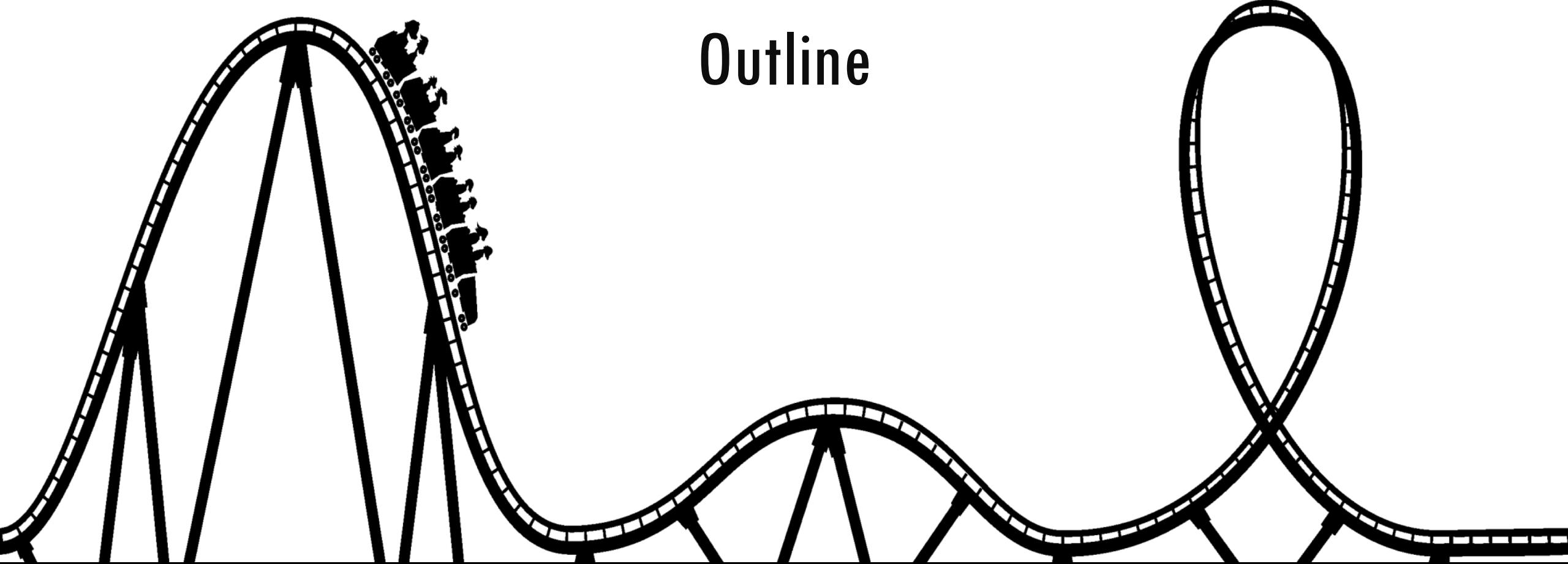


ADOLESCENT BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH

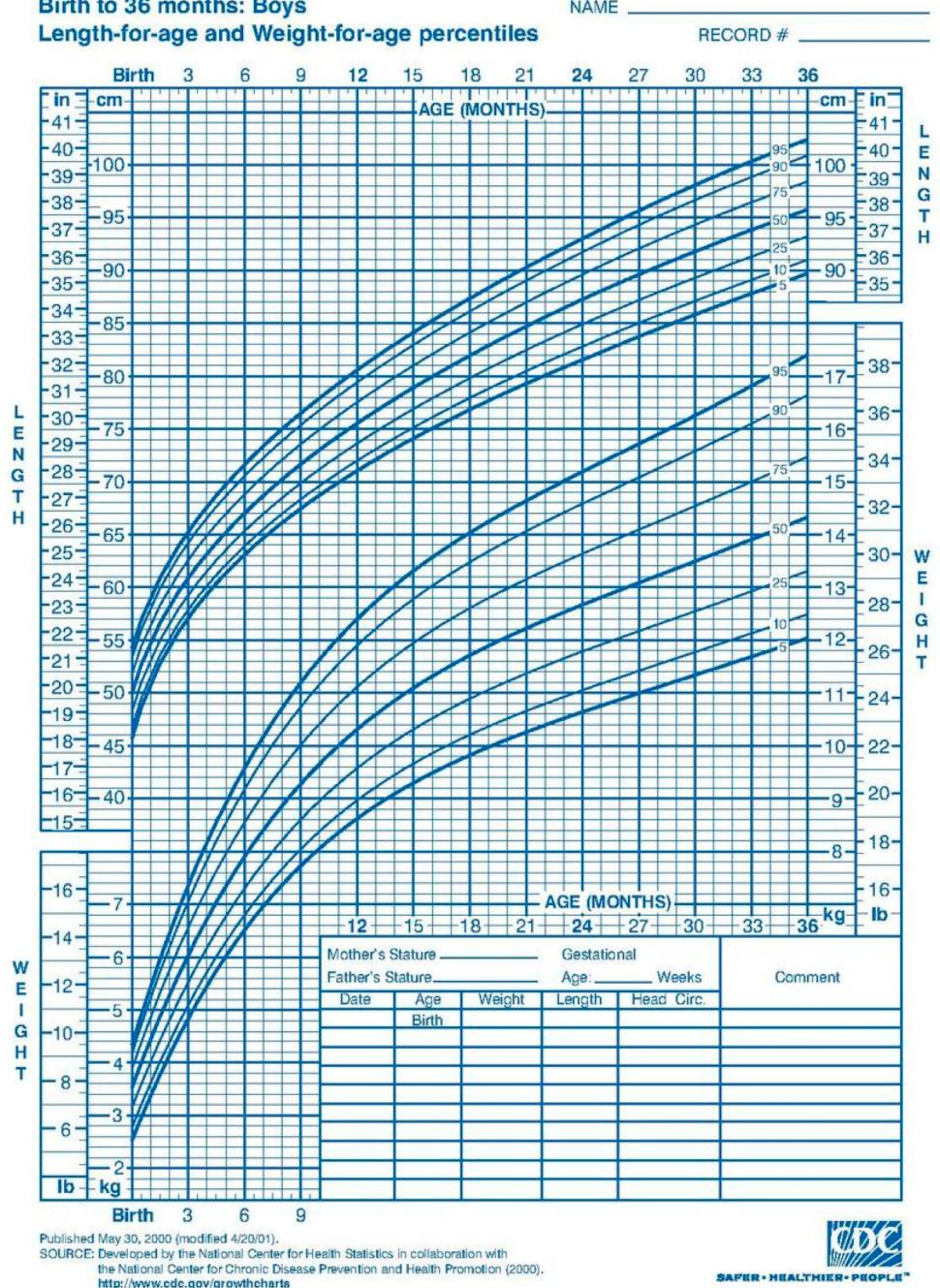
Kate Mills, Jenn Pfeifer,
and Nick Allen
Department of Psychology
University of Oregon



Outline

1. Structural brain development and individual differences
2. Task-based fMRI and puberty-related theories of mental health
3. Relating brain development patterns to mental health outcomes

Birth to 36 months: Boys
Length-for-age and Weight-for-age percentiles

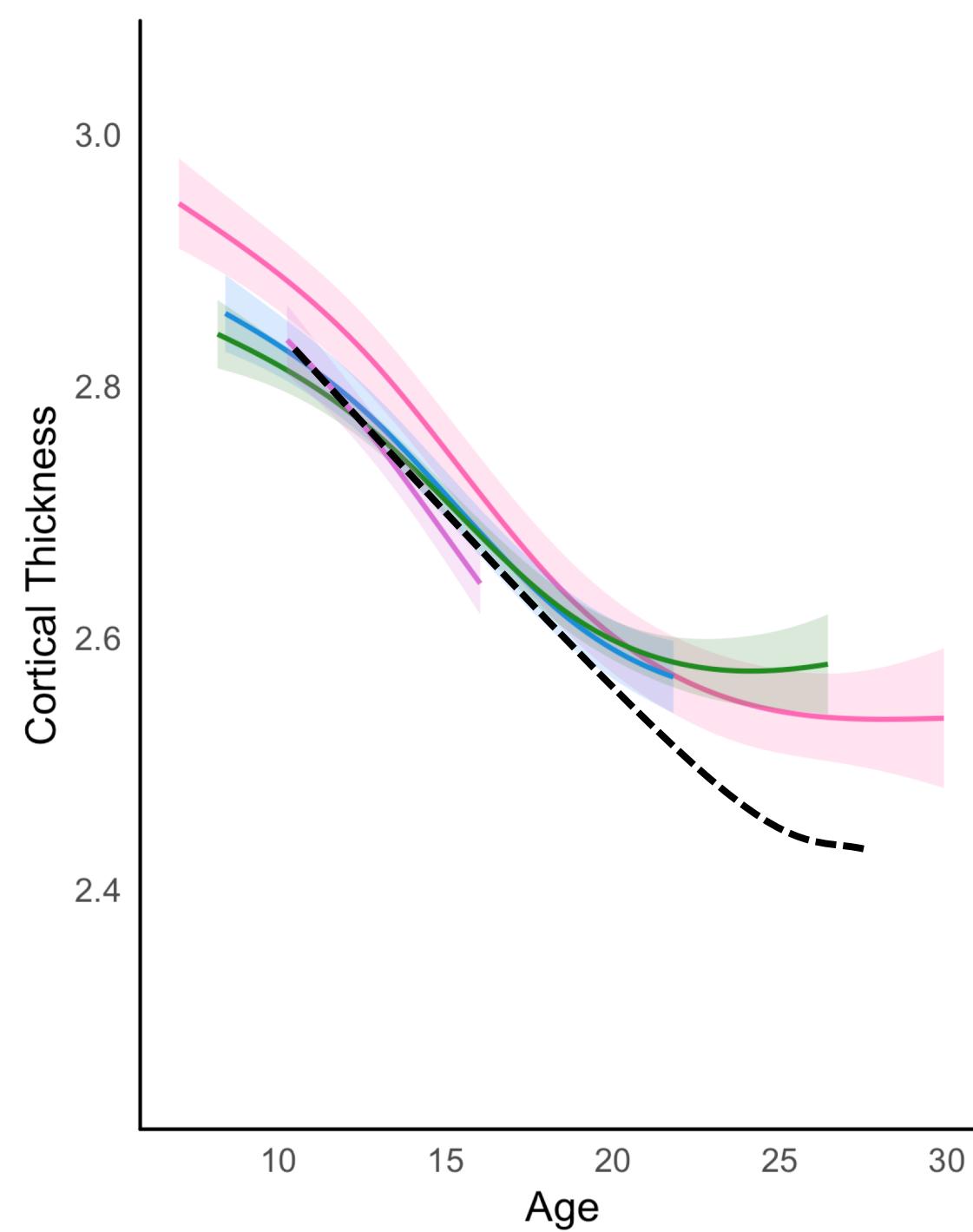


Body Development

- Characterizing typical growth
- Identifying atypical growth
- Example: Failure to Thrive

Brain Development

- Characterizing typical growth
- Identifying atypical growth
- Example: Schizophrenia

