in the transfer and integration of sensory, motor and cognitive information between homologous regions in opposite hemispheres. It is the primary source of contralateral connections between the hemispheres and contains as many as 250 million axons. Connections from the prefrontal, parietal, motor, somatosensory and visual cortices are transmitted across the corpus callosum in a topographic manner.

What is the evidence for changes in the corpus callosum?

Moderate to high quality evidence suggests reductions in the mid-sagittal area of the corpus callosum in people with schizophrenia compared to controls. Moderate to low quality evidence also suggests reduced white matter integrity in the corpus callosum of people with schizophrenia.

For more information see the technical table

HOW YOUR SUPPORT HELPS

We are able to make significant advances due to the generosity of countless people. Your donation allows us to continue to work towards transforming lives. For information on how you can support our research, phone **1300 888 019** or make a secure donation at neura.edu.au/donate/schizophrenia.



NeuRA

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NeuRA (Neuroscience Research Australia) is one of the largest independent medical and clinical research institutes in Australia and an international leader in neurological research.

Diseases of the brain and nervous system pose the greatest health, economic and social burden of any disease group because they are chronic, debilitating and have no known cures.

Medical research is the cornerstone of efforts to advance the health and wellbeing of families and the community. Our dedicated scientists are focussed on transforming their research into significant and practical benefits for all patients.

While we hope you find this information useful, it is always important to discuss any questions about schizophrenia or its treatment with your doctor or other health care provider.