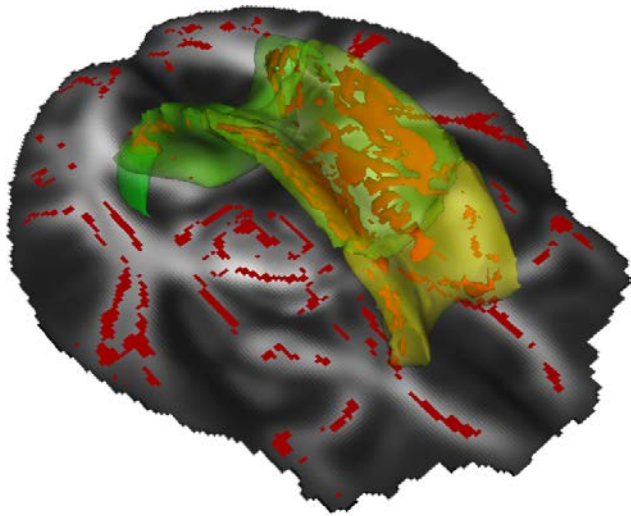


Age-Related Differences in Adolescent Brain Microstructure: Initial Findings from National Consortium on Alcohol & Neurodevelopment in Adolescence



Kilian M. Pohl, Ph.D.

Center for Health Sciences,
SRI International

Department of Psychiatry &
Behavioral Sciences, Stanford

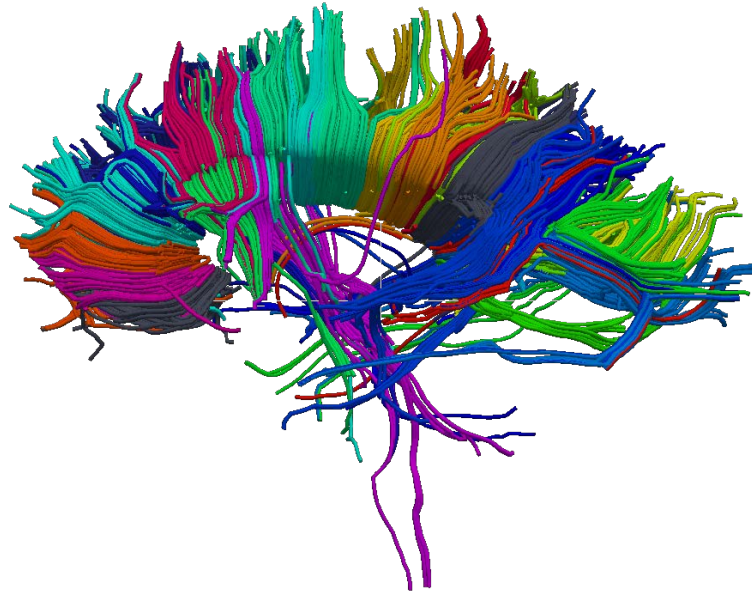
Financial Interest Disclosure

Salary and Research Support of Kilian M Pohl, Ph.D.



Goal

Investigate Aging of the White Matter Microstructure in Adolescents

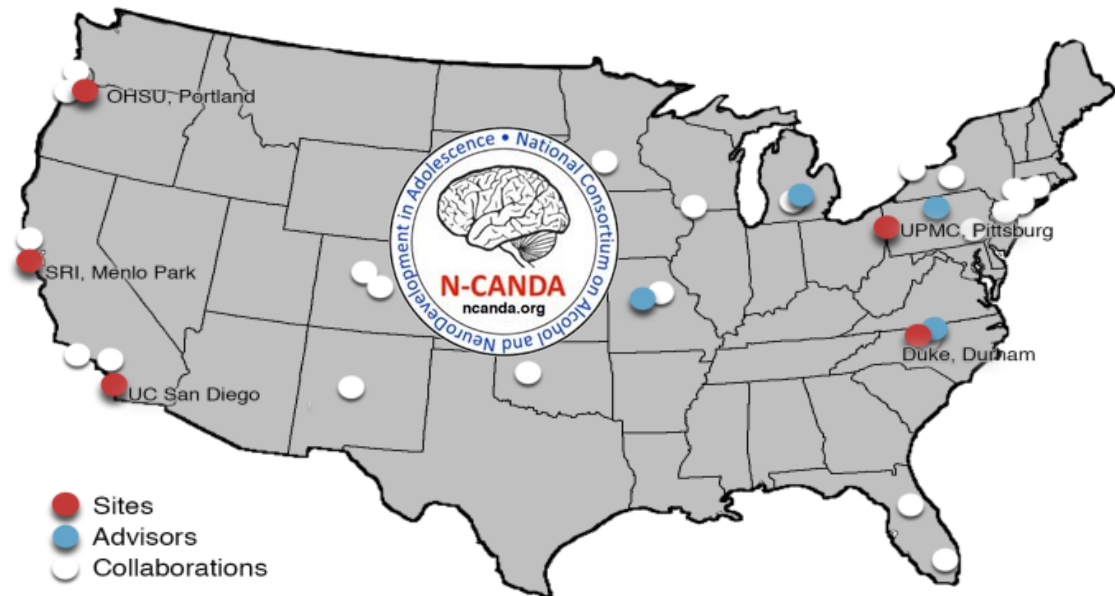


Overview

- **NCANDA Data Acquisition**
- **DWI Specific Processing**
- **Current Findings (N=671)**

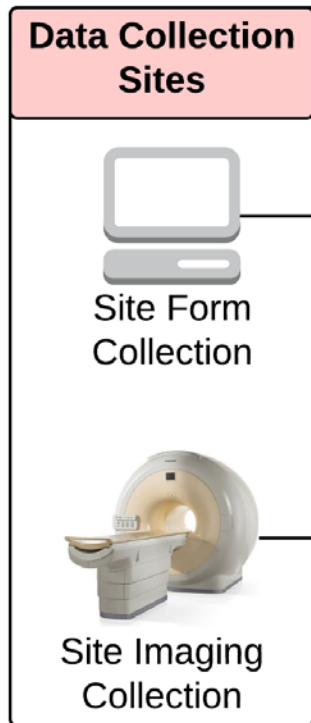


Data Acquisition



Monitoring brain development of 831 adolescence
over a 5 year period across 5 sites

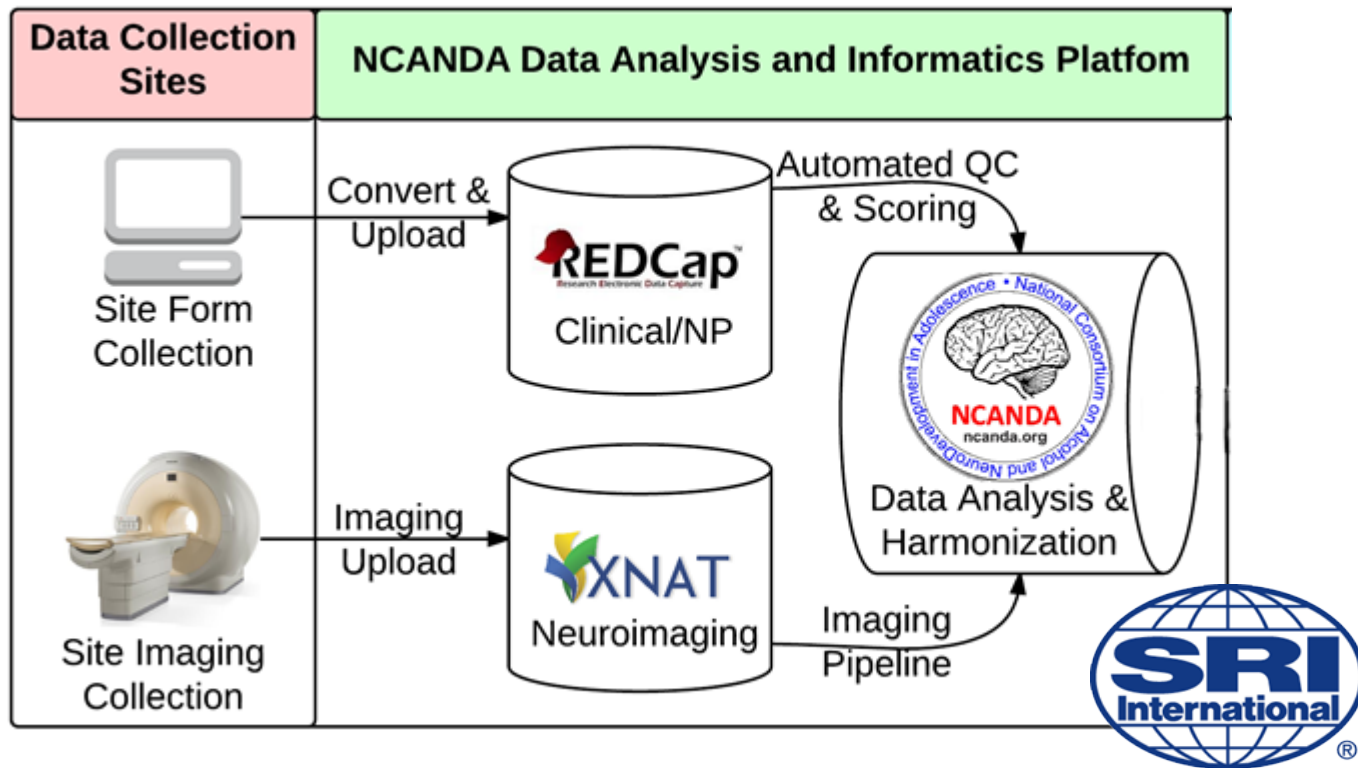
NCANDA Collection Sites



Sites collect:

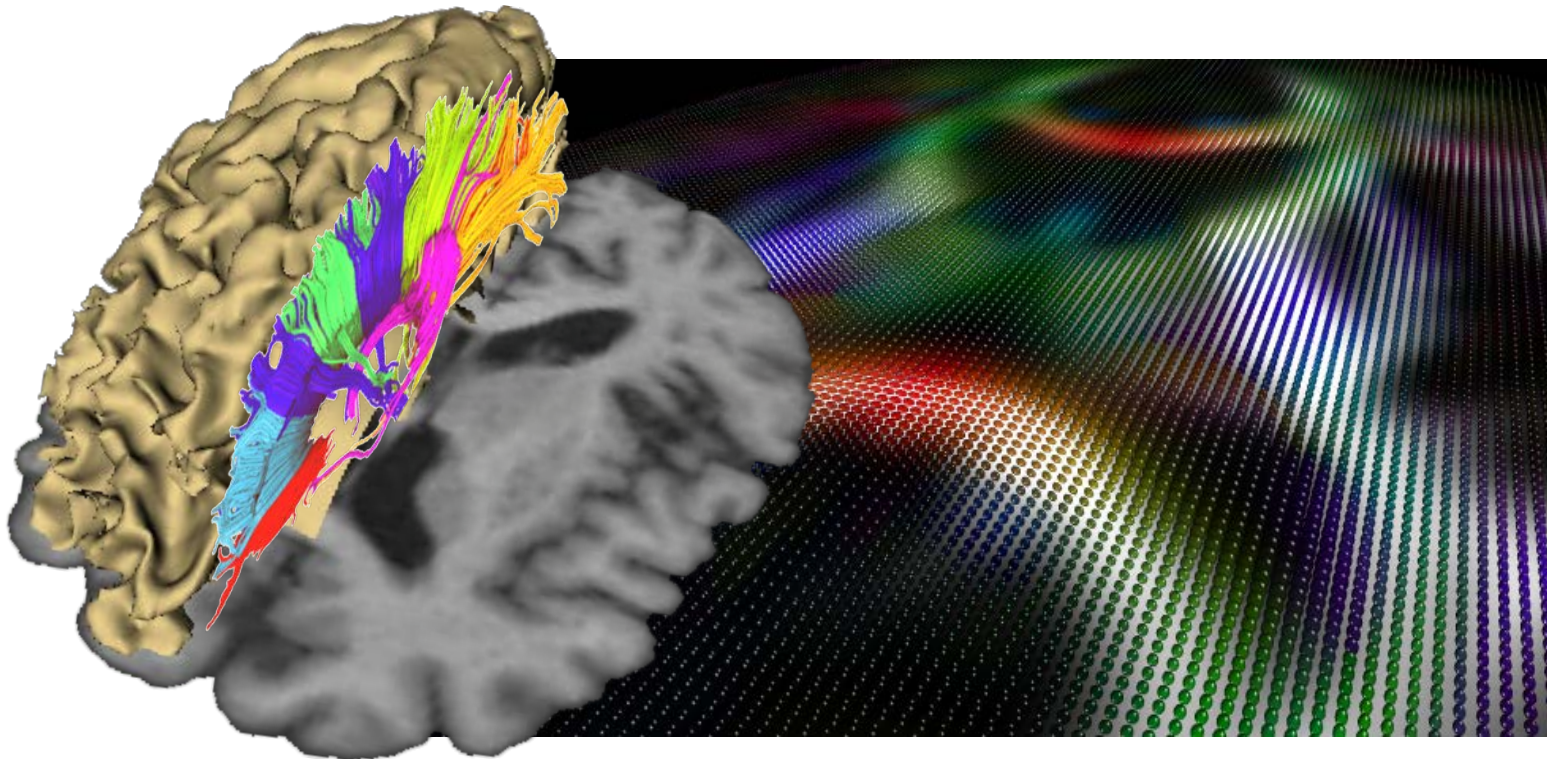
- Demographic Information
- Clinical Data
- Neuropsychological Test Scores
- **MRI**
 - Structural
 - Diffusion
 - Functional

NCANDA – Informatics Platform



Robustly and coherently fusing data across
time, sites, and modalities

Diffusion Weighted Imaging

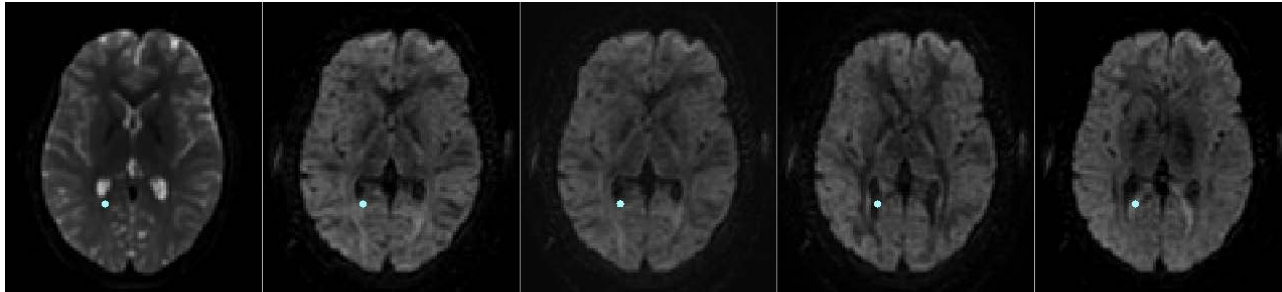


White matter contains axons that group together to bundles connecting gray matter regions

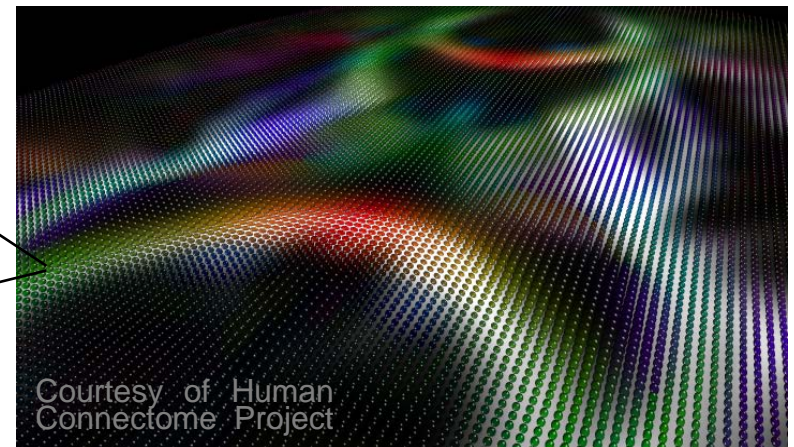
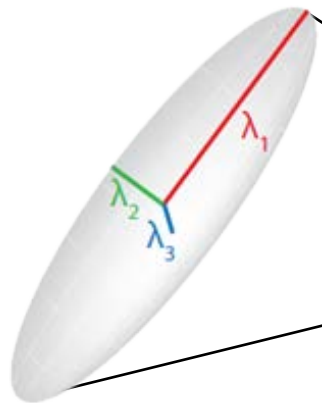
Fibers restrict diffusion of water molecules

Diffusion Weighted Imaging

Measure the rate of diffusion within white matter



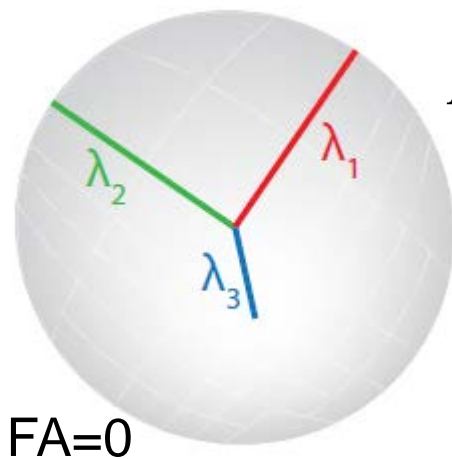
by varying gradient direction of scanner's magnetic field



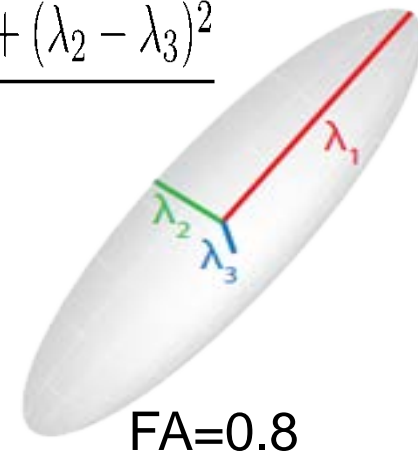
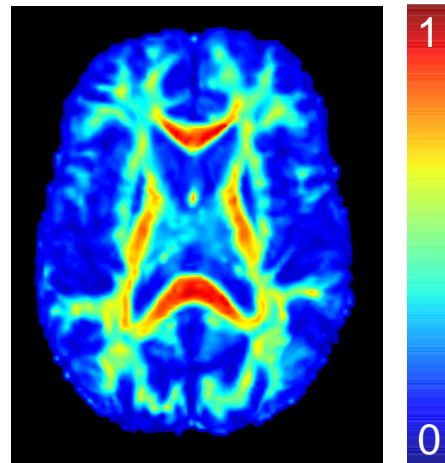
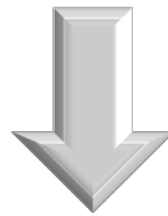
Ellipsoid represents diffusion direction at location