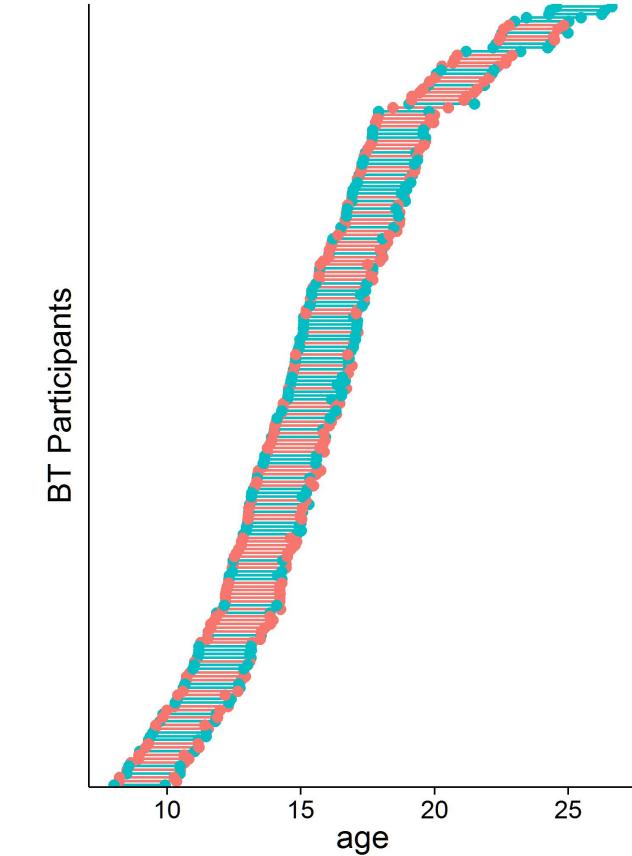
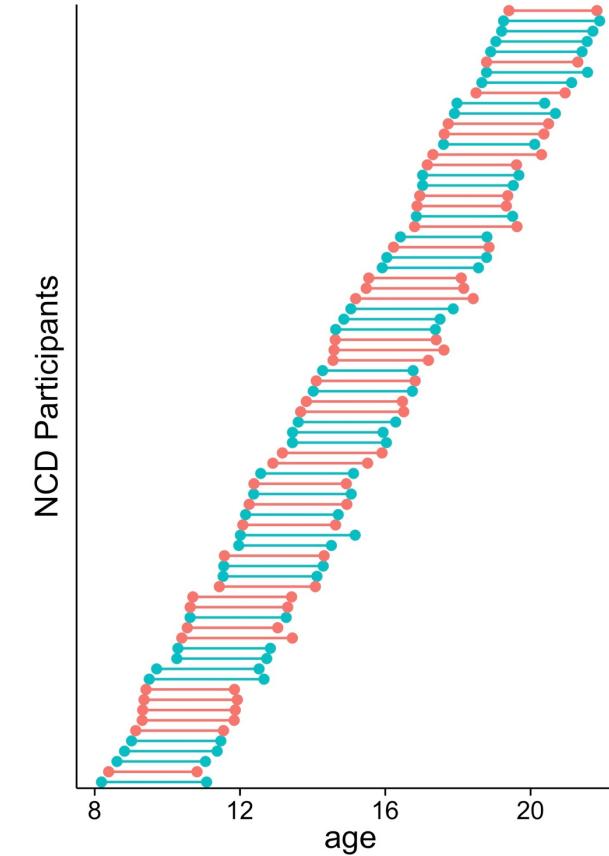
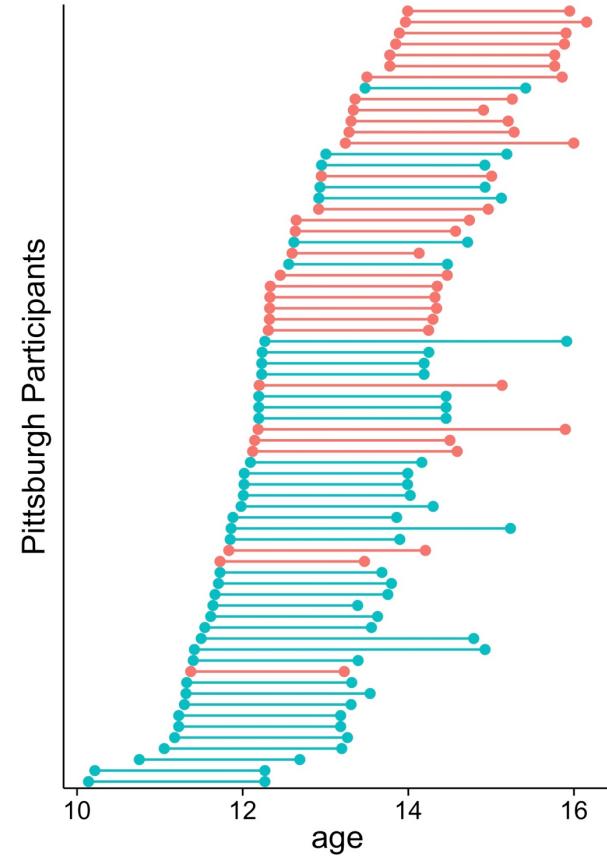
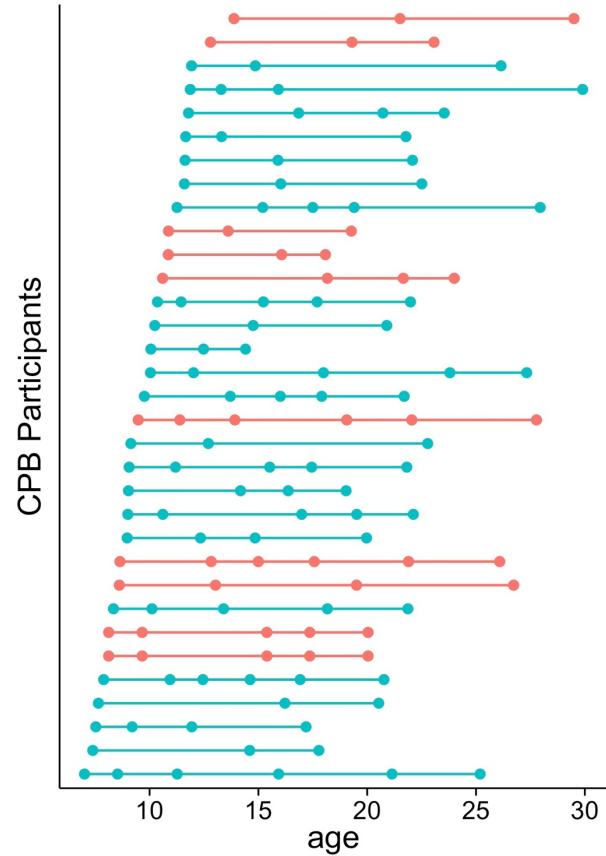


Tamnes et al., 2017

Data from Four Labs Collaboration

Establishing replicable patterns of typical brain development

Samples

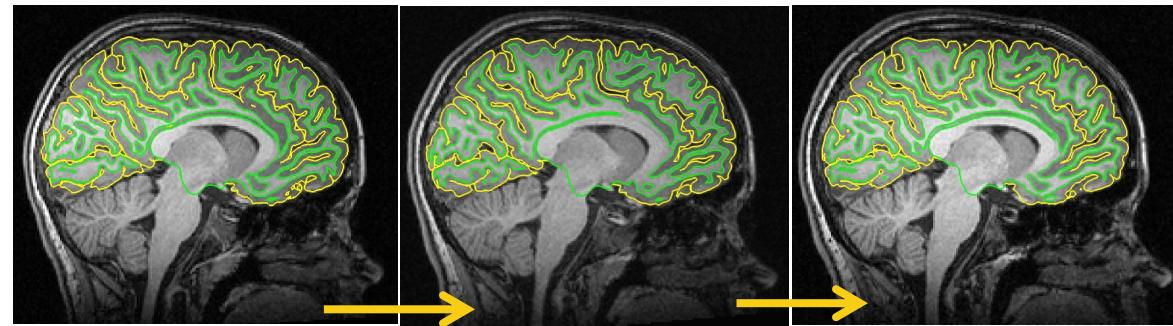
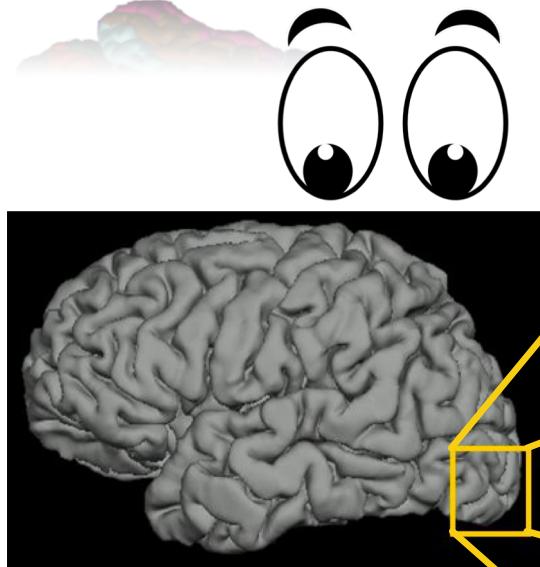


Establishing replicable patterns of typical brain development

Methods



FreeSurfer

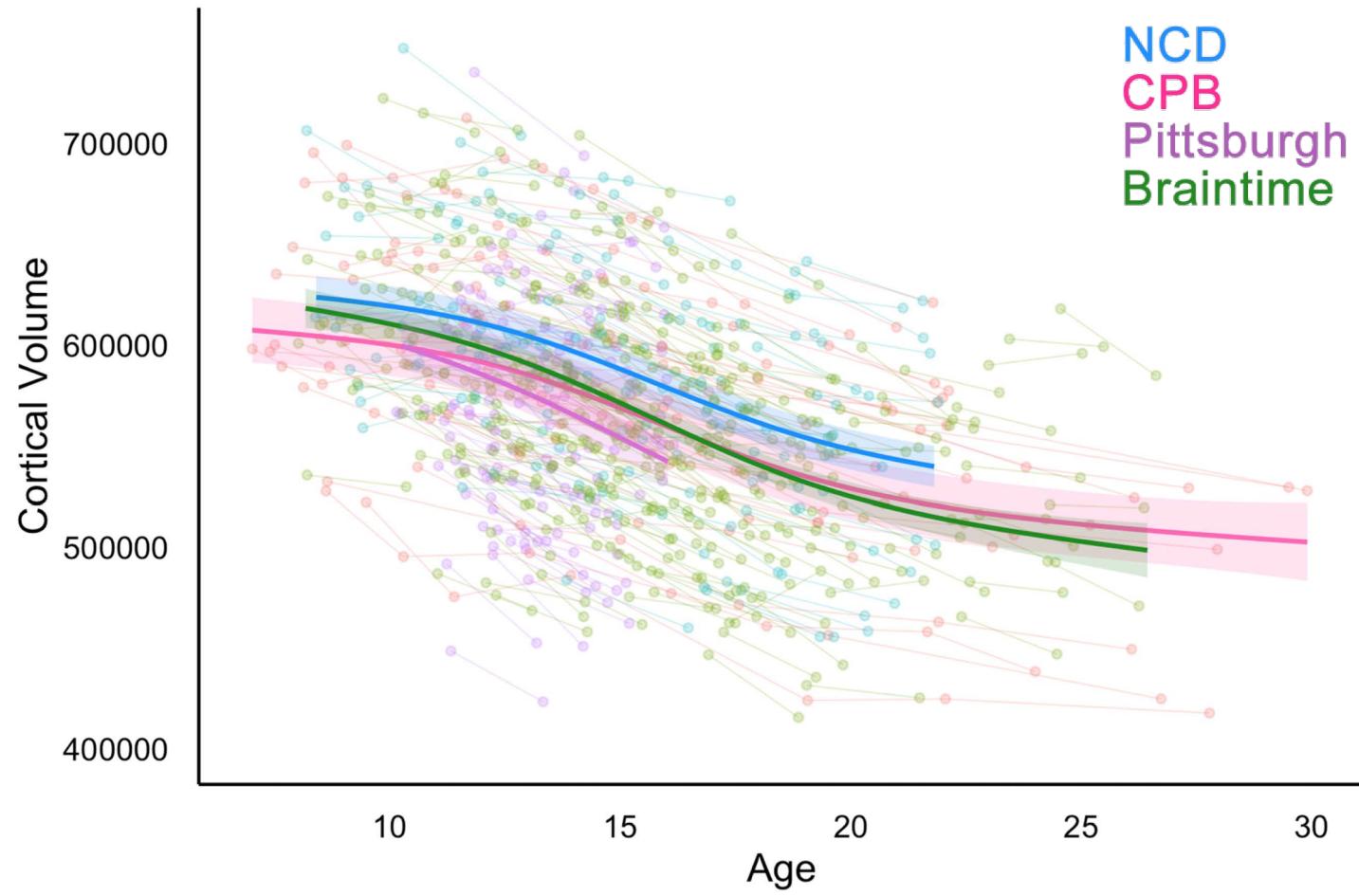


- Mixed-effects models in R
- Best fitting model selected by AIC
- Code available on Open Science Framework