Diffusion Weighted Imaging

Summarize diffusion via Fractional Anisotropy (FA)



$$FA = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)^2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^2}}{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2}$$

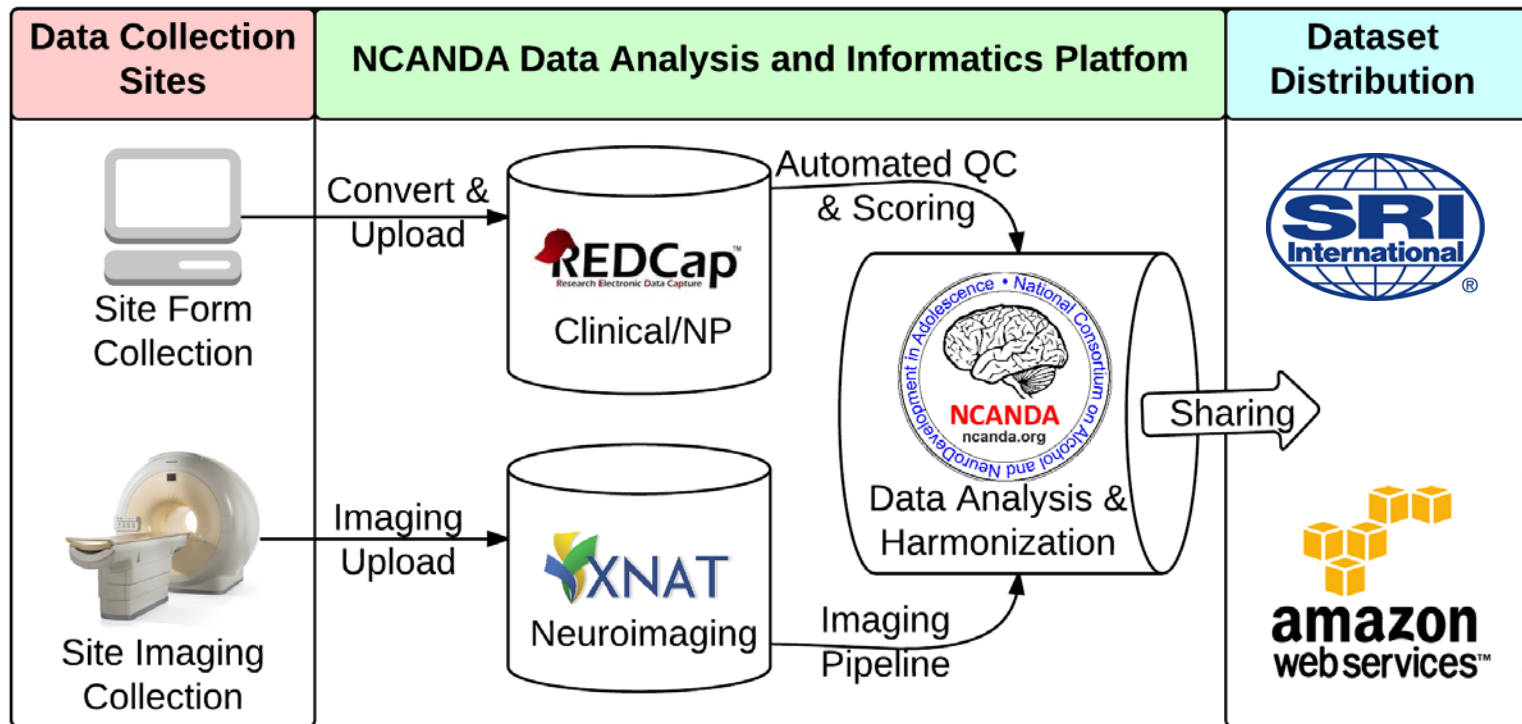


Acquisition

Acquire DWI of 831 subjects (12-22 years) on Siemens TIM TRIO and GE Discovery MR750:

- **Reverse:**
2D Axial Spin Echo Echo-Planar - b=0/500, 6 directions
(TR=10,000, TE=85, Thick=2.5, Loc=65, FOV=240,
xy_matrix=96x96, Phase = A/P, Partial k-space (48/64),
Acceleration=2, Resolution=2.5x2.5x2.5 mm, Fat Sat=on)
To correct for B0 field inhomogeneity spatial distortion
- **Forward:**
2D Axial Spin Echo Echo-Planar - b=0/1000, 60 directions
(TR=10,000, TE=85, Thick=2.5, Loc=65, FOV=240,
xy_matrix=96x96, Phase = A/P, Partial k-space (48/64),
Acceleration=2, Resolution=2.5x2.5x2.5 mm, Fat Sat=on)
To compute FA Maps

Data Distribution and Archival

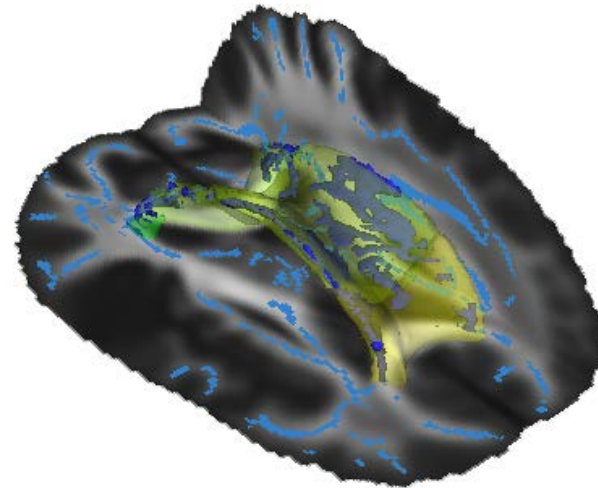


created by N. Nichols

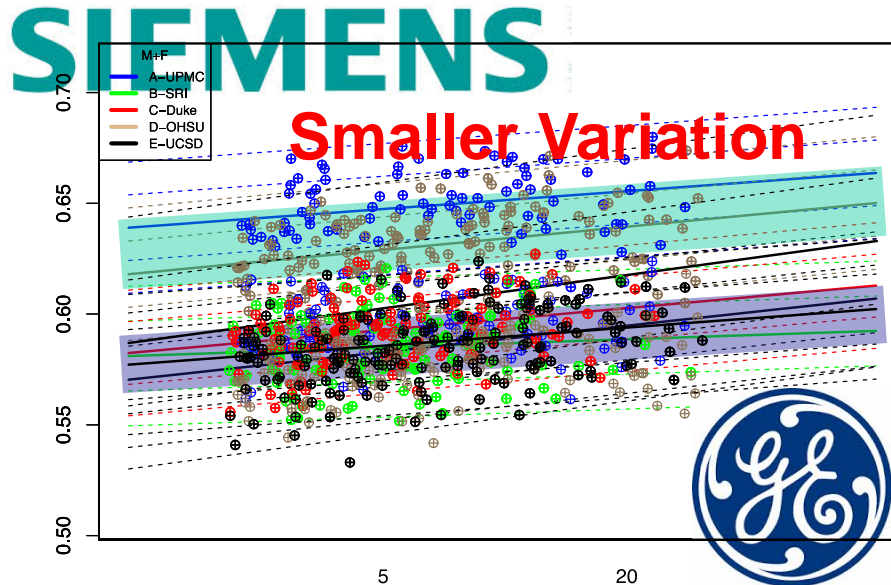
Archive and share data via local it infrastructure and the Cloud

Overview

- NCANDA Data Acquisition
- **DWI Specific Processing**
- Current Findings (N=671)



Correct for Manufacture Differences

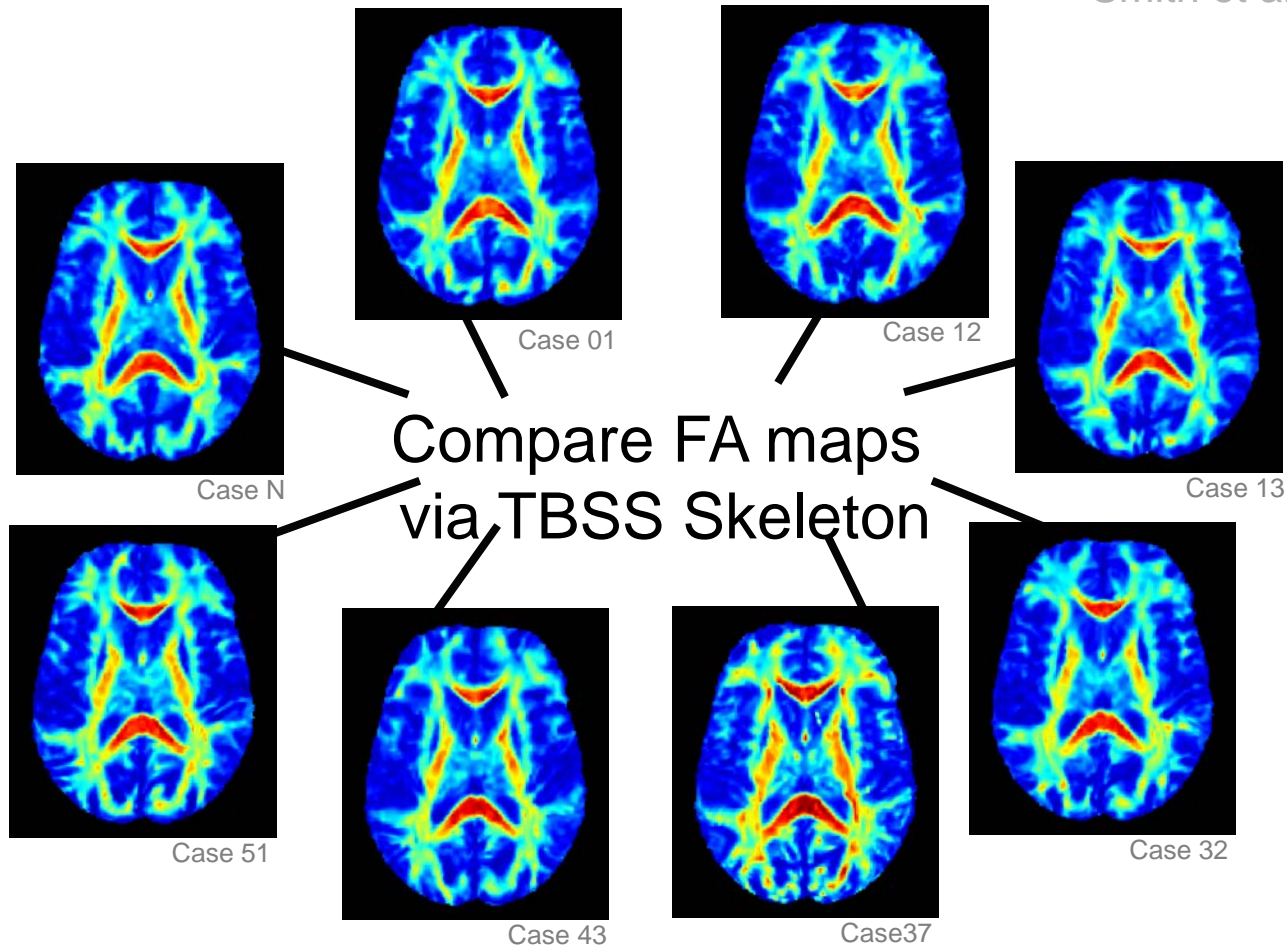


Normalize FA accounting for scanner differences:

- scan the same 3 human phantoms at all 5 sites
- compute ratio of mean FA value across scanner type
- apply ratio to FA maps