Cortical Grey Matter Volume

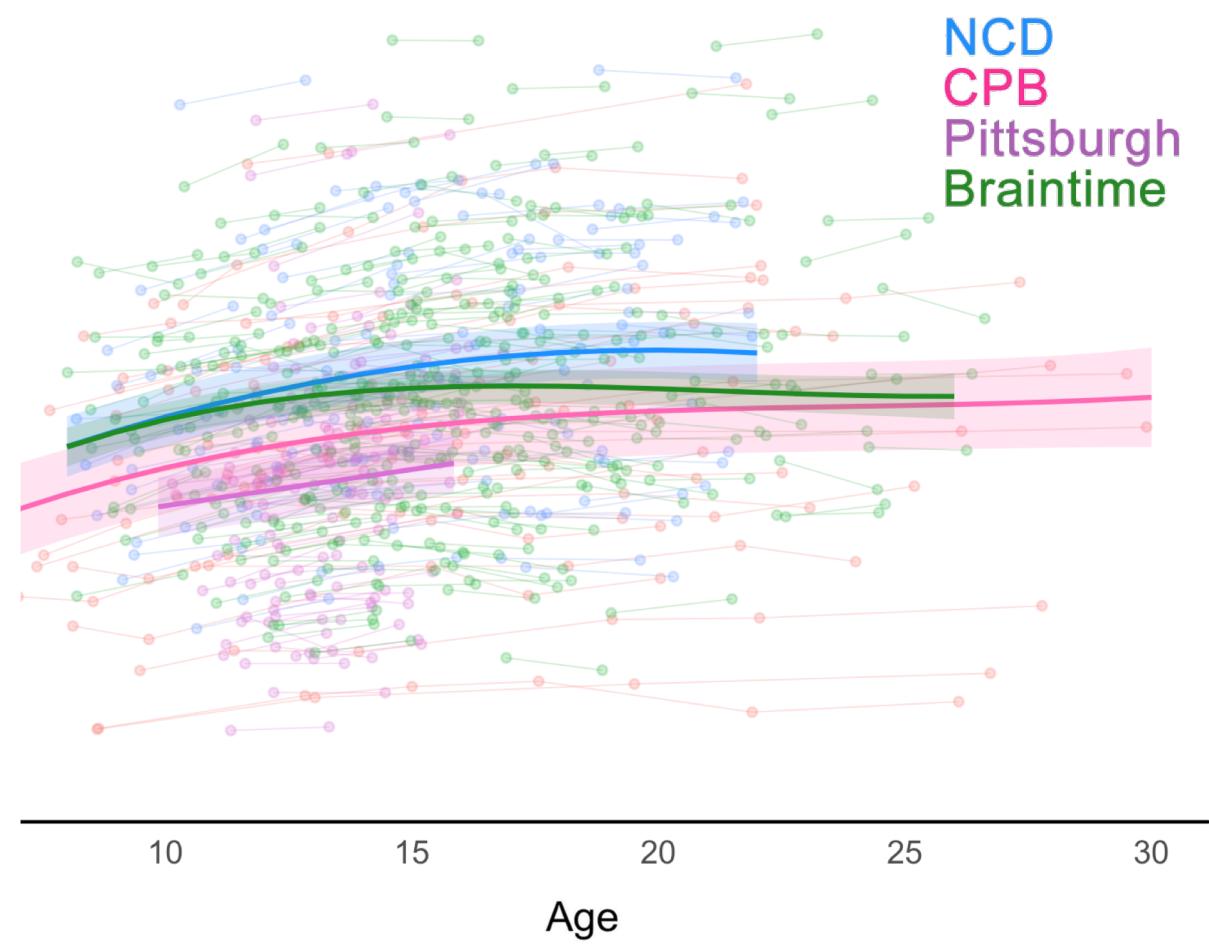
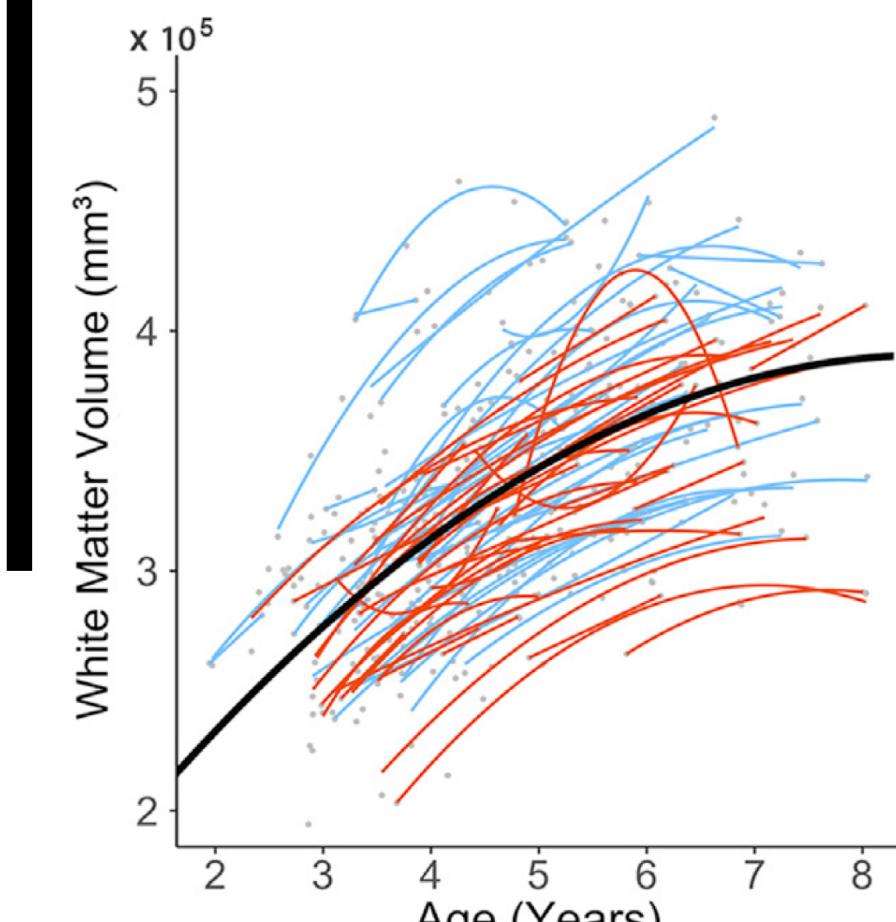


391 participants
852 scans
51% female



Cerebral White Matter Volume

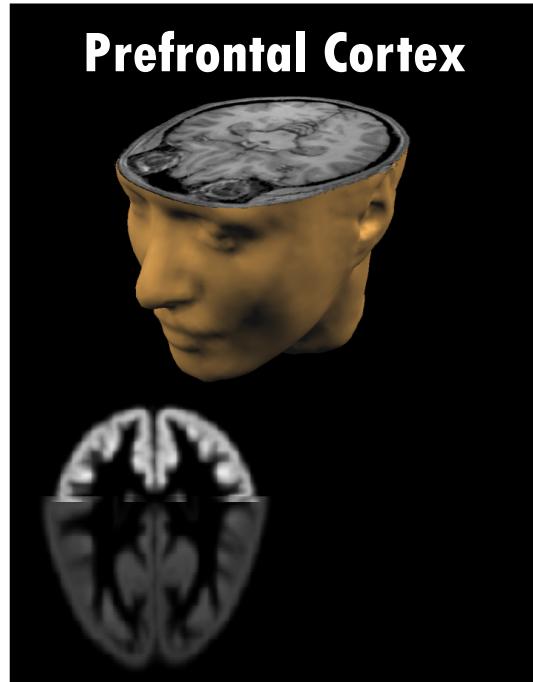
Cerebral White Matter



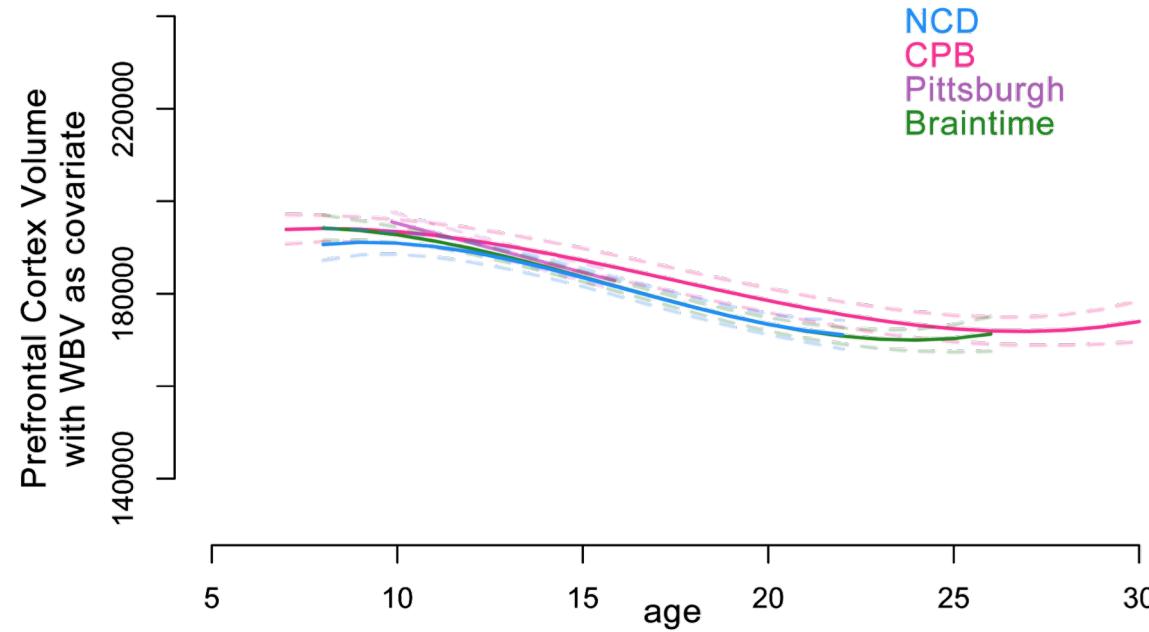
Reynolds et al., 2019

Mills et al., 2016; Tamnes et al., 2017

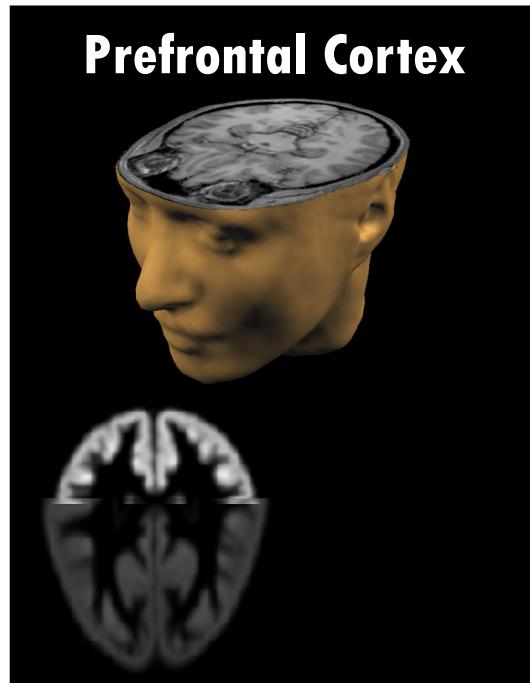
Statistical analysis: Raw vs. corrected measures