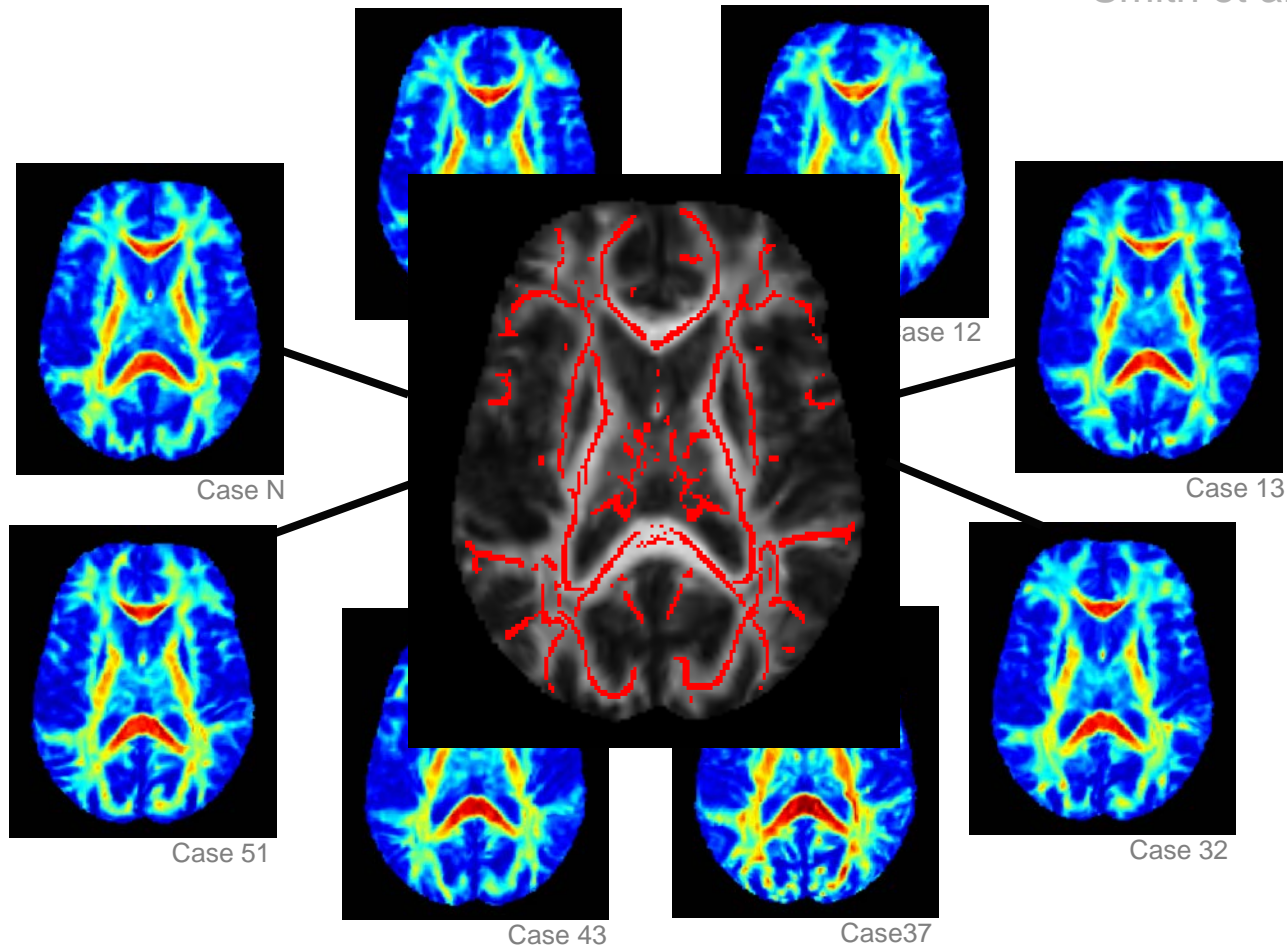
Tract-Based Spatial Statistics (TBSS)*

* Smith et al. 2006



Tract-Based Spatial Statistics (TBSS)*

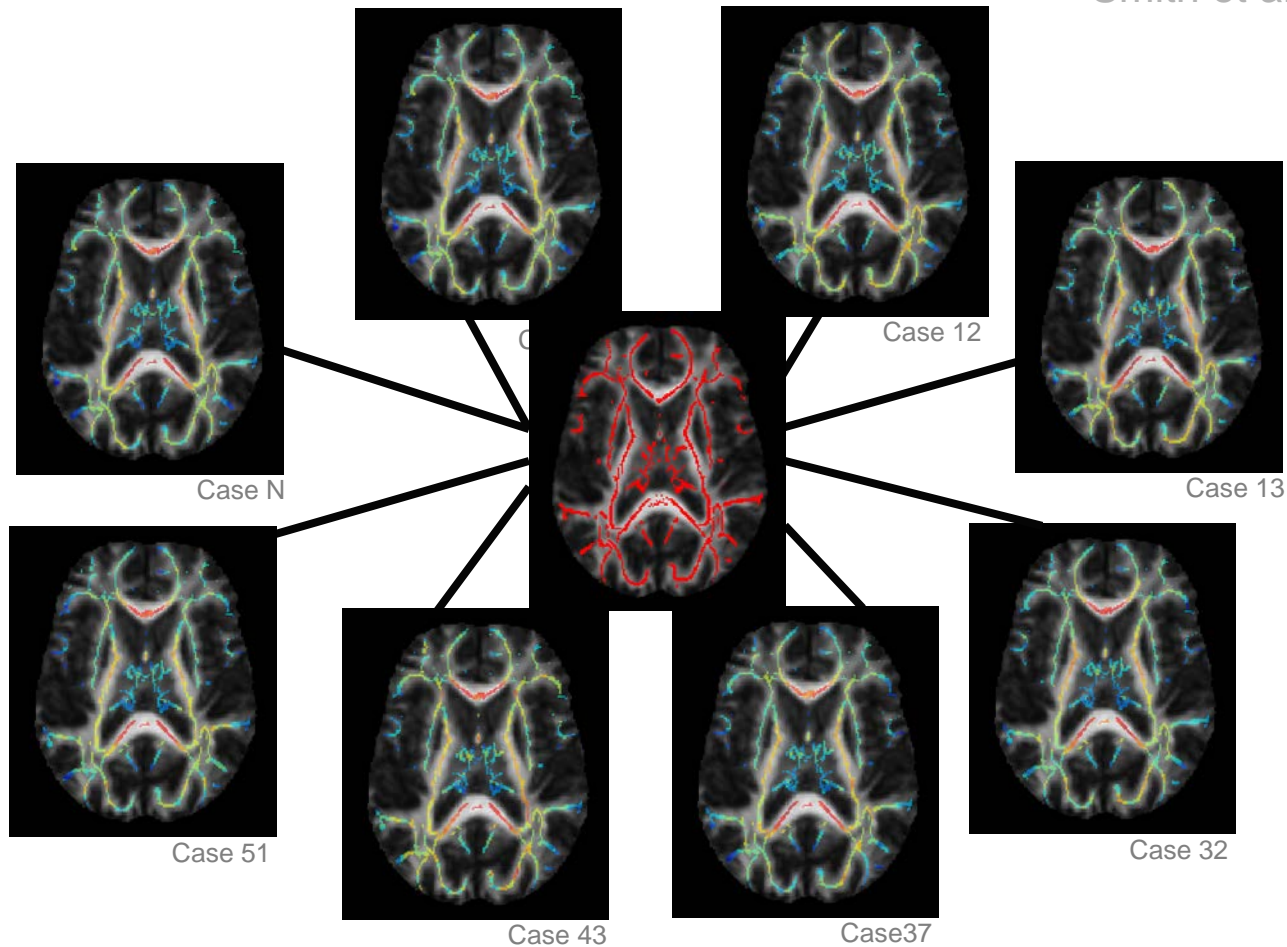
* Smith et al. 2006



Compute Mean Skeleton

Tract-Based Spatial Statistics (TBSS)*

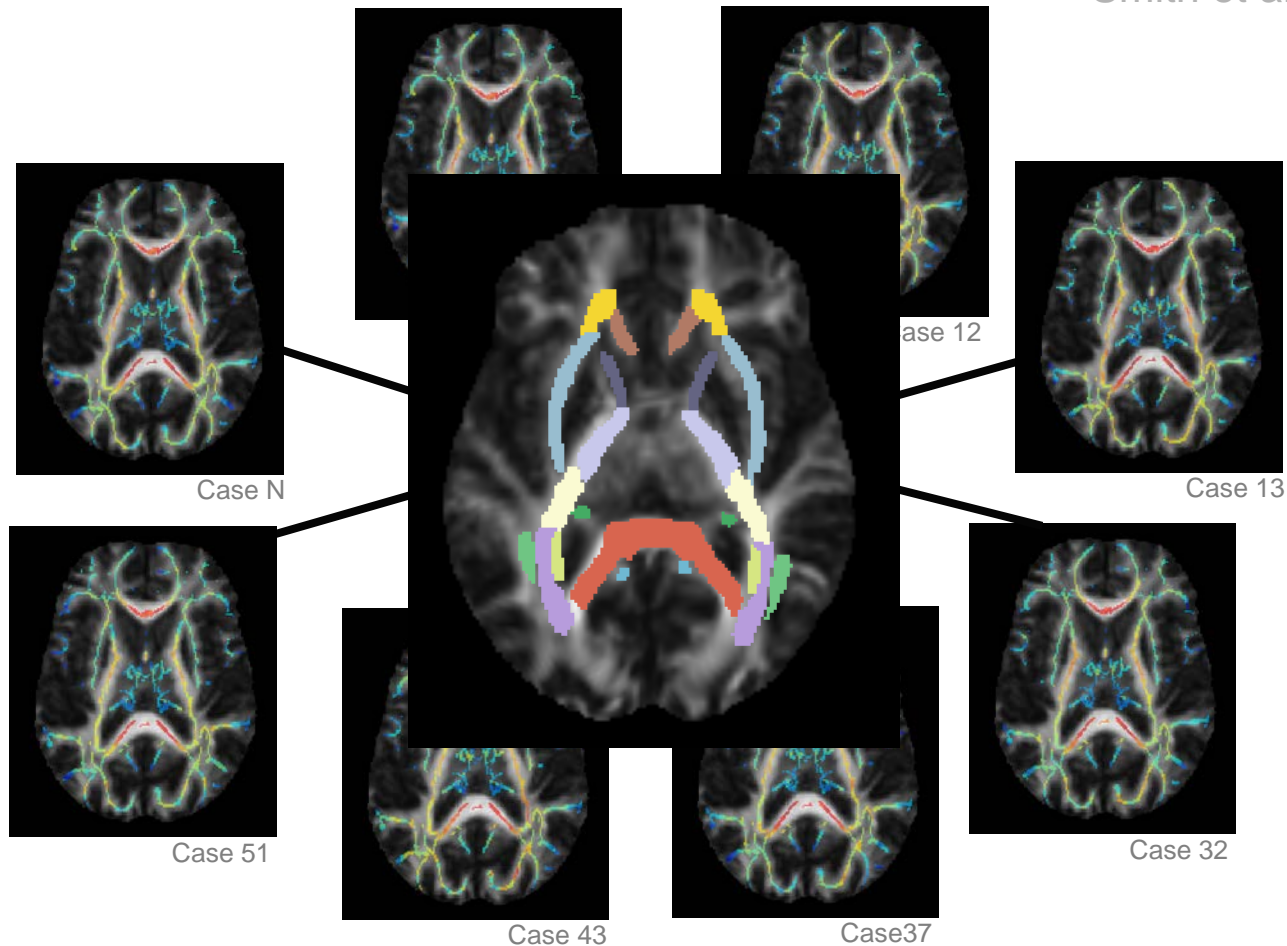
* Smith et al. 2006



Compute Subject Specific Skeleton

Compute Mean Skeleton FA for ROI

* Smith et al. 2006



ROIs are defined according to JHU DTI Atlas (Mori et al. 2005)

General Additive Model (GAM)

For each ROI of the atlas regress a thin plate spline with 3 control points to the mean skeleton FA values of that region ($\text{meanFA}_{\text{ROI}}$) of the 671 subjects with the subject's age being the predictor value and factors race, sex, and supratentorium volume (svol):

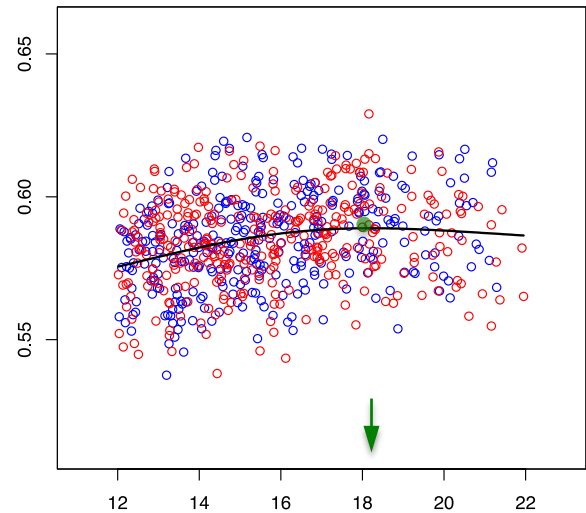
$\text{GAM}[\text{meanFA}_{\text{ROI}} \sim \text{s}(\text{age}, \text{bs} = \text{"ts"}, \text{k} = 3) + \text{race} + \text{sex} + \text{svol}]$

Picture

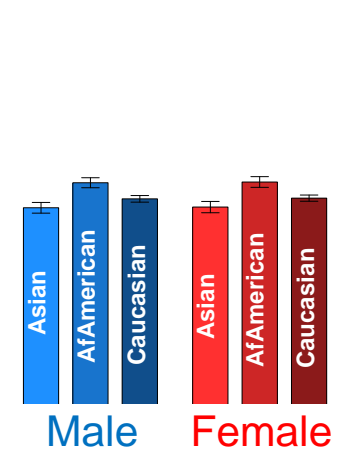
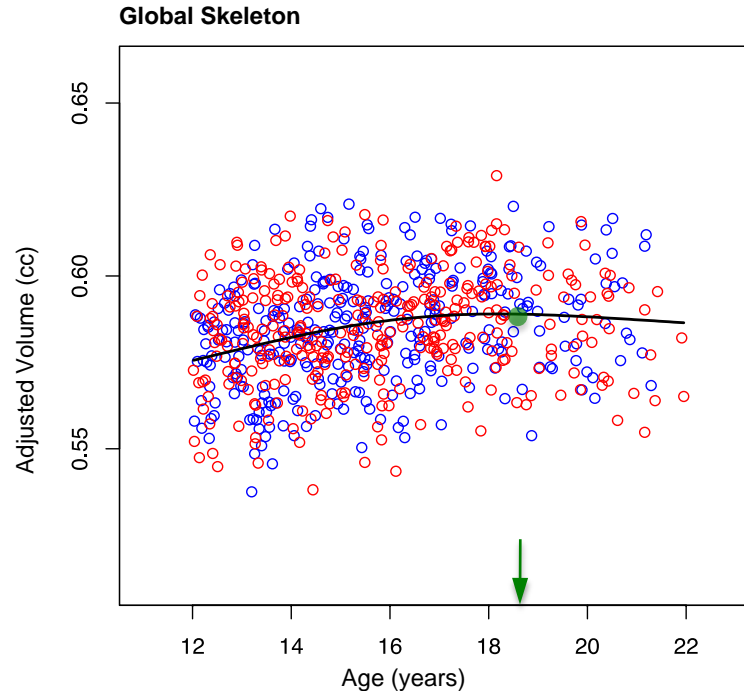
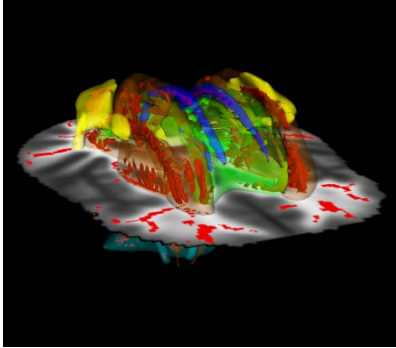
P –value computations

Overview

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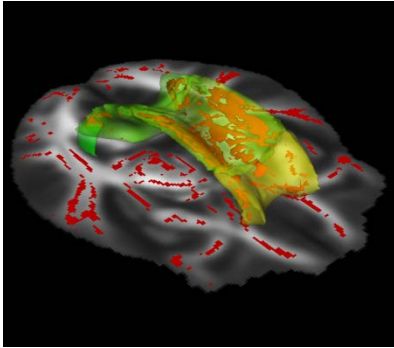
Global Skeleton



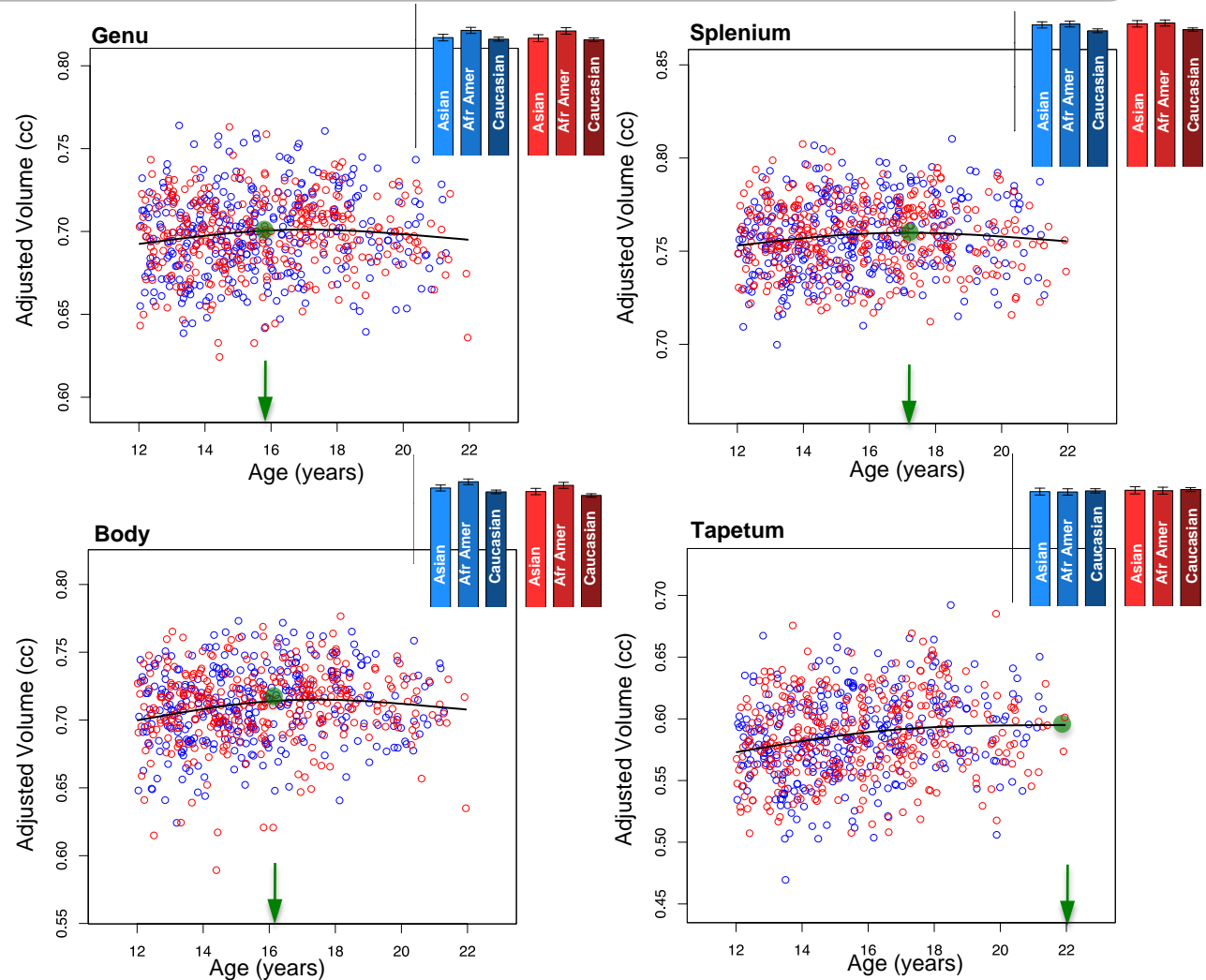
- Fiber organization peaks at 18.2 years
- African-Americans have higher and Asians have lower mean skeleton FA compared to Caucasians

P value of finding

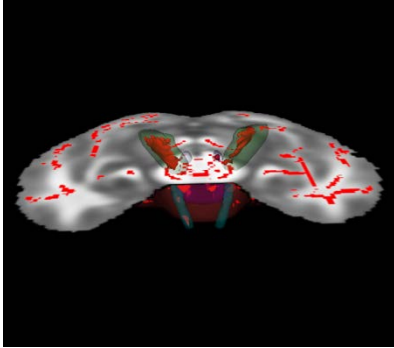
Commissural Fibers



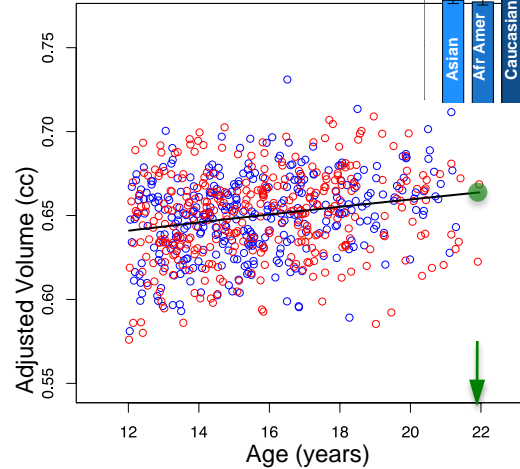
Development of white matter fiber systems is ROI specific