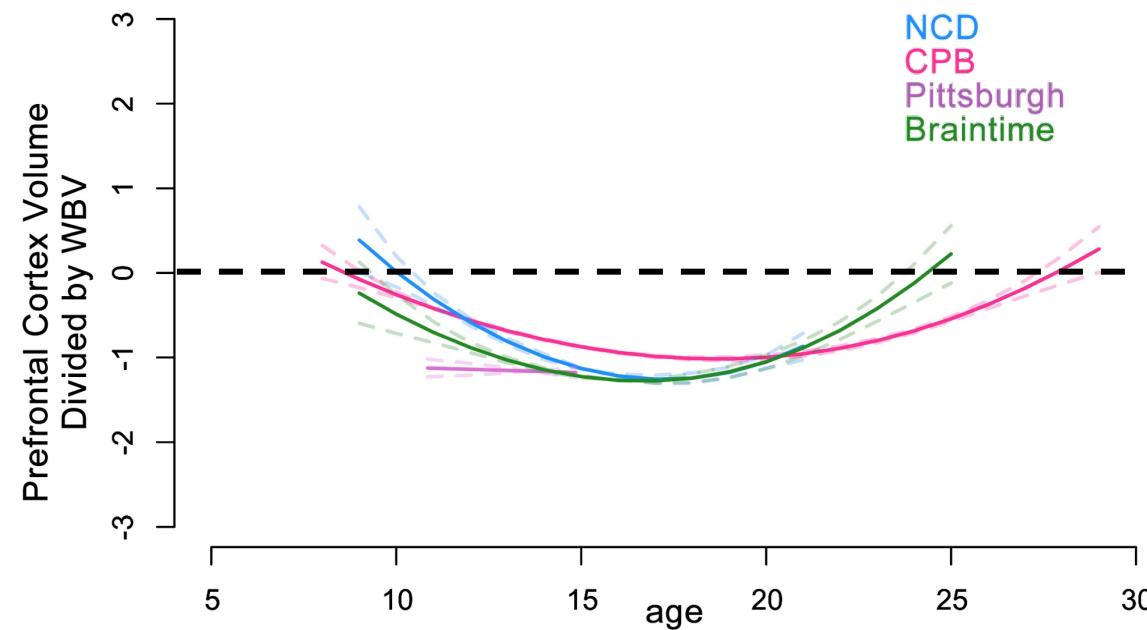
391 participants
852 scans
51% female



Statistical analysis: Raw vs. corrected measures

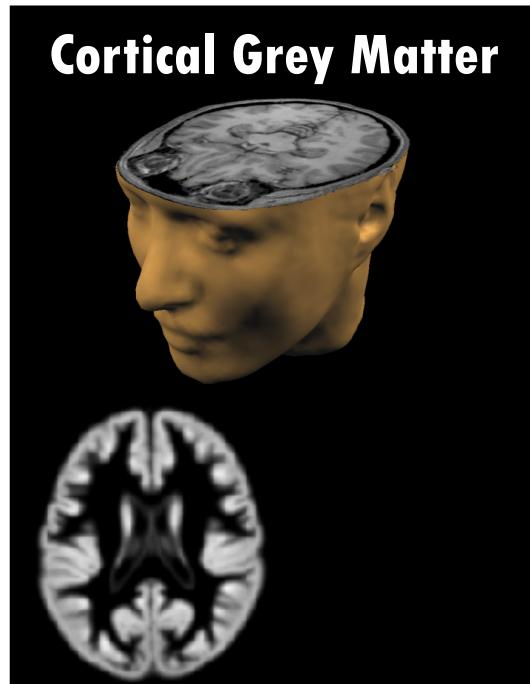


391 participants
852 scans
51% female

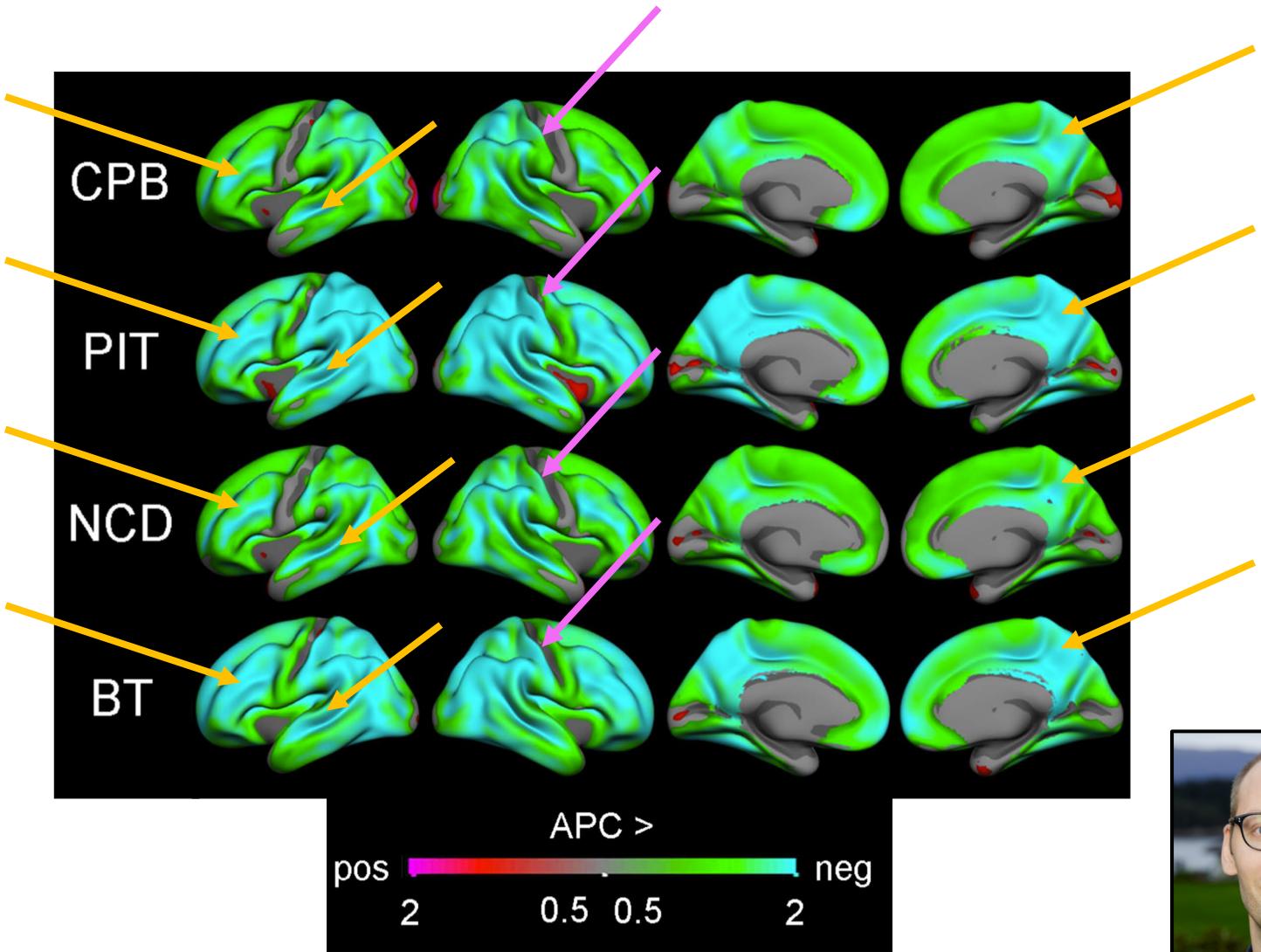


- Controlling for whole brain volume reduces magnitude of cortical volumetric development

Regional differences in cortical development

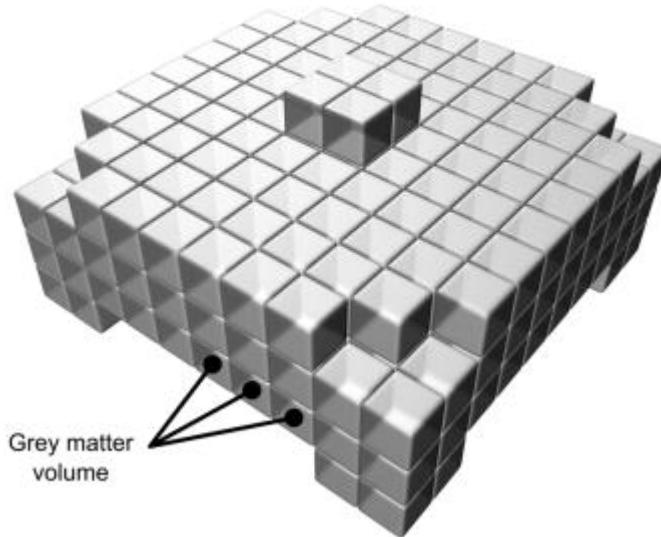


388 participants
854 scans
51% female

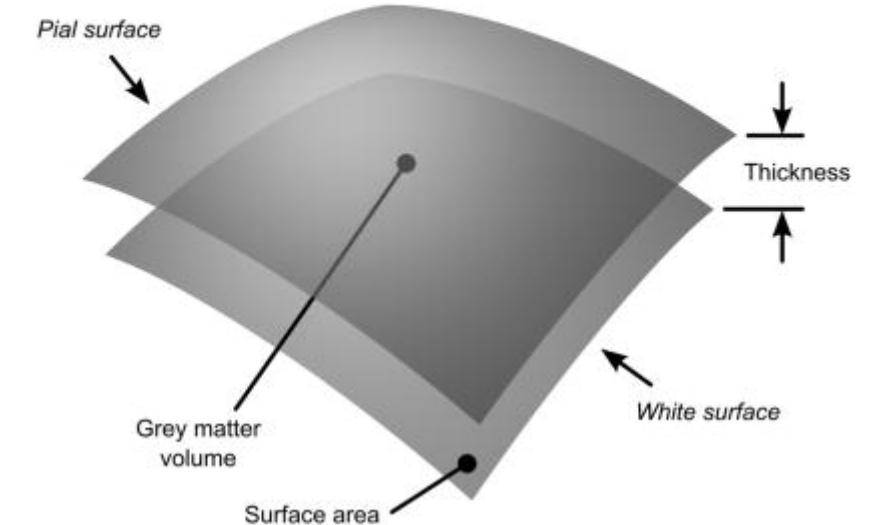


Grey matter volume is the product of cortical thickness and surface area

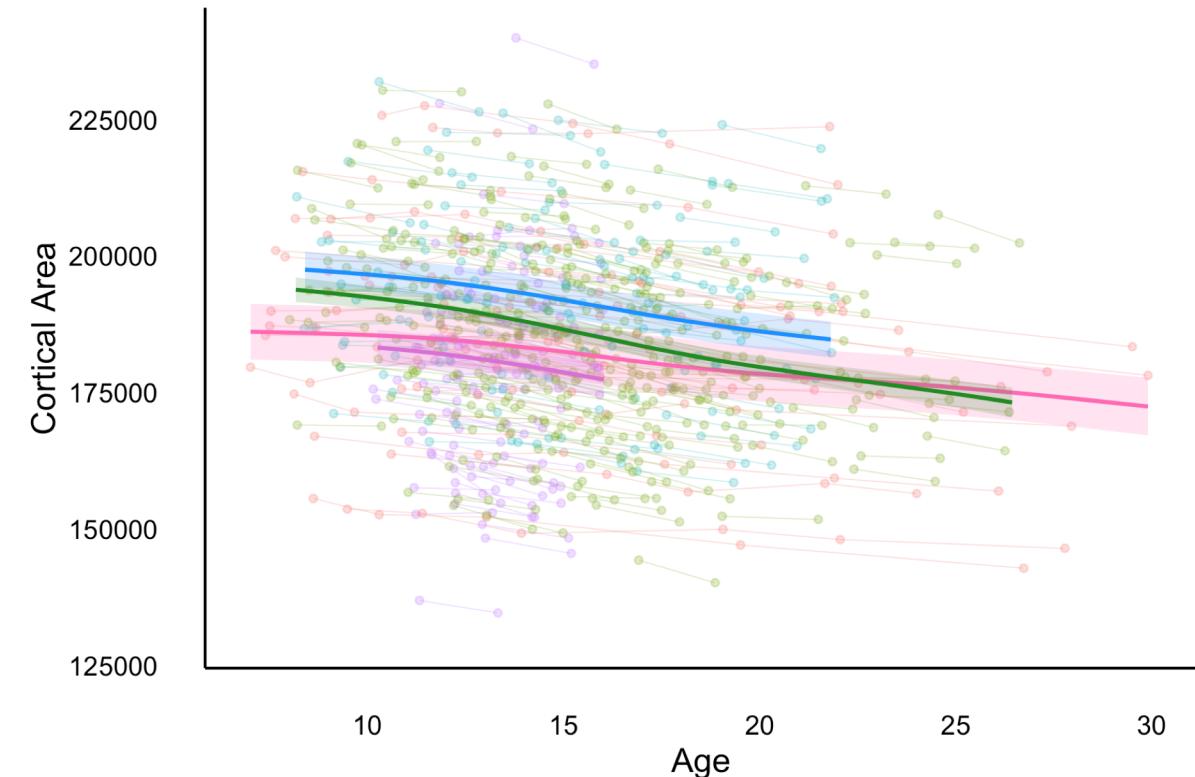
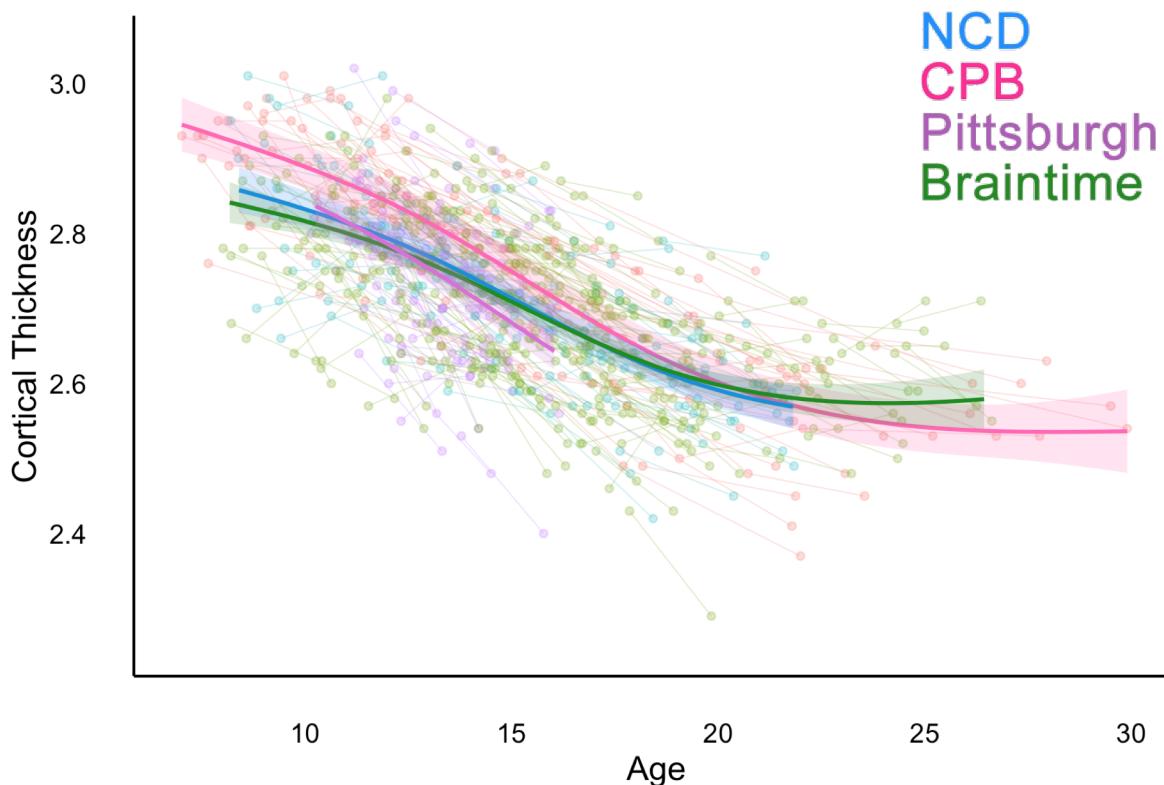
Volume-based representation



Surface-based representation

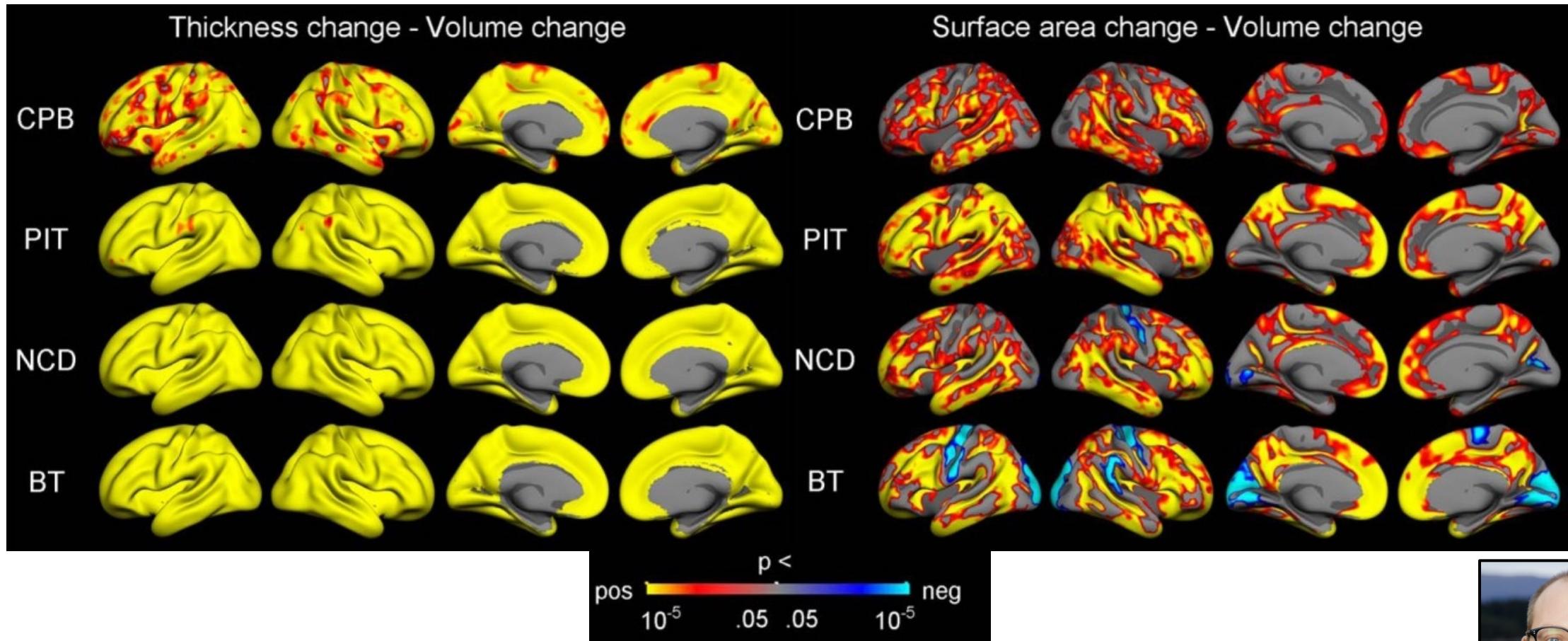


Cortical Thickness vs. Surface Area



- There is less inter-individual variability in cortical thickness than in surface area