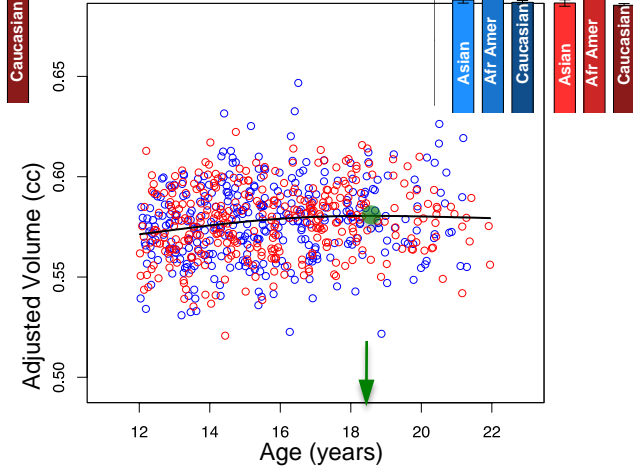
PROJECTION FIBERS: Brainstem Tracts



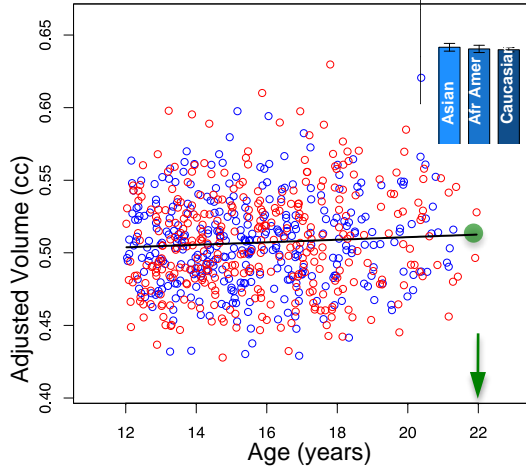
Superior Cerebellar Peduncle



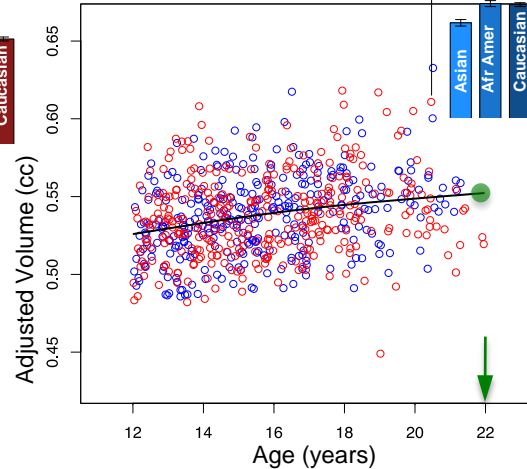
Middle Cerebellar Peduncle



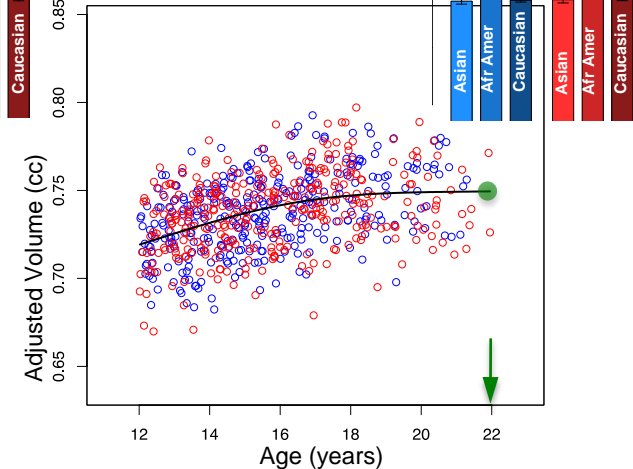
Pontine Crossing Fibers



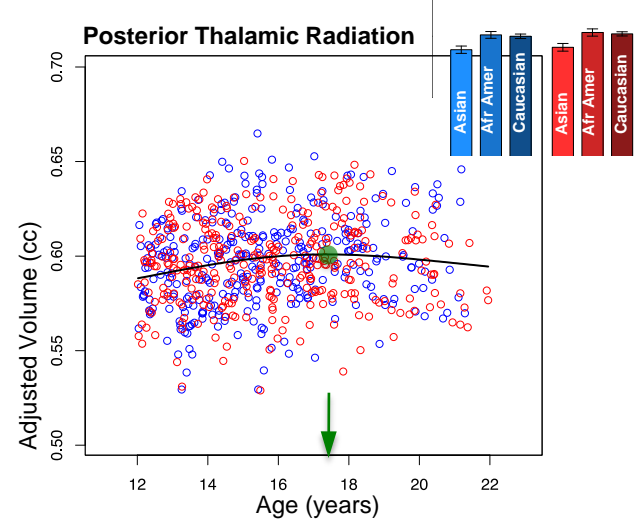
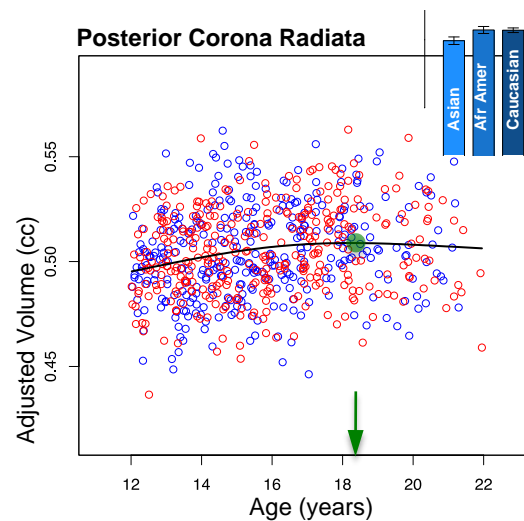
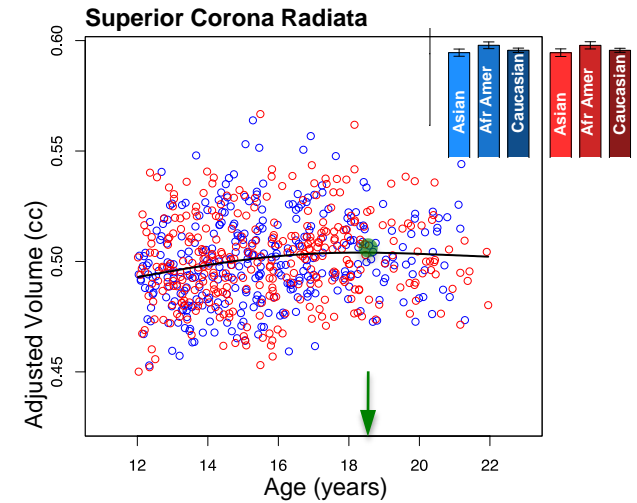
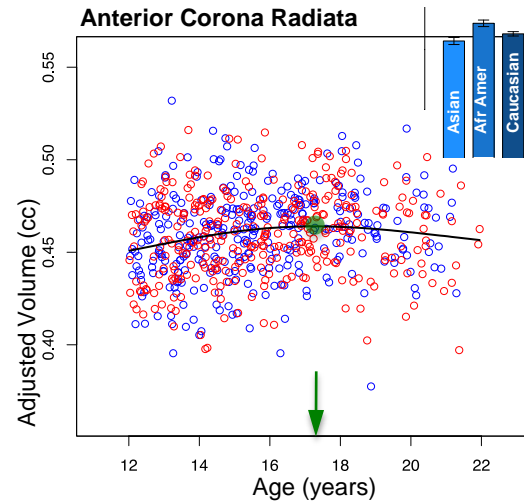
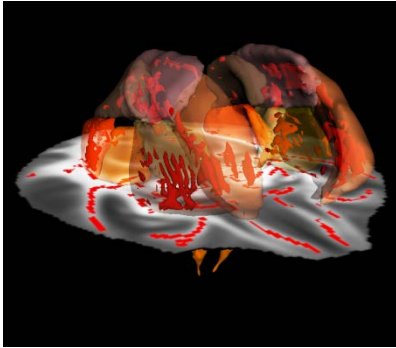
Inferior Cerebellar Peduncle