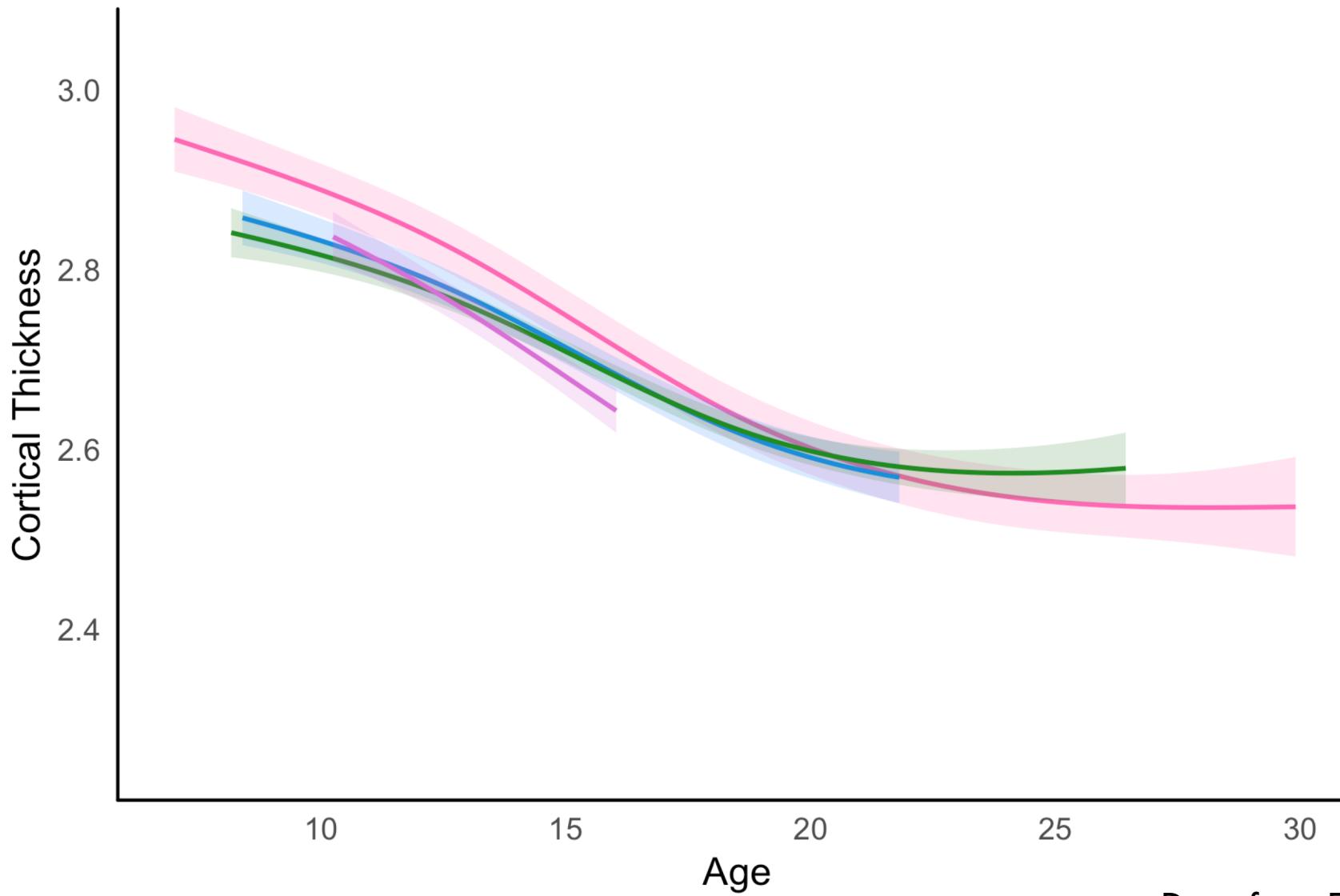
Cortical Thickness vs. Surface Area



- Cortical thinning is the dominant contributor to cortical volume reductions during adolescence



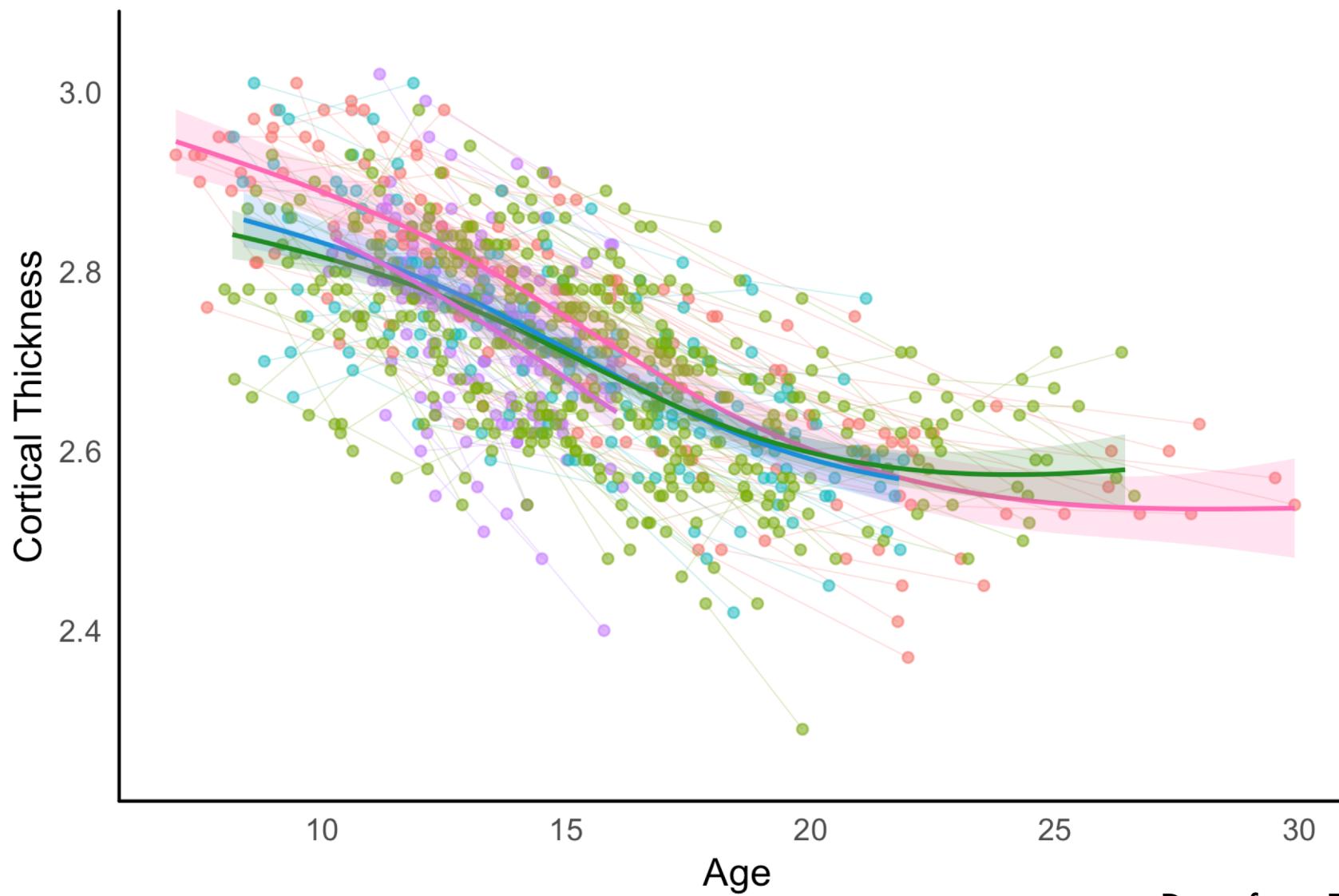
Cortical thickness decreases across adolescence



Tamnes et al., 2017

Data from Four Labs Collaboration

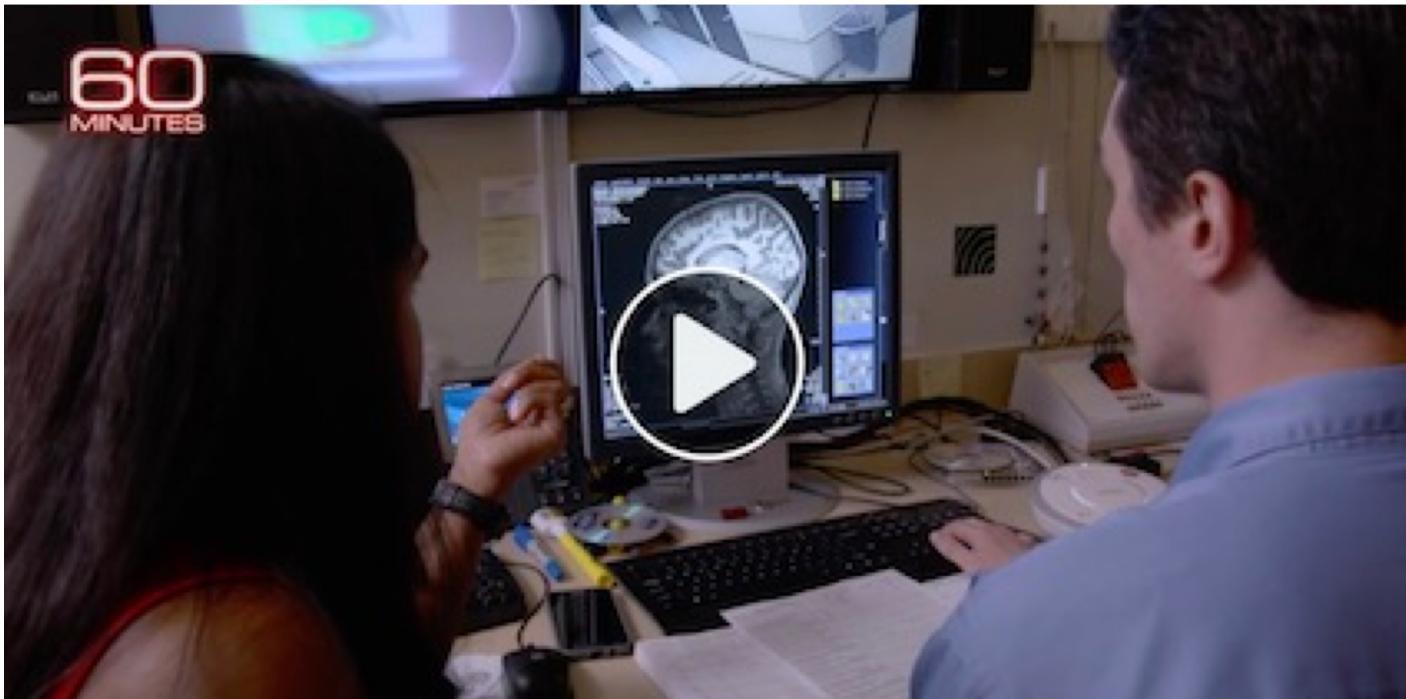
Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness



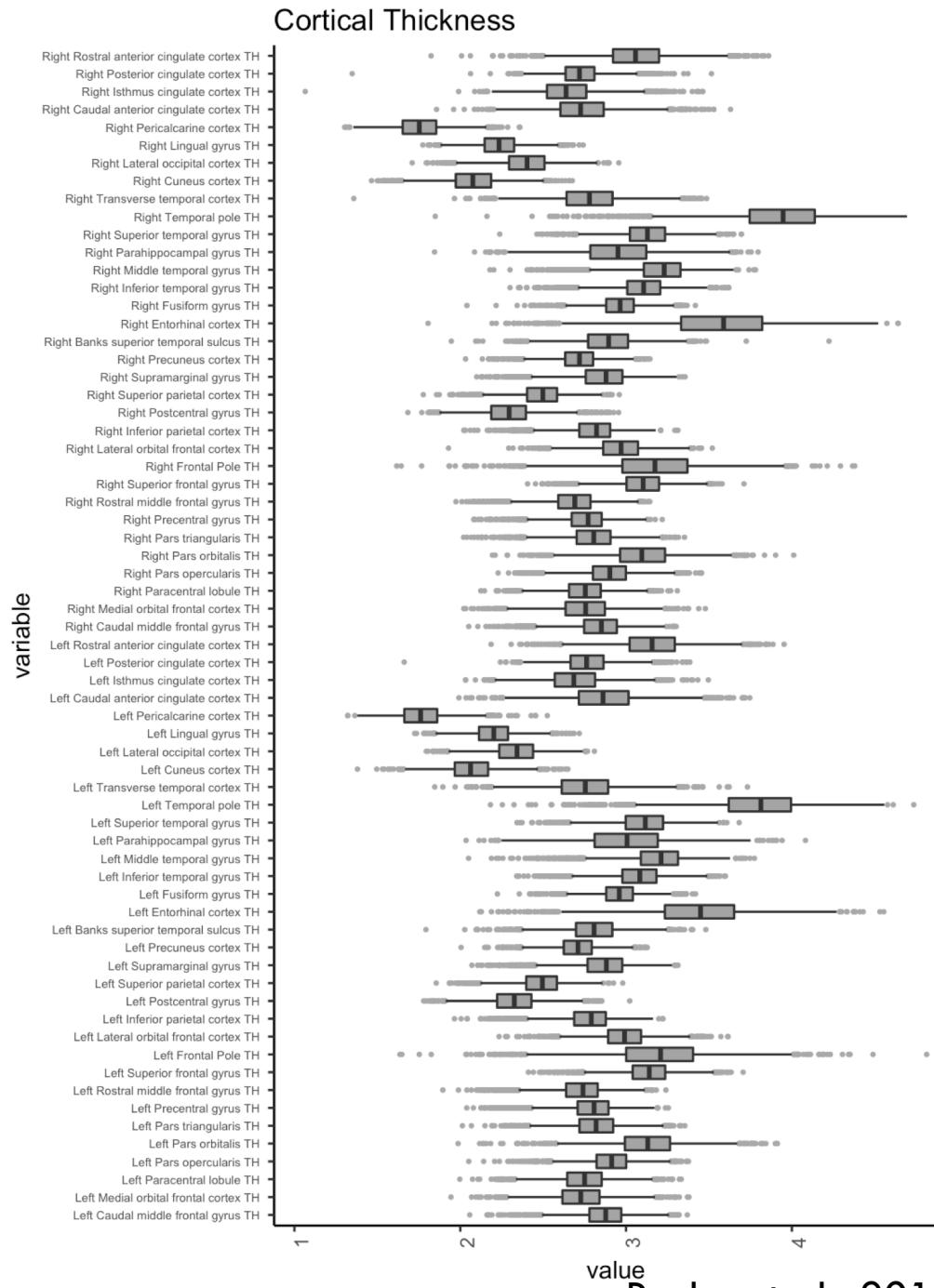
Tamnes et al., 2017

Data from Four Labs Collaboration

Drawing inferences about brain development from cross-sectional data

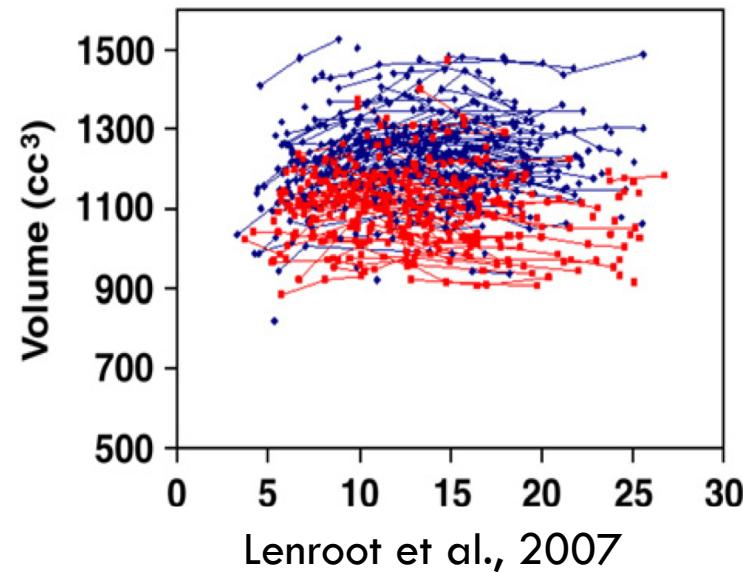


60 Minutes, December 2018

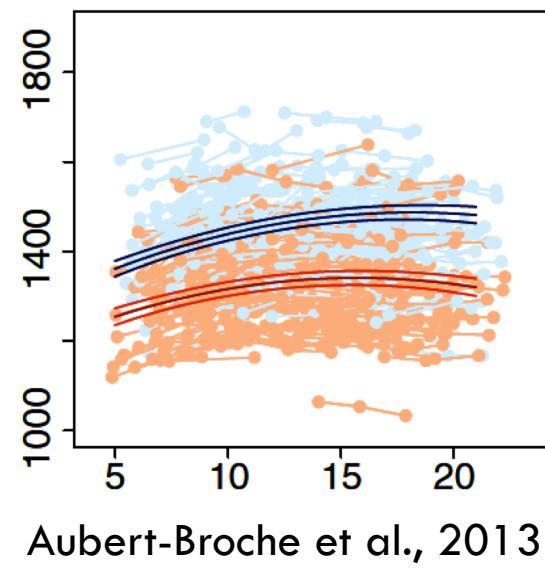


Variability between individuals > Variability within individuals

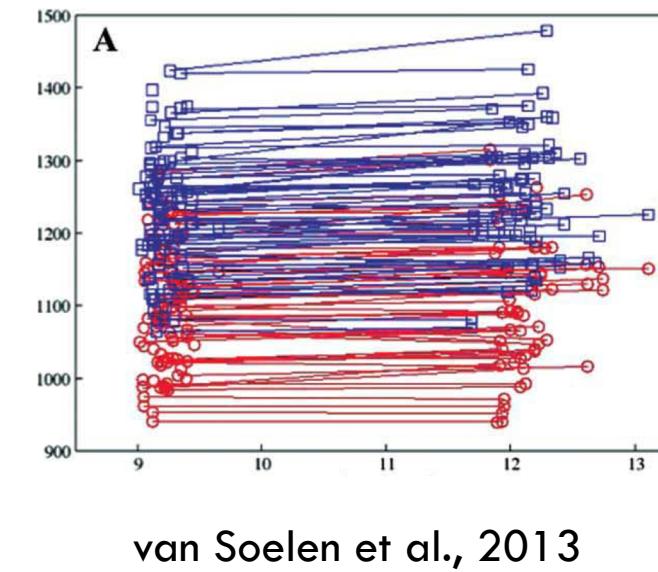
Total Cerebral Volume



Lenroot et al., 2007

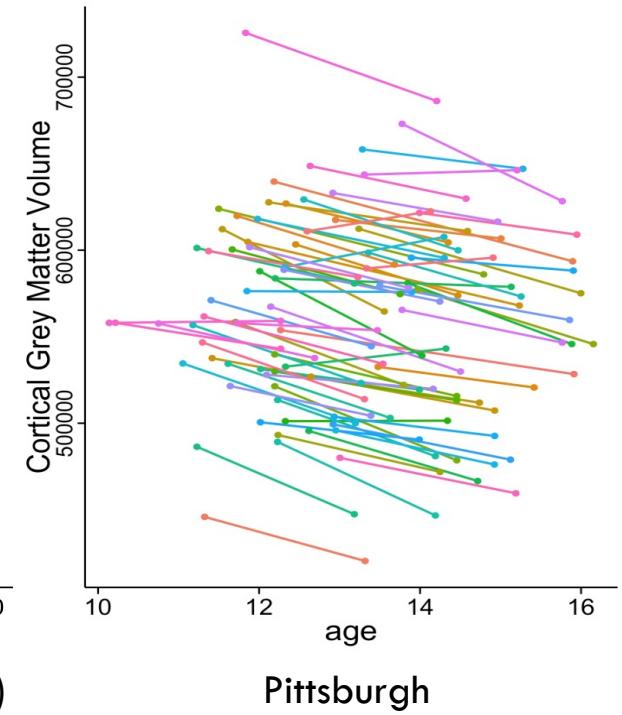
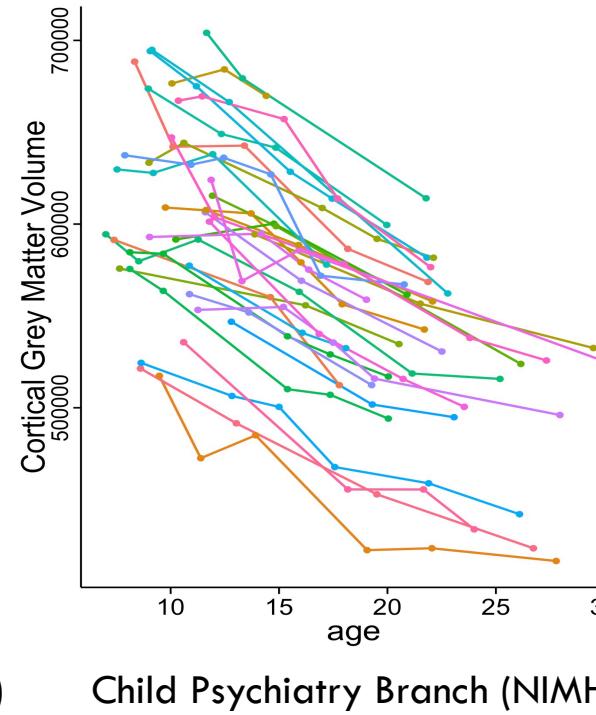
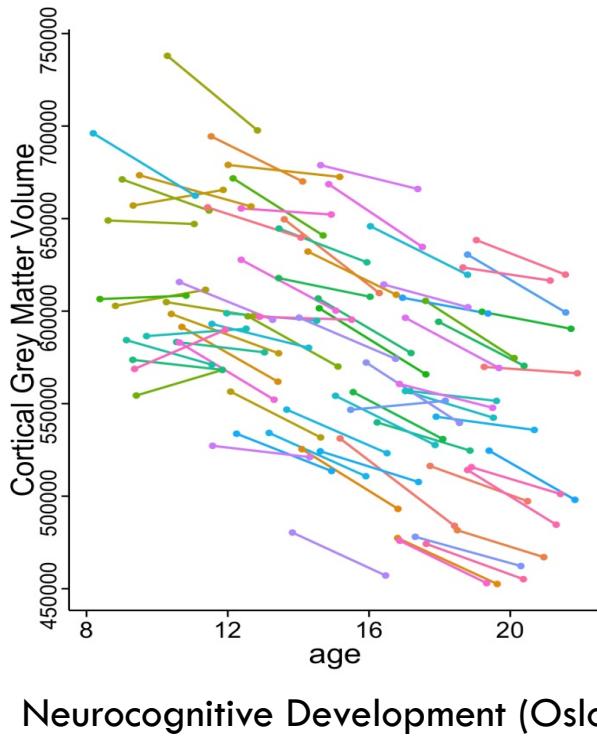
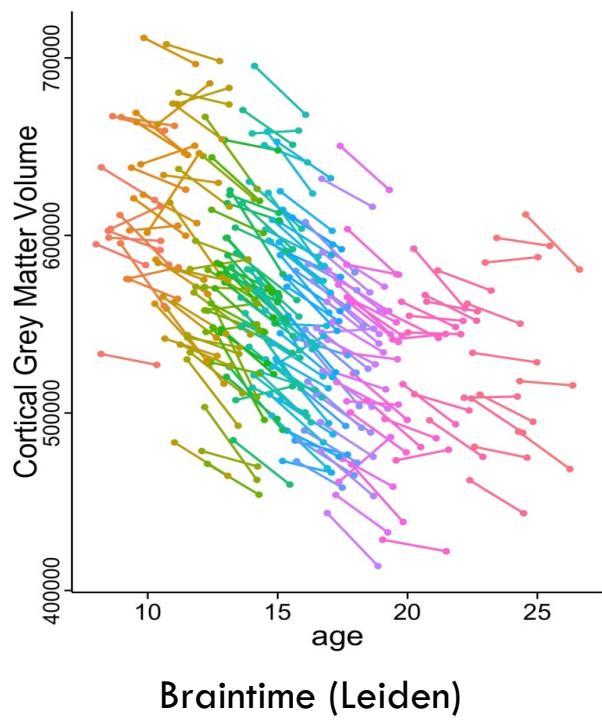


Aubert-Broche et al., 2013



van Soelen et al., 2013

Individual Variability in Cortical Grey Matter



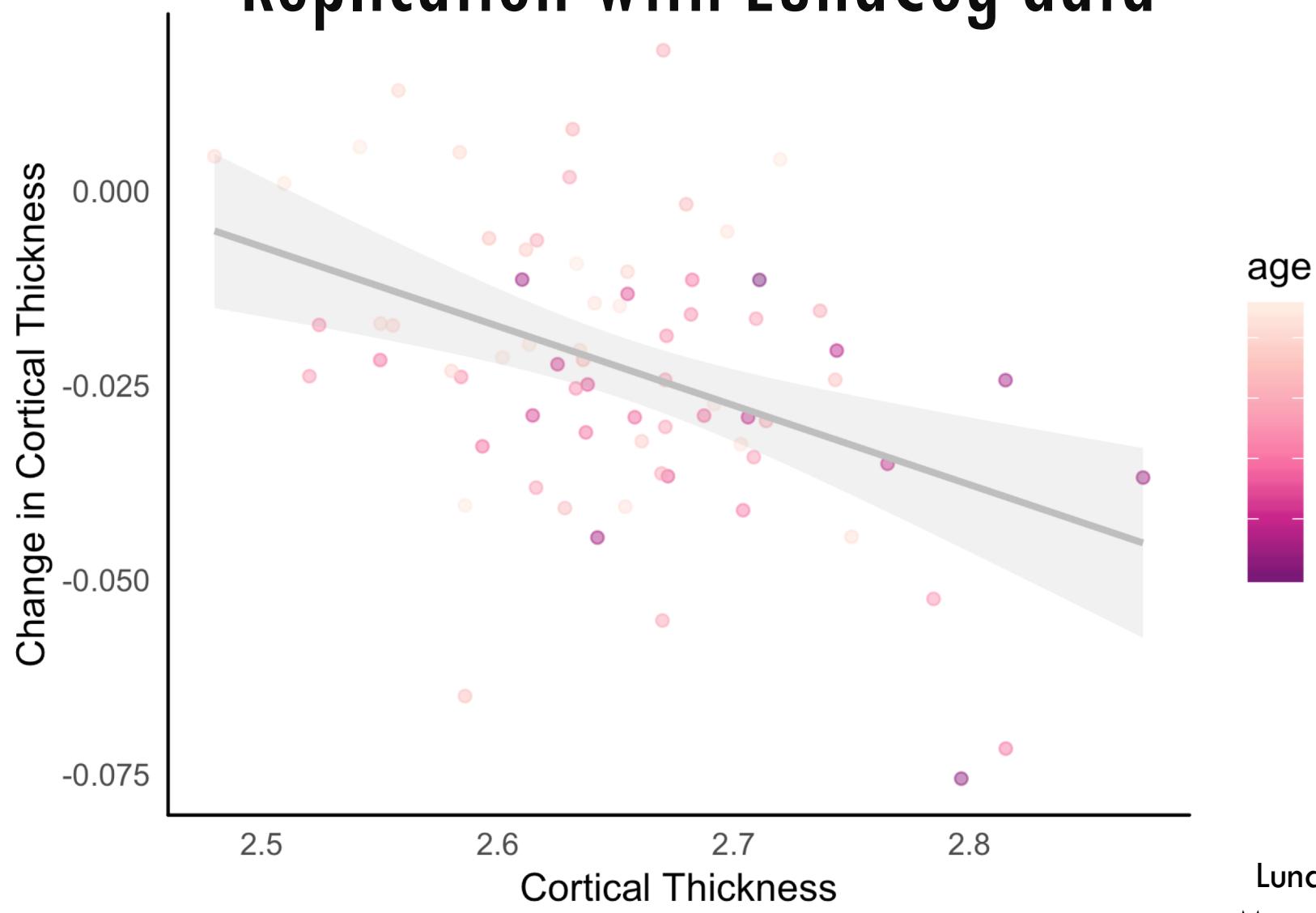
Mills et al., 2016

Data from Four Labs Collaboration

Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change

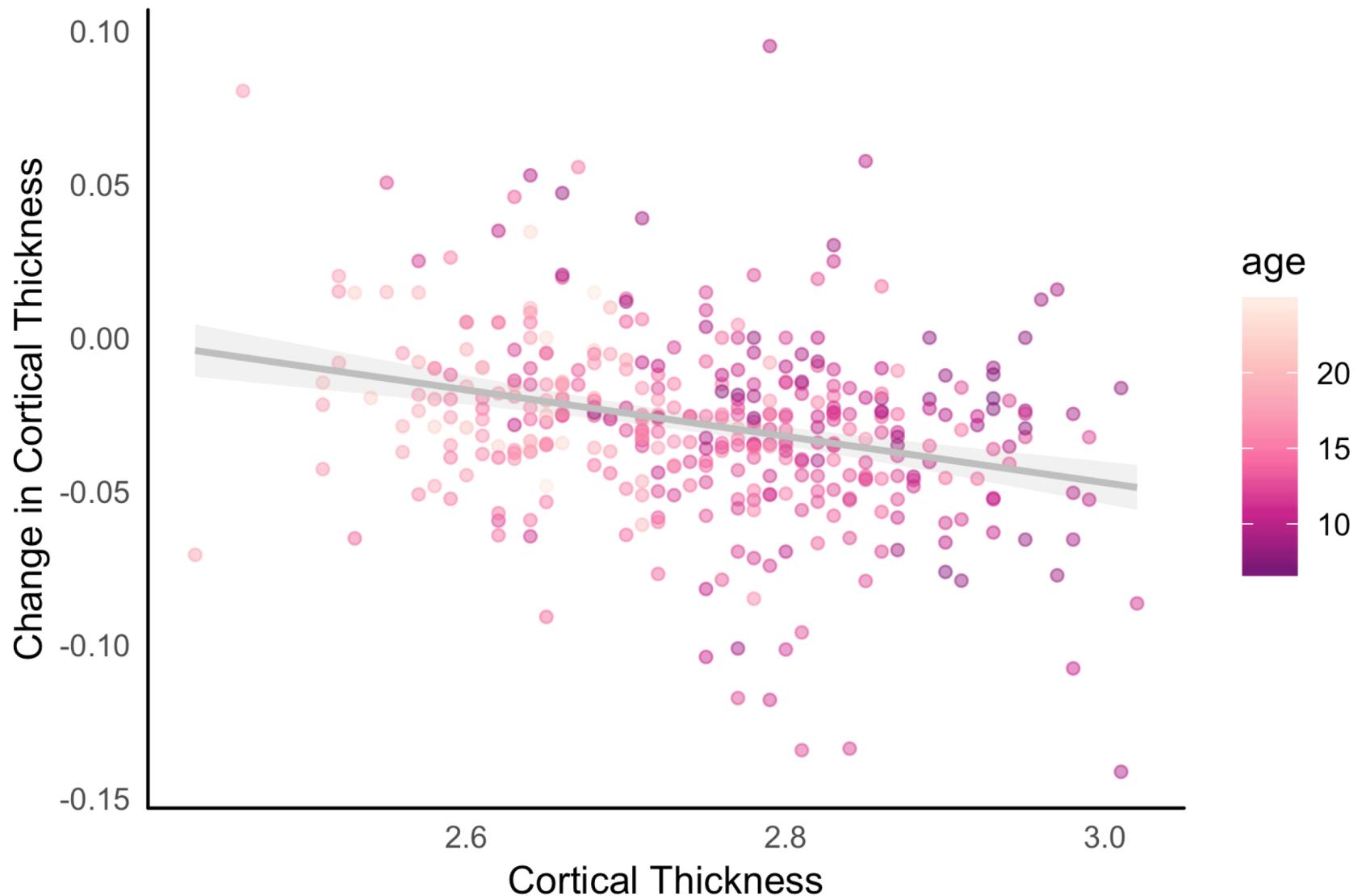


Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change: Replication with LunaCog data

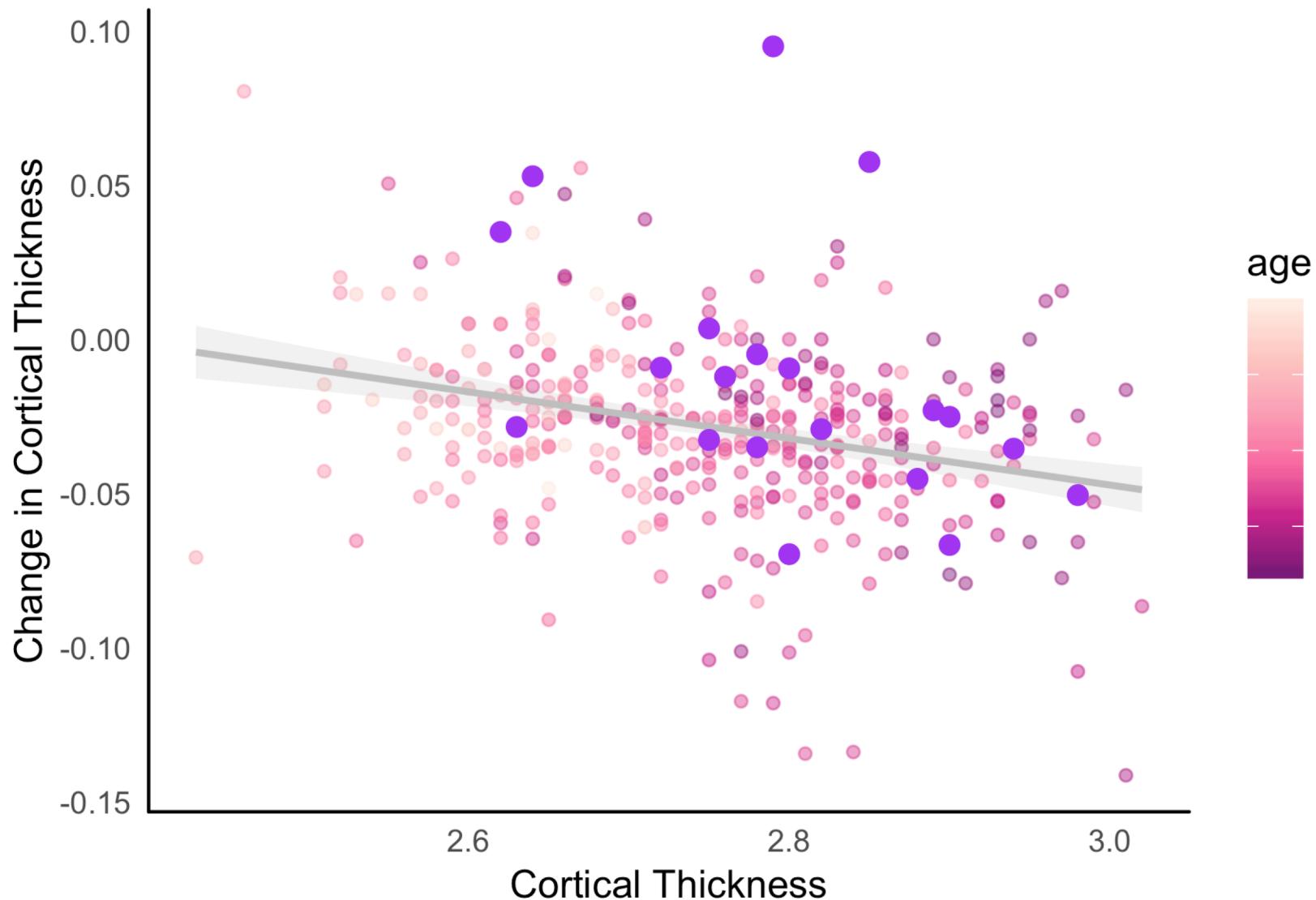


LunaCog data on Data Dryad
Montez, Calabro, & Luna 2017

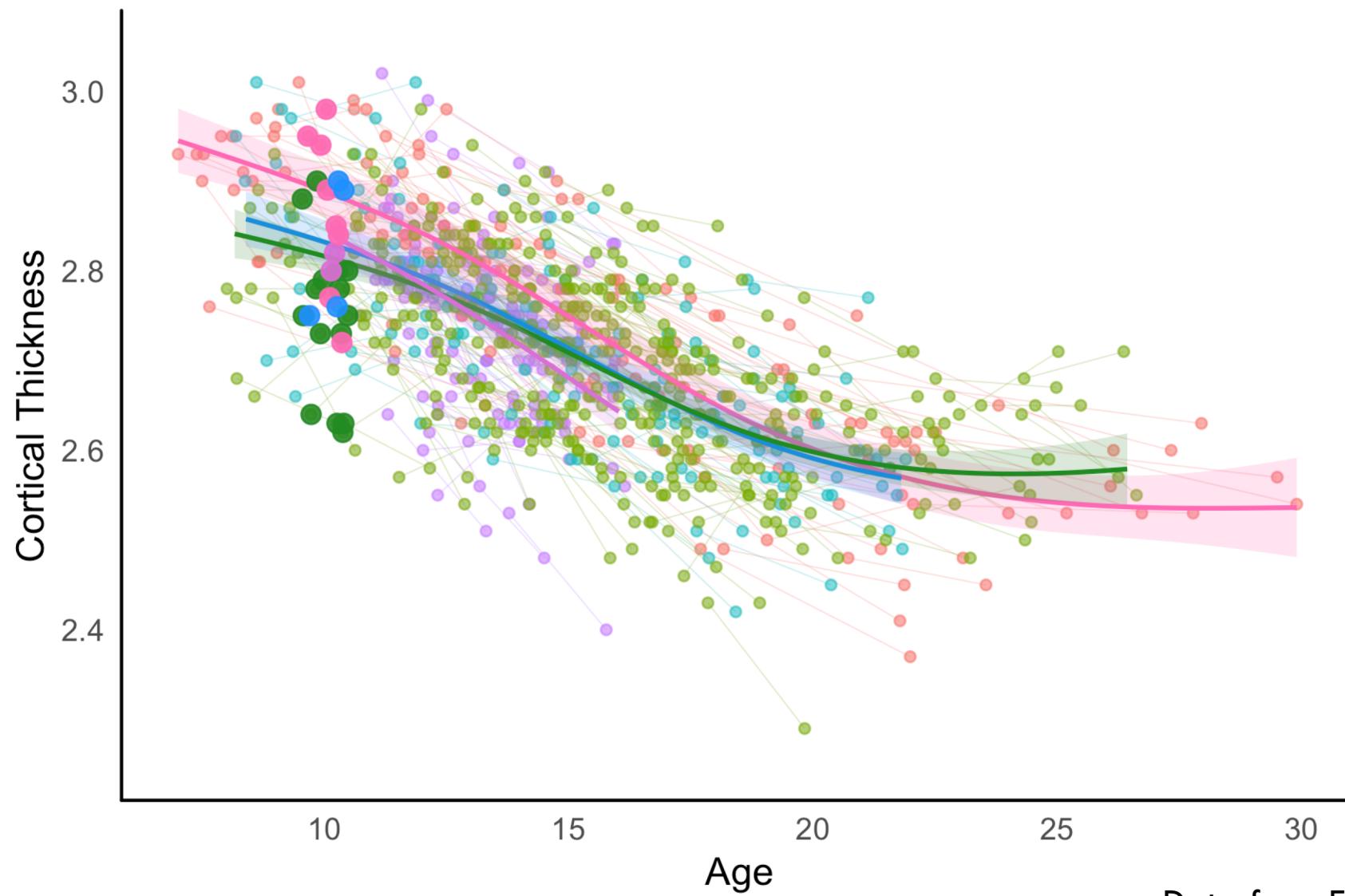
Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change