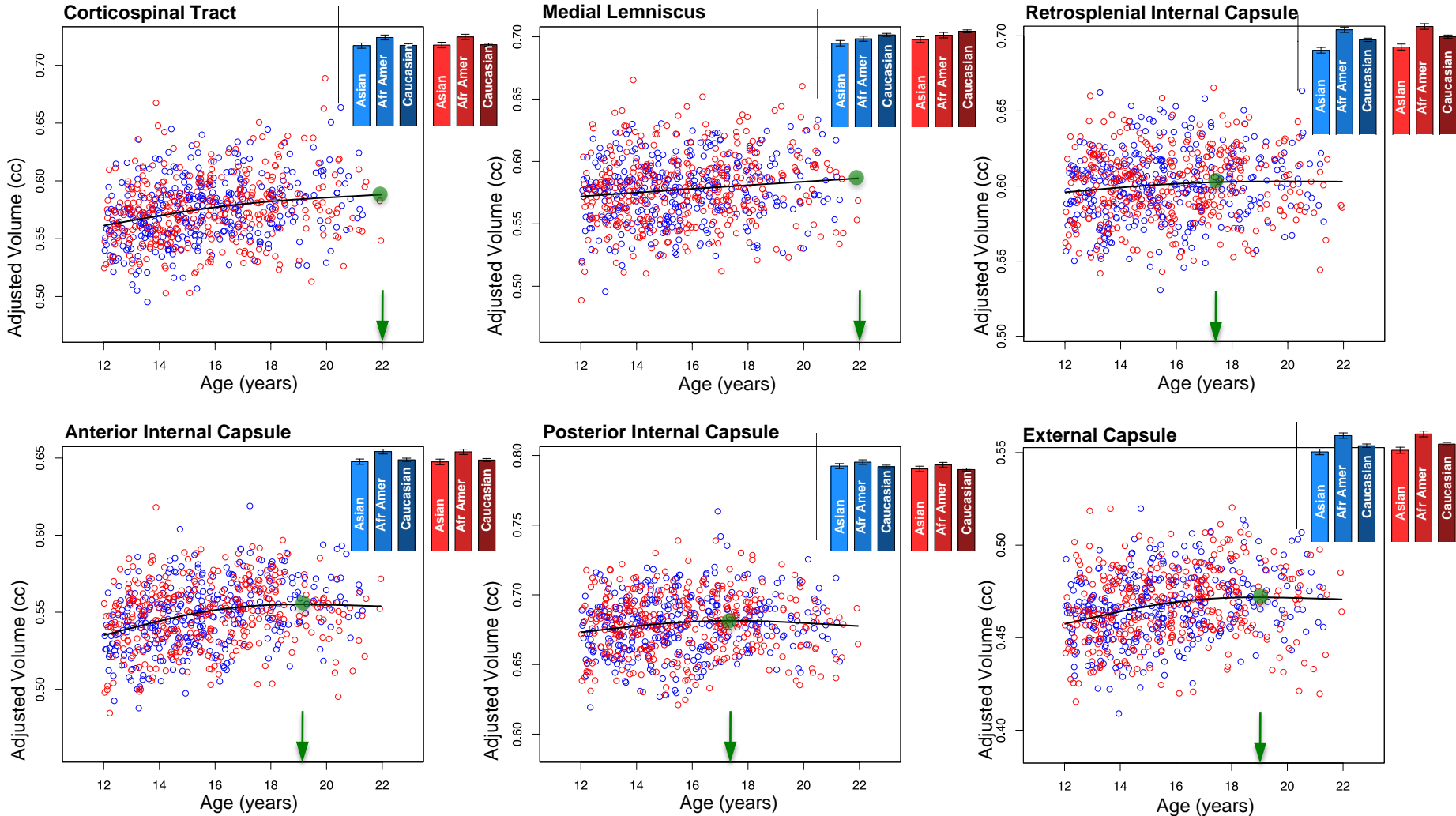
Cerebral Peduncle



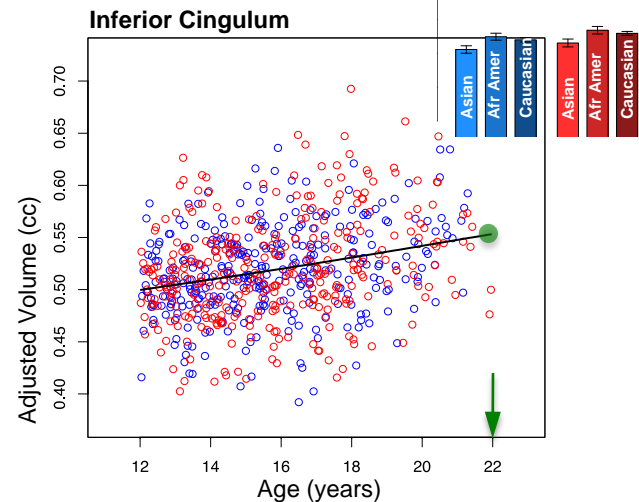
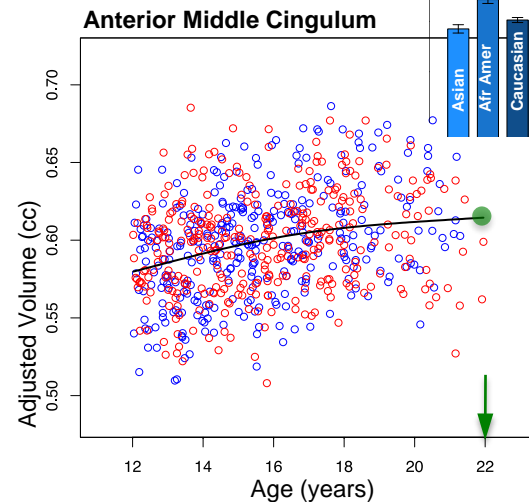
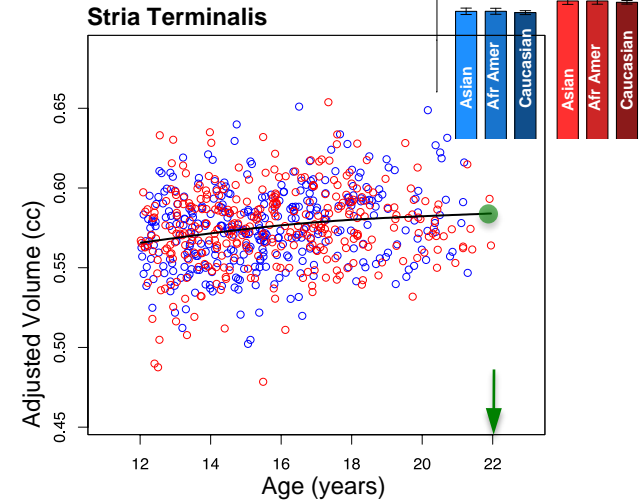
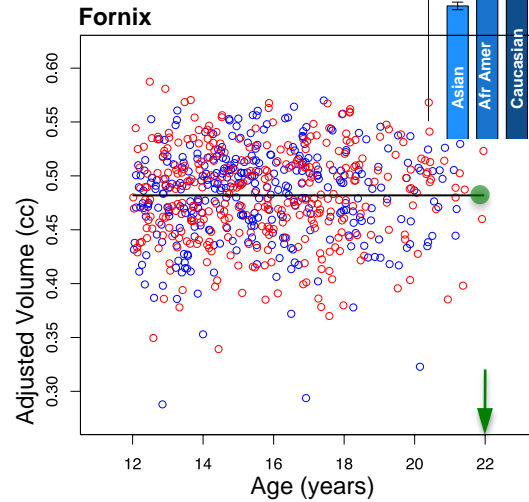
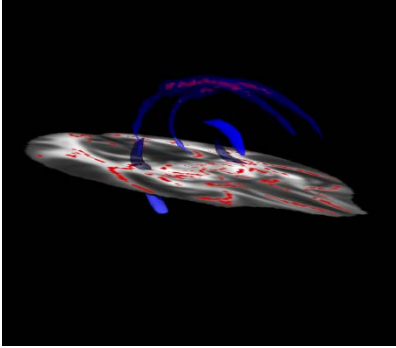
PROJECTION FIBERS: Corticospinal Tracts (Part 1)



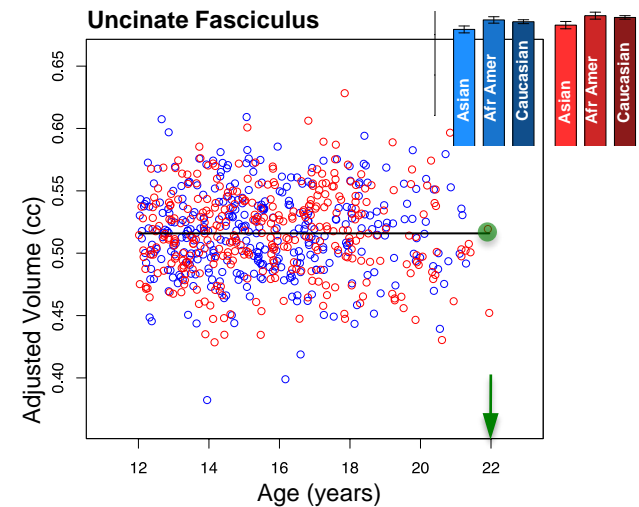
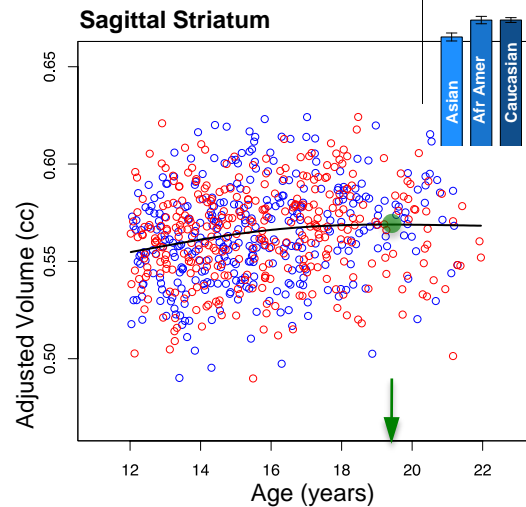
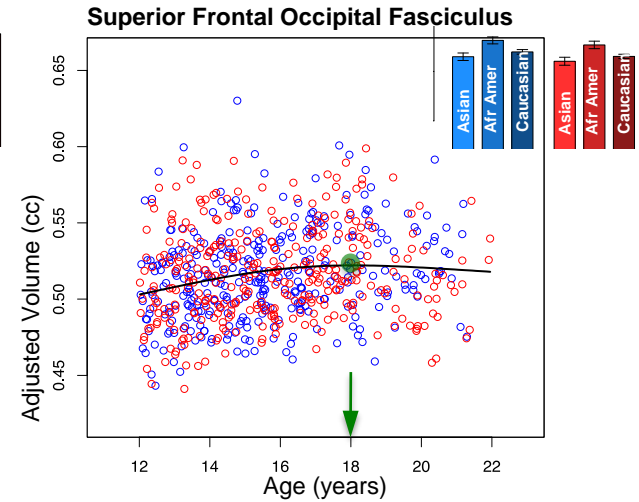
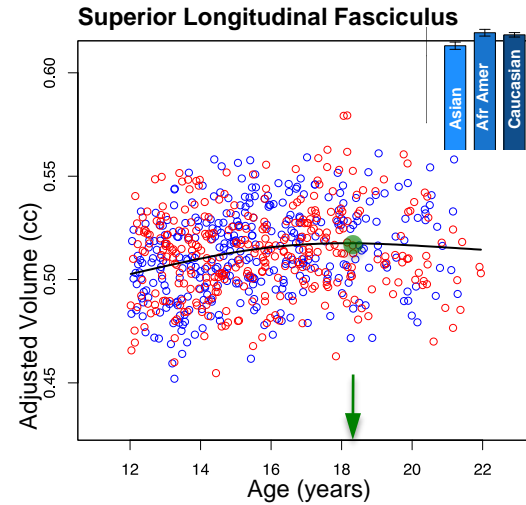
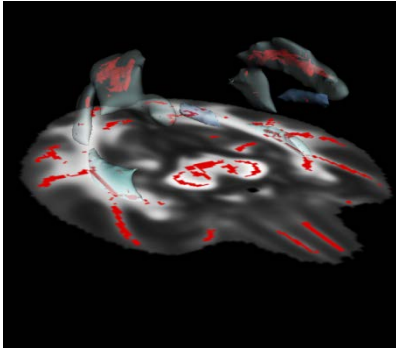
PROJECTION FIBERS: Corticospinal Tracts (Part 2)



ASSOCIATION FIBERS: Limbic Tracts



ASSOCIATION FIBERS: Fasciculi



Conclusion

- Heterochronicity characterizes developmental patterns of white matter fiber systems in adolescence, e.g., commissural and selective projection systems reach peak fiber organization (assumed from FA) earlier than limbic association fibers.
- These patterns of age-related differences need confirmation with longitudinal examination.
- The continuing development of fiber bundles estimated from this cross-sectional analysis may render them vulnerable to environmental insult, including initiation of hazardous drinking.

Thank You



Dongjin Kwon, Ph.D.



Nolan Nichols, Ph.D.



Yong Zheng, Ph.D.

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