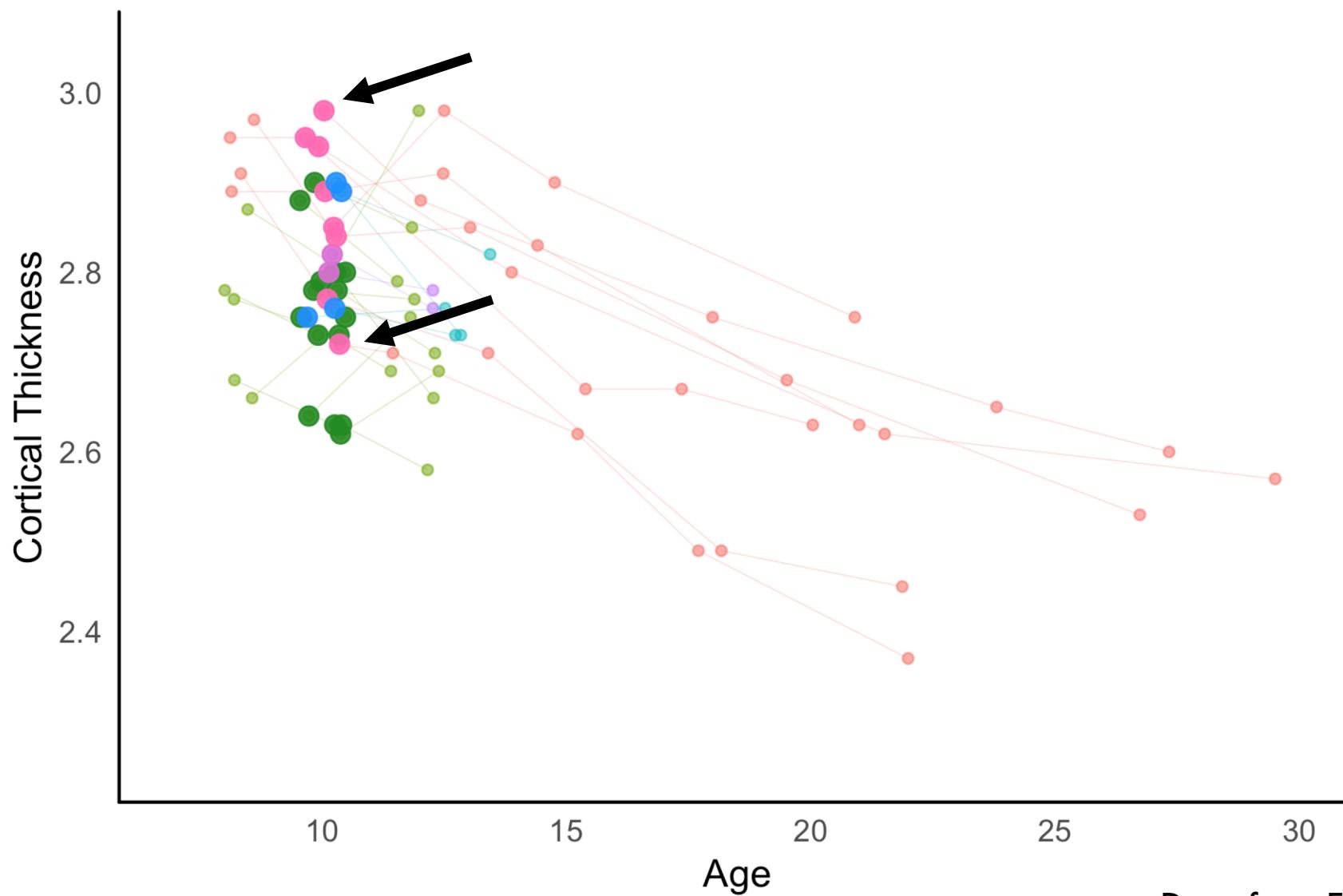
Cortical thickness correlates with subsequent change



Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness development

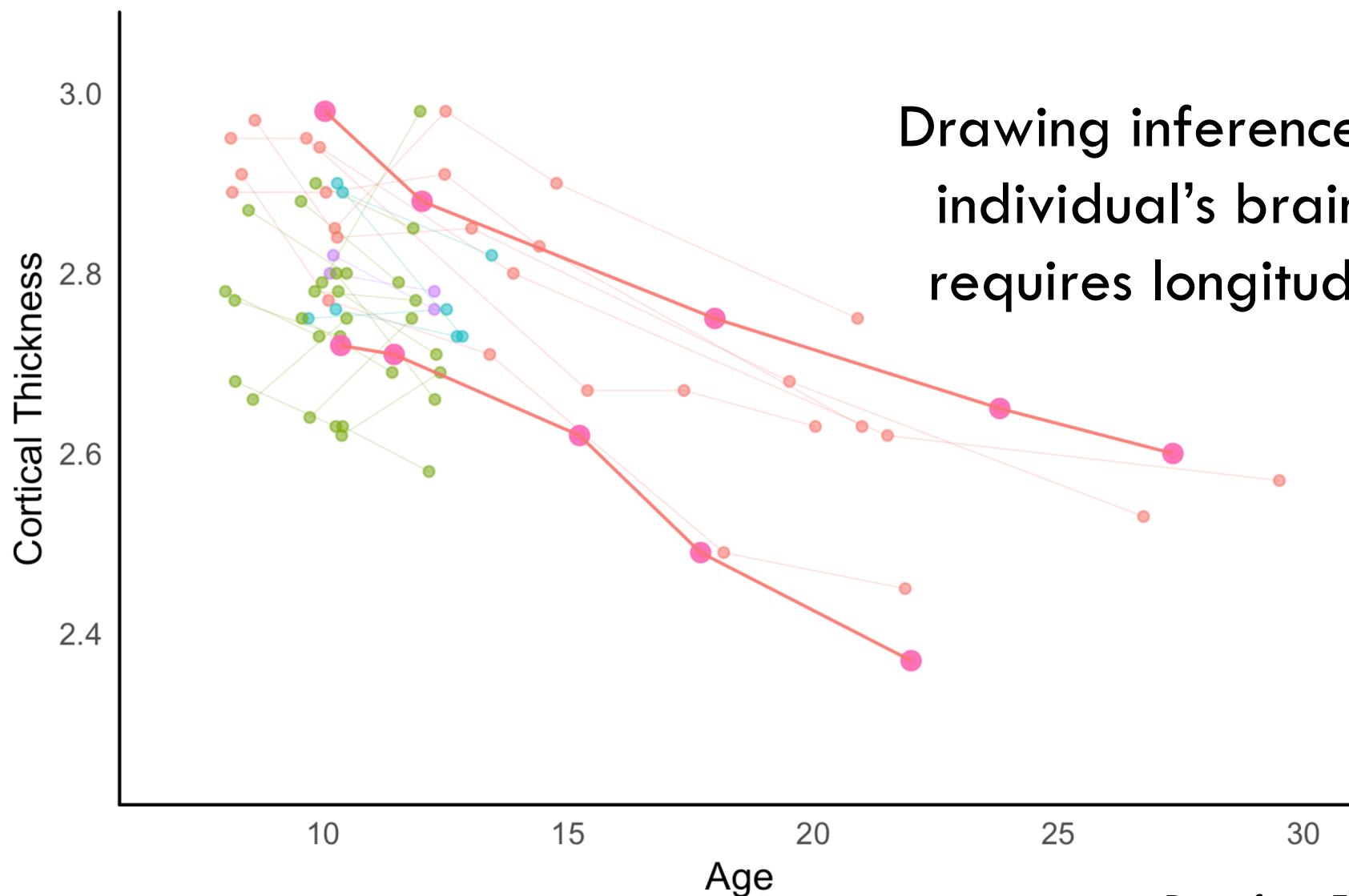


Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness development



Data from Four Labs Collaboration

Inter-individual variability in cortical thickness development



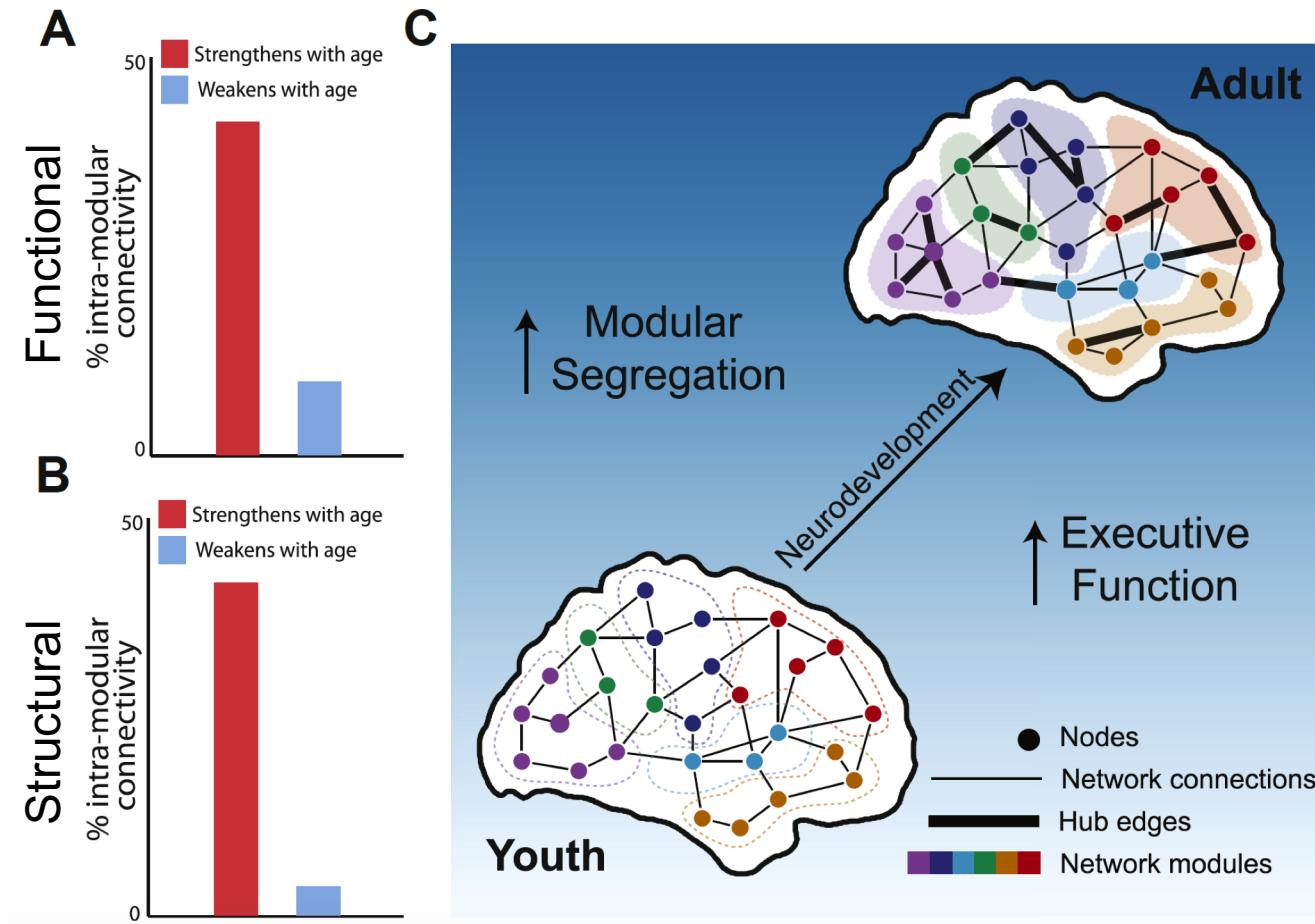
Drawing inferences about an individual's brain maturity requires longitudinal data!

Longitudinal brain development fMRI

- Inter-individual variability can be greater in fMRI than sMRI
 - Variability in overall size (intercept)
 - Variability in direction and magnitude of change (slope)

General principles about connectivity

- Modular segregation in structural and functional connectivity



Keep in Mind

- Maybe longitudinal data are not needed if baseline data provide the relevant information (and change does not)
 - We can only know if we test – so please do!

Thank you!

Four labs replicable brain development collaboration



Megan
Herting



Rosa
Meuwese



Christian
Tamnes



NIH



PITTSBURGH



LEIDEN



OSLO

- Anne-Lise Goddings
- ★ Eveline Crone Berna Güroğlu ★
- ★ Sarah-Jayne Blakemore ★
- ★ Armin Raznahan ★
- ★ Ron Dahl Elizabeth Sowell ★
- ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

+ Bea Luna & lab for sharing LunaCog dataset